

Exclusions of Qur'anic Animals, Insects, Birds and Their Different Nomenclatures (Quran and Zoology)

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Abstract:

This research paper aims to present the animals, insects and birds, which have been mentioned in the Holy Qur'an with their various physiognomies and characteristics. The study consists of three parts, the first part covers the definitions of Zoology, Entomology and Ornithology. And the second part encompasses their scientific, common, and Arabic nomenclatures. While the last part makes a mention of the Qur'anic animals, insects and birds along with their relevant surah and verses. The study ends with some conclusions in regard with the need and significance of animals in various walks of human life.

Keywords: Qur'anic Animals, Insects, Birds, Binomial & Arabic Nomenclatures, Qur'anic verses related to Animal's

Introduction

Praises be to the lord, the lord and creator of all the worlds, Allah created jinn-o-ins for his worship, he creator of countless and innumerable creatures. In these creatures, animals and insects and various types of birds have also been created, which have certainly not been created in vain. Though this research paper, efforts have been made to study the Quran and the animals, insects as well as birds mentioned in it so that their importance can be realized.

Research questions

- i. How many Animals, insects and birds Are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?
- ii. What are the needs and significance of to mentioning animals in the Quran?
- iii. What Are their Common, Binomial and Arabic Nomenclature?

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Research Methodology:

This research paper is based on qualitative and descriptive research methodology.

Literature review

- Allama Muhammad bin Musa Isa Kamaluddin Al-Damari, Hayat Al Haywan, Urdu Bazar Lahore
- Prof. Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Animal Laws in Islam, Bait Uloom, Lahore
- Amin Maalouf, Mojam Al Haywan, Beirut, Lebanon
- Muhammad Nauman, Faisal Iqbal, Shariah status of fossils and animals and their synthetic ingredients, a research review, Hazara Islamics, vol.9, no.2, July-December 2020.
- Tayyaba Razzaq, An Analytical Study of Animal Sanctity Orders in Semitic Religions, Majla Al-Malal.
- Uzma Siddique, Dr. Irfanullah, A Comparative Review of the Laws of Animal Parts in Judaism, Christianity and Islam, Journal of Islamic Sciences and Religion, Volume 1, Issue 1 January-June 2016

Introduction

Since the subject of the research paper is animals, insects, and birds, it is best to understand each of their respective fields—that is, which sciences these three organisms can be related to—in terms of their nature. Everything has distinct sciences and fields within which all of their related matters are described. For this reason, their fields will be identified initially, together with a record of their precise meanings, in the first discussion that follows.

The definitions of science as it relates to animals, insects, and birds are provided here.

Introduction to zoology

The area of biology known as zoology is dedicated to the study of animals and their kingdom. Animal biology is another name for it. The interplay of the animal kingdom with its ecosystem, including classifications, habit structure, embryology, and evolution, is studied in zoology.

The branch of biology known as zoology studies the kingdom of animals. It is the scientific study of all the animal kingdom's species combined.

Encyclopedia Britannica defines zoology in these words:

“Zoology A branch of biology that studies the members of the Animals kingdom And Animals life in general”.⁴

A definition by Meriam webster dictionary About the branch of zoology is:

“A branch of biology that deals with the form and structure of Animals And plants”.⁵

Biology:

Definition of biology is in the English dictionary are below:

“Branch of biology specially with Animals, there is considerable overlap, however with botany”.⁶

The scientific study of living organisms is called biology. the word biology is derived from two Greek words “bios” mean “life”, “logos” mean “discourse”. the Science of life and living things”.it means that all aspects of life and every type of living organisms are discussed in biology.⁷

Next definition is described by Brittanica⁸ :

“In, biology the study of the size, shape, And structure of Animals, plants, And microorganisms and of the relationships of their constituent parts”⁹

Branches of Zoology:

- (Morphology)
- (Anatomy)
- (Cytology)
- (Embryology)
- (Palaeontology)

4 [britAnnica.com/science/zoology](https://www.britannica.com/science/zoology)

5 [merriAm-webster.com/dictionary/morphology](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/morphology)

6 M. Abercrombie, M. Hickman, The new penguin dictionary of biology, p.no.608, Penguin books Ltd , London,1990

7 <https://byjus.com/question-answer/the-term-biology-was-coined-by/>

8Encyclopedia Britanica, is a company is known for publishing the Encyclopedia Britanica, the world’s oldest continuously published Encyclopedia. The company also owns the American Dictionary publisher Meriam-Webster, and though British, is now based in Chicago, USA.

