

# Essay on what hinduism conclude about the afterlife

[Religion](#), [God](#)



Hindu is among the oldest recognized religions, with its writing dating as far as 1400 to 1500 B. C. usually Hindu scriptures do not conclude about the afterlife with the depiction of one hell and one heaven. Candidly, Hindu scriptures believe in several heavens (realms of light) and many hells (realm of darkness) broadening across the infinite spaces of the apparent universe. According to Hindu teachings, creation is an endless spectacle and as furtive as the enigmatic of the Religion itself. They claim that creation is God's play and gauging its scopes is not possible. Hindus believe that it is not obvious that after death people go to only one world. They argue that afterlife depends on ones deeds during their lives on earth (White 213). Depending upon peoples activities on earth, they may stay in many worlds, moving from one to another. They continue to argue that some people may stay in some hellish worlds and thereafter move to the heavenly worlds or the other way round. They claim that no matter the pattern one uses after death, at the end of it all, this is soul meant to learn some important lessons. Hindu scriptures are not undivided to a soul after death. In general Hindus suggest that, after death souls that are devoted would go and live with their chosen deities and those who worship demigods would go to them. On the other hand, those who worship Brahman would go to Him. They claim this should be a reward for devotion to all people that they should surrender their lives and remain devoted to God (Christopher 270).

## **Work cited**

White, G. The great controversy. Washington, D. C.: Review and Herald Publishing Association. 1998. Print

Christopher M. Yonder the Threshold: Afterlife Beliefs and Experiences in World Religions. Saxton, 2010. Print