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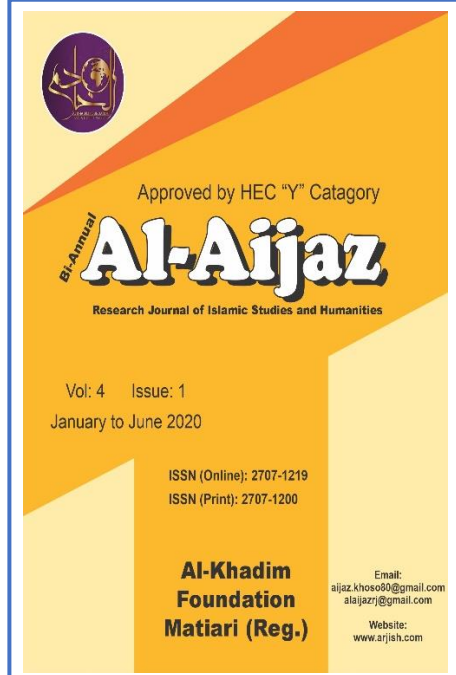
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### TOPIC:

An Overview of the Connection of Hindûism with the Semitic Religions

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## An Overview of the Connection of Hindûism with the Semitic Religions

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### **Abstract**

In this article, it has been endeavored to analyze the similarities of Hinduism with the Semitic religions i.e., Christianity, Islam and Judaism. There are a lot of basic and stem similarities between them which are directly relevant to the society. We have become use to of treating other religions negatively but if we want to create harmony at the international level, there are many dimensions of every religion which have become the ambassador to create harmony, peace and love at least in this world. All these things are the part and parcel of this piece of writing.

**Keywords:** Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, Semitic

### **Introduction**

In the field of comparative religion, many scholars, academics and religious figures have looked at the relationships among Hindûism and other religions. Reincarnation, Karma, Wahdat-ul-Wujud and class division are the four pillars on which Hindu Dharma is based. Hinduism in the well-known sense belongs to a specific anthropology rather than religion. Hinduism is based on the Vedas and is descended from the ancient Aryan nation which has been distorted from time to time. The source of the word Veda is "Wad" which means to know, think, consider and attain. The word Veda is not used for well-known books, but is the literature that Hindus have collected over a period of two thousand years on various sciences and rituals. The Jews were of Semitic descent, their homeland in the north of the Arabian Desert, where they lived as nomads for centuries. They were demonstrators and gradually became pluralists and later monotheists. The Old Testament is the central source of Judaism. The source of his teachings is the Torah. The Testament is a compilation of ancient Jewish scholars. The Torah consists primarily of moral stories and tales aimed at the welfare of man and guiding him to the right path. The Torah was revealed to Prophet Moses (P.B.U.H) and in his time Judaism took the form of a regular religion. Christianity is a divine religion and introduces a whole system of worship and affairs for human salvation. Christians believe in Jesus Christ as the embodiment of the heavenly Father and the Savior of humanity. He was a preacher of purity and truth. Islam is the last religion of God for the fulfillment of which the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) has been entrusted. The religion of Islam has been revealed for the guidance of human beings all over the world. It contains the golden principles of morality on the basis of which this revealed religion has in a short period of time influenced the whole world and benefited from its intellectual capital. Here, the

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relationship of Hindōaism with the Semitic religions is analyzed.

### **Hindōaism and Judaism**

In Shari'a terms, Jews are those who believed in the Prophet Moses (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) and acted according to the Book that was revealed to him. Now this religion has been distorted and abolished, and the Jewish scholars in the Torah. Has made a lot of distortions, now it is difficult to know the exact details However, the Holy Qur'an shows that all the heavenly religions agree on basic beliefs, such as: the belief in the oneness of God, oneness of God, the doctrine of prophethood and the doctrine of Ba'ath after Alamut, etc., in various Surahs and verses of the Holy Qur'an. I have given the necessary details. For details about the Jews, read a reliable commentary such as: Ma'arif-ul-Quran or Hazrat Maulana Hafiz-ur-Rehman Sahib Sewaharvi's Qasas-ul-Quran, and if you are familiar with the Arabic language, the Arab scholars He has written various Arabic books on history.

