

## THE CREATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSE: COMPARISON OF THE PERSPECTIVES IN SCIENCE AND THE QUR'AN

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**Abstract:** This paper aims to analyze the comparison of the concepts of creation and destruction of the universe from the perspective of science and the Qur'an, by analyzing some relevant literature. The majority of the literature used in this paper comes from the ScienceDirect database. The keywords used in the reference search were "Big Bang Theory", "Evolution of the Universe", and "Cosmology". The selection of references is based on the degree to which the source provides a thorough account of the universe's formation and destruction, as well as on the author's ability to grasp the language employed. Based on a review of some literature, there are similarities in terms used by Science and the Qur'an to explain the creation of the universe, but there are also differences not because the Qur'an is not able to explain scientifically, but because the Qur'an explains implicitly, not explicitly. Science has not been able to provide certainty about when the universe ends, as well as the Qur'an which is not written concretely. The comparison of the perspectives on the creation and destruction of the universe from science and the Qur'an offers a thought-provoking journey into the realms of reason and faith. While science provides a methodical and empirical understanding of the cosmos, the Qur'an offers a spiritual and metaphysical interpretation.

**Keywords:** Big Bang; Universe; Qur'an and Science; Creation and Destruction

**Abstrak:** Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbandingan konsep penciptaan dan kehancuran alam semesta dari perspektif Sains dan Al-Qur'an, dengan menganalisis beberapa literatur yang relevan. Mayoritas literatur yang digunakan dalam makalah ini berasal dari database ScienceDirect. Kata kunci yang digunakan dalam pencarian referensi adalah "Teori Big Bang", "Evolusi Alam Semesta", dan "Kosmologi". Pemilihan referensi didasarkan pada sejauh mana sumber tersebut memberikan penjelasan menyeluruh tentang pembentukan dan kehancuran alam semesta, serta kemampuan penulis dalam memahami bahasa yang digunakan. Berdasarkan ulasan

terhadap beberapa literatur, disimpulkan bahwa terdapat persamaan istilah yang digunakan oleh Sains dan Al-Qur'an untuk menjelaskan penciptaan alam semesta, namun ada juga yang berbeda. Hal tersebut bukan karena Al-Qur'an tidak mampu menjelaskan secara ilmiah, namun karena kitab suci tersebut menjelaskan secara implisit, tidak eksplisit. Sains belum mampu memberikan kepastian tentang kapan alam semesta berakhir, begitu juga dengan Al-Qur'an yang tidak menuliskan secara konkrit. Perbandingan perspektif penciptaan dan kehancuran alam semesta dari sains dan Al-Qur'an menawarkan perjalanan yang menggugah pikiran menuju alam akal dan iman. Sementara sains memberikan pemahaman metodis dan empiris tentang kosmos, Al-Qur'an menawarkan interpretasi spiritual dan metafisik.

**Kata kunci:** Big Bang; Alam Semesta; Al-Qur'an dan Sains; Penciptaan dan Kehancuran

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## Introduction

One of science's greatest mysteries is the origin and end of the universe. The question of when the universe began and ended remains unanswered. This is one of the reasons why so many scientists are still studying the process of creation and the end of the universe (Kaushal, 2021).

In science, the theory about the process of creating the universe is very controversial and has several opinions, one of which is by (Jr, 2020), who claims that the model for the creation of the universe follows the Big Rollout theory rather than the Big Bang theory. The Big Bang Theory was the most famous scientific theory explaining the origin of the universe at the turn of the twentieth century. The Big Bang theory, proposed by Georges Lemaître in 1927, is a widely accepted cosmological model of the universe that explains the universe's expansion from extremely dense regions dominated by radiation (Hou et al., 2017). Many scientists believe in the Big Bang theory, which explains the universe's formation. This theory has become the most widely accepted in physics (Dar, 2019). One of the reasons why the Big Bang theory is widely accepted is because it is the most accurate theory to describe how matter, space, and time came into being 13.7 billion years ago. This hypothesis states that the universe began as a very tiny, incredibly hot, and incredibly dense state, from which it expanded. It has since expanded, become less dense, and gotten colder.

