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| RELIGION | HINDUISM | THERAVADA BUDDHISM | MAHAYANA BUDDHISM |
| Origin of The Universe and Humankind | The term Hindu is derived from the name of [River Indus](https://www.thoughtco.com/the-sindhu-river-119186), which flows through northern India. In ancient times the river was called the Sindhu, but the pre-Islamic Persians who migrated to India called the river Hindu knew the land as Hindustan and called its inhabitants Hindus. The first known use of the term Hindu is from the 6th century BCE, used by the Persians. | Theravada is the dominant school of Buddhism in Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Sri Lanka, and it has more than 100 million followers worldwide. The form of Buddhism that developed elsewhere in Asia is called Mahayana.  Theravada means "doctrine (or teaching) of the elders." The school claims to be the oldest existing school of Buddhism. | The Mahayana emerged between 100 B.C.E. and 100 C.E. in India in the context of debate about proper Buddhist doctrine and practice, about monastic discipline, and particularly about the ongoing presence of the Buddha after his death as well as the nature of enlightenment itself. |
| Morality | Specific Dharma  Teaches that each person has his own duties and responsibilities in life  Universal Dharma  Although Hinduism teaches that morality is unique to an individual, this does not negate a universal dharma that applies to all people  Karma  Hindu morality preaches the importance of action in daily life, and karma is the chief agent of this morality | The first core Buddhism philosophy is about the salvation. Definitely, salvation is the core value and the mission of Buddhism. Buddha was born to help the humanity to know the Dharma in order to save their lives from suffering.  For more details, the first morality of Theravada Buddhism concludes three main aspects. First of all, it is about the necessity of salvation. Second, it explains the nature of salvation. And finally, it shows the methods of salvation. | From the Buddhist perspective, an act is also moral if it promotes spiritual development by conforming to the Eightfold Path and leading to Nirvana. In Mahayana Buddhism, an emphasis is made on the liberation of all beings. |
| Purpose | A. The Path of Desire--the twin goals are pleasure and success; nothing is gained by repressing these desires--in fact we might be worse if at some point we do not seek desire.  1. Pleasure: if you want it, go after it; the beauty and delight is there.  2. Worldly Success: the path entails the triple aspects of wealth, power, and fame (all equally worthy goals).   1. B. The Path of Renunciation,--has a negative ring to our ears (*e.g*., ascetic), but is not meant to do so. 2. 1. Duty: the third great aim in the Hindu outlook ([*dharma*](javascript:saySomething('\'\'Right,%20virtue,%20duty,%20usage,%20law,%20social%20as%20well%20as%20cosmic.\'\'Dagobert%20D.%20Runes,%20_Dictionary_of_Philosophy_(Littlefield,%20Adams,%201962),%2078.'))). 3. 2. Liberation: seeking freedom from life's limitations. | Theravada Buddhism stresses spirituality, the enlightenment of the individual, self-discipline, the importance or pure thought and deed, the importance of the monastic life and the strict observance of the ancient Vinaya code It has distinct roles for monks and lay people, emphasizes that each individual is responsible ... | The purpose in life is very clearly the liberation of all beings through wisdom and compassion. From the very beginning, the Buddha universalized the condition of suffering for not just humans, but other sentient beings. Accepting the reality of suffering, in other words, also involves accepting a lofty and beautiful call to identify with all beings as ultimately one with the Buddha’s love and Nirv?na itself |
| Destiny | The destiny of Hinduism is to lead a life according to your Dharma. Your Dharma is your purpose of life. To find your purpose in this life there are rules set in Hinduism. | The destiny of Theravada Buddhism or Nirvana means to "blow out". This was the last way to strive in humanity. This is explain that it has no pain, no desire and no rebirth but it is transcendental. They call it "Final Destiny or Liberation." It's consist of three Jewels : Triratna of sîla, Samâdhi and Pannâ. The human destiny focus on the positive state of eternal peace. | Mahayana Buddhist believe that the right path of a follower will lead to the redemption of all human beings. The Hinayana believe that each person is responsible for his own fate. |
| Views onWomen | Ancient and medieval era [Hindu texts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_texts) present a diverse picture of duties and rights of women in Hinduism. The texts recognize eight kinds of marriage, ranging from father finding a marriage partner for his daughter and seeking her consent (Brahma marriage), to the bride and groom finding each other without parental participation (Gandharva marriage). | Equality is what it’s all about. In the earliest times the Buddha took some convincing that an order of nuns should be initiated. But when he told The monks that women too could achieve enlightenment he as good as said they were equal to men. | The fundamental theme of the book is the tension between Mahayana universalism and nondiscrimination, on the one hand, and, on the other, the views of male Buddhist authors of scripture that women are inferior and cannot hope for enlightenment until they are reborn as men. |