
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN **THE CONCEPT OF EVIL & THE IDEA OF GOD**

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A MENTAL PROBLEMATIC SITUATION

- **Imagin the world which contains no evil**
 - **Is there any idea of God?**
- **Imagin the world which contains no God (at least the Idea of God)**
 - **Is there any protest to evil? If yes, to whom?**

TERMINOLOGY

- **Correlation**

- Intrinsic connection between two concepts—understanding one implies grasping the other.

- **Concept of Evil**

- The notion we attribute to unsatisfactory phenomena.

- **Idea of God**

- Our conceptualization of completeness in existence.

THE CLAIM

- The concept of evil as presented in the problem of evil presupposes the idea of God
- The problem of evil cannot be solved theoretically

THREE TYPES OF THE PROBLEM OF EVIL

- All types of the problem is shaped by a single form that somehow shows the conflict of two propositions:
 - (1) God exists. (2) Evil exists.
- Logical
 - logical incompatibility between these two propositions.
- Evidential
 - Probabilistic incompatibility between these two propositions.
- Existential
 - Introspective incompatibility between two propositions.

THE METHOD

- To explain the existence of evil phenomenologically.
- To expose phenomenologically the hidden implications of the proposition 'evil exist'.
- To encounter the existence of evil from first person point of view.

THREE COMPONENTS

- (1) Subjectivity
 - "Evil" is always defined in relation to a cognitive subject.
- (2) Deprivation
 - "Evil" is always realized by understanding some kind of deprivation of the subject.
- (3) Protest
 - "Evil" invariably implies the subject's protest against their perceived deprivation.

THE RESULT OF PHENOMENOLOGICAL EXPLORING

- When we assert "evil exists," we are essentially stating that the subject is protesting against its deprivation.

EXPOUNDING THE CORRELATION

- The fact that there is an objection to imperfection (≡understanding a thing as evil) is not only in contradiction with God (=perfect being), the omniscient, omnipotent, and purely benevolent, but it is also demand it.
- All types of evils could be categorized into three kinds of deprivation; ignorance, impotence, and malevolence. So, all protests of these deprivations presuppose the idea of their opposite richness i.e., omniscience, omnipotence, and absolute good.
- In essence, the problem of evil embodies humanity's response to encountering the idea of God. So finding the idea of God is the origin of the problem of evil.

CONCLUSION

- The evil constitutes a form of protest—a reaction stemming from human perceptions of lack and deprivation. Deprivation presupposes a corresponding richness—the completeness of being. This completeness, in essence, is the idea of God. So, the problem of evil is revealing this understanding. Understanding of God.



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