Hinduism and Judaism are among the oldest religions in the world. The two religions have had significant similarities from the beginning, and their followers have had ancient ties that continue to this day.

### **Religious similarities**

In the Enlightenment, when the divine theory of the universe came under discussion, there was a tendency to compare Hinduism and Judaism, leading to the publication of several research papers on the subject. Hannia Goodman writes that Hinduism and Judaism in Europe Judaism has played a significant role in discussions concerning idolatry, spirituality, mythology, and ancient theories of language and race. <sup>1</sup>

Some researchers believe that both religions are ethnic, so their followers do not invite others to accept their religion. However, adherents of these two religions are present all over the world. They also have significant similarities in the complex system of laws, strict rules of food and hygiene laws that distinguish them from other communities.<sup>2</sup>

Rajneesh Osho and Steven Rosen have compared Judaism to Brahmanism in their books. He writes that both Brahmins and Jews think they are "God's chosen people." Rosen added that the Brahmins are a community of Pandits while the Jews are ruled by priests.

David Filser says that the story of Abraham in the Jewish Bible is very similar to the story told in the Epistles. According to him, one can easily guess that the story of Abraham is being narrated in them by reading their own disciples. <sup>3</sup>

The American biologist Constantine Samuel Raffinsky (1783-1840) in his book The American Nations discusses the linguistic and traditional similarities between the two religions. One place writes:

Our Noah, whom the Jews call Noah and sometimes Manoah. This is exactly the name that the Hindus use for Noah. The laws of Manu were preserved by the Hindus. Also, the entire life of Moses is described in the Vedas. However, among the Hindus, there are several mentions of Manu, in which Adam and Satan are also mentioned by the names of Adimo and Satya.<sup>4</sup>

### **Religious books**

In one of her essays, Barbara Holdridge offers a comparative analysis of the role of religious books in Brahmanical, rabbinical, and tribal traditions. The cosmic concepts presented in

sacred books such as the Vedas and the Torah, she writes, are not mere texts but a multifaceted reality that spans historical and extraterrestrial dimensions. She goes on to say that the sacredness and authenticity of the religious books found in these traditions are to a certain extent due to these concepts and thus to understand the role of the Vedas and the Torah as exemplary symbols in their respective traditions. It is essential to study them from the region.<sup>5</sup>

There are some similarities between Judaism, which is known for its monotheistic conception of God, and Hindu monotheistic religious books. The most famous monotheistic book in Hinduism is the Vedas. In Judaism, God is transcendental, while in Hinduism, God is transcendental, that is, non-physical as well as physical.<sup>6</sup>

In Judaism God is called Adonai (meaning our God), so in the book of Deuteronomy Adonai is described as "the God of gods and the God of gods". While Hindu sects have different ideas about God and nature, so they will find believers in monotheism, pluralism, unity of existence and omnipresence. According to Apanishad, Mahabharata and some myths, Narayan is the supreme deity. In modern times, the Vishnu sect considers Vishnu to be the supreme deity, while Shiva does not consider Shiva to be the supreme deity. In Judaism, the existence of God is absolute, He is an entity that cannot be divided or compared, and He is the Creator of all beings.<sup>7</sup>

Bernard Jackson has outlined the limits set by the Jewish Halakha and the Hindu Dharma Shastra, and his followers are obliged to limit themselves to these limits. Jackson writes that the confiscation of all laws in these two religions does not mean that all or most of them have to be enforced, and that the legal enforcement of laws that relate to monarchy is unnecessary. According to Wendy Daniger, both Hinduism and Judaism tend to be orthopraxy rather than orthodoxy.

### **Hindûism and Christianity**

In Hinduism, the Sanskrit word Jiva corresponds to Ruh, which means individual soul or caste, and Atma means soul or God. According to the beliefs of Hinduism, the soul is a part of Brahman which has come into us and the soul is connected with Brahman, that is, it is the head of God.

Buddhist beliefs are also similar to Atma and Paramatma.

