

Chapter – 06

Atheism

(لادینیت)

In “Tafseer-e-Siddiqui” Maulana Abdul Qadeer Siddiqui says:

--- “Look! A child at his birth starts crying and looks all around. He feels that someone will come and help him, and will definitely listen to his cries. He feels that he will get the milk (his food). At this stage, he starts considering his mother as a ‘provider’ (رزاق) and lord (رب). He further grows, and then he realizes that his father is virtually his lord. He becomes a young man, and then his attention goes toward the individuals who run the country. Later, he stares all over the universe and searches about who is the Lord of all. And, finally, he arrives at the real Lord of Creations (رب). He even commits mistakes during his assessments. Look! His initial judgments may also be wrong, but his urge for discovering ‘the Lord’ is natural and the assessments, rational. At last he reaches to the real Lord (رب). But, what he could yet achieve? Just he came to this point about God that “He Exists”. His *awareness* about the existence forms the basis of the argument that Allah (وجود) exists”. ---

As such, it is clear that man is compelled to think that there must be a Creator who has made this Universe, and Man’s nature demands for his Lord. All the religions also convey the message that this Universe has been created by someone and He is “God”. He exists on His Own. The rest of the things are His creations. He is the real Persona who should be worshiped.

There are very few people whose nature do not call for ‘Lord’, nor is the route of their thinking in a right direction. Such people are known as Atheist. Interesting part of it is that they feel proud of their free thinking. The reason behind is, probably they want to show themselves different from others. Nevertheless, we must also look what percentage of population strength these so called “intelligent” persons have in Seven billion occupants all over the world!

For the thinking of nonbelievers Allah (SWT) gives name to them as “*دهرية*” (materialistic and confined with time). He says in Quran:

وَقَالُوا مَا هِيَ إِلَّا حَيَاتُنَا الدُّنْيَا نَمُوتُ وَنَحْيَا وَمَا يُهْلِكُنَا إِلَّا الدَّهْرُ
وَمَا لَهُمْ بِذَلِكَ مِنْ عِلْمٍ إِنْ هُمْ إِلَّا يَظُنُّونَ

{ And they said, “There is nothing except life of this world, we die and we live, and nothing destroys us except the passage of time”; and they do not have any knowledge of it; they only make guesses. (45:25) }

For such type of people a joke comes in mind: A nonbeliever teacher asked his pupil in the class that; “Am I in your vision?” Pupil said, “Yes Teacher”. Then Teacher asked; “Do you see where God is?” Pupil said, “No Teacher”. Teacher said; “You would have seen God if he really exists.” ---- One intelligent boy stood and asked his fellow students; “Friends! Do you see our Teacher?” Students replied, “Yes we see him”. Then boy asked the students “Do you where the brain of our teacher is?” Students said, “No”. The intelligent boy said, “You would have seen it if the teacher had”!

Other than ‘Nonbeliever’ and ‘Atheist’, some terminologies of similar meanings also exist, for example, *مليحد* (Deviator). The Deviator is that person who adopts one religion but due to some reasons he deviates from his belief. This term is exclusively used only in terms of deviation. Rebelliousness is the deviation, and the rebellion of any religion is called “Deviator”.

Similarly there is one another term, that is, “Secular”. Secular is not that person who does not accept any religion, but he says that “The selection of any religion is determined by one’s own choice, and that person has a right to choose his religion as well”. In this way, he shows his tolerance and expresses a sort of respect for the persons who have faith on any religion. ---- Nevertheless, such attitude comes out with the need of time and social environment of the state. Expression for “secularism” is generally required where people of many religions live at one place, and they do not want any conflict between each other. So to avoid conflicts, those countries having people of many religions, they generally make law of the state not to favor or disfavor for any religion. Such countries declare themselves as a ‘Secular State’.

