Islam in Czech Republic

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Who are Czech Muslims?

2011 Census:

- o 3,385 indicated Islam as their religious affiliation
- 1,142 mentioned The Headquarters of the Muslim Communities in the Czech Republic (UMO) as their "church"

Estimate of the Czech Interior Ministry:

o 11,235 Muslims live in Czech Republic (about 0,1% of the total population)

Who are Czech Muslims?

Muslims in Czech Republic:

- Ethnic Czech converts (cca 400, very active)
- Czech citizens of foreign origin
 arrived mainly during the Communist era from Syria, Libya,
 Yemen, Iraq, Sudan and other then Socialist oriented countries to
 study in the former Czechoslovakia
- Foreigners who live in Czech Republic on the basis of permanent or temporal residency permits

came mainly after 1989 from Arab countries (Egypt, Syria, Iraq); the Balkans (Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia) or other countries (Chechnya, Turkey, Afghanistan, etc.)

Muslim community: very fragmented, mostly well educated and economically successful

Islamic organizations

Most of them: registered as cultural or social organizations, they are not granted any public funding.

- The Headquarters of the Muslim Communities in the Czech Republic (UMO)
 - only one registered as church but no special rights (right to public funding or running religious schools)
- The Islamic Foundation in Prague (established in 1989)
- The Islamic Foundation in Brno (established in 1994)
- Muslim Union of Students and Youth (Founded in 1991 manages prayer rooms in student dormitories)
- Smaller communities and associations mainly in Prague (Mozaiky) or Brno (Libertas Independent Agency)

Mosques and prayer houses

Since 1989: many mosque building projects, most of them rejected by local authorities who 'responded to the will' of local inhabitants.

- Mosques: Brno and Prague (the only one with a professional imam)
- o Islamic centres: Teplice, Hradec Králové
- Prayer rooms: Alfirdaus Language School in Brno, 5
 houses of prayer in Prague, one in Plzeň and other in spa
 cities of Karlovy Vary, Kolová, Dubí and Darkov

Media attention

In the past:

Muslims considered a peaceful community or not mentioned at all

Recently:

increasing emphasis on the "violent nature" of Muslims and Islamic teaching, predominant context of "clash of cultures"

Negative media content:

- Muslims as monolitic, static block
- Incompatibility of Islam with Christianity
- Islam as dangerous ideology which legitimizes the violence
- Muslims as fundamentalists and fanatics
- Islam as a religion which suppresses the rights of women
- Sham marriages of Muslims with Czech women to get the citizenship
- Accusations of accounting frauds

Media attention

Positive media content:

- Defensive activities of Muslims themselves
 - Condemning and distancing themselves from the crimes against humanity committed by Muslims abroad
 - Introducing educational projects aimed at eliminating the prejudices towards Muslims (e.g. Muslims in the eyes of Czech students)
 - Calling for tolerance and peaceful cohabitation (HateFree Project)
 - Presenting personal stories of Czech Muslims as ordinary people

Demonstrative case I

Islam as malignant ideology:

2014, president Milos Zeman:

Islam is "theocratic and totalitarian ideology".

Islam is "against civilization".
"Islamic ideology rather than religious fundamentalists was behind violent actions" abroad.



"Moderate Muslim is a contradiction in terms".

Prime Minister Bohuslav Sobotka (Social Democrats, CSSD) said Czech President **Zeman should not be uselessly demonized** over his statements on Islam.

Demonstrative case II

<u>Islam as a threat to human rights, freedoms</u> and secular democratic state as such:

The anti-Islam initiative "We Reject islam in Czech republic", which has more than 118,000 supporters on Facebook declares:

"This is a platform opposing past and current atrocities of islam, platform highlighting possible solutions to preserve our western freedom of choice currently under attack from [...] creeping stealth jihad and concessions to sharia law."



"Our opinions represent the mainstream of the Czech population on immigration, integration and islamization issues."

In January 2015 the group staged a **protest in Prague**, attended by about 600 people. On the 1st of May the members took a part in a **march in Brno**, organized by the multiple extremist groups.

Demonstrative case III

Islam as security, cultural and political threat:

2015, Tomio Okamura, who heads the Czech opposition Dawn of Direct Democracy movement, declared:

"Islam does not belong to Czech republic"

"according to current demographic curve, in a few decades **Europe will be Islamic** and there will be **no turning point**" from Islam, which is "no longer a religion but **military and political ideology**".