### **The doctrine of reincarnation**

The doctrine of reincarnation is a special motto of Hinduism. Those who do not believe in it are not members of Hindu Dharma. The boss explains to Arjuna the reality of the doctrine of reincarnation and explains that although the body perishes after death, the soul remains and he wears the clothes of other bodies to be rewarded for his good deeds and to be punished for his bad deeds. Returns to this world and this cycle continues indefinitely.

(After death, wearing the other garments of the soul, according to one's deeds, the account of the journey is considered to be other lives or repeated life, although it is the account of the journey of the same life which is being misunderstood and the same historical mistake.) Is called the theory of karma).

### **The theory of karma**

According to the beliefs of Hinduism and Buddhism, man can be saved from this continuum of living and dying only when he is lost in real existence. Whenever the soul breaks the cage of matter and becomes free, Is saved from the pain and suffering of According to this belief, once a person dies, he appears in another being in another life. That being can be human, animal or even plant. According to the mistakes he made in the first life, he is given a new existence in which he appears and is caught in all sorts of troubles, diseases and failures, and if he did good deeds in his first life. In order to reward him, he is given a form of new existence in which he is rewarded for his past good deeds by appearing, and this method is called the theory of karma.<sup>8</sup>

More or less the Greeks had the same belief.

Data Ganj Bakhsh Ali Hajwary comments on this view in his book *Kashf al-Mahjoob*.

Atheists who call the soul ancient and worship it and do not consider anything other than it to be functional and masterminds consider souls to be ancient gods and eternal masterminds and believe that the same soul is different from one person's body to another. It goes into a person's body and it is a suspicion cast on them that there has been as much gathering and consensus on it and no doubt has been created because if you ask the truth, Christians have the same belief, although apparently There is something else to be said and in Hindu China and Machin all the people agree on the same thing, the Shia Qaramatis and Batinis have also had the same belief and both the groups of Haloolis are also convinced of the same.<sup>9</sup>

(Whereas today when the soul is observed through spiritual exercises or the experiments and observations carried out by scientists today also conclude that the soul is a part of the universal soul. It is even true that the soul is a part of the universal soul. Yes, but the soul is not the Lord. The doctrine of karma is also confirmed. Those who observe the soul and the esoteric bodies consider the existence of these esoteric bodies to be the truth of the theories of karma or avagon.

And these misconceptions are based on ignorance of the soul and the inner self. When we identify and constantly explain the soul and the inner self, these misconceptions will automatically go away.

All religions (ancient or modern) have the concept of human inwardness (soul, nafs). That is, it is not a new or individual concept, as some modern people today call the remembrance of the soul and the self superstition. This attitude towards soul and nafs is very foolish. Because we are the soul, so denying ourselves by calling ourselves superstitious is not just foolishness, it is a bigger mistake.

All religions have the same definition of soul and nafs, but all religions have different beliefs about the soul and the nafs. In fact, the soul and the spirit are religious universal information and these universal information are correct in their place, but in every age and even today no one has fully understood this universal information for two reasons.

(1) Universal information has not been fully understood. Philosophical additions to these universal information have further confused them. That is, the attempt to define the soul and the nafs (which have been wrong attempts) has confused these reports.

(2) In most other religions they have been modified and added by masters and philosophers. And their modifications and additions have also affected the definitions of soul and self, which has given rise to new philosophies and new beliefs about the soul, while

these beliefs are not related to religions but to the pen of masters or philosophers. They are personal and these beliefs (ie theories) contain the same errors that are expected in the philosophy of any philosopher.<sup>10</sup>

It is these big and fundamental mistakes that have made the soul and the soul such a serious problem that to this day neither the correct definition of the soul and the soul nor the definition of the whole human being has been possible. But in spite of all the modifications and additions, the greatest and most important definition of soul and nafs has been given by religions till date. Besides, despite all the years of experiences and observations, no definition or identity of soul and nafs has come to light till date. Has ski Religious philosophers or spiritual leaders have been confusing the correct definition of soul and soul or the whole human being and are still doing so today. Therefore, in every religion there is mention of soul, nafs, body, but all of them and their actions and functions have been confused. The parts of the soul are described while it is just a philosophical information. Religions did not divide the soul into parts. It is just a philosophical thought that has been going on for years.<sup>11</sup>

The bodies that are said to be part of the soul have their own individual identities. What is their individual status, what are their characteristics and deeds, all these details will be mentioned later.

