

Accident...Again

The son prepared a few questions for his father that night. Some of the questions were collected from some books he had previously read and the rest were the result of discussions with his friends and teachers at school. His father was late, so he began writing down his questions on a piece of paper so that he won't forget them. When his father came later on, he was carrying a sack made of cloth, but the son could not figure out what was inside it.

When the time came for his lesson, the son asked the following question:

S Dad, I feel astonished: How do some people deny the existence of the Creator while the entire world is filled with proofs of His existence?

F I'd like you to be more precise in presenting your question. Does your question concern their denial of the Creator or it is about their disbelief in Him, glory and praise be to Him?

S What is the difference?

F The difference between denying God's existence and not having faith in God is that the denier has a reason about non-existence of God. But the one who doesn't believe in God doesn't have proof of God's existence.

S Which group is the majority? Those who deny God or those who don't believe in His existence?

F Those who deny God do not exist. Denial requires a reason, and how can they get one? Of course, there are people who deny His existence but when you discuss it with them, you'll find out that in fact they do not deny the facts but they just don't believe.

S But there are many people who deny God's existence because they are not convinced with the evidences of His existence.

F These are not called deniers. A denier is a person who has convincing and solid reasons for the non-existence of God. And you see that this is different from the one who doesn't believe in Him (Glory and

praise be to Him). So, son, distinguishing between these two groups is necessary.

S What about the group that doesn't believe in God?

F Those are creeds and trends...Why are you looking at this sack son? What are you thinking of?

S I'm listening to you. I was looking at the sack because I don't know why you've brought it here?

F You'll see that this sack has a close link to one of the creeds that doesn't believe in God.

S I'm listening to you, Dad!

F There are different types of those who don't believe in God; they are usually named materialists because they solely believe in materials and deny anything immaterial. The most two important ideas they believe in are: First: the universe doesn't need a Creator as materials do exist since ever. And this is what we call the eternity of materials.

Second: The universe is organized and this fact can't be denied except that this organization has no organizer and has been created accidentally along the years. This is called creation by chance, the probability theory so if you ask the infidels: who has created the universe? They would reply: Nobody has created the universe; the universe is eternal. Also, if you asked: How do you interpret the organization in every aspect of the universe? They would answer: The organization is there by chance.

The father noticed that his son kept having a glance on the sack whenever he has an opportunity so he smiled and the son understood the reason behind this smile. Then the son laughed and said:

S How does the content of the sack reply to the materialists?

Is it a reply to the eternity of the universe or to the accidental creation of it?

F The second one... it's a reply to the idea which says that organization is created by an accident or chance. Take the sack and look what is inside...

The father emptied the sack; there was ten metal pieces that have the same size, numbered from one to ten. He continued:

F In the past, there were some people who used the word "chance" to justify their ignorance. It is just like a cave that they turned to in order to deny the existence of God because chance doesn't have rules and it's not ruled by a specified pattern... chance means that there will be no place for law and rules. However, today things are different... modern mathematics worked around the case and discovered governing laws to the contrary of what some would think that there are no regulations that govern this operation.

S One time, our mathematics teacher spoke about the probability law but he did not explain it for us.

F What you're talking about is called the Probability Theory. It has been evolved and it's now considered as one of the important theories used in many fields where the old mathematical laws are not functional.

S Will you explain it for me?

F Yes! Look at the ten numbered pieces... put them in the bag and mix them well.

S OK!... Well... Is that enough?

F Mix them more. Hold the sack from both sides and move it well.

S Well... I've mixed the pieces very well

F Now, without looking, get me the piece with number one.

Can you do that?

S I'll try... OK! Number one; please come out... Well...

Oh! No, it's number seven.

F Put it back in the bag, mix the pieces in the bag once again and then try fetching another piece. Maybe number one will come out.

S The second attempt... First I mix the pieces and then get one piece... It is number four.

F Try for the third time!