9 [britAnnica.com/science/morphology-biology](https://www.britannica.com/science/morphology-biology)

- (Taxonomy)
- (Ecology)
- (Genetics)
- (Zoogeography)
- (Morphology)

(Anatomy)

“Anatomy is the branch of biology concerned with the study of the structure of organisms and their parts”.¹⁰-

(Cytology)

: A branch of biology that deals with the form and structure of Animals And plants¹¹

“The science dealing with structure, functions and life history of cells”.¹²

(Histology)

“A branch of Anatomy that deals with the minute structure of Animals And plant tissues as discernible with microscope”.¹³-

“The science which treats of the detailed structure of Animals And plant tissues, microscopic morphology”.¹⁴

(Embryology)

“The study of Animals development between the fertilization of the egg And the time when the Animals is born”¹⁵

Embryology is the branch of biology studies how new organisms develop. Embryologists monitor gametes, or reproductive cells, as they develop from a single-celled zygote to fertilization, an embryo, and ultimately a fully functional organism.

10 AnimAlcorner.org/Animal Anatomy/

11 merriAm-webster.com/dictionary/cytology

12 I.F Henderson, W. D Henderson, A dictionary of scientific terms, Oliver and Boyd Edinburgh Tweed dale court London, p.no: **196**

13merriAm-webster.com/dictionary/histology

14 I.F Henderson, W.D Henderson, A dictionary of scientific terms, Oliver And Boyd Edinburgh Tweed dale court London, p.no: **209**

15 dictionAry.cAmbridge.org/dictionary/English/embryology

(Palaeontology)

“Palaeontology is composed of three Greek components: paleo meaning “Ancient”, “onto” meaning “being or existence”, And “logy” meaning “study”.¹⁶

(Taxonomy)

“Orderly classification of plants And Animals According to their presumed natural”.¹⁷

“Taxonomy is the science of and describing organisms”.¹⁸

(Ecology)

“A branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments”.¹⁹

“A part of biology which deals with relationship between organisms and their surroundings, bionomics.”²⁰

(Genetics)

“A branch of biology that deals with the heredity and variation of organisms”.²¹

“genetics in the biology of heredity and geneticists”.²²

(Zoogeography)

“A branch of biogeography concerned with the geographic distribution of Animals And especially with the determination of the Areas characterized by specific groups of Animals And the study of the causes and significance of such groups”.²³

16 merriAm-webster.com/dictionary/paleontology

17 merriAm-webster.com/dictionary/taxonomy

18 Didier Plaguy & Christion Leveque, Taxonomy & systematics, Legal Depots Royal Library of Belgium, 2017, p.no:02

19 merriAm-webster.com/dictionary/ecology

20 I.F Henderson, W.D Henderson, A dictionary of scientific terms, Oliver And Boyd Edinburgh Tweed dale court London, p.no: **149**

21 merriAm-webster.com/dictionary/genetics

22 James D. Watson, the history of genetics, p.no:01

23 merriAm-webster.com/dictionary/zoogeography

(Entomology)

Merriam-Webster²⁴ defines it as follows:

“A branch of zoology that deals with “Insects”^{.25}

An English encyclopedia of zoology describes this science as:
“the scientific study of insects”.

The scientific study of the world of insects, A branch of zoology”^{.26}

The Encyclopedia of Britannica explains that this term is actually derived from Greek:

“Entomology “derived from Ancient Greek “Ent omen & Logia” mean
“Insect”, “Logia mean “study of the scientific study of Insects. Its A
branch of “Zoology.”²⁷

An English Dictionary of zoology has the following words:

“Study of Insects”^{.28}

Entomology Derived from the ancient Greek word "Ent omen" which means "insect", and another word is "Logia" which means "to study". That is, this science is the branch of zoology in which the structure, habits and classification of insects are studied.

(Ornithology)

“The word “ornithology” comes from the late 16th Latin “ornithologia” , meaning “ bird science” And from the Greek ornis meaning bird And logos meaning “theory science”, thoughts. The ornithology is A branch of zoology that concerns the study of birds”^{. 29}

In the Arabic dictionary, there are many other words used for insects, such as “Khash ash”, “Ahnash”, “Ihrash” and “Hawam”^{. 30}

²⁴ Merriam-Webster, incorporated is an American company that publishes reference books and is mostly known for its dictionaries. It is the oldest dictionary publisher in the United States. In 1831, George and Charles Merriam founded the company as G & C Merriam co.

