

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF REBORN ACCORDING TO I PETER 1:13-25 WITH THE HINDU RELIGION

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Abstract

Reborn is generally understood as the process in which a person's soul moves into a new body after death. Reborn is a concept understood by Christianity and Hinduism but from different perspectives. This study uses a qualitative method in which the researcher will explore the meaning of 1 Peter 1:13-25 through exegesis and conduct a comprehensive study on Reborn. The purpose of this paper is to provide a complete explanation of the concept of Reborn in Christianity based on the text of 1 Peter 1:13-25 and in Hinduism based on the Veda. This paper's results find differences in the understanding of Reborn between Christianity and Hinduism, but interesting similarities are also found. From these findings, the researcher invites every reader to understand and appreciate every difference that exists to foster a sense of unity among Christians and Hindu.

Keywords: New Birth, Reincarnation, Hinduism, Christianity

Abstrak

Secara umum kelahiran baru dimengerti sebagai proses dimana jiwa seseorang berpindah ke tubuh yang baru setelah kematian. Kelahiran kembali menjadi bagian yang dipahami oleh agama Kristen dan Hindu, namun dengan sudut pandang yang berbeda. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif, peneliti akan menggali makna dari 1 Petrus 1:13-25 dengan melakukan eksegesis, serta melakukan penelitian secara komprehensif pada konsep kelahiran kembali. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan secara lengkap konsep kelahiran kembali di agama Kristen berdasarkan teks 1 Petrus 1:13-25 dan di agama Hindu berdasarkan kitab Veda. Hasil tulisan ini menemukan akan adanya perbedaan pengertian dari agama Kristen dan agama Hindu mengenai kelahiran kembali namun ditemukan juga persamaan yang menarik untuk dibahas. Dari temuan ini peneliti mengajak untuk setiap pembaca memahami serta menghargai setiap perbedaan yang ada agar tumbuh rasa kesatuan diantara umat Kristen dan Hindu.

Kata Kunci: *Kelahiran baru, Reinkarnasi, Hindu, Kristen*

INTRODUCTION

Reborn is a concept found in many religions. Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism are religious groups that make the concept of Reborn central to their religion (Juergensmeyer, 2012). Reborn is the process by which a person's soul is transferred to a new body after death (Setyobekti, 2017). However, this concept is interpreted in different ways among these religions. This article uses Reborn, not Rebirth, for uniformity in comparing Christian and Hindu concepts.

Reborn for Hindu is the incarnation of a being who has died, reborn to be able to atone for past actions. Reborn is an important concept or teaching for religion (Hinduism). The spirit is eternal, so it can go from one body to another.

Related to his past actions, this is a Hindu teaching. Buddhist teachings explain that reincarnation will cause the human physical body to be destroyed. The Buddhist terminology of Reborn involves a complex process of change. This Reborn is not limited to good deeds alone (Bhaktivedanta, 2011).

Sikhism understands Reborn based on *Karma* and the cycle of birth and death. Sikhism believes that this concept aims to enable an individual to achieve liberation. Liberation must occur because, in man, there is *Haumai*. *Haumai* is a chain that binds humans to the cycle of Reborn (Owen Cole & Sambhi, 1997).

Reborn is an essential doctrine closely related to the concept of salvation for people. A Reborn in Christianity has always been understood as a new beginning. Reborn signifies a fundamental transformation, which must be seen in the baptismal ritual (Schnelle, 2007). Baptism becomes the ritual location of Reborn.

The teaching of Reborn is the basis of salvation for Christians; if they can understand well about a new birth, believers will also understand salvation well. Because of Reborn an expert explained that if a person understands Reborn well, he will experience and live the work of salvation that Jesus Christ did on the cross (Suhadi & Sunarko, 2021). Reborn in Christianity to appreciate

the work of salvation that Jesus did. Because many believers still need to understand what Reborn means for themselves.

Nowadays, the concept of reincarnation has become common knowledge among the public. Some films and writings discuss reincarnation, which opens up the possibility of being read and watched by Christians who still need to understand the differences between these concepts. Moreover, quite a few Christians are part of the Hindu and Buddhist religious families who still adhere to a culture that believes in reincarnation. This is one of the reasons for the author to research more deeply into Reborn.

This research aims to compare the concept of Reborn in Christianity, especially in I Peter 1:13-25, with the concept of Reborn in Hinduism. The book of I Peter is a part of the New Testament in the Christian Bible, which contains teachings about the Christian faith. Meanwhile, Hinduism believes Reborn is continuous until one achieves freedom from Samsara or endless life.

