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An Analysis on the Teachings of Mahāyāna and Theravāda Bhikkus about the Emptiness

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"Emptiness" is commonly used to imply there is nothing. Emptiness is shown by zero in mathematics. But in the tradition of philosophy, it is not used for one purpose. It has been given microscopic definitions. In Mahayana Buddhism (especially in mediacy) the word emptiness is used to derive another meaning which is different from the usual use of emptiness. It is noted in "Mulamadhyamakarikā" as it is used to denote *patichsamuppāda* the bond between the cause and effect moreover in *Heenayanabuddhism* there is a teaching or an acceptance of emptiness. The word emptiness has been used and it is believed to be the main affection for the above mentioned teaching on emptiness. It can be seen that there is variations on the belief of Theravada bhikkhus among the Mahayanabhikkhus. The deference between these two teaching is created by the deference belief they have on *patichsamuppāda*. According to Theravada, It is clearly seen that in *patichsamuppāda* it is taught some sort of dhamma, doctrine on reason and cause. But the teaching of Mahayana Bikkhus on different than this their belief is that cause and effect is not true or reality in this cause BikkhuNagarjuna's (opinion) belief is that "living being ultimately reject the cause and effect" According to early buddhism when describing universal features, though it says the universe is empty, in *visuddhimagga* it is accepted that there is a personal emptiness or ultimate relief (*puḍgalanirathmavāda*) whereas mahayanabhikkhus has accepted an emptiness. According to the division of mahayanabhikkhus, they believe that there is nothing that can be taken as "Dhathu, Ayathana" but according to "Puḍgalanirathmavāda" it is not accepted that there is emptiness in "skhanda, Dhathu and Ayathana" as the final division. The word emptiness is actually similar to the word impermanence but according to their teachers opinion many bhikkis traditions gave various definitions on that. It is clearly observed when they have many other words to describe Nirvana the ultimate relief. According to Theravadabhikkhus they accept if desire, anger and foolishness are rotaly overpowered, it is emptiness and they don't believe in any other. According to above explanation, it is obvious that both Theravada and Mahayana Bhikkhus have different belief on what emptiness is. It is also differentiate according to their teachers or the tradition. Thus it can be seen that in common has a worldly meaning and Mahayana teachings it is given two different meanings.

Key Words: *Mahāyāna, Hīnayanā, Early Buddhist, Emptiness*