²⁵ merriam-webster.com/dictionary/entomology

²⁶ DON RITTNER AND TIMOTHY L. MCCABE, PH. D, ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOLOGY, p.no:132, USA AMERICA, 2004

²⁷ Garry A. Dunn, Basic entomology, Michigan state university extension, britannica.com/science/entomology

²⁸ M. Abercrombie, M. Hickman, The new penguin dictionary of biology, p.no.192, Penguin books Ltd, London,1990

²⁹ Report of the ICAR fifth Dean's Committee, ornithology and hepatology, p.no:05

³⁰ Lisan-Ul-Arab, ibn-e-Manzoor, Muhammad bin Mukarram bin Manzoor, Dar Sadir Beirut, Lab nan, vol:06, p.no:295

1: Quadruped(الأَنْعَامُ)

Sr. No	Surah	Surah no	Verse
1	'Āli Imran	03	14
2	An-Nisa	04	119
3	Al-Maida	05	01
4	Al-'An'ām	06	142,136-139
5	Al-'A'rāf	07	179
6	Yūnus	10	24
7	An-NAḥl	16	80,5,66
8	Ṭā' Hā'	20	54
9	Al-Ḥajj	22	34,30,28
10	Al-Mu'minūn	23	22
11	Al-Furqān	25	49,44
12	Aṣ-Ṣu'Arā'	26	133
13	As-Sajdah	32	27
14	Fāṭir	35	28
15	Yā' Sīn	36	71
16	Az-Zukhruf	43	12
17	MuḥAmmAd	47	12
18	An-Nāzi'āt	79	33
19	'AbAsa	80	32

Camel(اِبِل)

Sr. No	Surah	Surah no	Verse
1	Al-Mā'idAh	05	103
2	Al-'An'ām	06	144
3	Al-GhāšiyAh	88	17

Cow(بَقَرَة)

Sr. No	Surah	Surah no	Verse
1	Al-BAq'ArAh	02	67-71
2	Al-'An'ām	06	144,146
3	Yūsuf	12	43,46
4	Yūsuf	12	46

Camel(جمل)

Sr. No	Surah	Surah no	Verse
1	Al-BAq'ArAh	02	26
2	Al-Mā'idAh	05	103
3	Al-'A'rāf	07	40
4	Yūsuf	12	65
5	Al-ḤAjj	22	36
6	Al-MursAlāt	77	33

House Donkey (حِمَار)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-BAq'ArAh	02	259
2	Luq'imān	31	19
3	Al-Jumu'Ah	62	05
4	Al-MuddAthir	74	50

Pig (خِنْزِير)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-BAq'ArAh	02	173
2	Al-Mā'idAh	05	60,03
3	Al-'An'ām	06	145
4	An-NAḥl	16	115

Horse (خَيْل)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	'Āli 'Imrān	03	144,14
2	Al-'Anfāl	08	60
3	An-NAml	27	08
4	Ṣād	38	31
5	Al-ḤAṣr	59	06
6	Al-Aadiat	100	1,2,3,4

Da-Abbah (دَابَّة)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah no	Verse
1	Al-BAq'ArAh	02	164
2	Al-'An'ām	06	38

3	Al-'Anfāl	08	22,55
4	Hūd	11	Verse
5	An-NAḥl	16	61,49
6	Al-ḤAJj	22	18
7	An-NAmI	27	82
8	Luq̣mān	31	10
9	Fāṭir	35	28
10	Al-JāthiyAh	45	06

Wolf (ذئب)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Yūsuf	12	13,14,15

Sheep (صان)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-'An'ām	06	143,148

Baby Cow (عجل)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-BAq'ArAh	02	92,51
2	Al-'A'rāf	07	148
3	Hūd	11	69
4	Ṭā' Hā'	20	88

Goat (الغنم)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-'An'ām	07	146
2	Al-'Anbiyā'	21	78
3	Ṭā' Hā'	20	18

Elephant (فيل)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-Fīl	105	

Lion (فَسْوْرَة)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-MuddAthir	74	51

Monkey (قِرْدَة)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-BAq'ArAh	02	65
2	Al-Mā'idAh	05	60
3	Al-'A'rāf	07	166

Dog (كَلْب)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-Mā'idAh	05	04
2	Al-'A'rāf	07	176
3	Al-KAhf	18	22

Carnivores (السَّبْع)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-Mā'idAh	05	3

Female Camel (نَاقَة)

Sr. No	SurAh	Sura h No	Verse
1	Al-'A'rāf	07	77,73
2	Al-Mā'idAh	05	103
3	Hūd	11	64
4	Aš-Šu'Arā'	26	155

5	Al-Q'AmAr	54	27
6	Al-'Isrā'	71	59
7	At-TAkWīr	81	04
8	Aš-ŠAms	91	13

Ewes(نِعَاجٌ)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Şād	38	24,23

Wild animals(وَحُوشٌ)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	At-TAkWīr	81	05

List of Birds

Bird(الطَّيْر)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-BAq'ArAh	02	260
2	Al-Mā'idAh	05	110
3	Al-'An'ām	06	38
4	Yūsuf	12	36,41
5	An-NAḥl	16	79
6	Al-'Anbiyā'	21	79
7	Al-Ḥajj	22	31
8	An-Naml	27	20,17,16

