

XAQIIQOORYINKA SAYNISEED EE ISLAAMKA QAYBTA 9AAD:

Qur'aanka Kariimka iyo lakab-biyoodiyada dildillaacan ee dhafan

THE SCIENTIFIC TRUTH OF ISLAAM, PART 9: *The holly Qur'aan and the complex fractured aquifers*

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Waxaan qormadan u hibeeyey guddigii culimada ahaa ee ka sheqeeyey masiibadii ka dhacday Puntland sanadkii 2013, iyo hawshii ay ka qabteen qaxootigii Soomaaliyeed iyo kii Yamaneed ee Boosaaso ka soo degey. Waxaan qirayaa in ay qabteen shaqo la mahadiyey.

Hordhac

Isaga oo kaalmaysanaya awoodda Alle ee weyn, wuxuu qoraagu isku deyeyaa in uu muujiyo in Qur'aanka Kariimku uusan ahayn kitaab cibaado oo keliya (soon & salad) ee uu yahay, weligiisna ahaa, aqoon sayniseed had iyo goor cusub oo xaqiiq ah (new scientific truth). Run ahaantii, wax walba oo farsamo ahaan xaqiiq u ah (technically true), ama xisaabin ahaan xaqiiq u ah (mathematically true), ama caqli ahaan xaqiiq u ah (logically true), ama adeegsi ahaan xaqiiq u ah (practically true), waxaa la yiraahdaa saynis. Islaamku si kastaba waa aqoon sayniseed, waayo wuxuu wax ka sheegaa dhacdo, wuxuu dhacdadaas ka sheegaa xaqiiq, xaqiiqdaasina marnaba ma beenowdo (ever truth). Islaamku wixii uu beeniyo wax rumayn kara ma jiraan, wixii uu xaqiijiyaana wax baabi'in kara ma jiraan (powerful scientific truth). Haddii, haddaba, ay timaaddo tijaabo sayniseed aad loo rumaysto, hase yeeshee, aan waafaqsanayn Qur'aanka Kariimka, tijaabadaasi ilaa ay ka waafaqdo Qur'aanka Kariimka waxay ku jireysaa horumarin iyo odoros joogto ah. Qur'aanka Kariimka waa la waafaqaa, waayo waa assal ee isagu waxba ma waafiqo (the standard). *Muxkamka* (provable) iyo *mutashaabaha* (improvable) ee Quraanku midna uma dhigmo nooc kasta oo cilmi kale ah. Qur'aanka Kariimku waa mabaadii' sayniseed oo dhamaystiran (the complete). Sidoo kale, Qur'aanka Kariimka waa la xigtaa ee isagu waxba ma soo xigto (the reference).

Haddaba, wuxuu qoraagu ka afeefanayaa:

- a) in wixii uu qoraagu ku gefo ay tahay wax shakhsi ahaan qoraaga ugu kooban ee ma aha wax ka mid ah Islaamka, wixii uu xaqiijiyaana ay tahay Alle galladdiis;
- b) in uusan soo gudbin doonin wacdiga diiniga ah ee aayadaha Qur'aanka; wuxuu soo gudbinayaa oo keliya awoodda sayniseed ee ka buuxda Aayadaha Qur'aanka Kariimka iyo Sunnada (the powerful scientific principals);
- c) in Aayadahaas iyo Axaadiistaas aan loola jeedin mayal-adayg diimeed, iyo xagjirnimo ee loola jeedo oo keliya soogudbinta xaqiiqooyinka sayniseed ee Islaamka oo keliya.

Qur'aanka iyo lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan

Xaqiiqooyinka sayniseed ee islaamka waxaa ka mid ah kuwan soo socda.