S Well!... It's number two. I'm going to be closer to number one. May I repeat once again?

F Yes, go ahead and do one more attempt.

S Number ten comes out this time. I've got far away. How long should we repeat this for the piece with number one to come out?

F Look, son! The probability theory says: the probability that number one comes out is one to ten which means you have to repeat the process randomly ten times so that you may get number one.

S Ok!

F But if you want to get two pieces say, number one and two sequentially, the probability will be 10×10 which means you have to repeat your attempts randomly a hundred times in order to find those numbered pieces sequentially. If you want to have three pieces sequentially, then you have to perform 1000 attempts. Therefore, the possibility of getting the three pieces in order is one to thousandth.

S What if I want to get out all the ten pieces sequentially?

F In this case you have to perform 10¹⁰ operations. That's ten billion attempts.

S This probability seems to be impossible.

F Actually it is.

S Well, now how can we infer that what materialists say about the accidental creation of the universe is invalid?

F We show the invalidity of what they rely upon with the following method: The number of organized things and particles in the universe is countless. All aspects of the universe are controlled by a law or a system of rules. Each organization involves a number of units which far exceeds the ten pieces you saw in the sack. The possibility of these countless things being randomly organized to create an organization is almost zero in Mathematics. So the universe's organization could not be created randomly or accidentally. Thus, there is planning, knowledge, will and power gathered to establish the universal organization. All constituents of the universe follow a system and blind chance doesn't play any role in this highly organized system.

S Well-done Dad! This is very convincing scientifically

F I'll give you a practical example of this.

S Please go ahead, Dad.

F The example is based on the protein elements which are the basic constituents of any living substance. I've extracted this section from a book called "The Manifestation of God in Modern Science." This is a valuable book and I advise you to read it, but I'm not sure if you can find it in libraries or not. Anyway I borrowed it from a friend and copied the parts I needed. Take these few sheets and read them.

S Give them to me, please!

Protein is one of the essential components of all living cells. It constitutes of five elements: Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen and Sulfur. The number of atoms in each single protein is 40,000. If we say that the 92 chemical elements in the world are distributed randomly, then the possibility of mixing these five elements together to make one single protein component can be calculated to know the quantity that should be mixed in order to make this component and to know the duration of this process. The Swiss mathematician, Charles Yujengay, has calculated the probable time required for the above-mentioned processes. He found out that the probability of having the opportunity for the random formation of protein is 1/10¹⁶⁰ which means that the process may have to be repeated over and over 10¹⁶⁰ times in order to end with the formation of one protein component.

This number is not expressible in simple words. Another interesting fact is that the amount of substances

required for the formation of one protein component by chance far exceeds all the substances currently available in the world by millions of times. The duration involved in the random formation of this single protein element on the surface of the Earth is endless billions of years. The Swiss mathematician estimated the period as 10²⁴ years. Proteins are formed of long chains of amino acids. So how does the constituents match?

If they were formed in an alternative way, they would not be suitable for living and sometimes they turn into toxins. The British scientist, J. B. Leathes, has calculated the number of reactions necessary in one of the simple proteins and he found out that it would be 10⁴⁸. Therefore, it's rationally impossible for the entire reactions to occur randomly just to form one single protein component.

Interestingly, proteins are lifeless chemical components.

They don't come alive unless they acquire that strange secret which we don't know the real essence and nature of, yet. It is the unlimited brain. It is God solely Who is able to know the fact that the protein component is capable of being the basic component of life. So He built it, visualized it, and favored it with the secret of life.

S Dad! What a great scientific reasoning! Indeed ***“Those truly fear Allah, among His Servants”***

F All what you've read was about the formation of a single component of protein! Can you guess the number of protein components in the universe? What about the non-protein elements? How many infinite systems are there in the world? Thinking of that makes the accidental creation of the world a sort of madness or intentional obstinacy based on irremediable complex personality.

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