Quail(السُّدُوى)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-'A'rāf	07	160
2	Ṭā' Hā'	20	80

Crow(الغُرَاب)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-Mā'idAh	05	31

Hoopoe(الهُدُودُ)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	An-NAmI	27	20

List of Insects

Mosquito(بِعُوضَةٍ)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-BAq'ArAh	02	26

Grasshopper(وَالْجَرَادُ)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-'A'rāf	07	133
2	Al-Q'AmAr	54	7

Fish(حوت)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-'A'rāf	07	163
2	Al-KAhf	18	63,61
3	Aṣ-Ṣāffāt	37	142
4	Al-Q'AlAm	68	48

Snake(حَيَّة)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-'A'rāf	07	107
2	Ṭā' Hā'	20	20
3	Aṣ-Ṣu'Arā'	26	32
4	Al-Q'AṣAṣ	27	31

Frog(الضَّفَادِعُ)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-'A'rāf	07	133

Spiders(الْعَنْكَبُوت)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-ʿAnkabūt	29	41

Moth(كَافُرَاش)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-QāriʿAh	101	4

Lise(وَالْقَمَل)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-ʾAʿrāf	07	133

Housefly (دُبَابَة)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	Al-Ḥajj	22	73

Honey bee(النَّحْل)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	An-NAḥl	16	68

Ant(النَّمْل)

Sr. No	SurAh	Surah No	Verse
1	An-Naml	27	18

Binomial Nomenclature

made up of two names—generic and specific—nomenclature, the system of double names used to plants and animals As Tigris (species) and Felis (genus). the binomial nomenclature scheme.

A classification system was introduced by Carl Linnaeus. Moreover, he assigned a Latin scientific name to every generation. When naming species, the binomial approach involves assigning each animal two Latin names (scientific names). Two Names is what the term actually means. "Nominal" means name, and "bi" indicates two. The genus and species to which biology belongs are where Linnaeus gets his scientific names from. The name of the genus is written first and begins with capital letters when

composing a scientific name. Additionally, the genus name is written last and begins with a lowercase letter.³¹

Common Name

Although convenient, common names have a lot of drawbacks. The proper scientific names are fixed by the priority rule, which is universal. Because there are no guidelines to identify which of the many names is the correct one and because various people or places may use the same name for quite distinct species or types, common names are considered local. It's important to distinguish clearly between these two kinds of names and to only use the colloquial term once it's been linked to the scientific name. Therefore, homographs nudes will be recognized or known by all zoologists, but in areas where homographs nudes are present, the purple coast crab would have a different connotation or no meaning at all.³²

31 Pro.S.F. LIGHT, LaborAtory And field text in invertebrate zoology, Associated students store, university of CALifornia,p.no:12

32 Pro.S.F. LIGHT, LABorAtory And field text in invertebrAte zoology, AssociAted students store, university of CALifornia,p.no:12

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF ANIMALS

S.NO	ARABIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1	إِبِلٌ	Arabian camel	Camelus drome Darius ³³
2	بَقَرَةٌ	Cow	Bos Taurus ³⁴
3	بِعَالٌ	hybrid / mule	Equus Mulus ³⁵
4	ثُعْبَانٌ	Snake	Serpentes ³⁶
5	حَيَّيَّةٌ	Cobra	NAJA ³⁷
6	حيوان	Animals/ beast / brute / idiot	Animalia
7	حُوتٌ	Fish	Vertebrata ³⁸
8	جَمَارٌ	Domestic donkey	Equus Africanus ³⁹
9	خِنْزِيرٌ	Pig	Sus ⁴⁰
10	خَيْلٌ	Horse	Equus caballus ⁴¹
11	ذَيْبٌ	Wolf	Canis lupus ⁴²
12	سَبْعٌ	carnivores	carnivores ⁴³
13	ضَفَادِعٌ	Frog	Anura ⁴⁴
14	ضَّأْنٌ	Sheep (RAM)	Ovis Aries ⁴⁵