However, scientists and astronomers have failed to solve the mysteries of "what happened after?" and "Will the universe end?" in the last fifty years. They are still unable to predict how the universe will end despite numerous experiments, postulates, and theories. Several theories that provide a perspective on the future of the universe include the Big Freeze, Big Rip, Big Crunch, Big Bounce, and Big

Slurp theories (Kaushal, 2021), while (Qureshi, 2021) mentions the Big Crunch and Big Bounce theories as being involved in the process of ending and repeating the creation of the universe. Simply put, (Dowker & Zalel, 2017) propose that the Big Crunch-Big Bang dynamic parameter renormalization occurs in the universe's growth model. Differences of opinion about the theory of the end of the universe suggest that, except for the creator, there is no certainty in cosmology about when and how the universe will end.

Islam is a religion that believes in the existence of God as the creator, and has an explanation for how the universe was created. According to Islam's holy Qur'an, everything in the universe must have a creator. According to (Rahmawati & Bakhtiar, 2018), everything between heaven and earth is God's creation, both perceived and unseen. Allah has stated the facts about the expansion of the universe through the Big Bang theory in the Qur'an. This is due to the fact that he is the cause of the Big Bang and the expansion of the universe. According to (Qureshi, 2021), the universe began with the Big Bang, then expanded until it collapsed, and finally the Big Crunch occurred. The Qur'an has also studied and provided information about certain aspects of the universe's creation that we see today, albeit in various versions (Dar, 2019).

The Qur'an mentions not only the process of creating the universe, but also the end of the universe as a whole. The QS. Al-Anbiya (21):104, which means:

*“That is, on the day we roll up the sky as you roll up sheets of paper. As we have started the first creation we will repeat it. That’s a promise we’re sure to keep. We will do it.”*

The vast majority of scientists and astronomers believe that the universe will terminate after a very long time. The universe will generate a massive explosion known as the Big Crunch about 80 billion years later (Muhammad et al., 2021). According to (Bhattacharya et al., 2019), the universe will implode on its own in the next billions of years, resulting in another Big Bang. This notion introduces the idea that the days of destruction are still very far away and that there is nothing to be concerned about. This is contrary to what the Qur'an says. According to the Qur'an, only Allah, the creator, understands when and how the universe will end. The end of the universe can occur at any time and in a very short time, as contained in the QS. Al-Qamar (54):50 which means :

*“And our command is only (with) one word like the twinkling of an eye”.*

The aforementioned reasoning leads one to the conclusion that science offers several explanations to account for the universe's genesis and demise. According to science, the cosmos was formed and terminated over a specific amount of time, according to some of these hypotheses. In the meanwhile, the beginning and end of the cosmos are not stated clearly in the Qur'an. As a consequence, we plan to

evaluate the creation and end-of-the-world processes from two perspectives: scientific and Qur'anic.

### Method

This paper employs the technique of library research. This study restricts its activities to library collections and does not require field investigation. The goal of this research is to look at texts, scientific journals, and Qur'anic verses, as well as manuscripts of publications, about the process of creation and destruction of the world from the standpoint of science and the Qur'an, as sourced from pertinent literature texts. The majority of references used in this paper come from the ScienceDirect database. The keywords used in the reference search were "Big Bang Theory", "Evolution of the Universe", and "Cosmology". The selection of references is based on the degree to which the source provides a thorough account of the universe's formation and destruction, as well as on the author's ability to grasp the language employed. This research employs a literature review strategy with the goal of informing and integrating science and Islam. Secondary data from textbooks, journals, academic papers, and literature reviews that include the ideas under study were used. Figure 1 depicts the necessary stages.