*Dhadhaabaha waxaa ka mid ah kuwo ay ka soo burqadaan webiyo (storage capacity), waxaa dhadhaabaha ka mid ah kuwo marka ay dildillaacaan ay biyo ka soo butaacaan (aquifer type), waxaa kale oo dhadhaabaha ka mid ah kuwo la burbura cabsida Alle darteed (the driving forces, **Qur'aan Kariim, Al-Baqara, A: 74**).*

*Bal qofku ha fiiriyo cunnadiisa, annaga (Allaah) ayaa biyaha shubnay (type of recharge), dhulkana dildillaacinnay (type of aquifer), (**Qur'aan Kariim, Cabasa, A:24-26**).*

Fasiraadda aayadaha Qur'aanka Kariimka

Aayadaha sare waxay erayo aad u kooban oo sahlan ku sheegeen ugu yaraan 4 arrimood oo aan la siinin fiiro gaar ah, hase yeeshee, saynis ahaan aad u awood weyn sida soo socota. Waxay aayaduhu tilmaamayaan:

1. Waxay aayaduhu isku raaceen in ay jiraan dhadhaabo burbura ama dildilaaca. Taasi waa xoogagga ka dambeeya samaysanka lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan, xoogaggaas oo xag Allaah ka ahaaday (The driving tectonic forces, Al-baqara, 74, Cabasa, 25, eeg qormada 1aad ee hoose);
2. Waxay aayaduhu sheegeen in ay jiraan dhadhaabo dildillaaca. Taasi waa nooca ama jiritaanka lakab-biyoodka dildillaacan (Type of aquifer, Al-Baqara, 74, 264, eeg qormada 2aad ee hoose);
3. Waxay aayaduhu sheegeen in dhadhaabta dildillaacani ay siidaayaan biyo aad iyo aad u tiro badan sida webiyada joogtada ah. Taasi waa awoodda biyo-qaadka lakab-biyoodka dildillaacan (aquifer storage cabacity, Al-Baqara, 74, eeg qormada 3aad ee hoose);
4. Waxay aayaduhu sheegeen in Allaah uu shubay biyaha dhadhaabta dildillaacan oo ah biyaha roobka. Taasi waa nooca quudinta lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan ee ay aayaduhu sheegeen (The type of aquifer recharge, Cabasa, 24, 25 iyo 26aad, eeg qormada 4aad ee hoose).

Aayadaha sare waxay, xaqiiqdii, si aan la malayn karin u soo koobeen nuxurka dhiraandhirsan ee cilmiga ugu casrisan uguna ahmiyad weyn aqoonta biyaha ee loo yaqaan Hydrogology of fractured aquifers. Waxay aayadaha sere qeexayaan jiritaanka lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan, waxaana aayadaha sare ka muuqda akhbaar aad u tayo sarraysa, iyadoo faahfaasan waa kuwan soo socda.

1. *Dhadhaabta waxaa ka mid ah kuwo ay ku falmaan xoogag kala duwan oo dhadhaabaha dildillaaciya ama burburiya gebiba (Qur'aan on tectonic forces). Sida ay tilmaamayaan aayadaha Qur'aanku, waxaa dhadhaabta ku falma xoogagg kala duwan oo xag Alle ka ahaaday, xoogaggaas oo dildillaaciya dhadhaabta, qaarna burburiya, waxayna*

xoogaggaasi suurageliyaan samaysanka lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan. Xoogagasi qaarkood waxay abuuraan isdulfuul iyo burbur, waxaana loo yaqaan *compressive tectonic forces* (eeg sawirka hoose); xoogagga qaarkood waxay dhaliyaan dildillaacyada ugu cufnaanta badan, waxaana loo yaqaan *distensive tectonic force*. Waxaa kale oo jira xoogagga googooya dhulka ee loo yaqaan *transcurrent forces*, iyo ugu dambayntii, xoogagga qaabdooriya qaaradaha waaweyn ee dunida ee loo yaqaan *transform forces*. Dammaan xoogaggaas waxaa sababay doonitaanka Allaah (SWT) oo keliya, taas oo ah midda dunida saynisku ay iska indhatirto (eeg sawirka hoose).