1 Peter 1:23 says ἀναγεγεννημένοι (*anagegennemenoi*) has the meaning of having been born again, so from this word, it is fascinating to explore what truth contained in the word born again written by Peter.

By comparing the concepts of Reborn in Christianity and Hinduism, it is hoped that a better understanding of the differences between the two will be found. Therefore, this research examines how each religion views the concept of Reborn. What is the substance of this concept from the perspective of these two religions, as well as the implications of these differences for the lives of the two peoples?

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is qualitative with library research, namely biblical studies that use literary sources as references and research support tools. The literature used is in the form of journals and books related to each research variable. Using a qualitative method, the researcher will explore the meaning of the text in 1 Peter 1:13-25

by conducting exegesis and research centered on Reborn and exploring Reborn in Hinduism. This method is used so that researchers can find differences in Reborn in Christianity and Hinduism and explain wholly and thoroughly the concept of Reborn in Christianity based on the text of 1 Peter 1:13-25 so that every believer can understand the concept of Reborn. Return to what is contained in Christianity correctly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Exegesis Concerning Reborn

1 Peter 1 is a chapter in the New Testament Bible that discusses the spiritual life of Christians and the critical role played by the salvation given by Jesus Christ. One of the significant themes in this chapter is that of "Reborn" or "regeneration." This concept is the basis of salvation in Christianity and is an integral part of the true Christian faith.

In this chapter, the Apostle Peter wrote to strengthen and comfort the Christian congregation living under challenging situations and suffering persecution. He shows that their salvation and hope in Christ is such a great gift that it must be well-

guarded and intertwined with solid spirituality.

In this article, the researcher will try to carry out an exegesis of several essential words and phrases found in verses 22 and 23, which will focus more on the discussion of Reborn.

In verse 22, the word "you" is used ὑμῶν (*hymon*) with case Personal Pronoun-Genitive 2nd Person Plural. In Greek, *genitive second personal plural* refers to the form of a noun that indicates belonging or origin to the group of people represented by the pronoun "you." The people referred to by this word can be seen in verse 1. Namely, the Christians spread across Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia Minor, and Bithynia (Pfeiffer & Harrison, 2013).

Furthermore, in verse 22, there is the phrase "purify yourself," which is used in Greek ἁγνικότες (*hēgnikotes*), which means having been sanctified, which in the beginning, sanctification was God's plan for humans (v. 2). In Greek, the case Verb - Perfect Participle Active - Nominative Masculine Plural refers to the form of the verb combined with

the adjective (participle) in perfect, active, and nominative forms to describe subjects that are masculine and plural. This form indicates that the subject was involved in activities in the past, and the results of those activities continue to influence the present. This verb is often used when necessary to emphasize the continuity or continuation of an action performed in the past. This word is moral self-purification, not the ceremonial one in the Old Testament (OT). Sanctification in this verse is carried out through obedience to the truth of God's Word (v. 22), which is related to John 17:17 (Stamps & Adam, 2003).

In verse 23, the word is born again in Greek ἀναγεγεννημένοι (*anagegennēmenoi*). This word comes from two words: ἀνά, which is interpreted as the word "again, up," and γεννάω, which means "born again" or can also be translated as "born from above." In Greek, case ἀναγεγεννημένο (*anagegennēmeno*). from in Verb form - Perfect Participle Middle or Passive - Nominative Masculine Plural. This form shows that the subject of this verse, namely

the Christian congregation, has experienced a process of Reborn in the past, and the results of this process still have an impact today. This means that they have experienced a fundamental change in their lives through faith in Jesus Christ and become new people in Christ. The use of this form highlights processes that occurred in the past, and the results of these processes are still valid. Therefore, believers are called to live out their new identity as people born again in Christ.

In connection with verse 23, the apostle Peter wants to explain that being born again in Christ is a fundamental change in a person's life. This Reborn experience has significant implications for a person's life, including changes in values, attitudes, and behavior that reflect authentic faith. Therefore, believers must live according to their new identity as people born again in Christ. The word born again can indeed be interpreted literally. However, Peter wants to use this word here so that it is not interpreted only externally but rather sees the heavenly meaning implied in it.

