

Frauen im Sport in islamisch geprägten Ländern

Die Sportpartizipation von Mädchen und Frauen in islamisch-patriarchalisch geprägten Ländern wird in mehrfacher Hinsicht beschränkt und kontrolliert. In Einzelstudien werden konkrete Rahmenbedingungen detailliert analysiert.

Gieß-Stüber, P; Kremers, S.; Luft, St.; Schaller, J. (2011). Palestinian women's national football team aims high – Case study to explore the interaction of Religion, Culture, Politics and Sports. In Benn, T., Pfister, G. & Jawad, H. A. (ed). Muslim women and sport (p. 169-184). London: Routledge.

The first Palestinian women's football team was formed in 2003. The authors accompanied, observed and interviewed 16 Palestinian players and three officials during a trip in Germany. The players' ages ranged from twelve to twenty-three years. Most of them were either high school or university students at the time. Half the players were Muslims, the other half Christians. We would like to present a picture of the challenges encountered by young women who play a male-dominated sport like football in a Muslim society, moreover, one which is beset by problems of conflict. This contribution is meant as an attempt to raise awareness of the opportunities and challenges of women's sport in Palestine.

To sum up the results of this study, it can be said that these women players are very aware of their society's traditions and norms, considering many of them to be unfair to women and a deprivation of women's personal freedom. Although they are subject to these norms, they occasionally question them. This experience together with the perceived misrecognition of their country – Palestine – seems to mobilize a lot of energy and endurance in the sense of struggles of recognition along Hegelian lines (see also Honneth and Taylor). For the young players football is a way to realise a way of life that is not taken for granted in their society. According to the team manager and a number of the players, sport provides opportunities to build bridges of friendship and peace.

Mohammadi, S. & Gieß-Stüber (submitted). State Control over Women in the Sporting Domain: A Critical Study of Women as Elite Athletes and Fans in Post-Revolutionary Iran.

This study explores the ways in which the Islamic Republic of Iran controls women's participation in the sporting domain. It also reveals the ways through which Iranian female elite athletes and fans resist and confront gender oppression in sport. The article is informed by feminist cultural studies and the Gramscian concepts of hegemony and counter-hegemony. Data has been collected from various sources including documentary evidence, political statements, billboards, as well as life history interviews and participant observation. Three methods were used to analyze the data, namely, critical discourse analysis, thematic analysis, and propaganda analysis.

Shahrzad Mohammadi

Pedaling towards emancipation: female refugees and asylum seekers push boundaries of their ethnic identity in the host country

This study focuses on the lived experiences of female refugees and asylum seekers who took part in a local physical activity-based social initiative, Bike Bridge, in the city of Freiburg. It investigates the extent to which those women push the boundaries of their ethnic identities in their leisure time and make more space in the new environment.

Bike Bridge

Bike Bridge is a physical activity-based social initiative for female refugees and asylum seekers in Freiburg. Through cycling trainings, bike tours, and intercultural activities, it aims to increase mobility of women, bring the newcomers and the locals in contact and create an intercultural dialog. The courses consist of a two months cycling training phase which is mixed with German courses, city tours, a repair workshop as well as recreational cycling trips for participants, their families, trainers and locals.

For More information:

www.bikebridge.org

www.facebook.com/bikebridgefreiburg/

<https://www.researchgate.net/project/Bike-Bridge>