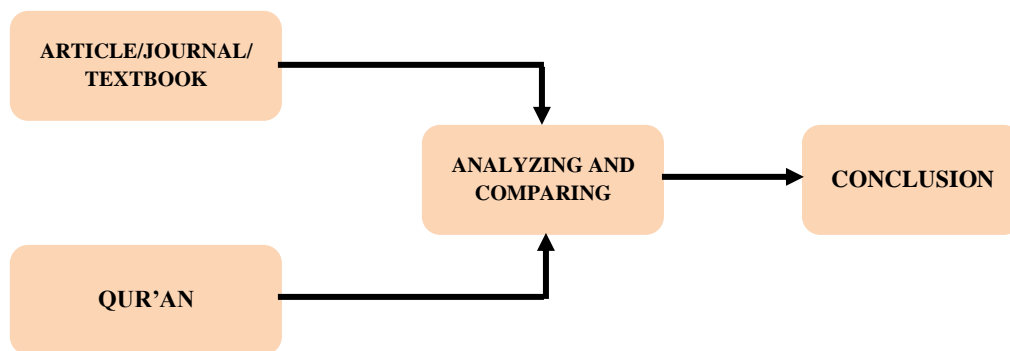


Figure 1. Writing Flowchart

## Result and Discussion

### The Creation of the Universe According to Science

Science says that the beginning of the universe was created by the “Big Bang” and built over billions of years (M.B., 2018). Based on calculations, the Big Bang happened in a very long time, which is about 10-15 billion years ago which started with the development of a very small volume with very high density and temperature (Singh, 2014). The Big Bang hypothesis pertains to the development of our universe, and it suggests that there was an event when space and time emerged, and the universe was very dense and very heated before expanding and cooling (Trouille et al., 2013). The Big Bang can be thought of as the start of the growth period following the contraction phase (Kaushal, 2021).

The universe grew from infancy to puberty, becoming denser and hotter, with energy dominated by dark energy and less dark matter, none of which can be identified in the laboratory (Ratra & Vogeley, 2008). Several measurements have shown that the universe was much smaller and heated at the beginning of its existence than it is now (Ambjørn & Watabiki, 2020).

When discussing the expansion of the cosmos, the word inflation must be used. The Hubble parameter increased during pre-inflation and was regarded in global dynamics as a cosmological parameter that causes an early expansion in General Relativity. Inflationary cosmology explains how the universe started with a quasi-exponential growth and how quantum fluctuations emerged (Bellini & Rida, 2022). Inflationary cosmology is frequently defined as the early stage of the universe's formation, when the universe was in a vacuum marked by a very calm time with only a very gradual rise in particle mass (Wetterich, 2021). The study's findings (Keskin & Salti, 2019) implies extra dimensions to explain the inflation phase and the slowing phase using gravity theory, with the goal of revealing the source of dark energy, which is one of the secrets in the universe's formation. The creation of the universe and the thermodynamics of the Hubble Horizon can also be ascribed to accelerating the expansion of the universe, as many studies have shown that the universe is an equilibrium system in terms of thermodynamics (Tu et al., 2018). However, (Oshita & Yokoyama, 2018) produced a new inflationary world that could be read as an inflationary creation of another universe in the final phases of black hole evaporation, and the study also indicates that our universe was formed from a black hole in earlier generations.

The minimum excitation condition of space energy could have resulted in the birth of the cosmos. The early protoinflation of the quantum state of the universe can be described as the least exciting state of cosmic energy, assuming that the original inflation scalar field has a high energy potential (Gorobey et al., 2017). Cosmological data confirm the presence of an early inflation era in the universe, which is linked to energy dispersal, and the equation of the universe's state is controlled by radiation from the end to the beginning of inflation (Antusch et al., 2020).