After the departure of the soul from the material world, the journey from the world of Barzakh to the Hereafter was not properly understood and this mistake took the form of false beliefs.

Some parts of the soul have been identified as part of the soul and the self has been identified as a part of the soul instead of being identified as an individual. This misunderstanding will be removed and the individual identity of the self will be established. In most beliefs, the soul and the creator are considered to be one and the same thing, while it is not a religious or cosmic information. It is not a belief, but a misunderstanding of cosmic information has given rise to this philosophy. Worship of the soul is common in different nations, and the belief that the soul and the Lord are two names for the same thing has arisen from the misconception.<sup>12</sup>

Not only has the Qur'an established the individual definition and identity of each soul, soul and body, but it has also mentioned the creative and mortal stages of all of them, but due to ignorance of the Qur'an and lack of maturity in knowledge, Could not fully understand this universal information. Although a few scholars have a little bit of knowledge, but it is not the complete knowledge of the whole human being, nor is there any individual knowledge of every soul, soul and body. Although the Qur'an has identified every individual component of man, it has also defined and introduced it. But the translators do not keep this difference in mind, so they translate the same soul and nafs in the same way, or they mix both, or they know the translation of soul and nafs. These are just ignorant mistakes. The Qur'an does not call the soul Lord, but the Lord's command. This is the true definition of the soul. This is the only definition of the soul that exists in its original state. Therefore, the universal information of all religions was and is correct, but the masters of error in understanding these information, the spiritual leaders and philosophers, and the same error gave birth to false beliefs due to which human definition has not been possible till date. The following conclusions emerge from the following discussion.<sup>13</sup>

The Jews eagerly awaited Jesus in the hope that Jesus would be a victorious general who, in their view, would be the greatest savior of Judaism. And he will punish the enemies of the Jews severely. So when the coming of the promised Messiah was delayed, they became convinced of the spiritual and imaginary Christ in the world of despair. In this complex intellectual environment, Masih bin Maryam was sent. Christ (pbuh) was thirty years old at the time of his enlightenment and Allah (swt) sent him to the world with various miracles and signs. Christ gave them the idea of a God who was an eternal being and an everlasting holy being. Man knows as much about his actions and intentions as he is allowed to believe in this great being. He is a being who, when He intended to create this universe, only by His intention did all this happen which man is observing in the form of this universe and which is beyond his observation. Thus, the Gospel of Matthew clearly states that (God is our only Lord and there is no other God).<sup>14</sup>

Nowhere did Jesus call himself the Messiah, but his name was affixed to him by his followers after he was taken from the world. Similarly, the four Gospels could not be written in his life and were compiled almost three hundred years after the resurrection of Jesus (pbuh).<sup>15</sup>

Thus the Christian conception of God was initially based on pure monotheism, but after Jesus, a man named Shaul (who later changed his name to Paul) became a Christian preacher who became a staunch Pharisee Jew. Was He had never seen Jesus and had never heard of him. So this man started preaching Christianity. Because the man was well-versed in Christianity as well as politically influential, he began mixing many Jewish teachings within Christianity in order to gain Jewish attention and refer to Jesus. He adopted the idea that He is the One who is the Savior, the Chief, and that salvation and deliverance are in His hands, and so on and so forth. So the effect of Paul's teachings was that in a short time the Torah's monotheistic view of God was shaken in the Christian world. And transformed into a trinity of three entities. And Paul's doctrine of the Trinity with respect to God was actually imported from Buddhist Greece. Paul laid the foundations of modern Christianity on such fabricated ideas.<sup>16</sup>