The Reborn in verse 23 continues Peter's Reborn in verse 3. In verse 3, Peter said that believers experience Reborn because of the resurrection that Jesus Christ experienced. The background of the book of 1 Peter is an era where many Christians experienced trials and suffering (v. 6), so the concept of Reborn conveyed by Peter is a hope (Hakh, 2010).

In the letter of 1 Peter, it is not mentioned who the people or nations were who oppressed Christians. Therefore, to find out about these oppressors, it is necessary to know that the letter of 1 Peter was written in the first century, when the Roman Empire had a wide area of authority, including Asia Minor. Emperor Nero was the leader of the Roman Empire. Emperor Nero did not order the persecution experienced by Christians, but the local community carried out persecution because Christianity was considered an illegal movement (Angelia & Jeremias, 2021). Christianity became a movement disliked by the local community because Christians' beliefs differed from those of people

at that time who worshiped foreign gods (Fitriyana, 2014).

Reborn is a hope for believers in 1 Peter because, through Reborn, believers receive assurance for eternal life with Him in heaven (ay. 4). In the context of this letter, the hope of being born again also provides strength and comfort to believers who face persecution and suffering because of their faith, because they know that their suffering is not in vain and will be rewarded in God's eternal kingdom. (Henry, 2016).

Furthermore, in verse 23, the phrase perishable seed is essential. Mortal said, “φθαρτῆς” (*phthartēs*) means perishable and can be damaged. The case of this word is Adjective-Genitive Feminine Singular (Adj-GFS). In Greek, the adjective form describes feminine nouns in the genitive singular. From the original language, this word refers to something impermanent, namely human flesh. Because the human physical body has aged and will be increasingly damaged in old age and even more damaged after humans experience death. Peter wants to

explain that Reborn means Reborn, not physical Reborn or humans who must be reborn as babies.

Meanwhile, the phrase incorruptible in Greek uses "ἀφθάρτου" (*aphthartou*), which means incorruptible or imperishable. The word morphology comes from Adjective-Genitive Feminine Singular (Adj-GFS). In Greek, the adjective form used to describe feminine nouns is the gender of the word, while numerus/number (singular). This imperishable seed refers to the eternal nature of God's Word. Even Peter emphasized the eternity of God's Word by quoting Isaiah 40:6-8 in verse I Peter 1:24-25. Here, Peter explains by Reborn that he means an inward Reborn. Therefore, the Reborn that humans will experience refers to the renewal of a person's life to live a new life in Christ and according to God's will (Henry, 2016).

So, Reborn is a transformation carried out by God in believers. Transformation can be seen from changes in the way of life of believers who were still in sin before accepting Jesus as Savior. The Holy Spirit and

the Word of God within believers enable a person to live a new life in Christ and become a living witness to God's truth and love in this chaotic world.

Reborn in the View of Hinduism

The concept of new birth, or what is usually called Reborn, is also found in Hinduism, generally called *Punarbhawa* or reincarnation. *Punarbhawa* itself comes from *Sanskrit*, which means Reborn or repeated birth (continuously occurring). *Punar* means again or once again, while *bhawa* or *bhava* means materialization, state, and soul, so *punarbhawa* means new birth. *Punarbhawa* can also be interpreted as reincarnation or *Samsara*, which means reincarnating into the world.

Before discussing further, one must first know the holy books in Hinduism. The holy books in Hinduism are known as the *Veda*. The *Veda* is the oldest collection of sacred books in Hinduism. The *Veda* consists of four main parts: *Rigveda*, *Yajurveda*, *Samaveda*, and *Atharvaveda*. Each part of the *Veda* contains prayers, hymns, chants, and other religious things. However,

Hinduism has many other holy books besides the four *Veda*. One of the holy books that writes about the philosophy and spirituality of Hinduism is the *Upanishad*. The *Upanishads* are believed to be part of the *Veda*, explaining the five fundamental beliefs in Hinduism.

Hinduism has five fundamental beliefs, also known as *Panca Sradha*. These fundamental beliefs include *Brahman*, *Atman*, *Karma phala*, *Punarbhawa*, and *Moksa*. (Segara, 2016). *Brahman* is an essential concept in Hinduism because it refers to the ultimate and infinite reality, the source of life, creator, and infinity. Briefly, *Brahman* is considered God in Hinduism because of his existence, which is formless, limitless, and without beginning and end. *Brahman* is also the center of the universe, which governs everything.