Qur'aanka Kariimku waa xaq, wixii uu sheegana waa xaqiiq, dhadhaabta waxaa ku falma xoogag dildillaciya ama burburiya oo xag Alle ka ahaaday. Xoogaggaas waxay dunida saynisku u taqaan *tectonic forces*.

Xoogagga qaabdooriya dhadhaabta



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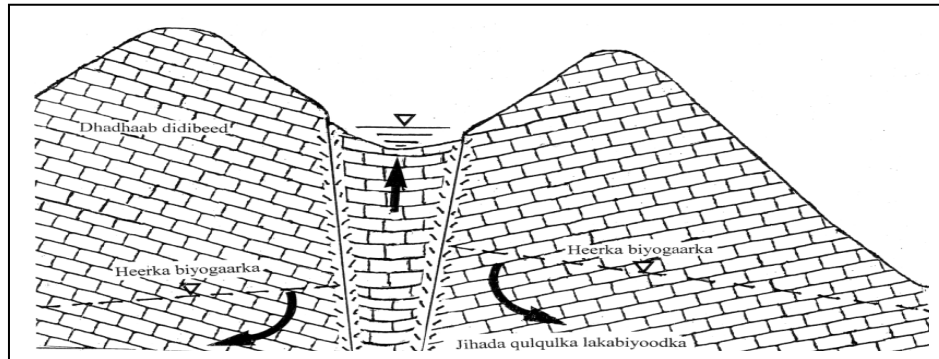
dhaanaado durburay.

yo

2. *Dhadhaabaha waxaa ka mid ah kuwo dildillaacan oo biyo ka soo burqadaan marka ay dildillaacaan oo keliya; haddii ayan dildillaacinna aan biyo lahayn* (Qur'aan on fractured aquifers). Sida ay tilmaamayaan aayadaha Qur'aanka Kariimku, waxaa jira dhadhaabo dildillaacan oo ay biyo ka soo butaacaan markii ay dildillaacaan oo keliya. Waxay kale oo ay tilmaamayaan in ay jiraan dhadhaabo kale oo aan ahayn kuwa dildillaacan.

Dhadhaabta dildillaacan ee leh biyo aad u fara badan waxaa la yiraahdaa lakab-biyood (aquifer). Shaxanka laad ee hoose wuxuu muujinayaa lakab-biyood dildillaacan. Labada xarriiqood ee ligan ee madow waxay u taagan yihiin dildillaacyo. Xarriiqa googo'an ee dadbani wuxuu matalayaa heerka biyogaarka ee lakab-biyoodka, fallaadhuhuna waxay tilmaamayaan jihada qulqulka lakab-biyoodka. Shaxankan waxaa looga jeedaa in lakab-biyoodkan ay ku falmeen xoogaag kala duwan. Waxay xoogaggan *tectonic*-keed ay abuureen qaab iyo joomateriya cusub oo ka duwan kii ay dhadhaabtu lahayd inta aan xoogaggani ayan saamayn dhadhaabtan, waxayna lakab-biyoodkan u qaybiyeen sadeex godin-hoosaad (3 underground basins) oo mid walba leeyahay jiho qulqul u gaar ah. Waxaa arrintan sababay doonitaanka Allaah (SWT) oo keliya, taas oo ah midda dunida saynisku ay iska indhatirto.

Qur'aanka Kariimku waa xaq, wixii uu sheegana waa xaqiiq, dhadhaabta waxaa ka mid ah kuwo dildillaacan oo biyo ka soo burqadaan (eeg shaxanka hoose).



Shaxanka 1aad: Lakab-biyood dildillaacan oo u qaybsamay 3 godin-hoosaad.