The oldest sect of Christians, called the Abyssinians, is considered a monotheist. They consider Jesus (pbuh) to be the only messenger of God and place the place of divinity in the Most Holy God. In the early centuries, there were many letters in which people were told that Jesus, like other prophets, was a prophet and God alone. Two strange points are worth mentioning in these letters: The first is that in most of the letters Jesus is referred to as the Messenger of God and the Prophet and the word God, Creator or Lord is not used. At the beginning of the second Christianity, there were letters in which there was support for revolutionaries and opposition to capitalism and government<sup>17</sup>. In the last few centuries, there has been a resurgence of monotheistic classes in Europe. میں In AD, an extremist Protestant school was born which attacked the true school of Christianity. The name of this school was Socialism, because its founder was called Sosinos. Believers in Susanna accepted the Bible, but also believed in its flaws, they saw many errors in it, they insisted that anything that contradicted reason, or simple logic, or Morally useless, it cannot have divine inspiration. They rejected the doctrine of the Trinity, which according to them was influenced by the Greek philosophers' erroneous beliefs, did not accept the divinity of Jesus, but rejected them. Considered the best man <sup>18</sup>

As far as the existence of God is concerned, he also acknowledges God with almost the same

attributes that are described for him in other religions. Mars Relton writes that Christianity's idea of God is that He is a living, eternal being, endowed with all possible attributes of perfection. It can be felt, but not fully understood, so a precise analysis of its reality is beyond the power of our minds<sup>19</sup>. So far so good, but the details of the later conception of God in the Christian world are very complex and not easy to understand. In fact, in Christianity, God is composed of three entities, namely, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. This is called the Trinity. But the statements of the Christian scholars themselves in interpreting this belief are so different and contradictory that it is very difficult to say for sure. Who are those three people? Whose collection is God in their eyes. There is also a difference of opinion as to the nature of these entities. Some say that God is the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. And some say that the Father, the Son and the Virgin Mary are the three Aqnooms whose sum is God.<sup>20</sup>

Then what is the individual status of each of these three entities? And what is the relation of the third God, called the Trinity, to God Almighty? There is a great deal of controversy over the answer to this question, which no Christian scholar has been able to come up with. And so the concept of God became a nightmare in Christianity as well.

### **Islam and Hinduism**

Muslims have been living in India for centuries and they have to get up, sit down, do business, deal with non-Muslims everywhere, in most places there are Muslims, neighbors of Hindus, there are roofs of Hindus and Muslims everywhere. Muslims' neighbors are usually Hindus, Islam emphasizes kindness to neighbors and wherever there is talk of good treatment of neighbors, there is no explicit mention of Hindus or Muslims, just neighbors. On the basis of being, good behavior has been emphasized. According to the hadith of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), a person whose neighbor is not safe from his evil will not go to Paradise. It is the duty of this Ummah to convey the universal message of Islam, the living and eternal teachings of Islam, the efforts for peace and harmony of Islam, the basic tenets of Islam, monotheism, prophethood and the hereafter to the common man. Which is described by Allah Almighty in the Holy Qur'an through Kantam Khair Umm Akhrajat Lal Nas. Muslims in India live mostly with Hindus; therefore it is important to convey this global message to our Hindu neighbors and brothers and It is important to first get acquainted with the religious customs of the Hindus, their religion, their books, and their essentials and basics so that they can have their say and understand them in their own way. In addition to facilitating, when two nations live together, it is important that both understand each other's religion, know their beliefs and treat each other with respect. Therefore, it takes time to understand Hinduism. So that they can be satisfied with their words in their discussions and debates. The current situation of the country and the way in which hatred is being created and a conspiracy is being hatched to divide the two nations. It is more necessary to light the lamp of love in this atmosphere of hatred and to sow between love and affection. Therefore, Hinduism must be understood. Below is a brief introduction to Hinduism, its basic books and its specific beliefs and ideologies.<sup>21</sup>

Before the 18th century, the word Sanatan Dharma or Vedic Dharma was used instead of Hinduism, but first the word Hinduism was used instead of Sanatan Dharma by Raja Mohan



Roy in 7th century, followed by a research paper by John Crawfurd, a British researcher. Asiatick Researches was published in the year 7 in which the word Hinduism was used in place of Sanatan Dharma. Later, in English, many English writers used the word "Hinduism" in place of Sanatan Dharma and finally in the Oxford Dictionary After the word was added, people generally started using the word Hinduism for Sanatan Dharma or Vedic Dharma.<sup>22</sup>