Chemical development can also be ascribed to the universe's early beginnings. So chemical evolution is to know and comprehend the beginning of life, it is essential that the elements are believed to be between 108 and 65 million years after evolution began, with interstellar and extragalactic molecular distributions emerging on stars that fit the mass of evolution (Kauffman et al., 2020). According to tests (Zhukovska et al., 2018), the dust evolution model naturally demonstrates that there is a mix of dust development and rise in the interstellar medium that relies on local density and gas temperature.

### **The Creation of The Universe According to The Qur'an**

In QS. Al-Anbiya (21):30, Allah introduces the idea of the creation of the world. Hamka describes the interpretation of QS. Al-Anbiya (21):30 in Tafsir Al-Azhar, that the creation of the universe began with something unified and then there was a secondary separation so that galaxies were formed, and also explained that the sky consists of seven petals and was originally combined, related, twisted into one with the earth. Then Allah divided the seven pillars of the heavens ascending and the seven pillars of the ground descending from the air (Hendra, 2020).

The Qur'an explains the world began with a Big Bang in QS. Al-Anbiya (21):30, and the planet is expanding in QS. Adz-Dzariyat (51):47 (Qureshi, 2021). According to the QS. Adz-Dzariyat (51):47, after creating the world, Allah proceeded by extending it and preventing different heavens from collapsing (Dar, 2019).

The Qur'an not only describes how the world was created, but also what is in it, specifically the matter that exists between the stars in the galaxy. This has been mentioned in verse QS. Maryam:65, QS. Al-Ahqaf:3, QS. Thaha:6, QS. Al-Anbiya:16, QS. Asy-Syu'ara:24, QS. Ar-Rum:8, QS. As-Sajdah:4, QS. As-Saffat:5, QS. Saad:10, QS. Saad:27, QS. Saad:66, QS. Ad-Dukhan:7, QS. Ad-Dukhan:38, QS. Qaf:38 and QS. An-Naba':37, as well as mentioning things that cannot be seen in the universe, are also important things in the process of creating the universe in the QS. Ar-Ra'd:2, QS. Luqman:10, and QS. Fathir:41 (Dar, 2019).

Allah also explains the creation of the sky in another passage, as stated in the QS. Fushshilat (41):11, which means:

*“Then He went to the creation of the heavens, and the sky was still smoke, then He said to him and the earth: come, both of you, at my commandment willingly or unwunwillingly. Both of them said: We came willingly “.*

In Al-Azhar Hamka's interpretation, the term "smoke" in the passage above means that the sky is in the shape of smoke, which is then referred to more explicitly as a sort of gas (Hendra, 2020).

Based on the descriptions of the two viewpoints provided above, it is possible to infer that there are some parallels between the terms used in the process of creating the world from the standpoints of science and the Qur'an. According to the Big Bang hypothesis, the word "expansion" is used in the formation of the cosmos. This is also mentioned plainly in QS. Adz-Dzariyat (51):47. The word "Big Bang" is used in the Big Bang theory and is also identical to the term "Union and Separation" stated in QS. Al-Anbiya (21):30, which is based on Tafsir Al-Azhar from Hamka (Hendra, 2020). The presence of the words "space" and "matter" in the creation of the cosmos is explained by science. Interstellar material is the substance

found in the void between stars in galaxies (Dar, 2019). The term is frequently referenced in the Qur'an but not specifically. Matter is only mentioned in the Qur'an as something that exists between the sky and the ground. The phrase "Black Matter" is similar.

Cosmologists concur that the term "Dark Matter" should be included in the Big Bang hypothesis. According to (Bhattacharya et al., 2019), the universe is made up of three important components: 71,0% dark energy, 24,0% dark matter, and 5,0% normal matter. The presence of dark matter, which is antimatter in space, supports the Big Bang hypothesis because it suggests that regular matter and dark matter were integrated before the universe expanded (Hendra, 2020). The word is not directly mentioned in the Qur'an, but it is mentioned as something that cannot be seen and serves as a support for the sky (Dar, 2019).

