
P O V Z E T K I

Zilka Spahić-Šiljak

Spoj islamskega feminizma in izgradnje miru: izkušnje iz Bosne

Članek prikazuje tesno prepletene poti islamskega feminizma in vzpostavljanja miru v Bosni in Hercegovini. Proučuje, kako je družbeno-politični kontekst regije vplival na nastajanje miru in islamski feminizem ter kako so sekularne človekove pravice in feministične organizacije bosanskim aktivistkam omogočile plodno podlago za izvajanje feministične teologije, še preden so bile izpostavljene teoretičnim temeljem islamskega feminizma. S primeri pomembnih feministk in aktivistov za človekove pravice v regiji in projektov, ki se zavzemajo za ozaveščanje o temah, kot so enakost spolov, mir in sprava, prispevek raziskuje trajen odnos med islamskim feminizmom in izgradnjo miru. Jezik religije in feminizma se je izkazal kot koristno orodje za pospeševanje izgradnje miru in dialoga znotraj skupnosti, hkrati pa sekularne organizacije za človekove pravice še naprej zagotavljajo edini prostor za sodelovanje z islamskim feminizmom v patriarhalni družbi.

Ključne besede: izgradnja miru, islamski feminizem, enakost spolov, dialog, Bosna.

Nadja Furlan Štante

Ženski glasovi in akcije v medreligijskem dialogu in religijski izgradnji miru v slovenskem kontekstu

V širšem kontekstu prispevek obravnava vprašanje pomembnosti kultiviranja aktivnega, iskrenega medverskega dialoga v kontekstu sodobnih migracij, ki prepoznava in razbija negativne stereotipne predstave in predsodke, dviguje raven strpnosti, spoštovanja in krepi medsebojno razumevanje v vsakdanjem življenju posameznikov različnih veroizpovedi in duhovnosti in tudi na hierarhični institucionalni verski ravni. Medreligijski in širše medverski dialog lahko razumemo kot nujen korak v evoluciji medčloveških in medreligijskih odnosov. V ožjem kontekstu bo predstavljeno vprašanje pomena pozitivnega prispevka k vključevanju (velikokrat manjkajočega) ženskega glasu v medverski dialog in versko izgradnjo miru. Predstavljeni bodo glavni primeri dobrih praks ženskih glasov in pobud v krščansko muslimanskem dialogu v slovenskem kontekstu. Medverski dialog in

verska izgradnja miru sta s strani verskih in sekularnih akterjev pogosto razumljena kot naravni protistrup za versko nasilje in spore verskih »fiksni« identitet.

Ključne besede: ženske, medreligijski dialog, religijska izgradnja miru, migracije, sekularizacija.

Amra Pandžo

Ženski religijski mirovni aktivizem v Bosni in Hercegovini

Žensko religijsko mirovništvo izvira iz skrajne potrebe verskih akterk pri njihovem spopadanju s težavami razdeljenih družb, mizoginih konceptov, strukturnega patriarhalnega nasilja in nasilnih etnonacionalističnih politik na Balkanu. Ženske verske mirovniške aktivistke v Bosni in Hercegovini uresničujejo številne projekte na vseh družbenih ravneh z medreligijskim dialogom, različnimi pogovori, mirovnim izobraževanjem ter delom z otroki in mladino. Ukvarjajo se z odpustitvijo, spravo, nenasilno komunikacijo, javnimi nastopi in kampanjami, ki si prizadevajo za bolj mirno in pravično družbo. Svoj navdih črpajo iz miroljubnih interpretacij svojih religij na podlagi poudarjanja duhovne povezanosti sveta, vključenosti ter prizadevanja za pravičnost in enakost med ljudmi. Žensko religijsko mirovništvo se uresničuje znotraj različnih religijskih skupnosti in cerkev, trenutno najpomembnejše pa so pri vsem tem vendarle posameznice, ki prinašajo nove miroljubne interpretacije religije in krepijo ženski glas v javnosti.

Ključne besede: ženski religijski mirovni aktivizem, Bosna, dialog, nenasilna komunikacija, medreligijski dialog.

