



Amnesty-publicaties over kledingseisen in landen buiten West-Europa

In haar jaarboeken besteedt Amnesty regelmatig aandacht aan kledingseisen in verschillende landen. Hieronder volgt een overzicht van relevante passages uit de jaarboeken sinds 2005.

2005

AFGHANISTAN:

In the family extreme restrictions on women's behaviour and high levels of violence persisted [...] Tradition and social behaviour governed judge's decision on cases involving violence against women. (p.35)

2006

IRAQ:

Many women and girls were under pressure to wear the hijab or Islamic veil and change their behaviour. (p.145)

2007

IRAQ:

The situation of women continued to deteriorate. There was increased violence against women, including abductions, rapes and "honour killings" by male relatives. Politically active women, those who did not follow a strict dress code, and women human rights defenders were increasingly at risk of abuses, including by armed groups and religious extremists. On 29 July, unidentified assailants shot dead Salah Abdel-Kader, a lawyer in Baghdad who acted in cases of "honour killings" and custody battles. A note was reportedly found near his body accusing him of not following Islamic law. (p.144)

SOMALIA:

There was no rule of law or justice system consistent with international standards in the central and southern regions of Somalia. Islamic (Shari'a) courts, which became the basis of the administrative and judicial system in most of the south from mid-2006, did not allow the right to legal defence counsel or meet internationally recognized standards of fair trial. The COSIC imposed increasingly harsh interpretations of Shari'a law regarding morality offences and dress code, including banning musical entertainment. Offenders were arbitrarily flogged and humiliated by militias. (p.235)

TUNISIA:

The authorities stepped up harassment of women wearing the hijab (Islamic headscarf). This followed statements by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Interior and the Secretary-General of the ruling political party, the Constitutional Democratic Rally (Rassemblement constitutionnel démocratique), against the rise in the use of the hijab by women and girls, and beards and the qamis (knee-length shirts) by men. They called for a strict implementation of decree 108 of 1985 of the Ministry of Education banning women from wearing the hijab at educational institutions and when working in government departments. Some women were reportedly ordered to remove their hijabs before being allowed into schools, universities or workplaces and others were forced to remove them in the street. Some women were reportedly taken to police stations and forced to sign statements in which they committed themselves to stop wearing the hijab. (p.260)

2008

IRAN:

Women continued to face widespread discrimination in law and practice. Thousands were arrested for non-compliance with the obligatory dress code.(p158)

IRAQ:

Violence against women increased and many were forced to leave their jobs after receiving death threats or to seek refuge abroad. In Basra, some 42 women were reportedly killed between July and September by Shi'a armed groups vying for control of the area. In most governorates women were increasingly threatened by armed men if they failed to observe a strict dress code. (p.163)

TUNISIA:

Expression of religious belief was restricted. Women were harassed for wearing the hijab (Islamic headscarf). Some were made to remove their hijab before being allowed into schools, universities or workplaces, while others were forced to remove them in the street. In May, women wearing the hijab were prevented from attending the Tunis International Book Fair. A number of women reported that they were taken to police stations and forced to sign a written commitment that they would stop wearing the hijab; some of those who refused were assaulted by police officers. (p.301)

2009

IRAQ:

Women were threatened and attacked for not complying with strict codes of behaviour, including dress codes, and the authorities did not afford women adequate protection against violence, including by other family members. Some women were killed apparently by male relatives whom the authorities failed to bring to justice.(p.179)

RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

In Chechnya a strict dress code was introduced. Women and girls not wearing headscarves faced expulsion from schools and universities or were prevented from entering government buildings. (p.271)

2010

IRAQ:

Women continued to face high levels of discrimination and violence. Some were attacked in the street by armed men or received death threats from men who accused them of not adhering to strict Islamic moral codes. (p. 178)

2011

IRAN

In April, the Supreme Leader called for renewed attention to enforcing the state-imposed obligatory dress code. In May, a "chastity and modesty" campaign based on a 2005 law was launched, targeting those who do not comply with the dress code in public, including on university campuses. In September, reports suggested that women's enrolment in universities had dropped substantially. (p.174)

IRAQ

Women were targeted for violence by armed groups, and women who did not adhere to a strict dress code were under threat. Women also suffered violence within the family and were inadequately protected under Iraqi law and in practice. Many women and girls were subject to harmful practices, including forced and early marriage.(p178)

SOMALIA

Armed Islamist groups continued to unlawfully kill and torture people they accused of spying or not conforming to their own interpretation of Islamic law. They killed people in public, including by stoning them to death, and carried out amputations and floggings. They also imposed restrictive dress codes, flogging women who did not wear the hijab and forcing men to wear trousers no longer than the ankle. (p.294)