

İslam'ın Gerçek Yüzü

Enjoying human rights and liberties to the fullest in Islam - Harun Yahya



"Death raining down on tourists as they sunbathe on the beach or visit museums."
"People executed by burning, drowning, shooting or beheading."
"Faces obscured by long hair and beards."

These are the most likely answers we might receive if we asked a passer-by in New York or Paris what comes to mind when the word Islam is mentioned.

Many people in the West and the Middle East genuinely believe and say that these things have nothing to do with Islam but these statements are not enough to change the misconceptions about Islam.

As anti-Muslim sentiment spreads further in Europe, it is Muslims themselves who suffer from their inability to effectively explain the true Islam described in the Quran.

Muslims have major responsibilities in the face of this situation. First of all, it needs to be shown that Islam is being misrepresented because of the use of false sources instead of the Quran, rather than making feeble objections and defences.

People need to be told, with supporting evidence, that all the qualities required in modern democracies and state systems are also inherent in Islam.

The main criticism of Muslims today is that these rights and freedoms regarded as the essence of democracy are absent from Islam. In the eyes of many Western thinkers and politicians, it is therefore impossible to reconcile Islam and democracy.

Yet the Quran, the Muslim sacred scripture with which mankind became acquainted 14 centuries ago, contains all and more of the free lifestyle embodied in the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Charter of Medina, enacted by Prophet Muhammad and regarded as the first ever constitution, is the most democratic constitution there has ever been.

The most fundamental element of human rights is the "right to life". Article 2 of the Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) says that efforts must be made to protect the lives of all, apart from in the most exceptional circumstances.

Verses 28-30 of Surah 5 of the Quran also say that deliberate killing is a major sin, while verse 32 equates the killing of one person with the killing of all mankind.

In the view of the Quran, killing is only permissible when done for self-defence. While killing as an action lawfully undertaken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection is regarded as an exceptional circumstance in ECHR,

Bugün uluslararası medyada **İslam'ın terörizmle, sanat ve bilim düşmanlığı ile özdeşleşmesine** yol açan görüntülerin nedeni **Kuran'ın değil, bağnazca yorumların ve bazı sahte rivayetlerin dinin temeli** olarak kabul edilmesidir. Bu durum karşısında yapılması gereken **özgürlüğün, hoşgörünün, hayat hakkının, sanatın ve bilimin İslam'ın ayrılmaz bir parçası** olduğunu anlatmaktır **İslam güzelliştir, ferahlıktır, barıştır, sevgidir, özgürlüktür, demokrasidir. İslam, insanlara geniş hak ve özgürlükler verir.**

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