

Thesis Title A Comparative Study of Moral Teaching as
Practise of The Buddha and Nabi Muhammad
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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this thesis was to provide general concepts of teaching moral in Buddhism and Islam. Hopefully, the results of this thesis would be used as general guidelines for religious study in the future.

It was found out from the content analysis of Tipitaka and Al-Qur'an that there were both similarities and dissimilarities in teaching moral in Buddhism and Islam. The ultimate goal of teaching moral in Buddhism was the practice that led to "Nibbana" which was the sensation of suffering to reach this goal, Buddhists have to understand and practice "Dhamma" such as gradual precept observance. But the ultimate goal of teaching moral in Islam was "God, (Allāh)". Muslims have to understand the principles of Al-Taoheed, (Unity of God) to become complete Muslims for their own and their fellow's good and happiness both at present and after life (Akhirāh).

One dissimilarity was obvious, one was an abstract concept, i.e. Nibbana, the other was existed body, i.e. God who could perceive, respond, forgive, make things happen and be closed to all human being. The other similarity and dissimilarity was noticed on the means of teaching moral.

Similarities:

1. Lecture and practice which was and essential, put of successful teaching were used as teaching methods in both religions;
2. Basic moral concept was to lead all human-being to be good, do good things, to give, to be kind and generous, to have good manners and behave based on their own status;
3. Both leaders of the two religions were willing to sacrifice their lives for people's cessation of suffering without expecting anything in return;
4. Both of them realize the importance of individual differences and their environment;
5. Support all human-being to continue their life-long education;
6. They always improved and adapted the old beliefs and established new regulations to suit every-day life practice;
7. They used polite manners in and questions on Dhamma content previously taught were used as means of evaluation in both religions.
8. Behavioral observations and questions on Dhamma Content Previously taught were used as means of evaluation in both religions.

Dissimilarities:

1. The Buddha transferred all of his knowledge based on his own direct experience but Nabi-Muhammad transferred his knowledge based on Allāh's Revelation or "WA-HY";
2. Those people who violate the religious practice would be punished in Islam but no punishment in Buddhism;
3. The Buddha planned and prepared for teaching respectively while Nabi-Muhammad did not give an importance in this point.
4. Moral criteria in Islam was based only on "God" but it was not in Buddhism.