According to the Big Bang model, very hot and very dense gas filled the cosmos, but according to (Dar, 2019), the proper word to characterize the early celestial matter that transformed into various celestial bodies and comprised of gas and dust is "smoke," according to the QS. Fushshilat (41):11.

Table 1 compares the variations and similarities in scientific and Qur'anic ideas of the creation of the world.

**Table 1.** Comparison of the creation of the universe according to science and the Qur'an

Terminology in Science	Terminology in the Qur'an	Surah in the Qur'an	The verse in the Qur'an
Big Bang	Combine then separate	QS. Al-Anbiya (21):30	أَوَلَمْ يَرِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَنَّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ كَانَتَا رَتْقًا فَفَتَقْنَاهُمَا وَجَعَلْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ أَفَلَا يُؤْمِنُونَ
Expansion	Expansion	QS. Adz-Dzariyat (51):47	وَالسَّمَاءَ بَنَيْنَاهَا بِأَيْدٍ وَإِنَّا لَمُوسِعُونَ
Interstellar	Everything between heaven and earth	QS. Maryam:65	رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فَاعْبُدْهُ وَاصْطَبِرْ لِعِبَادَتِهِ هَلْ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ سَمِيَاءً
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Al-Ahqaf:3	مَا خَلَقْنَا السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ وَأَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا عَمَّا أُنذِرُوا مُّعْرِضُونَ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Thaha:6	لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا وَمَا تَحْتَ الثَّرَى
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Al-Anbiya:16	وَمَا خَلَقْنَا السَّمَاءَ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا لِعَيْنٍ

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Terminology in Science	Terminology in the Qur'an	Surah in the Qur'an	The verse in the Qur'an
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Asy-Syu'ara:24	قَالَ رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا إِنَّ كُنُوزَ مُؤْمِنِينَ أَوْلَمْ يَتَفَكَّرُوا فِي أَنفُسِهِمْ مَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ وَأَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى وَإِنَّ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ النَّاسِ بِلِقَائِ رَبِّهِمْ لَكٰفِرُونَ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Ar-Rum:8	اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ مَا لَكُمْ مِّن دُونِهِ مِن وَّلِيٍّ وَلَا شَفِيعٍ أَفَلَا تَتَذَكَّرُونَ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. As-Sajdah:4	رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا وَرَبُّ الْمَشَارِقِ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Saad:10	أَمْ لَهُمْ مُّلكُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا أَكَلِيرَ تَقْوَاهِ فِي الْأَسْبَابِ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Saad:27	وَمَا خَلَقْنَا السَّمَاءَ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا بَاطِلًا ذٰلِكَ ظَنُّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَوَيْلٌ لِلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنَ النَّارِ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Saad:66	رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا الْعَزِيزُ الْعَفَّارُ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Ad-Dukhan:7	رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا إِنَّ كُنُوزَ مُّؤْمِنِينَ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Ad-Dukhan:38	وَمَا خَلَقْنَا السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا لَعِبِينَ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. Qaf:38	وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ وَمَا مَسَّنَا مِن لُّغُوبٍ
	What is between heaven and earth	QS. An-Naba':37	رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا الرَّحْمٰنُ لَا يَمَلُكُونَ مِنْهُ خَطَابًا
Dark Matter	Allah raised the sky without pillars (something that cannot be seen)	QS. Ar-Ra'd:2	اللَّهُ الَّذِي رَفَعَ السَّمَوَاتِ بِغَيْرِ عَمَدٍ تَرَوْنَهَا ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ وَسَحَّرَ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ كُلٌّ يَجْرِي لِأَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى يُدِيرُ الْأَمْرَ يُفَصِّلُ الْآيَاتِ لَعَلَّكُمْ بِلِقَائِ رَبِّكُمْ تُؤْفِقُونَ