3. *Dhadhaabaha dildillaacani waxay qaadaan biyo cadadkoodu aad u badan yahay oo sameeya webiyo qaadweyn oo haddana joogto ah* (Qur'aan on aquifer's storage capacity). Sida ay tilmaameen aayadaha Qur'aanka Kariimku, biyaha ka soo butaaca lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan waxay noqon karaan biyo aad u tiro badan sida webiyada oo kale, taas oo tilmaan u ah awoodda biyoqaadka lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan, waxayna ku xiran tahay lixaadka dildillaacyada lakab-biyoodka iyo roobka ku da'a goobta. Dhadhaabaha ugu biyoqaadka badan uguna caansan dunida waa dhadhaabaha dildillaacan sida Appenines-ka, Himalayas, Alps ikk. Sidoo kale, webiyada ugu qaadka weyn dunida sida Indus, Pamputra, Ganges, Volturno, Rhine ikk, waxay ka soo burqadaan lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan. Sidaas awgeed, ayaa lakab-biyoodyada dhadhaabaha dildillaacani ay u yeeshaan ahmiyad aad u weyn. Sida ay aayadaha Qur'aanku sheegeen, dhadhaabaha dildillaacani waxay helaan biyo aad u tiro badan, waxay siidaayaan webiyo qaadweyn, cadadka biyohooduna wuxuu ku xiran yahay:

- lixaadka dildillaacayada (fracture intensity);
- xiriirsanaanta dildillaacyada (fracture connectivity);
- cufnaanta dildillaacyada (fracture density)
- dhexroorka dildillaacyada (fracture aperture) iyo kuwo kale oo fara badan.

Qur'aanku waa xaq, Ilaaheynta run buu sheegay: biyaha isaga ayaa shubay, dhulkana dildillaaciyey.

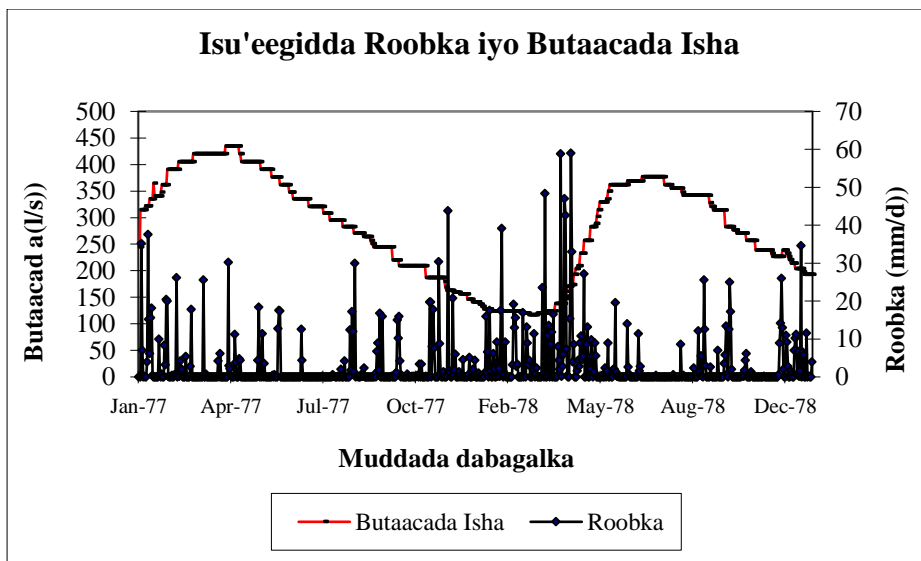
4. *Dhammaan lakab-biyoodyada hoose, (kuwa dildillaacan iyo kuwo kaleba), waxaa quudiya biyaha roobka oo keliya* (Qur'aan on aquifer recharge)). Sida laga fahmayo aayadaha Qur'aanka Kariimka, biyaha lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacani waa biyaha roobka, waxaana hawada sare ka soo dejiyey Allaah (SWT). Dhammaan webiyada, balliyada, harooyinka, togagga, ilaha iyo lakab-biyoodyada hooseba waxay helaan oo quudiya biyaha roobka ee ku hoora goobta. Marka uu roobku dhulka ku hooro, qayb ka mid ah roobkaasi way uumibaxdaa (Evapotranspiration), qayb kale waxay raacdaa durdurrada iyo togagga (surface run-off),

qayb kalena waxay hoos u gashaa dhulka waxayna quudisaa lakab-biyoodyada hoose (infiltration).