Hinduism is one of the world's major religions, with a majority in India and Nepal, as well as in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia and Bali, as well as in Fiji, Malaysia, Singapore, and Sri Lanka. Mauritius, the West Indies and South Africa are also home to large numbers of believers. First of all, it is important to know what Hindu Dharma is. Various things have been said in this regard in which there is a great deal of disagreement. Maulana Abdul Hameed Nomani, whose study on Hinduism is very extensive and whose books are also on this subject, has written that "Hindu Dharma is immensely vast. And it has many facets and is in an indefinite direction, so it cannot be comprehensively defined and interpreted. However, in the light of the various statements found in its extensive literature on Hindu Dharma, the approximate definition It could be:

\* According to Hindus, Hinduism is a way of life in which on the one hand people have complete freedom in the world of ideas and on the other hand people are forced to fulfill the official customs of the country. (Title Summary of Hindu Dharma)

\* Hindu Dharma is a social and practical law and principle which is based on the words of the ancient sage Muni<sup>23</sup>

\* The name of the Dharma of the ancient nations living in India is Hindu Dhar (Hindu Dharma Kosh p. 2).

\* Shri Madbhagaut says that what is said in the Vedas is Hindu Dharma and vice versa is Adharma (Shri Madbhagaut)

David Brown writes:

Hinduism is a flexible religion. It has the power to absorb other thoughts and ideas and absorb them over time. Let Pandit Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, live and let live. The principle is called the soul of Hinduism. They define it as follows:

According to Hinduism, Hinduism is vaguely unstructured, pioneering and everything for everyone. It is very difficult to define it, but in the conventional sense it is doubtful to call it a religion like other religions. It has done so in the past as well as in the present. Embracing high and low and sometimes contradictory customs and ideas, its true spirit is hidden in "Live and let live".<sup>24</sup>

If you read these definitions carefully, you will find that no clear definition of Hindu Dharma is possible because it has no founder, no basic doctrine, and no accurate history of its origin. Some of its beliefs and ideologies are contradictory. The person who goes to the temple is also a Hindu and the person whose temple is defiled is also a Hindu. It seems appropriate to clarify the difference between Hindu Dharma and other religions. So that it is easy to understand Hinduism from a religious point of view.

### **The difference between Islam and Hinduism**

There are some pillars and basic principles of Islam which every Muslim must abide by without which a Muslim cannot be a Muslim. Just as reciting the word of Tawheed is an obligation on every Muslim, so too in practice there are many duties that must be

performed. And there are many things that must be stopped, while there is no pillar or principle of Hinduism that must be followed. A Hindu has the freedom to do what he wants and not to do what he wants, there is nothing that is necessary or forbidden for him nor does violating any religious law exclude him from Hinduism. - Dr. Zakir Naik, while discussing the concept of God in Hinduism and the concept of God in Islam, writes that there is a difference between Islam and Hinduism (S):

The big difference between Hindus and Muslims is that Hindus believe in the philosophy that everything is a part of God, that is, everything is God, the tree is God, the sun is God, the moon is God, the snake is God, and the monkey is God. God. While in our view, everything belongs to God, there is no God, as if the basic difference between Muslims and Hindus is that of the comma "S" (25).

### **Mahabharata**

The study of Mahabharata is essential for understanding the Indian system and philosophy and the cultural spirit. You can also call it the Encyclopedia of Indian Sciences. It is the largest epic in the world. Well known researcher AL Bashim has written that Mahabharata is one of the world's literature. Alone is the longest poem. Mahabharata is an epic poem. It has an important place in Hindu literature. It is a long compilation. It has 215,000 poems. Its author is not an individual. That is why it is difficult to determine its time. Most historians date it to 4 BC, the last increase being around the third century AD.<sup>26</sup>

The epic story of Mahabharata is a battle between the Korans and the Pandavas which took place near Hastanapur (Delhi). It was a battle between the Indo and Panjala tribes. The Koro and the Pandavas were both from the same Chandra Hansi family. Sardar Duryodhana was the son of Dharat Rashtira. Pandu had five sons. After Pandu's death, his son Yudhisthira became king. There was an old enmity between the Kurus and the Pandavas. Raja Duryodhana was very angry at the fact that he had settled in a separate city. He persuaded the Pandavas to play and won everything in gambling by deception. The city was captured by the Kurus and driven out. All the brothers kept wandering in the forests. The car again attacked the Koras with the help of various kings. All the Koro princes were killed in the battle of 18 days.