Terminology in Science	Terminology in the Qur'an	Surah in the Qur'an	The verse in the Qur'an
	A sky without pillars (something that cannot be seen)	QS. Luqman:10	خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ بِغَيْرِ عَمَدٍ تَرَوْنَهَا وَالْأَرْضِ فِي رَوَاسِيٍّ أَنْ تَمِيدَ بِكُمْ وَبِتَّ فِيهَا مِنْ كُلِّ دَابَّةٍ وَأَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَنْبَتْنَا فِيهَا مِنْ كُلِّ رَوْحٍ كَرِيمٍ
	Allah holds up the sky (with something that cannot be seen)	QS. Fathir:41	إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُمَسِّكُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ أَنْ تَزُولَا ۗ وَلَئِنْ زَالَتَا إِنْ أَمْسَكَهُمَا مِنْ أَحَدٍ مَنْ بَعْدَهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ خَلِيمًا غَفُورًا
Gas	Dukhan (smoke)	QS. Fushshilat:11	ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَهِيَ دُخَانٌ فَقَالَ لَهَا وَلِلْأَرْضِ ائْتِيَا طَوْعًا أَوْ كَرْهًا قَالَتَا أَتَيْنَا طَائِعِينَ

### The Destruction of The Universe According to Science

There are numerous stories of how the world will terminate that contradict each other. Aside from that, astrophysicists believe three things about the end of the universe: the structure of the universe, the density of the universe, and the dark energy that makes up the universe (Bhattacharya et al., 2019). We discuss five ideas derived from different literary studies in this article: Big Rip, Big Freeze, Big Crunch, Big Bounce, and Big Slurp.

According to the Big Rip hypothesis, the galaxy is eternal because, according to Hubble's constant, the universe's acceleration is insufficient to obliterate small structures like the galaxy where gravity keeps them together, which explains why it is travelling far away (Kaushal, 2021). Big Rip theory's singularity, like space-singularity, time's divides the growing and contracting universes (Faraoni, 2020).

According to the Big Freeze hypothesis, galaxies will diminish until the universe becomes cold and dark. The Big Freeze idea is a model of the universe's end in which expansion occurs continuously until the universe asymptotically reaches absolute zero temperature (Kaushal, 2021). As the universe continues to expand, planets, stars, and then galaxies are pulled apart, and the stars eventually lose access to the raw materials from which they are made, eventually disappearing forever, and the universe reaches maximum entropy, then each existing star burns slowly until the last star disappears, and the universe reaches maximum entropy, then each existing star burns slowly until the last star disappears (Bhattacharya et al., 2019).

The Big Crunch hypothesis, proposed in 1948 (Qureshi, 2021), asserts that the universe's growth slows until it ceases, then runs in the opposite direction, sending stars falling back, causing the universe to collapse and triggering another Big Bang (Kaushal, 2021). This impact (Big Crunch) will be like a huge detonation

like the Big Bang, and the heavens will descend into a dark fissure, engulfing the universe's hydrogen and helium stars in thermonuclear fire. No new stars will emerge, and the universe and its content will perish (Muhammad et al., 2021). This model shows that the universe's growth does not last eternally, but will come to a halt due to its average density within the next  $10^{10}$  years (Bhattacharya et al., 2019).

The Big Bounce theory follows the same paradigm as the Big Bang theory. According to the Big Bounce hypothesis, the Big Bang cycle will be repeated, with the first cosmic event occurring after the collapse of the preceding universe (Kaushal, 2021).

According to the Big Slurp hypothesis, the universe is currently in a false emptiness that will eventually become a real vacuum (Kaushal, 2021). This is backed by (Wetterich, 2021), who claims that a huge void could have happened in the cosmos in the past for an endless amount of time.

Based on the foregoing, it can be inferred that all of the theories outlined in such science are based on some of the gathered data depicting images of faraway galaxies and stars and their changes in relative positions over time, as well as predictions made solely on assumptions. The majority of the ideas proposed are diametrically opposed to one another. To see the absolute outcomes of their present ideas materialize, scientists and astronomers have had to wait trillions of years.

