

LOORA



Living With Our and Others' Religions
Together in Diversity

Fragebogen

Questionnaire

Situation religiöser Minderheiten

Situation of religious minorities

Religious minority number 1: Islam

Land <input type="checkbox"/>	Country: Sweden
Bezeichnung der religiösen Minderheit <input type="checkbox"/>	Name of religious minority: Islam
Anzahl der Mitglieder <input type="checkbox"/>	Number of believers: app 400 000 members in the whole of Sweden. 6000 of these are Swedes who have converted into Islam. In the community of Västervik there are app 400 members.
Regionale, geographische Verteilung im aufnehmenden Land (z.B. leben die Mitglieder verstreut im Land oder leben sie konzentriert an einem oder mehreren Orten) <input type="checkbox"/>	Regional, national distribution within the country (e.g. are believers dispersed or concentrated in one or more places?): The believers are scattered all over Sweden. As said above there are app 400 in the town of Västervik.
Sind die Mitglieder der religiösen Minderheit in Gemeinden oder ähnliche Strukturen organisiert? <input type="checkbox"/>	Are believers organized in communities or similar structures? Organized in communities. The members in Västervik have their origins in many different countries but belong to the same community.
Rechtsstellung im Land (z.B. als Religionsgemeinschaft anerkannt und rechtlich gestellt wie die Mehrheitsreligion) <input type="checkbox"/>	Legal position/ status (e.g. is the religious minority recognized and is there equal status with the religion of the majority?): Islam is recognized and accepted by ordinary people but is given a very negative picture in the media. The State Church of Sweden has got a lot of resources, they get State subsidies and can also offer divinity schools. All contribution of money and work to the mosque is voluntary and performed by the members themselves. The community gets no State subsidies at all. There is no formal priest education.
Gibt es Umstände, die die freie Ausübung der Religion im Gastland beeinträchtigen? Wenn ja, welche... <input type="checkbox"/> Rechtliche Gründe <input type="checkbox"/> Gesellschaftliche Gründe <input type="checkbox"/> Andere Gründe	Are there reasons which stop the religious minority enjoying freedom of worship in the country? If yes, what are the reasons... -legal reasons -social reasons -other reasons There are no legal reasons at all. Social reasons on the other hand can be found everywhere. People think twice about the names they give to their children – the wrong name could mean no job in the future. Some adults even change their names to be able to be considered for job interviews.

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	<p>In Västervik the neighbours were opposed to the building of a mosque. They couldn't stop the actual mosque but no muezzin was allowed. The building which contains the mosque is very close to the neighbouring villas. (As there is only one mosque he couldn't call out loud enough to be heard by everyone anyway..)</p>
Wie ist die Anwesenheit der Minderheitsreligion sichtbar? □	<p>Is the religious minority visible to others? When yes, how?</p> <p>In the medias Islam is often visible but presented in a negative way. In school it's visible by ways of different clothing, special food, special rules when it comes to girls and sports f.ex. In shops there is now a whole new choice of provisions.</p>
Welchen Einfluss hat die Kultur des Gastlandes auf die Minderheitsreligion? □	<p>What influence does the majority culture of the country have on the religious minority?</p> <p>The children of the religious minority get influenced by their friends and want to do things their way. For instance are the Christmas trees and all the Christmas gifts very attractive.</p>
Welchen Einfluss hat die Kultur der Minderheitsreligion auf die Kultur des Gastlandes? □	<p>What influence does the culture of the religious minority have on the majority culture of the country?</p> <p>As mentioned above the choice of provisions has altered visibly.</p>
Welchen Einfluss hat die Kultur des Gastlandes auf die Architektur der Gotteshäuser der Minderheitsreligion? □	<p>What influence does the majority culture of the country have on the architecture of the religious minority's places of worship?</p> <p>Usually the architecture doesn't change at all but the only mosque we could visit had to be built inside a house which is a listed building. The exterior can therefore not be changed.</p>
	<p>Vad innebär det</p> <p>It means the students can't always eat the same school lunch as the Protestant students. It also means wearing a headcloth for some girls.</p> <p>Sometimes it also means different rules – like not eating during Ramadan etc.</p>