



## Reaching Salvation by Confidence on Bhagavad Gita (भगवद्गीता) and the Holy Quran

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**Abstract:** The salvation of man, which is part of the important theological concerns in various religions and their holy texts, is also one of the issues and reflections of Hinduism and Islam, as the concepts, methods, and practices of reaching it are evident in the Bhagavad Gita and the Holy Quran. Bhagavad Gita, which is called the main nectar of Mahabharata and the Bible of Hindus, introduces salvation (moksha) as a supreme ideal and views it from both negative and positive characteristics. In the Gita, three methods (marga/yoga), karma yoga (the path of action or action), jnana yoga (the path of knowledge) and bhakti yoga (the path of love and affection) are drawn to accomplish the final salvation (moksha). The Holy Qur'an, which has written plans for all aspects of human life, the purpose and goal of its teachings, is the salvation of man because the subject of the Qur'an is man. The truth of salvation in the Qur'an is a non-existent meaning, which signifies deliverance or avoidance of calamity, pain and suffering, and freedom from sin, whose main meaning is interrelated to the concepts of happiness, fortune, welfare, etc.. In the Holy Quran, faith and righteous actions are drawn as two main ways to reach salvation, but various indicators, criteria and examples are considered for them. This article, while studying the concept of Moksha in the Gita and salvation and redemption in the Holy Quran, examines the methods of reaching the final salvation with a focus on the Gita and the Holy Quran.

**Keywords:** Bhagavad Gita, Holy Quran, salvation, Moksha, faith, righteous action.

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