

# Tiada agama mengajak peperangan

## No religion preaches war

Radical groups that claim to act in the name of religion are nothing but the unevolved results of the ongoing power struggle in the world. It has never been a secret that superpowers have as scruples about supporting various radical groups as leverage and sometimes as a "tour de force."

Kenneth Taylor

THE Christian introduced a whole new turn to the world collective mind. "War of religion." For centuries, every time a new war broke out, a war commonly regarded that religion was somehow underlying reason behind all the conflicts. In other words, it was supposed that religious groups had to lead a war, never had to end and that religion, the real cause of war, had stepped well.

The supposedly constant conflict that took place throughout the history of Christianity was coming, but an outbreak of the day-creating great for more power and influence. There is no doubt that Protestants, Catholics and Orthodox Christians had significantly differing views, but religious differences were definitely not the main reason for their war. In their bloody and senseless wars, every power vying for more political power was out a competing right.

The Middle East has been no different in that respect. The players behind the big wars in the region always pursued their own selfish interests although for posterity it was suggested that the war in the Middle East were related to religion, the south to north divide.

India in many of the conflicts were usually followed by the South regions, which was the application of the Islamic ideology in the Middle East. The Israeli invasion during the 1960s and 1970s was also usually followed by many as a simple matter of sectarian differences, the real problem rose from the power struggle between various caste, tribalistic and language groups.

The Islamic faith could, which has continued unabated for centuries in the Middle East, was in fact a disguised form of competition between different ethnic groups in their search for increasing their influence and power and gaining control of the region. It was a form of religious conflict, but the emergence of radical groups, this conflict was never really deeply about faith, but the power struggle between various groups.

The Islamic faith, which has continued unabated for centuries in the Middle East, was in fact a disguised form of competition between different ethnic groups in their search for increasing their influence and power and gaining control of the region. It was a form of religious conflict, but the emergence of radical groups, this conflict was never really deeply about faith, but the power struggle between various groups.

It is important to keep in mind that the radical groups that claim to act in the name of religion are nothing but the unevolved results of the ongoing power struggle in the world. It has never been a secret that superpowers have as scruples about supporting various radical groups as leverage and sometimes as a "tour de force."

It was a "tour de force" if he could also be called that radical groups resort to violence largely because of their hatred and anger, rather than religion, which was just a cover.

The 2015 report of the Institute for Economics and Peace might help explain the situation. The report showed that religion was the main cause in 57 of the 35 armed conflicts in 2015. According to the report, they were mostly related to anti-government protests, sectarian movements.

The report provides statistical analysis of the question, "Does the proportion of religious belief or adhesion in a country determine the peace of the country?" According to the 30 most peaceful countries are highly religious. In 11 out of 30 countries with the highest levels of peace, 80 percent of the people declared themselves as religious. The commonality between the least peaceful countries was the low level of religious observance. In countries where adhesion in official state policy seems of various conflicts and tensions are common, that includes constant tensions.

In Muslim countries, does the demographic spread of Islam and Shia determine peace? The question showed that there was an odd link between peace and sectarian differences. Out of 100 countries, 95 percent of the population in 10 percent of the world, ranked at number 11 in terms of peace, with 11 percent of the world's population in 10 percent of the world.

Can religion play a positive role in peace building? This was perhaps the best question in the study according to the report, particularly in the Middle East. In other words, for effective and sustainable peace in the world, it is important that religious people work together to strengthen the alliance and friendship between religious people.

The absence of the Institute for Economics and Peace report, which is based on a thorough statistical analysis, is greatly thought-provoking. It is not religion that causes war, but it is the only way to stop war altogether with a link between faith, to those who believe in peace building.

It is important to keep in mind that the radical groups that claim to act in the name of religion are nothing but the unevolved results of the ongoing power struggle in the world. It has never been a secret that superpowers have as scruples about supporting various radical groups as leverage and sometimes as a "tour de force."