Manca Račič

Začetki gibanja za pravice žensk v Maroku: pojav delitve na islamski in sekularni feminizem

Članek obravnava gibanja za spolno enakopravnost in razvoj sodobnih pogledov na feminizem v Maroku. Poskuša prikazati proces oblikovanja diskurza feminizma v Maroku v času kolonializma in tudi v času maroške neodvisnosti, zlasti v 80. in 90. letih 20. stoletja. Članek predstavlja problematiko emancipacije žensk, zlasti v religijskih okvirih, kjer so imeli vedno premoč moški. Prikaže tudi nestrinjanja in nasprotovanja glede definiranja pojma »feminizem« ter tudi glede

uporabe pridevnikov »islamski« in »sekularni«. Kljub povečanju pisanj na temo feminizma ženske emancipacije in enakopravnosti v Maroku želi članek poudariti trenutne težave pri delovanju feministk na dveh ločenih področjih, zaradi katerih je gibanje v tej deželi še vedno relativno neuspešno in neprepoznavno. Seveda pa so obstajale in obstajajo še danes posamezne intelektualke, večinoma izobražene v tujini, ki so vodile gibanje in delale za njegovo prepoznavnost. Te poskušajo s ponovno interpretacijo ali prebiranjem svetih verskih besedil prikazati/dokazati prepričanje preroka Mohameda, da je ženska v vseh pogledih enakovredna moškemu.

Ključne besede: Maroko, feminizem, islamski feminizem, sekularni feminizem, Fatima Mernissi.

Maja Lamberger Khatib

Pojav in razvoj feminističnih gibanj v Egiptu

Prispevek pojasnjuje družbenopolitično dogajanje v Egiptu ob pojavu feminističnega gibanja.

Feminizem predstavljam kot individualno ali kolektivno zavedanje, da so ženske bile in so pod pritiski družbe na različnih področjih in zaradi različnih razlogov. Premiki proti liberalizaciji vključujejo enakopravnejšo družbo ter izboljšanje odnosa med žensko in moškim. V sodobnih arabskih družbah je značilna pluralnost in heterogenost feminizmov, saj lahko najdemo veliko različnih tipov, kot so sekularni feminizem, islamski feminizem in islamistični feminizem, ki pokrivajo široke politične spektre in prikažejo različnost glasov, ki jih govorijo ženske. Tudi tam, kjer ženske termin feminizem zavračajo, ne pomeni, da ni feministične zavesti. V Egiptu sta dve glavni feministični paradigmi. Sekularni feminizem, ki se je pojavil konec 19. stoletja, in islamski/islamistični feminizem, ki je postal očiten v poznem 20. stoletju. V nadaljevanju se osredinjam ter podrobneje razložim razmere in družbenopolitične okoliščine, ki so vplivale na začetke oblikovanja feministične zavesti v Egiptu vse do revolucije 2011.

Ključne besede: feministično gibanje, Egipt, sekularni feminizem, islamski feminizem, državni feminizem.

Anja Zalta, Mourad Ben Jomaa

»Ministrice, borke, ambasadorke, policistke ...»: religijsko-ideološki vplivi pri demokratizaciji in izgradnji miru v Saharski arabski demokratični republiki (SADR)

Prispevek, ki je nastal na podlagi terenskih raziskav oz. obiska zahodnosaharskega begunskega taborišča Awsarda blizu Tindoufa v Alžiriji, obravnava primer Saharske arabske demokratične republike (SADR) in njenih prebivalc, zahodnosaharskih žensk, ki v izjemno težkih družbenih okoliščinah oblikujejo modele za izgradnjo miru in prispevajo k novim oblikam razumevanja odnosov med spoli. SADR, bolj znana pod imenom Zahodna Sahara, je danes edinstven primer zmerne islamske demokracije, ki spodbuja opolnomočenje žensk. Prispevek na kratko predstavi Saharsko arabsko demokratično republiko in njeno zgodovino, razišče vzroke in posledice pri organiziranosti zahodnosaharskih žensk, poda nekaj razmislekov o tradicionalni konstrukciji spolov v Zahodni Sahari ter o vlogi religije (islama) in pri tej konstrukciji. Ključni poudarek pa ostaja vpliv fronte Polisario na vlogo zahodnosaharskih žensk ter vloge, ki jo imajo te pri demokratizaciji družbe in izgradnji miru. Iz pridobljenih odgovorov je razvidno, da je prav ideologija fronte Polisario, ki črpa iz socialističnih modelov, ključna za to, da imajo zahodnosaharske ženske moč v družbi sredi regije, v kateri imajo ženske na splošno malo pravic.