### **The Destruction of The Universe According to The Qur'an**

The Qur'an has revealed the indications of the universe's conclusion. In the Quran, Allah describes the demise of the stars in Al-Mursalat:8, which means:

*"So when the stars are abolished."*

In QS. At-Takwir:2, Allah describes the descent of the stars in the cosmos, which means:

*"And when the stars fall."*

The verse above states that all stars, including the sun, will be destroyed and then fall. In another verse, Allah mentions in QS. Al-Qiyamah:9 which means :

*"And the sun and the moon joined together."*

In the verse above, Allah states that the sun and the moon will join together. This statement may indicate two conditions, namely a reference to stopping the expansion of the universe or collapsing everything.

Several other verses in the Qur'an clearly describe the universe's destruction, including QS. Yunus:4, QS. Yunus:34, QS. Al-Anbiya:104, QS. At-Takwir:1, and QS. Al-Infithar:2 (Qureshi, 2021).

Based on the above descriptions of scientific and Qur'anic perspectives, it is possible to infer that several similar terms are used in various scientific theories as well as in the Qur'an to describe how the world is destroyed. There is a link between

the Big Crunch and Big Bounce theories of universe annihilation as described by science and the Qur'an, where the words "destruction" and "repetition" in the Qur'an imply the destruction of the universe by both theories (Qureshi, 2021). Table 2 compares the destruction of the world according to science and the Qur'an.

**Table 2.** Comparison of the destruction of the universe according to science and the Qur'an

Terminology in Science	Terminology in the Qur'an	Surah in the Qur'an	The verse in the Qur'an
Big Crunch	Crash	QS. Al-Qiyamah:9	وَجُمِعَ الشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ
	Rolled Up	QS. At-Takwir:1	إِذَا الشَّمْسُ كُوِّرَتْ
	Fall and Scatter	QS. Al-Infithar:2	وَإِذَا الْكَوَاكِبُ انْتَثَرَتْ
	Rolled and Repeated	QS. Al-Anbiya:104	يَوْمَ نَطْوِي السَّمَاءَ كَطَيِّ السِّجَالِ لِلْكِتَابِ كَمَا بَدَأْنَا أَوَّلَ خَلْقٍ نُعِيدُهُ وَعَدًّا عَلَيْنَا إِنَّا كُنَّا فَاعِلِينَ
Big Bounce	Falling	QS. At-Takwir:2	وَإِذَا النُّجُومُ انْكَدَرَتْ
	Repetition	QS. Yunus:4	إِلَيْهِ مَرْجِعُكُمْ جَمِيعًا وَعَدَّ اللَّهُ حَقًّا إِنَّهُ يَبْدَأُ الْخَلْقَ ثُمَّ يُعِيدُهُ لِيَجْزِيَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ بِالْقِسْطِ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَهُمْ شَرَابٌ مِّنْ حَمِيمٍ وَعَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْفُرُونَ
	Repetition		QS. Yunus:34
	Big Freeze	Deleated/Dead	QS. Al-Mursalat:8

## Conclusion

Based on a study of pertinent material, it is possible to infer that science and the Qur'an have explained the process of world creation and destruction. Some words are pertinent to both points of view, but others are not. The Qur'an does not describe all scientific terms in depth. This is not to say that the Qur'an is incapable of explaining scientifically, but rather that it discusses it in an implicit, rather than clear, manner. Its goal is to get people to reflect and figure out the solutions for themselves. Science has yet to provide certainty about when the world will terminate, and the Qur'an does not either. An interesting trip through the domains of reason and religion may be taken by contrasting the scientific and religious viewpoints on the origin and annihilation of the cosmos. The Qur'an gives a spiritual and metaphysical interpretation of the universe, whereas science offers a systematic and factual comprehension of it.

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