## READERS' MAIL @ 3

Editorial@ArabNews.com or fax to: 011-28362288

### Long live Islamic alliance

The North Thailand military exercise at Muay Al-Bait, which concluded on Thursday, was an exemplary move by Saudi Arabia. An army of 20,000 troops, together and performing the drill only goes to prove that the Middle East is still an important region for the world.

The report provides statistical analysis of the question, "Does the proportion of religious belief or adhesion in a country determine the peace of the country?" According to the 30 most peaceful countries are highly religious. In 11 out of 30 countries with the highest levels of peace, 80 percent of the people declared themselves as religious.

In Muslim countries, does the demographic spread of Islam and Shia determine peace? The question showed that there was an odd link between peace and sectarian differences. Out of 100 countries, 95 percent of the population in 10 percent of the world, ranked at number 11 in terms of peace, with 11 percent of the world's population in 10 percent of the world.

Can religion play a positive role in peace building? This was perhaps the best question in the study according to the report, particularly in the Middle East. In other words, for effective and sustainable peace in the world, it is important that religious people work together to strengthen the alliance and friendship between religious people.

It is important to keep in mind that the radical groups that claim to act in the name of religion are nothing but the unevolved results of the ongoing power struggle in the world. It has never been a secret that superpowers have as scruples about supporting various radical groups as leverage and sometimes as a "tour de force."

It is important to keep in mind that the radical groups that claim to act in the name of religion are nothing but the unevolved results of the ongoing power struggle in the world. It has never been a secret that superpowers have as scruples about supporting various radical groups as leverage and sometimes as a "tour de force."

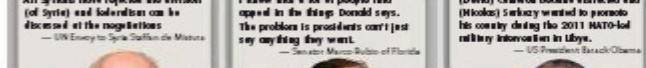
It is important to keep in mind that the radical groups that claim to act in the name of religion are nothing but the unevolved results of the ongoing power struggle in the world. It has never been a secret that superpowers have as scruples about supporting various radical groups as leverage and sometimes as a "tour de force."

The writer has authored more than 300 books translated into 77 languages on politics, religion, economics. All books delivered, postage free.

All systems have rejected the division (of Syria) and Islamism can be discussed at the negotiations.

I have said that all people had agreed in the Iraqi Donald says. The problem is president's court just say anything they want.

(David) Cameron became distracted and (Nicolas) Sarkozy wanted to promote his country during the 2011 NATO-led military intervention in Libya.



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (left), UN Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, Zeleke Dagnachew (center), and UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping, Peter Malberg (right).

## Obama's historical move against slavery

Obama's historical move against slavery

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves in the United States. It was a landmark moment in the history of the United States, and it was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery.

In 2015, President Barack Obama signed the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime where the offender has been convicted.

The 13th Amendment is a landmark moment in the history of the United States, and it was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery. It was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery.

The 13th Amendment is a landmark moment in the history of the United States, and it was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery. It was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery.

The 13th Amendment is a landmark moment in the history of the United States, and it was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery. It was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery.

The 13th Amendment is a landmark moment in the history of the United States, and it was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery. It was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery.

The 13th Amendment is a landmark moment in the history of the United States, and it was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery. It was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery.

The 13th Amendment is a landmark moment in the history of the United States, and it was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery. It was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery.

The 13th Amendment is a landmark moment in the history of the United States, and it was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery. It was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery.

The 13th Amendment is a landmark moment in the history of the United States, and it was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery. It was a step towards the eventual abolition of slavery.

**Arab News**  
SRPC AND AFFILIATED AGENCIES  
Advertising Agent: AL-KHALEEJAH  
Distribution Agent: Saudi Distribution Co.  
Subscription: ARAB MEDIA COMPANY  
Printing Center: Saudi Printing & Packaging Co.

Perang Salib telah memperkenalkan istilah baru yang terus didoktrinkan ke serata dunia: "Peperangan agama." Selama berabad lamanya, setiap kali peperangan meletus, agama secara konsisten terus menjadi punca di sebalik setiap konflik. Namun dari sudut lain, kepentingan sendiri, perebutan tanah dan kuasa yang tiada faedah dan egoisme, punca sebenar peperangan mereka, terus kekal berselindung.