Ključne besede: Zahodna Sahara, Zahodnosaharke, Polisario, islam, ženska izgradnja miru.

Wangmo Tenzin

Od mirnega uma do splošne odgovornosti

V budistični filozofiji je mir izjemno pomemben, budistična filozofija in praksa pa ponujata številne premise in orodja, s katerimi ga utemeljujeta in razvijata. V članku so poudarjeni predvsem trije vidiki: povezava kultiviranja miru s kultivacijo sočutja in modrosti, povezava med notranjim in družbenim mirom ter razvijanje splošne odgovornosti, vključno s prizadevanjem za harmonijo in mir. Glede ženskega vprašanja so najprej poudarjeni vidiki, ki zahtevajo širši pogled, npr. prizadevanje za blagor vseh bitij, brez omejevanja na eno družbeno skupino, trditev, da je um brez spola, in druge vidike budistične doktrine, nato pa se članek osredini na odstopanja med teorijo in prakso s primerom nunskih zaobljub, da bi izkušnja ene družbene skupine (žensk, nun) lahko postala osnova za prizadevanje za enakovrednost in blagor vseh družbenih skupin. Na ravni širše družbe je poudarjena

Dalajlamova tema o splošni odgovornosti, ki temelji na budističnih premisah, vendar jo Dalajlama prevaja v sekularni kontekst globalne družbe. Članek se osredini predvsem na psihosocialne temelje miru in družbene odgovornosti. Poudarek članka na osebni zavezanosti in osebnem prevzemanju odgovornosti kot osnovi družbene spremembe je alternativa pričakovanjem, da bodo spremembe prišle od zunaj oz. drugih. V osebnem življenju jih lahko udejanjamo že prej.

Ključne besede: mir, budizem, spol, enakopravnost, Dalajlama, splošna odgovornost.

Maja Pucelj

Percepcija zakrivanja muslimanskih žensk

Burka in nikab, muslimanski oblačili, ki prekrivata obraz, sta v Evropi povzročili številne razprave o verski svobodi, enakopravnosti žensk, sekularni tradiciji in izraženih varnostnih pomislekih v kontekstu strahu pred terorizmom. Članek postavlja v središče percepcijo zakrivanja muslimanskih žensk s ključnim, za zdaj še neraziskanim raziskovalnim vprašanjem, ali je odklonilno mnenje do zakrivanja muslimanskih žensk, ki smo mu priča v javnem, medijskem in političnem diskurzu, posledica strahu pred zakrivanjem obraza in s tem nezmožnostjo komuniciranja ali gre za varnostni pomislek ali za niti ne tako prikrito posledico kulturnega rasizma ali pa ne nazadnje le za zavračanje muslimanske religije? Skozi teoretično in kvantitativno raziskavo, ki smo jo s pomočjo spletnega anketiranja opravili decembra 2018 in v kateri je sodelovalo 253 priložnostno, po načelu snežne kepe izbranih anketirancev, smo ugotovili, da je odklonilno mnenje splošne javnosti preplet vseh navedenih predpostavk, zato ni mogoče z gotovostjo navesti le enega od naštetih vzrokov, saj se ti medsebojno prepletajo in nadgrajujejo. Zakrite muslimanske ženske se zaradi zakrivanja in s tem vidnega izkazovanja verskih simbolov na sekularnem Zahodu soočajo s številnimi izzivi v vsakodnevem življenju, treba pa se je zavedati, da lahko uspešno sobivanje v družbi, v kateri bi se vsi počutili sprejeti in uspešno vključeni, ustvarimo le z medsebojno spoštljivim in nesovražnim dialogom ter trudom obeh strani (torej zahodnih sekularnih družb in zakritih muslimanskih žensk).

Ključne besede: zakrivanje, burka, nikab, muslimanske ženske, verska svoboda.