Jaantuska 1aad ee hoose, wuxuu muujinayaa burqashada isha Fizzo (xarriiqa zigzaagga ee sare) oo ka tirsan lakab-biyoodka dildillaacan ee Taburno oo la cabiray sannadihii 1977 iyo 1978. Wuxuu kale oo uu muujinayaa roobka ku da'a goobta (xarriiqaha ligan ama taagtaagan). Cadadka butaacada isha Fizzo waxaa laga akhriyay dhinaca bidixda ee jaantuska, roobkana dhinaca midigta.

Jaantuska 1aad, waxaa looga jeedaa sida roobku u quudiyo lakab-biyoodka hoose iyo isha Fizzo. Waxaa jaantuska looga jeedaa in xilliga roobabowga ee u dhexeeya bilaha October ilaa April (xarriiqaha ligan ee cuffan) ay butaacada isha Fizzo aad u korodho, waayo waxaa wadajir u kordhay heerka biyogaarka lakab-biyoodka, butaacada lakab-biyoodka iyo tan isha Fizzo oo sii gureysey (eeg xarriiqa zigzaagga ee kor u kacday). Sidoo kale, xilliga kulaylaha ee roob la'aanta ah ee May ilaa September (xarriiqaha ligan ee teelteelka ah), butaacada isha Fizzo aad ayey hoos ugu dhacday roob la'aanta jirta awgeed. Haddaba, korodhka ama hoos u dhaca butaacada isha Fizzo waxaa sababay roobka ama roob la'aanta. Sidaa awgeed, lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan waxaa quudiya biyaha roobka ee ka yimaadda samada sare sida uu Allaah Qur'aankiisa in fara badan noogu balbalaariyey.

Qur'aanku waa xaq, Ilaaheynta run buu sheegay: biyaha lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacani waa biyaha roobka.



Jaantuska 1aad: Saamaynta tooska ah ee roobku ku leeyahay butaacada isha Fizzo, Taburno mountain, Benevento, Italy (Warfa Abdi, 1995).

Sida aan kor ku soo aragnay, akhbaarta ay aayadaha Qur'aanku bixiyeen, run ahaantii, waa xaqiiqooyin sayniseed oo aad u awood weyn (very powerful scientific truth), Aayaduhu waxay ka hadleen cilmiga *Hydrogeology*-ga qaybaha ugu casrisan oo la siiyo ahmiyad gaar ah. Waxaa kale oo xusuus mudan in ay aayadahani soo degeen in ka badan 14 qarni ka hor xilli *geology* iyo *hydrogeology* midna aan waxba laga garanayn. Waxaa keliya oo la oran

karaa: Qur'aanku Kariimku waa cilmi aad u awood weyn oo caajis geliya culuunta casri walba.

Islaamku waa aqoon sayniseed awood weyn, hase yeeshee, aan lagu fasirin ama lagu cabirin amuuraha iyo isbeddellada ka dhaca adduunka. Qur'aanka iyo Sunnadu waxay saamayn aad iyo aad u weyn ku yeesheen nolosha aadanaha oo dhan. Waxay ku dhaliyaan qofka iyo qoomiyaddaba isbedel aan jujub ahayn, isbedelkaas oo qurux iyo qiime gaar ah ku soo kordhiyey tayada nolosha aadanaha. Wuxuu isbedelkaasi abuura in qofku yeesho dhaqan cilimiyaysan (scientific culture), in uu yeesho shakhsiyad wanaagsan iyo mustawe nololeed oo sarreeya.

(Macluumaadka ku saabsan Qur'aanka iyo lakab-biyoodyada dildillaacan waxaa aad loogu balbalaariyey cadadka saddexaad ee NOLOLI WAA BIYO, cutubka 19aad).

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Fadlan sii fidi si kalimadda Allaah ay u noqota tan sarraysa.