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Theravada refers to the doctrine of elders. It is the most established surviving extension of Buddhism. The doctrine emerged in 4th century from a series of Buddhism schisms (Werner p. 165). Theravāda conventionality takes the seven phases of purification as the fundamental framework of the path to be followed. This essential framework is focused around the threefold discipline of Sīla, Samādhi, Pañña. The accentuation is on understanding the three marks of existence, which removes vijnana, obliviousness or ignorance. The sect of Theravada tries to trace the original lineage of the Buddha and its teachings (Werner p. 166).   
In the Sutta Pitaka, the way to liberation has been best described by the Noble Eightfold Path: The Noble Eightfold Path can likewise be condensed as the Three Noble Disciplines. These are known as wisdom, training of mind, and discipline. It gives an order of seven purifications, taking into account the grouping of Sila, Samadhi and Prajna (Bretfeld p. 273). The principal segment clarifies the virtues of discipline, and the varied approaches of finding the correct temple of practise, or how to encounter a decent instructor. The second area portrays Samantha's practice. It specifies varied segments of concentration (Werner p. 166). The third area is a portrayal of the penta skandhas, ayatanas, dependent origination, and the practise of Vipassana. It stresses on varied forms of knowledge that emerge from the practise. This part demonstrates an incredible logical exertion particular to Buddhist reasoning in relation to the Theravada and its connection to Nirvana in Theravada Buddhism (Werner p. 167). The " Purification of Knowledge and Vision" is the perfection of the practice, in varied segments that lead to Nirvana and Freedom. The accentuation in this framework is on acknowledgement of the three concepts of existence, dukkha, anatta, anicca. This attention is unmistakable in the esteem that is given to particularly the contemporary Vipassana movement (Bretfeld p. 273).   
Theravāda Buddhist meditation practices can be categorized into two general classifications: samatha and vipassanā. This refinement is not made in the sutras, yet in the Visuddhimagga. Right Concentration is one of the components in the Noble Eightfold Path. Samadha can be created from care created with kammaṭṭhāna. Vipassanā is the capacity to see everything as seems to be. " Vi" in pali implies either to penetrate like a sword or to unwind the strands of, while " passanā" intends to see, This concept has been used by Buddhist for quite long time to make the visions (Bretfeld p. 273).   
Nirvana stylistically means " blown out", as in a candle. It is most regularly connected with Buddhism. In Indian religions, the achievement of nirvana is liberation from birth, life and death in the Buddhist convention, nirvana is depicted as the quenching of the fires that cause suffering. These fires are ordinarily recognized as the fires of ignorance, aversion and attachment. At the point when the fires are extinguished, enduring arrives in the end. The end of agony is portrayed as complete peace (Kawamura 11).   
In conclusion, as indicated by the early Buddhism scriptures, the Theravada concept achieved by early Buddhists is indistinguishable. Nearly all Theravadins have accepted that the Buddha was better than Arahants. This acceptance is because the Buddha found a way to independence.

## Works Cited

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