Sedangkan konflik mazhab yang berlaku dalam sejarah agama Kristian bukanlah masalah utama, tetapi tamak perebut kuasa dan pengaruh adalah punca krisis yang berpanjangan. Telah diketahui bahawa Kristian Protestan, Katolik dan Ortodoks mempunyai pandangan yang berbeza, tetapi perbezaan fahaman agama itu bukanlah punca sebenar peperangan mereka.

Dalam setiap konflik yang kejam dan penuh tragis, Pope (Ketua Paderi) sendiri bersaing sesama mereka untuk berebut kuasa politik, bukanlah satu perkara pelik. Timur Tengah juga mengalami situasi yang sama. Dalang utama di sebalik perang besar di rantau ini sentiasa dipengaruhi kepentingan diri mereka sendiri. Walaupun bertahun-tahun telah dimomokkan bahawa peperangan di Timur Tengah adalah berkaitan dengan agama, namun realiti sebenar agak berbeza. Pihak yang terlibat

dalam kebanyakan konflik itu adalah pengikut rejim Baath, iaitu pejuang ideologi Marxist di Timur Tengah.

Pertempuran mazhab yang kadangkala berlaku di dunia Islam juga adalah kerana mentaliti yang sama. Walaupun dakwaan itu ditolak oleh banyak pihak dan merumuskan bahawa semua itu berpunca dari mazhab yang berbeza, namun punca masalah itu terus berpanjangan adalah kerana perebutan kuasa antara kaum, etnik dan ada kepentingan golongan tertentu. Konflik Sunni-Syiah yang berterusan tanpa henti berabad lamanya di Timur Tengah, adalah senario yang berpunca kerana persaingan antara etnik, untuk meningkatkan pengaruh dan kuasa demi mendapat kuasa terhadap sumber asli dan laluan perdagangan utama. Konflik ini pada asasnya langsung tiada kaitan dengan mazhab, sehinggalah kemunculan golongan radikal yang menghangatkan lagi konflik. Sebaliknya, mazhab yang berbeza telah menjadi alat untuk menanam kebencian dan memberi ruang untuk mencetuskan peperangan.

Tesis terkenal tahun 1990-an, "The Clash of Civilizations" oleh Samuel Huntington, telah memberi penjelasan bagaimana konflik terbentuk mengikut peredaran zaman. Beliau mendakwa bahawa konflik antara negara dan perselisihan dalaman negara secara beransur-ansur akan berubah menjadi konflik antara budaya. Menurut Huntington, ini berlaku secara semula jadi akibat arus globalisasi; dalam erti kata lain, kepentingan kuasa akan beralih kepada perebutan kuasa dan pengaruh yang akan mencetuskan peperangan baru. Pihak materialis dan berkepentingan yang ingin menguasai dunia telah membuktikan bahawa kajian Huntington itu betul. Walaubagaimanapun, dunia terus menyalahkan agama atas apa yang berlaku.

Perlu diingat bahawa golongan radikal yang mendakwa kononnya berjuang atas nama agama itu adalah karut, malah itu adalah hasil perebutan kuasa yang sedang berlaku di serata dunia. Bukanlah satu rahsia bahawa kuasa-kuasa besar tanpa rasa bersalah secara terang-terangan telah menyokong golongan radikal ini dan menganggap mereka sebagai satu pelaburan dan adakalanya mereka dianggap sebagai satu "kejayaan". Malah telah jelas bahawa golongan radikal telah menggunakan keganasan hanya kerana marah dan dendam, dan itu bukanlah ajaran agama.

Laporan dari Institut Ekonomi dan Keamanan pada tahun 2014 mungkin menjelaskan keadaan sebenar dengan lebih baik. Laporan itu menunjukkan bahawa agama bukanlah punca utama dalam mana-mana 35 konflik bersenjata pada tahun 2013. Menurut laporan itu, kebanyakannya berkaitan dengan sentimen anti-kerajaan, gerakan pemisah, perbezaan ideologi dan pengagihan sumber asli.