Atman's meaning is "breathe," which comes from the root word "an." *Atman* is also commonly called the soul. *Atman* is part of *Brahman* or what is usually known as *Sang Hyang Widi Wasa*, so this *Atman* comes from *Brahman*. *Brahman* This is God and

the one who created humans, including the soul within humans (*Atman*). *Atman* is the source of human life; if *Atman* did not exist, all living creatures would die. This *Atman* is eternal or immutable and moves from place to place (Reincarnation), so it is influenced by *Karma Phala* (deeds done in the world). Therefore, *Atman* cannot always come back to *Brahman*, the creator, because if his soul does terrible things in the world, then he will go to hell and be tortured according to the results of his actions (*phala*), so *Atman* realizes that in essence they come from *Brahman* and achieve *Moksa*, namely eternal happiness and peace and being reunited with their origin (Haruddin, 2010).

In all religions, there are teachings about heaven and hell in each religion. Likewise, with Hinduism, there are teachings regarding the concept of heaven and hell. Heaven is a place where the *Atman* is placed whose *Karma* does good things while he is in the world and receives the results (*phala*) and lives in peace until he has enjoyed it

(*phala*), then he is reborn again (reincarnated) as a human. Therefore, they do not consider heaven their principal place or destination, so heaven is like a good resting place for the *Atman*, in contrast to hell. In hell, the *Atman* who does evil while he lives in the world will be tormented according to the results (*phala*), after which he will be reincarnated as a human being with a less worthy life. (Saraswati & Paramita, 2016).

In Hinduism, *Karma* is an important teaching. *Karma* can originate from what humans do through actions, thoughts, or words. In Hinduism, there is the term "*Karma Phala*," and it is the third fundamental belief of Hinduism. *Karma Phala* consists of two syllables, "*Karma*" means deed or action, and *phala* means result or fruit, so it can be said that *Karma phala* is the harvest of good or bad actions or can also be interpreted as the law of cause and effect carried out by humans. So, every action or deed carried out has consequences and results (*phala*). Therefore, they believe that humans will not escape the punishment of *Karma*.

From this explanation, *Kharma Phala* and reincarnation have a very close relationship. This also underlies Hindu religious people to live by doing good and obeying their religious activities. Because by doing good deeds (*Karma*), humans can get a better life in the next life and even achieve *Moksha*.

There are three types of *Karma Phala* found in Hinduism. The first is called "*Sancita Karma Phala*," an action in ancient times that has not been thoroughly enjoyed and can be enjoyed in today's life. Therefore, *Sancita Karma Phala* is a human action done in the past (*Karma*), but the result (*phala*) can be enjoyed in the present when he lives. If their life is good, their life will be better than when they are born again (Kemenuh, 2020).

The second is "*Prarabda Karma Phala*." In contrast to *Sancita Karma Phala*, *Prarabda Karma Phala* is an action done now in this world (*Karma*), and the results will be enjoyed right now without any leftovers (*phala*). Because of that, they will be reborn with a new life again because the results (*phala*) have

been enjoyed to the end in the world so they will start a new page in their return life (Wigunadika, 2018). The third is "Kriyamana *Karma Phala*," namely, his past actions (*Karma*) cannot be felt now, or he has not had time to feel in his life because the body has a fast period, but will be felt in the future in his new life (*phala*). (Wigunadika, 2018).

Punarbhawa is the concept of new birth or what is commonly known as Reborn/reincarnation. *Punarbhawa* itself comes from *Sanskrit*; *Punar* means again or once again, while *bhawa* or *bhava* means materialization, condition, and soul, so *Punarbhawa* means Reborn (continuously happening). So, *Punarbhawa* is an endless cycle of birth and death in which the human soul continues to experience Reborn in different forms after death. To understand the concept of Reborn, it is necessary to know the cycle of repeated births and deaths in Hinduism, known as *Samsara*. Every living creature, including humans, is trapped in the cycle of *Samsara*.

Reborn/reincarnation is experienced by all living creatures as

long as they have not achieved *Moksha*. The Reborn that humans experience is determined and influenced by the *Karma* that has been done during their lifetime. When humans do a lot of good *Karma*, the human soul will be reborn as a human in a lower form, which is marked by more wisdom, and becomes a more dedicated person to carry out the four yogas to achieve *Moksha*. However, when a person commits evil crimes and sins, that person's soul will be reborn as a human with a worse life than before, such as being poor and unlucky. Even if the sin committed is very serious, the human soul can be born into an animal or other living creature.

