



# THE HUMAN

Migration to Space  
&

The Reality of Gog and Magog

DR HUSSAIN MOHI-UD-DIN QADRI



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# PREFACE

Since the commencement of life on earth, humans have found themselves beset before multiple challenges and hardships. With the passage of time, human beings improved their living standards by putting their God-gifted talents and wisdom to use. To improve the quality of their life, they made many wonderful inventions and employed various means of deploying them. These inventions ushered in the development of science and scientific knowledge.

For centuries, religion and religious ideology led the way of science, but unfortunately in recent centuries, secular minds separated science from religion and created the cult of science; they assigned to science the attributes due upon religion. As a result, a divide was created between religion and science. When religion and science were combined, the secrets of the creation of the world were revealed and benefited us. However, when religion and science parted way, scientific inventions led to harming humankind rather than doing good.

A section of religious scholars first approached science in a peculiar fashion. Whenever these scholars aimed to make scientific discovery, they searched the Holy Qur'ān, ahadith and Islamic literature deeply, for the purpose of searching from the foundational sources in Islam. On discovering the scientific discovery origins in their religion, their hearts are fortified and they give thanks to Allah Almighty. The secularists thoroughly swayed and charmed by science, do not study the Islamic Scripture in order to learn about the secrets of science and the predictions contained in it, nor do they treat them as verities which science may prove at some time in the future. These religious dignitaries are not highly skilled in both theological and secular sciences, hence their myopic vision.

The present work attempts to address the questions which are generally not discussed by the religious classes, fearing that their reputation will be ruined if future scientific discoveries disprove their study. On the other hand, many scientists learn deep secrets regarding this world in the Holy Qur'ān, and yet they do not feel inclined to formally give them a positive response unless they are tested empirically. Science attracts them more than the Divine truth!

At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, researchers and scientists discussed the universe from various perspectives, one issue of overriding importance was human migration into space. They have been discussing such questions as:

1. Can humans inhabit a planet other than the planet Earth?
2. Is the existence of creatures, similar to human beings, on a planet other than the Earth a fact or a fantasy?
3. Do creatures in outer space, namely aliens really exist—the aliens who are believed to be more powerful, more resourceful and technologically more advanced than humans, and who will invade the people of the Earth and bring an end to them?
4. A similar issue is the reality of Yājūj and Mājūj which the major religions of the world, including Islam, have been discussing for centuries. Do they truly exist? If they are real, where are they now? Have they emerged or will they only come prior to the Final Hour?

The present book attempts to tackle the above and a host of other issues. To authenticate the material of the book, it includes citations taken from the Qur'ān, Ahadith, Scriptures of other religions and space sciences.

The book 'Islam on Space Exploration & Migration' is comprised of seven chapters. The brief outline of the book is given below.

The first chapter, 'The Evolution of Science', investigates the meaning and implications of science, the relationship between religion and science, the Qur'ānic verses which illustrate scientific concepts, the inventions of Muslim scientists, and the services of

the Muslim scientists in all the branches of knowledge.

The second chapter, 'The Seven Heavens and the Earths Like Them', examines the words '*al-samā*' and '*al-arḍ*' and explains what is meant by the seven heavens and the seven earths. All of the points and explanations discussed in this chapter have been referenced from the Holy Qur'ān, Prophetic Traditions, the books of Qur'ānic exegesis and other books of Islamic literature. The third chapter, 'Scientific Developments Through Space', discusses in detail the human efforts to terraform other planets. It also mentions the institutes set up by different countries and touches on their major operations.

The fourth chapter, 'The Possibility of Life in Space: Perception and Reality', studies the word "space" and the various notions attached to it. It also explores the serious challenges humans might face when they settle on another planet. Also, are humans readying themselves for a major conflict which is sure to take place in the near or distant future?

The fifth chapter, 'Islam and Other Religions on Yājūj and Mājūj', examines the reality of the prophesied tribe. Where are they right now? When will they emerge? Where did they encounter Dhū al-Qarnayn? How did Dhū al-Qarnayn restrict their movement? What is the status of the wall Dhū al-Qarnayn erected so as to chain them? Where is the wall that Dhū al-Qarnayn created for imprisoning these warrior tribes? Are Yājūj and Mājūj humans or nonhumans? All these questions have been addressed in the light of the Scriptures of the major world religions, particularly in the light of Islamic works.

The sixth chapter, 'The Reality of Yājūj and Mājūj in the light of the Qur'ān and Science', compares and contrasts Yājūj and Mājūj and aliens in the light of Islamic books and scientific discoveries. Moreover, it explores the theory that there is a relationship between the wall of Dhū al-Qarnayn and black holes.

We strongly hope that the questions addressed in this treatise, 'Islam on Space Exploration & Migration', will open minds imbued with the spirit of scientific investigation, exploration, examination and inquiry. The present work, we hope, will serve to arouse the

curiosity of creative minds and thus open up exciting vistas of knowledge for researchers.

Hussain Mohi-ud-Din Qadri

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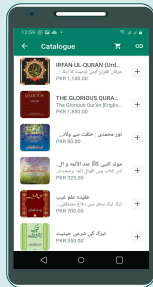
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