33 byjus.com/biology/scientific-names-of-Animals-And-plants/

34 Scientific names of Animals And birds r.t from pdf.bAnkexAmstodAy.com

35A-z-AnimAls.com/Animals/mule/

36 byjus.com/biology/scientific-names-of-Animals-And-plants/

37 byjus.com/biology/scientific-names-of-Animals-And-plants/

38 byjus.com/biology/scientific-names-of-Animals-And-plants/

39 ielc.libguides.com/sdzg/factsheets/AfricAnwildAss/taxonomy

AnimAldiversity.org/Accounts/Equus_Asinus/

40 byjus.com/biology/scientific-names-of-Animals-And-plants/

41 SHAKHA GOYAL, List of scientific names of Animals And birds, r.t from

jAgrAnjosh.com/general-knowledge

42 List of Animals species used in traditional medicine, submitted by IFAW,

r.v from cites.org/sites/default/files/Eng/com/Ac/17/E17i-05Rev.pdf

43 <https://educAtion.nAtionAlgeogrAphic.org/resource/cArnivore/>

44 unAcAdemy.com/content/question-Answer/biology/scientific-nAme-of-frog/

frog/

britAnnica.com/Animal/frog

45 infinityleArn.com/surge/biology/scientific-name-of-sheep/

15	عجول	Baby Cow	Calf ⁴⁶
16	فيل	Elephant	Elephantidae ⁴⁷
17	قَسْوَرَة	Lion	Panthera Leo ⁴⁸
18	قِرْدَة	Monkey	Cercopithecoidea ⁴⁹
19	كَلْب	Dog	Canis lupus familiars ⁵⁰
20	مَعْز	Goat	Capra Aegagrus ⁵¹
21	نَاقَة	Female camel	Female camel
22	نَعْمَجَة	Ewes ⁵²	Ewes

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF INSECTS

S.NO	ARABIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1	بَعُوضَة	Mosquito	Culicidae ⁵³
2	جَرَاد	Grasshopper/locust	Acrididae ⁵⁴
3	ذُبَابَا	Housefly	Musca domestica ⁵⁵
4	عَنْكَبُوت	Spiders	Araneae ⁵⁶

46 unAcAdemy.com/content/question-Answer/biology/scientific-nAme-of-frog/

britAnnica.com/Animal/frog

47 jAgrAnjosh.com/generAl-knowledge/list-of-scientific-nAme-of-AnimAls-And-birds-1480078047-1

48 AnimAls.sAndiegozoo.org/Animals/lion

49 unAcAdemy.com/content/neet-ug/study-mAteriAl/biology/scientific-nAme-of-monkey.

⁵⁰ Scientific names of animals and birds r.t from <https://pdf.bankexamstoday.com>

51 byjus.com/biology/scientific-names-of-AnimAls-And-plants/

52 britAnnica.com/Animal/ram-male-sheep

53 Common name and orders of 50 insects, r.t extension.entm.purdue.edu, p.no:71

54 Scott Schell, dr. Alex, insect identifications, university of Wyoming, 2007, p.no:03

nAtionAlgeogrAphic.com/Animals/invertebrates/facts/locusts

55 byjus.com/biology/scientific-names-of-AnimAls-And-plants/

56 byjus.com/biology/scientific-names-of-AnimAls-And-plants/

5	فَرَّاشٍ	Moth/Spark	Lepidoptera ⁵⁷
6	فُصَّالٍ	Lise	Phthirapteran ⁵⁸
7	نَمَلٍ	Ant	Formicidae ⁵⁹
8	نَحْلٍ	Honey bee	Apis ⁶⁰

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF BIRDS

S.NO	ARABIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1	سَدَّوَى	Quail	Coturnix ⁶¹
2	غُرَابٍ	Crow	Corvovs corone ⁶²
3	هُدَّ هُدَا	Hoopoe	Upupa Eposps ⁶³

⁵⁷ Wheeler WC and J.M carpenter, classifications of insect order, 2001, university Flor entnemdept.ufl.edu,

⁵⁸David E Whiting, identifying insects, master gardener, Colorado state university, p.no: 17

ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/Articles/PMC3828170/

⁵⁹ byjus.com/biology/scientific-names-of-Animals-And-plants/

⁶⁰ Common Name And orders of 50 insects, r.t extension.entm.purdue.edu,p.no:51

⁶¹ Hand book of the birds of the world and birdlife international digital checklist of the birds of t7he world, version 3, bird life international, p.no: 37

sc8iencedirect.com/science/Article/pii/B9780128008799000378

AnimAldiversity.org/Accounts/Coturnix/classificAtion/

⁶² modern text book of zoology, vertebrates, Animal diversity. KOTPAL, Meerut college Meerut, Rastogi publicAtions,2010, p.no:405

gkinpdf.in/2020/08/scientific-nAme-birds.html

⁶³ modern text book of zoology, vertebrates, Animal diversity. KOTPAL, Meerut college Meerut, Rastogi publicAtions,2010, p.no:406

rspb.org.uk/birds-And-wildlife/wildlife-guides/bird-A-z/hoopoe/

Importance of Mentioning Animals in the Qur'an

- **The Qur'an and Zoology**

Islam is a moderate religion, and its universality is primarily responsible for its moderation. This universal proclamation makes it clear who the true creator is—Allah is the only one, without a doubt—just as he created animals, birds, and insects on Earth and people for certain purposes. It was undoubtedly made with a purpose in mind.