Moksha is a concept in Hinduism that states human freedom from the cycle of birth and death by achieving reunion with Brahman, the highest existence in Hinduism. In Hinduism, the goal of humans is not to enter heaven but to achieve *Moksha*. When a human has attained *Moksha*, that human has experienced a state of purity, freedom, and all the suffering and limitations that exist. From this, it can be seen that in

Hinduism, every believer longs to escape the cycle of Reborn to achieve *Moksha*.

Moksha can be achieved by practicing four yoga paths, including *Jnana Yoga*, the path of knowledge and wisdom in which humans broaden their intellectual horizons and spiritual horizons by meditating and studying the teachings of the scriptures in depth. Second, *Karma Yoga* is a way of action (*Karma*) in which humans perform good actions towards fellow humans and the environment without expecting anything in return to free humans from material attraction and ego. Third, *Bhakti Yoga*, the path of devotion and love for God by carrying out prayers, puja, and other rituals to the gods, humans carry out worship and rituals to God and gods with a sincere heart accompanied by a deep desire to unite with *Brahman*. Fourth, *Raja Yoga* is a path of self-mastery through *yoga* and meditation activities that focus on concentrating thoughts and emotions to achieve a higher awareness that can enable a person to experience oneness with God or gods (Zulaicha, 2020).

So, to understand the concept of Reborn in Hinduism, it is necessary to understand the five fundamental beliefs. Reborn is a concept that forms the foundation of Hindu theology, so this concept cannot be separated from the other four concepts in the *Panca Sradha*. Every existing concept has an absolute connection and relationship between one concept and other concepts.

Comparison between the New Born Concept in Christianity and Hinduism

In Christianity and Hinduism, they introduce the concept of Reborn to each of their followers. Even though there is a concept of Reborn in both religions, in this case, the author will compare the differences and similarities in Reborn from the perspective of Christianity and Hinduism. The Reborn in Christianity explained in this discussion, will come from the results of the exegesis of I Peter 1: 22-23, while for Hinduism, the author will use the findings found in the previous discussion.

In Christianity, Reborn is a change in human behavior or a transformation that occurs in humans so that they can do things in harmony with God's will. I Peter 1:22-23 explains that Peter wanted the word Reborn not to be interpreted literally but to see the heavenly meaning implied in it. Because if a person has been born again, he can practice love towards others and can love others with all his heart (v. 22). Therefore, it is clear that Reborn in Christianity is about changing human behavior to become like Christ.

Meanwhile, in Hinduism, Reborn is an endless cycle of birth and death where the human soul continues to experience Reborn in different forms so that the Atma (soul) moves to another body. This Atma is the soul moving to another body to achieve *Moksha*. Therefore, Reborn in Hinduism is a life cycle from infancy to death; the Atma repeatedly changes bodies and becomes a baby until he can unite with *Brahman (Moksha)*. Even in Hinduism, if someone commits a very evil, cruel, and heinous act, then that person can experience Reborn not in

human form but downgraded to an animal. So, Reborn in Christianity shows a change in a person's life which becomes new in Christ, whereas, in Hinduism, Reborn is a change in the container for the atma or atma entering a new body which has a shape and degree that is influenced by the kharma that has been carried out during his lifetime.

In I Peter 1:3, it is written that Reborn occurs because Jesus has experienced resurrection from the dead. Hence, the Reborn experienced by Christians occurs in their present life and not in the future. Meanwhile, Reborn in Hinduism occurs after their death. No Hindu experience Reborn during their lifetime because Reborn can only occur after the parishioner dies.

Reborn contained in Christianity is a change in the way of life of believers who previously lived in sin and now live a new life in Christ. No human being, by his strength, can live righteously and experience Reborn. Therefore, it is necessary to realize that the Reborn experienced by Christians can occur because of the role of the Word of

God and the Holy Spirit in human life. In I Peter 1:23, it is written that regeneration comes from "an incorruptible seed." The exegetical result of the phrase "incorruptible seed" refers to the eternal Word of God. So, it is understandable that Reborn in Christians cannot occur only based on their desires and without God's intervention.

Meanwhile, in Hinduism, the Reborn experienced by Hindu occurs based on *Karma* or actions carried out during their lifetime. In Hinduism, Reborn is influenced by every behavior and deed carried out by Hindu, and there are no external things from their actions that can influence the process of Reborn. If, during their lifetime, Hindu do things that are good and useful for themselves and others, the reward or results of their actions will result in them being reborn as a person of a higher rank than their previous life. This is one of the significant differences in the concept of Reborn in Christianity and Hinduism. Reborn in Christianity is influenced by human will and God's intervention, which enables humans to experience

Reborn. In contrast, in Hinduism, Reborn is influenced by every action or reward humans carry out.