The Mahabharata has a prominent place in religious literature, which explains the victory of justice and the defeat of injustice. In many places, there is a suggestive discourse. Pandu believed in the philosophy of many husbands of one wife, their gods were Krishna and Vasudeva.

In Hinduism, fasting is considered a source of spiritual development. Believers in this religion believe that fasting is not only a part of the faith but also an excellent tool for self-regulation. According to this philosophy, food gives a feeling of gratitude to the servant while starvation is thoughtful and increases immersion skills. This Hindu philosophy of fasting is an example of Luqman's statement that when the stomach is full, the intellect goes to sleep, the wisdom becomes dumb, and the organs of the body become incapable of performing the acts of piety.

If we look at the Hindu religion, there are many types of brats in them and there are different conditions and restrictions regarding each type of brats, which are mentioned in detail in his book "Dharma Sindhu". The Encyclopedia Britannica also mentions the fasts of

Hinduism and Jainism, and also mentions the Zoroastrian religion that Zoroaster instructed his followers to fast. That is, depending on the importance of different days, fasting is done on different days of the month, such as on the day of the full moon, ie Badr. Apart from the month, there are certain days in the week in which the fasting person can choose the day at his convenience and fast for the gods and goddesses of his choice. One type of fast lasts up to nine days. Instead of abstaining from food and drink during the fast, some items are not included in the meal on that day and this is determined by following the principles of hygiene. For example, some fasts do not use salt, some only fruit. Eat and cereals are forbidden, while tea and beverages are allowed, etc.<sup>27</sup>

### **Differences between Hinduism and other religions**

There are basically three differences between Hinduism and other religions:

(2) There is no inventor and founder of Hinduism, it is not known when and how Hinduism came into existence and there is no date of its birth, it has determined its evolutionary stages for thousands of years.

(2) There is no doctrine in Hinduism which must be followed by all. There is no unanimous principle or philosophy in it.

(2) Hinduism is a non-institutional religion, there are Hindu institutions, of course, but Hinduism itself is not an institution that obliges people to worship in this way, or under this rule. (Hindu Religion-Study) And Rajira)

It is important to note that Hinduism is not a formal religion like Christianity and Islam etc. It is a religion and a religion but it is a Dharma. The word Dharma is very important in Hinduism which means truth, virtue, law, truth. And the truth is that the English translation of Dharma is "duty". Every individual is obliged to perform his duty which he is socially and morally obligated to fulfill with his attribute and characteristic. For example, Dharma. Serving the parents is the Dharma of the children, teaching the student is the Dharma of the teacher, burning is the Dharma of fire. One of the definitions of Dharma is that: Dharma is that by which all people in this world can be successful. (Hinduism Introduction and Study, Abdul Hameed Nomani, 1/2) However, Hinduism is a Dharma which has no definite principles. It is not a religion.<sup>28</sup>

### **Results**

- (1) The concept of human inwardness (soul and nafs) is found in all religions.
- (2) Religions have individually identified and defined the soul.
- (3). Religions have also identified and defined the individual, but to this day there is no individual definition of the self and it has been declared a part of the soul.
- (4) Modifications and additions to religions have influenced the definition of soul and spirit.
- (5) There has been a mistake in understanding the religious information of the soul and the self, which has given rise to different beliefs.
- (6) The soul is divided into parts.
- (7) The soul and the Lord are considered the same thing.
- (8) Worship of spirits is practiced in most religions.
- (9) While this religious information is present in its true form in the Qur'an, the Qur'an not

only defines the soul, the soul, the body individually, but also describes their creative and mortal order, but it has not been understood to this day. No attempt was made to use the repository.

(10) The erroneous doctrine of avagon or karma has taken the form of a basic belief, while this erroneous doctrine has also taken the form of madh.

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