A B S T R A C T S

Zilka Spahić-Šiljak

The Confluence of Islamic Feminism and Peacebuilding: Lessons from Bosnia

This paper maps the closely intertwined trajectories of Islamic feminism and peacebuilding in Bosnia and Herzegovina, examining how the socio-political context of the region influenced the emergence of peacebuilding and Islamic feminism, and how secular human rights and feminist organizations provided a fertile ground for female Bosnian activists to practice feminist theology even before they were exposed to the theoretical underpinnings of Islamic feminism. Through examples of notable feminists and human rights activists in the region, as well as projects committed to raising awareness about topics such as gender-equality, peace, and reconciliation, the paper explores the enduring relationship between Islamic feminism and peacebuilding. The language of religion and feminism has proven to be a useful tool for promoting peacebuilding and dialogue within the community, while at the same time secular human rights organizations continue to provide the only space for engagement with Islamic feminism in a patriarchal society.

Key words: peacebuilding, Islamic feminism, gender equality, dialogue, Bosnia.

Nadja Furlan Štante

Women's Voices and Actions in Interreligious Dialogue and Religious Peacebuilding in the Slovenian Context

In a broad context, the main focus of the paper is the question of the importance of cultivation of an active, sincere interreligious dialogue in the context of contemporary migrations that recognizes and breaks down negative stereotypes and prejudices, raises the level of tolerance, respect, and strengthens mutual understanding both in the everyday life of individuals of different religions and spirituality, as well as at the hierarchical institutional religious levels. In a narrower context the importance of positive contribution of women's voices as a missing link in the interreligious dialogue and the phenomenon of the so-called women's religious peacebuilding will also be analysed. Good practices of women's voices of initiatives in Christian-Muslim dialogue in the Slovenian context will also be

presented. Inter-religious dialogue and peacebuilding are often seen by religious and secular actors as the natural antidote to religious violence or identity conflicts with a religious dimension.

Key words: women, inter-religious dialogue, peace-building, migrations, secularization.

Amra Pandžo

Women's Religious Peacemaking in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Women's religious peacemaking is rooted in the need for religious actors to cope with the problems of divided societies, misogynistic concepts, patriarchal structural violence and violent ethno-nationalist policies in the Balkans. Women religious peace activists carry out a number of projects at all levels of society, through inter-religious dialogue, peace education, and work with children and young people. Their work deals with issues of forgiveness, reconciliation, non-violent communication, and public appearances and campaigns to build a more peaceful and just society. They find their inspiration in peaceful interpretations of their religions that are marked by the spiritual interconnectedness of the world, inclusion, a commitment to justice and equality among all people. Women's religious peacemaking is realized through various civic initiatives, within religious communities and churches, while the most significant at the moment are individuals who bring a touch of new peaceful religious interpretations and amplify women's voices in the public domain.

Key words: women's religious peace activism, Bosnia, dialogue, non-violent communication, interfaith dialogue.

Manca Račić

The Beginnings of the Movement for Women's Rights in Morocco: the Emergence of a Division between Islamic and Secular Feminism

The following article deals with movements for sexual equality and the development of contemporary views on feminism in Morocco. It seeks to portray the process of forming a discourse of feminism in Morocco during the time of colonialism as well as after Moroccan independence, especially in the 80s and 90s of the

20th century. The article reflects the problem of the Moroccan women's emancipation in religious frames, where leading positions have always been predominantly taken by men. The article illustrates disagreements and objections regarding the definition of the term »feminism«, as well as the use of the adjectives »Islamic« and »secular«. Despite the greater emancipation of women in Morocco, the article aims to highlight the current issues regarding the work of feminists in two separate poles of emancipation, which make the movement in Morocco still relatively unknown, except for a few successful writings of individuals educated outside Morocco. By reinterpreting and rereading Holy Scriptures these intellectuals try to prove that the Prophet Muhammad believed that a woman is in all respects equal to a man.

Keywords: Morocco, feminism, Islamic feminism, secular feminism, Fatima Mernissi.