In actuality, the Qur'an contains references to knowledge and insights of contemporary biology. The Qur'an has almost a thousand verses that discuss contemporary science, and many of those verses discuss zoology.

(أَوَلَمْ يَرَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَنَّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ كَانَتَا رَتْقًا فَفَتَقْنَاهُمَا ۗ وَجَعَلْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ ۖ أَفَلَا يُؤْمِنُونَ)⁶⁴

And have the disbelievers not seen that the whole heavenly universe and the earth were (all)join together as one unit, and then we split them apart? And we originated (the life of) all the living organisms(on earth) from water.so do they not accept faith (even after learning these facts brought forth by the Quran)?”

Below the utility, necessity and importance of animals will be described:

- **To serve for the Mankind:**

Animals provide immediate benefits to humans. Animals provide for man's basic necessities, which include food and clothing. The Qur'an provides us with precise guidance in this area. It has been explained to us that all animals exist for the benefit of humans; these benefits can take many different forms, but include food, shelter from the elements, and the ability to transport and ride.

The Holy Qur'an makes reference to it. Allah declares in Quran:

(وَالْأَنْعَامَ خَلَقْنَا ۖ لَكُمْ فِيهَا دِفْءٌ وَمَنَافِعُ وَمِنْهَا تَأْكُلُونَ)⁶⁵

“And the grazing livestock he has created for you, in them is warmth and (numerous) benefits, and from them you eat.

(وَلَكُمْ فِيهَا جَمَالٌ حِينَ تُرِيحُونَ وَحِينَ تَسْرَحُونَ)⁶⁶

⁶⁴ Surah Al-Anbia:21:30

⁶⁵ Surah Al- Nahal:16:05

⁶⁶ Surah Al- Nahal:16:06

“And there is beauty in them (and also a joy -an aesthetic pleasure)for you when you drive (them back)in the evening from pasture, and when u drive (them out in the morning(to graze).

وَتَحْمِلُ أَثْقَالَكُمْ إِلَىٰ بَلَدٍ لَّمْ تَكُونُوا بِلِغَيْهِ إِلَّا بِشِقِّ الْأَنْفُسِ ۗ إِنَّ رَبَّكُمْ لَرَّءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ⁶⁷

“And these (animals also) carry your loads to those distant cities (and remote areas)where you can not reach (otherwise) without toiling hard. Surely ,your Lord is most Clement , Ever- Merciful. “

In other words, you can profit and enjoy wealth from these animals, some of which you can even eat. The things that are utilized as clothes and are made of wool, hair, and wool are considered wealthy. Additional benefits include the fact that their progeny and the milk they produce, as well as foods like ghee, curd, butter, lassi, and meat and fat from some animals, are used for sustenance. This verse's major goal is to show that riding on and carrying loads on animals, as well as making and wearing animal wool, hair, and skin, are all acceptable. These points have been expressed in various ways and in various locations.⁶⁸

وَدَلَّلْنَاهَا لَهُمْ فَمِنْهَا رَكُوبُهُمْ وَمِنْهَا يَأْكُلُونَ⁶⁹

“And we subjected those(cattle) to them.so some of them are their riding animals and they eat some of them.

• For Adornment and Beauty

وَالْخَيْلَ وَالْبِغَالَ وَالْحَمِيرَ لِتَرْكَبُوهَا وَزِينَةً ۗ وَيَخْلُقُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ⁷⁰

“And (he is the one who has created) horses, mules and don keys so that you may ride them, and that they may serve as means of adornment (for you) as well, and we will (further) created (such ornamented means of conveyance) that you do not know (today)” .

This verse has been revealed as an indication that you are the object of Allah's favor, who created these creatures for you to ride and decorate.⁷¹

وَاللَّهُ جَعَلَ لَكُمْ مِنْ بُيُوتِكُمْ سَكَنًا وَ جَعَلَ لَكُمْ مِنْ جُلُودِ الْأَنْعَامِ بُيُوتًا تَسْتَخِفُّونَهَا يَوْمَ ظَعْنِكُمْ وَ يَوْمَ إِقَامَتِكُمْ ۗ وَ مِنْ أَصْوَابِهَا وَأَوْبَارِهَا وَأَشْعَارِهَا أَتَانَا وَمَتَاعًا إِلَىٰ حِينٍ⁷²

⁶⁷ Surah Al- Nahal:16:07

⁶⁸Mullan Jiwan, Tafsirat Ahmadiyya, pp.no:675-666

⁶⁹ Surah Yasin:36:37

⁷⁰ Surah Al-Nahal:16:08

⁷¹ Mullan Jiwan, Tafsirat Ahmadiyya, p.no:668

⁷² Surah Al-Nahal:16:80

“And Allah has made your homes (permanent) places for you to reside and made for you (temporary) dwelling (i.e., tents) with the skins of cattle which you find light enough during your journey and for (reposing at brae-journey) halts. And (Allah is the one who) provides you with household goods and profitable means (in business and trade) from the wool of sheep and lambs and the fur of camels and hair obtained from goats (which are) for an appointed term.”