He warned against shopping in Muslim shops and stated that "every bought kebab is just another step to burqas".

His statement was perceived as absurd and became subject of several jokes.



Demonstrative case III

Your wife by number of kebabs you eat per year

0-5

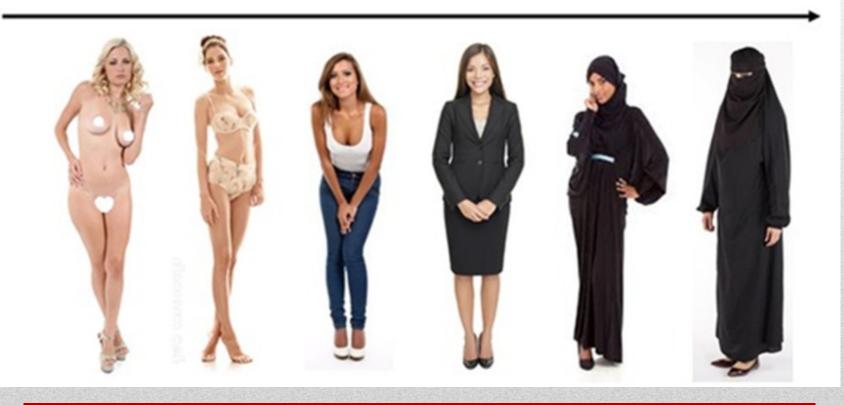
5-10

10-20

20-30

30-50

more than 50



Demonstrative case IV

Czech Muslims distancing themselves from the crimes committed by Muslims abroad:

After the attacks in Paris, some of the Czech Muslims decided to hold a variation on a global campaign **#Not in my Name**.

They created a series of photographs to let others know that terrorists do not act on their behalf. It was made of twenty-five portraits of twenty eight adults and five children







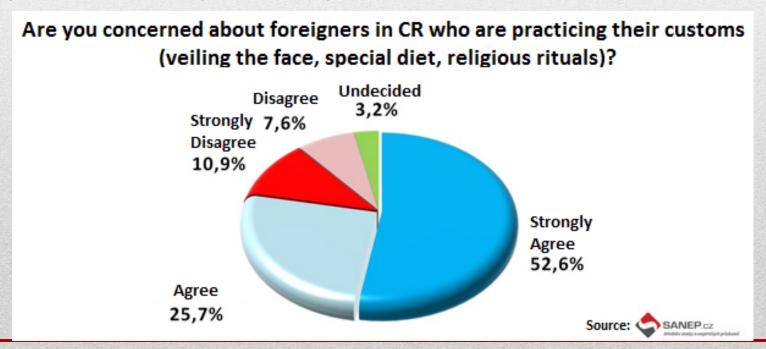


Public opinion

SANEP public opinion research (2015):

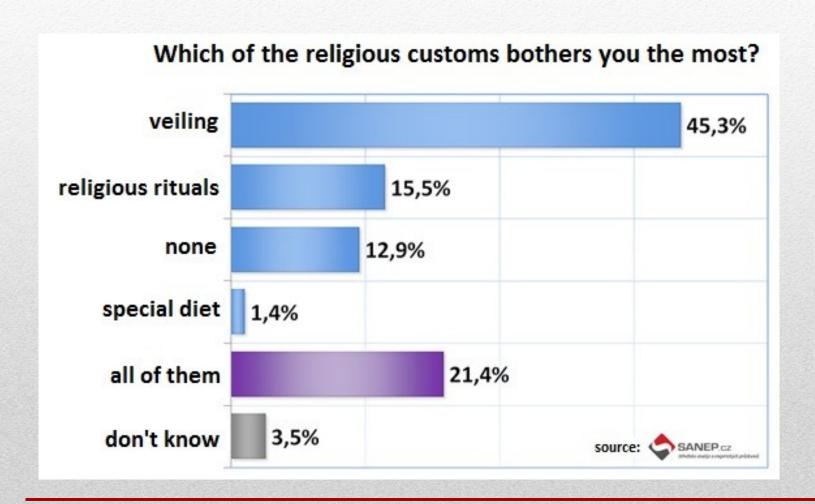
Czech public opinion on Muslims is largely formed by the media content which connects Muslims with fundamentalism and terrorism.

73% of respondents perceive the threat of the extremist Muslims on the Czech territory as real. Half of respondents is concerned about foreigners practicing their religious customs:



Public opinion

SANEP public opinion research (2015):



Thank you for your attention!