Maja Lamberger Khatib

The Emergence and Progress of Feminist Movements in Egypt

The article explains socio-political developments in Egypt with the emergence of the feminist movement. I present feminism as an individual or collective awareness that women have been and are under pressure from society in different aspects and for different reasons; movements towards liberalization include a more egalitarian society and improved relations between women and men. Modern Arab societies are characterized by the plurality and heterogeneity of feminisms, as we can identify many different types, such as secular feminism, Islamic feminism, and Islamist feminism, covering a wide political spectrum and displaying the diversity of voices spoken by women. Even where women reject the term feminism that does not mean that feminist consciousness is absent. There are two major feminist paradigms present in Egypt, a secular one that emerged at the end of the 19th century and an Islamic (predominantly) feminism that emerged in the late 20th century. In the last part of the article I focus on and explain in more detail the situation and socio-political moments that influenced the beginnings of feminist consciousness formation in Egypt up to the 2011 revolution.

Key words: feminist movement, Egypt, secular feminism, Islamic feminism, state feminism.

Anja Zalta, Mourad Ben Jomaa

"Women Ministers, Fighters, Ambassadors, Police Officers ...": Religious and Ideological Influences on Democratization and Peacebuilding in the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR)

The paper, which is based on field research in the Sahrawi Refugee Camp, Awsard, near Tindouf, Algeria, addresses the case of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and its Sahrawi women who, in extremely difficult social situations, create new models for democratization and peaceful coexistence as well as new understandings in gender relations. SADR, better known as Western Sahara, is today a unique example of a moderate Islamic democracy that works to empower women. The paper briefly introduces the history of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, explores the causes and consequences in the organizing of Sahrawi women, gives some thought to traditional gender construction in Western Sahara, and questions the role of religion in this construction. A key focus, however, remains the impact of the Polisario Front on the work of Sahrawi women, and the role that Sahrawi women play in democratizing society and peacebuilding. The answers obtained show that the true ideology of the Polisario Front, which draws on socialist models, is crucial for Sahrawian women to have power in a society and in a region where women usually do not have many rights.

Key words: Western Sahara, Sahrawis, Polisario, Islam, women peacebuilding.

Wangmo Tenzin

From Peaceful Mind to Universal Responsibility

Peace is essential to Buddhist philosophy and practice. There are several premises and means to establish and develop it. This paper underlines three aspects: the relations between cultivation of peace, compassion, and wisdom; the relation between inner and social peace; and development of universal responsibility, including efforts for harmony and peace. Regarding women, it presents aspects that require wider views (aspiration for the benefit of all beings, the claim that mind has no gender, etc.), but later shows discrepancies between theory and practice with a case study of nun's vows, aiming to use the experiences of one social group as the basis for equality and benefit of all social groups. On a wider societal level, the Dalai Lama's topic of universal responsibility is taken into consideration, as he has based it on Buddhist doctrine, while translating it into the secular context of the global. The paper focuses on the psycho-social foundations of peace and social

responsibility. The emphasis on personal commitment and responsibility as the basis of social change presents an alternative to expectations that changes shall come from outside or from others. We can apply them in our personal lives before that.

Key words: peace, Buddhism, gender, equality, Dalai Lama, universal responsibility.

Maja Pucelj

Perceptions Regarding the Covering of Muslim Women

The burqa and niqab, two Muslim face-covering garments, have sparked a number of debates in Europe about religious freedom, women's equality, secular traditions and security concerns in the context of the fear of terrorism . This article focuses on perceptions of the covering of Muslim women with a key, under-explored, research question: whether the negative opinion about the covering of Muslim women seen in the public, media and political discourses is due to fear of covering and the consequent inability to communicate, a security concern, or an undisguised consequence of cultural racism, a rejection of the Muslim religion? Through a theoretical and quantitative survey conducted via an online questionnaire in December 2018, which involved 253 respondents selected casually through the snowball method, we found that the negative opinion of the general public was intertwined with all of the above assumptions. Therefore, it is impossible to point to only one of the mentioned causes, as they interconnect and build upon each other . Covered Muslim women face many challenges in their daily lives because of the fact that they cover up and consequently visibly display religious symbols in the secular West, but it must be borne in mind that successful coexistence in a society, where all would feel accepted and successfully included, can only be created with mutual respectful and non-hostile dialogue and with effort from both sides (i.e., Western secular societies and covered Muslim women).

Keywords: covering, burqa, niqab, Muslim women, religious freedom.