- **For Teach to Mankind a lesson**

The Qur'an also contains an animal metaphor, wherein one might learn from them how Allah has mocked them for man and bestowed upon them numerous blessings.

(وَإِنَّ لَكُمْ فِي الْأَنْعَامِ لَعِبْرَةً ۗ نُسَقِيكُمْ مِمَّا فِي بُطُونِهِمْ مِنْ بَيْنِ فَرْثٍ وَ دَمٍ لَبَنًا خَالِصًا سَائِغًا لِلشَّرْبِ بَيْنَ) ⁷³

“And the indeed in the cattle (too) there is a point for you to ponder. We provide you with pure milk to drink brought forth from that substance of their bellies (which freshens up those who drink it).

- **As a Supreme power**

The creation of animals is unquestionably a manifestation of Allah's authority, as the holy book contains descriptions of the many indications and symptoms of his power, many of which are associated with the animal tribe.

(أَلَمْ يَرَوْا إِلَى الطَّيْرِ مُسَخَّرَاتٍ فِي جَوِّ السَّمَاءِ ۗ مَا يُمَسِّكُهُنَّ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ۗ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِقَوْمٍ يُؤْمِنُونَ) ⁷⁴

“Have they not seen the birds that fly aloft in the air (under the law of motion) and aerodynamics)? Nothing but (the laws of) Allah hold them (in the sky), surely there are signs in (this law of aerodynamics) for the believers.

(أَوْ لَمْ يَرَوْا إِلَى الطَّيْرِ فَوْقَهُمْ صَفْتٍ وَيَقْبِضْنَ ۗ ۗ مَا يُمَسِّكُهُنَّ إِلَّا الرَّحْمَنُ ۗ إِنَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ بَصِيرٌ) ⁷⁵

“And they have not seen the birds above them spreading out their wings and (sometimes) folding them? Nothing can hold them (from falling) except (the law made by) the most kind (lord). surely, he sees everything best.

- **As a Caution to Humanity**

(إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا وَ اسْتَكْبَرُوا عَنْهَا لَا تُفَتَّحُ لَهُمْ أَبْوَابُ السَّمَاءِ وَ لَا يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ حَتَّى يَلِجَ الْجَمَلُ فِي سَمِّ الْخِيَاطِ ۗ وَ كَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُجْرِمِينَ) ⁷⁶

⁷³ Surah Al-Nahal:16:66

⁷⁴ Surah Al-Nahal:16:79

⁷⁵ Surah Al-Mulk:67:19

⁷⁶ Surah Al-Araf:07:40

“Indeed, those who reject our revelations as false and rebel against them, the gates of the heavens (of mercy and acceptance) shall not be opened to them, nor will they be able to enter paradise until the camel passes through the eye of a needle i.e., their entrance into paradise will be impossible the same way).and it is like that we punish the evildoers”.

These verses were interpreted as a warning that, just as a camel cannot fit through a needle hole, neither can the unbelieving people reach paradise.⁷⁷

(إِنَّ شَرَّ الدَّوَابِّ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الصُّمُّ الْبُكْمُ الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ)⁷⁸

“Surely the worst of the living creatures in the sight of Allah are the deaf and the dumb who (neither listen to nor speak the truth and) also do not understand (the truth).”

Allah gave these disbelievers a tongue to speak, ears to hear and heart and mind to understand, then they suspended these powers.⁷⁹

• As an Illustration

(إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا مَّا بَعُوضَةً فَمَا فَوْقَهَا ۗ فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا فَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ ۗ وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَيَقُولُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِهَذَا مَثَلًا ۗ يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا ۗ وَيَهْدِي بِهِ كَثِيرًا ۗ وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ)⁸⁰

“Indeed, Allah is not reluctant to narrate some example (for better comprehension), whether of a mosquito or something even more (disgusting) than that. The believers know well that this example is (a pointer to the truth) from their lord. But those who have adopted disbelief ask (on hearing): and guides many aright with the same example? (in this way) Allah holds many astray, and guides many aright with the same example. And by this he leaves in error only those are (already disobedient).”