Laporan ini telah menyediakan analisis statistik soalan, "Adakah pecahan kepercayaan agama atau ateisme di negara menentukan keamanan negara?" Menurut laporan, 3 daripada 10 negara paling aman adalah negara yang sangat beragama. Dalam 11 daripada 20 negara yang mempunyai tahap keamanan tertinggi, 90 peratus daripada mereka dikategorikan sebagai beragama. Perbezaan dengan negara yang kurang aman adalah pada kurangnya tahap demokrasi negara itu. Dalam negara di mana ateisme adalah dasar kerajaan rasmi, konflik dan ketegangan adalah senario biasa; ini termasuklah negara komunis.

"Dalam negara Islam, adakah kedudukan demografi Sunni dan Syiah menentukan keamanan?" Soalan ini menunjukkan bahawa tiada hubungan khusus antara keamanan dan perbezaan mazhab. Qatar, di mana 85 peratus daripada penduduknya adalah Sunni dan 15 peratus adalah Syiah, berada di kedudukan nombor 11 dari segi keamanan; manakala Afghanistan, yang mempunyai pecahan yang hampir sama, hidup dalam keadaan huru-hara. Melalui contoh ini, telah menunjukkan bahawa masalah sebenar bukanlah perbezaan mazhab. Dalam situasi yang sama, Bahrain adalah sebuah negara yang aman, walaupun jurang yang ketara antara mazhab (50 peratus Sunni, 50 peratus Syiah).

"Bolehkah agama memainkan peranan positif dalam mencipta keamanan?" Ini mungkin persoalan utama kajian. Menurut laporan, organisasi keagamaan telah mengukuhkan keamanan. Dalam erti kata lain, untuk mengekalkan keamanan dunia secara efektif, adalah penting bahawa setiap manusia beragama perlu sama-sama berusaha mengukuhkan ikatan dan persahabatan sesama mereka.

Kesimpulan dari laporan Institut Ekonomi dan Keamanan, yang berdasarkan pada analisis statistik menyeluruh, telah membuka perspektif baru. Agama bukanlah punca peperangan, tetapi agama satu-satunya jalan untuk menghentikan peperangan jika adanya persefahaman di antara mereka yang beragama. Hingga kini, awan kegelapan terus berlegar serata dunia malah ianya semakin tebal, adalah penting untuk pembawa keamanan memberi perhatian kepada fakta penting ini. Pengeboman berterusan, meletakkan kesalahan terhadap Islam dan memupuk kebencian melalui kempen anti-Islam, hanya mengeruhkan lagi keadaan. Jika mereka benar-benar mencari kunci kepada keamanan, sudah tiba masanya mereka memberi perhatian kepada ayat keamanan yang sebenar, yang mengajak mereka semua kembali pada asas agama yang sebenar.

Arab News:

<http://www.arabnews.com/columns/news/893896>

The screenshot shows the Arab News website interface. At the top, the logo "arab news" is displayed in green. Below it, the date "Saturday, 12 March 2016 | 2 Jamadil Akhir 1437 AH" and a search bar are visible. A navigation menu includes links for Home, Saudi Arabia, Middle East, World, Economy, Sports, Lifestyle, Opinion, MERS, Islam In Perspective, Careers, and Ask an Expert. The main content area features the article "No religion preaches war" by Harun Yahya, published on Saturday, 12 March 2016. The article text discusses the Crusades and the role of religion in conflicts. To the right of the article is a sidebar with "LATEST STORIES IN Columns" and "AROUND ARAB NEWS" sections. The "AROUND ARAB NEWS" section lists several news items with small images, including "Total Solidarity", "Arabs preserved Greek civilization: Researcher", "76% of women at Makkah's correctional facility runaways", "Four Saudis win top British alumni education awards", and "New academy to train youths for tourism jobs".

<https://www.harunyahya.info/ms/artikel/tiada-agama-mengajak-peperangan>