The concept of Reborn in I Peter is a concept that became a hope for Christians at that time (I Ptr. 1:3). At that time, Christians were experiencing suffering and persecution during the time of Emperor Nero (OFM, 1993). Reborn is a hope because there is a guarantee of salvation and eternal life that will be received by believing Christians (I Ptr. 1:4-5). It is a pleasure for Christians to experience the new birth. The new birth is an event seen as positive and good for Christians. Meanwhile, in Hinduism, Reborn is a sign that Hindu have not succeeded in achieving *Moksha*. Hindu can escape the cycle of Reborn if they have achieved *Moksha*, their primary purpose in life, namely to reunite with *Brahmins*. The cycle of Reborn or *Punarbhawa* means that Hindu must again experience the suffering of life as humans and experience all the hardships that humans experience during their lifetime. From this, Reborn in Christianity is seen as an event that brings hope, whereas in

Hinduism, Reborn is a sign that Hindu have not succeeded in achieving *Moksha*.

There are several similarities regarding Reborn in Christianity and Hinduism. This is unique and interesting because there are similarities in the teaching of Reborn in the two religions. The first similarity is that Reborn in Christianity and Hinduism is the starting point of a new life for the people. In Christianity, Reborn is a transformation in the life of Christians to have a life that leaves sins from the old life and lives to be like Christ. Meanwhile, Reborn is also the starting point of a new life in Hinduism. The intended new life starts from scratch because the Hindu will again be reborn outwardly as a baby and must live a life that results from the *Karma* he has done during his previous life. So even though Reborn in these two religions has different meanings and concepts, there are still similarities that can lead every member of the two religions to have a better life.

The second thing is that the Reborn of Christianity and Hinduism

took on a new identity. In terms of this similarity, Reborn in the two religions both gain a new identity in the life of their Reborn. Christians who are new creations of God must change their thoughts, actions, and desires to become individuals who reflect Christ in their daily lives. Meanwhile, in Hinduism, by experiencing Reborn, Hindu will gain a new identity different from their previous lives. The identity referred to in Hinduism is the overall identity, including name, family, and behavior. With a new identity and a reward from their previous life, Hindu can fight again to achieve *Moksha*, the ultimate goal for Hindu.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reborn is a terminology used in Christianity and Hinduism. Although the terminology used is the same, the overall concept of Reborn in these two religions has some significant differences and exciting similarities. The first difference is that Reborn in Christianity is a change in behavior in a believer who has a new life in Christ, whereas, in Hinduism,

Reborn is a change in body shape or receptacle for the Atma. Second, Reborn in Christianity occurs when Christians are still alive, while Reborn in Hinduism occurs after Hindu experience death. Third, Reborn in Christianity is influenced by the role of God, the Holy Spirit, in Christians.

In contrast, in Hinduism, Reborn is based on every *Karma* or deed done by Hindu during their lifetime (before death). Furthermore, Reborn in Christianity is a hope and is viewed positively by Christians. At the same time, Reborn in Hinduism is a sign that Hindu have not succeeded in attaining Moksha, and that means they must experience human suffering and distress in the world.

Researchers found similarities between Christianity and Hinduism in understanding the concept of Reborn. The first similarity is that Reborn is the starting point of a new life for Christians and Hindu. People from these two religions can make Reborn a moment of beginning a new life for them. Second, Reborn gives Christians and Hindu a new identity. For Christians, a new identity is given

to people who experience Reborn because Reborn is accompanied by a change in the way of life to become like Christ; the new identity is a new creation in Christ.

After discussing the concept of Reborn in depth from the perspective of Christianity and Hinduism, as people and citizens, each party must develop a more positive attitude and be tolerant of existing religious differences. Because even though there are differences, you can still see similarities that lead each person to live a better life. This tolerant attitude can be fostered by not forcing the understanding owned by each religion and sharing views without judging an understanding badly.

With these findings, we can understand the concept of Reborn from the two religions more comprehensively, thus making these two peoples understand and appreciate any differences in Reborn in each religion. Then, the tolerance level in society will increase, causing a growing sense of unity and harmony. This writing can also make other researchers use it as a reference

regarding comparative concepts of Reborn.

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