Imam Ibn Kathir in his Tafseer “Tafseer-Ibn-Kathir” narrates the narration of Hazrat Qatadah that when the example of spider and fly was mentioned in the Qur'an, the disbelievers (Mushrik) said, "What is the need in the Qur'an to describe such despicable things?"⁸¹

• God's Fury as Animals

⁷⁷Molana mufti Muhammad shafi, Maarif-ul-Quran, vol:05, p.no:422

⁷⁸ Surah Al-Anfal:08:22

⁷⁹ Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, Tafsir Usmani, p.no:529

⁸⁰ Surah Al-Baqrah:02:26

⁸¹ Imam Ibn Kathir, Tafsir Ibn Kathir, vol. 1, p.no:399

Allah has demonstrated that He is the only one with authority by sending animals as punishment on the disobedient people.

(فَأَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمُ الطُّوفَانَ وَالْجَرَادَ وَالْقُمَّلَ وَالضَّفَادِعَ وَالدَّمَ آيَاتٍ مُّفَصَّلَاتٍ ۖ فَاسْتَكْبَرُوا وَكَانُوا قَوْمًا مُّجْرِمِينَ)⁸²

“Then we sent upon them(many) distinct signs (as chastisement): storms, locusts, lice , frogs, and blood .(even) then they continued with arrogance and rebellion , and they were an (extremely) people.”

(وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْتُمُ الَّذِينَ اعْتَدَوْا مِنْكُمْ فِي السَّبْتِ فَقُلْنَا لَهُمْ كُونُوا قِرَدَةً خَاسِئِينَ)⁸³

“and (o jews) certainly you know well those of you who violated (the injunctions concerning) the sabbath (Saturday). So we said to them , “ be you apes: rejected and despised”.

The Bani-Israel were forbidden to hunt fish on Saturdays, but they began to disobey, and started using trickery and other justifications. As a result, Allah twisted them and turned them into monkeys.⁸⁴

(وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ)⁸⁵

“And he sent on to them (ambient) swarms of birds,”

(تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ)⁸⁶

“Which pelted them with stone-hard slugs.”

(فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ)⁸⁷

“Then (Allah made them perish) like chewed- chaff)”

This Surah tells a brief story of how, upon Abrahah's army of elephants attacking the Ka'bah, Allah punished him by sending little birds from heaven to demolish his army and his ambitions. These birds were unusual and had never been seen before; they resembled lentils in both size and number of appendages.⁸⁸

• Comparing and Contrasting

⁸² Surah Al-Eraf:07:133

⁸³ Surah Al-Baqrah:02:65

⁸⁴Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, Tafsir Usmani, p.no:529 ⁸⁴

⁸⁵ Surah Al-Fil:105:03

⁸⁶ Surah Al-Fil:105:04

⁸⁷ Surah Al-Fil:105:05

⁸⁸ Mufti Muhammad Shafi, Ma'arif-ul-Quran, vol. 3, p.no:816, Idara-Tul-Maarif Karachi, Pakistan, 2008.

(وَ مَثَلُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي يَنْعِقُ بِمَا لَا يَسْمَعُ إِلَّا دُعَاءَ وَ نِدَاءَ ۗ صُمُّ بُكْمٌ عُمَىٰ فَهُمْ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ)⁸⁹

“The example of inviting these disbelievers (to guidance) is like that of a person who calls out to such (an animal) as hears nothing except a shout or cry .deaf , dumb and blind, they have no sense.”

(أَمْ تَحْسَبُ أَنَّ أَكْثَرَهُمْ يَسْمَعُونَ أَوْ يَعْقِلُونَ ۗ إِنْ هُمْ إِلَّا كَالْأَنْعَامِ بَلَّ هُمْ أَضَلُّ سَبِيلًا)

“Do you think that most of them hear or understand ?(Nay,) they have become like cattle , rather worse in error than they are.”

• As a Sign and a Miracle

(فَأَلْفَىٰ عَصَاهُ فَإِذَا هِيَ ثُعْبَانٌ مُّبِينٌ)

“So Musa (moses) put his staff(down) , and at once it changed into a veritable serpent.”

After Pharaoh and Moses engaged in a dialogue in which Pharaoh lost and was unable to win an argument or a statement, Hazrat Musa began to demonstrate his strength and power, and as a result, all of the great magicians that Pharaoh had summoned came to believe in and accept Islam.⁹⁰

Conclusions

- i. Binomial and Common Nomenclature are defined.
- ii. Animals are also the creation of Allah, Allah almighty has blessed them for human beings in their existence and created them for the benefit of mankind.
- iii. Animals are mentioned in about 150 verses in the Qur’an.
- iv. Total of 35 animal names have been mentioned in different contexts.
- v. 22 animals, of which 20 are land animals and 2 are aquatic animals.
- vi. 3 birds are mentioned with their proper names.

⁸⁹ Surah Al-Baqrah:02:71

⁹⁰ Imam Ibn Kathir, Tafsir Ibn Kathir, vol. 4, p.no:35