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Pure and unconditional love

The purest love unconditional and true. What does it mean by unconditional love. What is real unconditional love. What is the true meaning of unconditional love.

Mother's love is said to be the best example for unconditional love This article covers the concept. For other uses, see unconditional love (disambiguation). Part of a series onLove Types of love Affection Bonding Heart broken Compassionate love Conjugal love Courtesy loves courtship troubadours Falling in love Friendship transverse sex romantic intercourse Intimacy Limerence Love addiction Love at first sight Love triangle Love love love love obsession love passionate love platonic love love puppy relationships romantic love auto-rge love love Amour de so Kama Bhakti MaitrĀ” Islamic Ishq Jewish Chesed Latin Love Charity Portuguese Saudade Yaghan Mamihlapinatapai Concepts Theory of the Color Wheel of Love Magic Love Letter Valentine's Day Philosophy The Religious opinions love the deities Mere-exposure effect Similarity Physical Attraction Triangular Theory of Love vte Unconditional love is known as unconditional love, or unconditional love. This term is sometimes associated with other terms such as true altruism or complete love. Every area of expertise has a certain way of describing unconditional love, but most agree that it is the kind of love that has no limits and is not changing. In Christianity, unconditional love is thought to be part of the Four Loves; affection, friendship, eros and charity.[1] In ethology, or the study of animal behavior, unconditional love would refer to altruism, which in turn refers to behavior by individuals that increases the physical form of another while decreasing. they affect the fitness of the individual who commits the act. In psychology, unconditional love refers to a state of mind in which one has the objective of increasing the well-being of another, despite any evidence of benefit to oneself. Conditional Love This section does not cite any source. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Material not provided may be challenged and removed. (September 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this pattern) Some authors [who?] make a distinction between unconditional love and conditional love. In conditional love, love is “earned” on the basis of conscious or unconscious conditions encountered by the lover, while in unconditional love love love is “freely given” to the beloved “no matter what.” Love is primary. Conditional love requires some sort of finite exchange, while unconditional love is seen as infinite and without measure. Unconditional love is not to be confused with unconditional dedication: unconditional dedication or “dance” refers to an act of the will regardless of feelings (for example, a person may consider that he has a duty to be with someone); unconditional love is an act of feelings regardless of the person's feelings. Unconditional love separates the IL from their behavior. However, the individual may exhibit unacceptable behavior in a particular situation. Human psychology Humanistic psychologist Carl Rogers spoke of an unconditional positive consideration and dedication to one support. Rogers stated that the individual needed an environment that offered them genuineness, authenticity, openness, openness, acceptance, empathy and approval.[2] Moreover, Abraham Maslow supported the perspective of unconditional love by saying that to grow, an individual must have a positive vision of himself.[3] In Man's Search Meaning for, therapist and survivor of the Holocaust Viktor Frankl traces parallels between the human ability to love unconditionally and meaningful life. Frankl writes: “Love is the only way to grasp another human being in the depths of his personality. No one can become fully aware of the essence of another human being if he does not love it. [...] Moreover, with his love, the loved one makes it possible for the loved one to realize ... potentiality”.[4] For Frankl, unconditional love is a means through which we can activate and reach the human potential. Neurological base There have been some evidence to support a neural basis for unconditional love, showing that it stands out from other types of love. In a study conducted by Mario Beauregard and his colleagues, using a magnetic resonance procedure, they studied the brain imaging of the participants to whom several series of images were shown related to “mother love” (unconditional love) or “Romantic love.” Seven areas of the brain became active when these participants recalled feelings of unconditional love to mind. Three of these were similar to areas that became active when it was romantic love. The other four active parts activated during the unconditional amorous parts of the experiment were different, showing some brain regions associated with rewarding aspects, pleasant (non-sexual) sensations and human maternal behaviors. Through associations between different regions, the results show that the feeling of love for someone without need to be rewarded is different from the feeling of romantic love[5]. Along with the idea of “mother love”, commonly associated with unconditional love, a study found models in the neuroendocrine system and in the motivational-affective neural system. Using the magnetic resonance procedure, mothers watched a video of themselves playing with their children in a family environment, like home. The procedure found part of the amygdala and nucleus accumbens responded to levels of emotion and empathy. Emotion and empathy (compassion) are descriptive of love, so they support the idea that neural events are proof of unconditional love. [6] Religious perspectiveIn Christianity, the term “unconditional love” can be used to indicate God's love for a person regardless of the love of that person for God. The term is not explicitly explicitIn the Bible, and supporters of the conditioned or unconditional love of God, using different passages or interpretations to support their point of view, both meet. The leader of civil rights Martin Luther King Jr. said: A «I believe that the unmated truth and the unconditional love will have the last word in reality». [7] Buddhism This section does not cite any source. Help us improve this section by adding quotes to reliable sources. The non-source material can be disputed and removed. (May 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message template) In Buddhism, one of the most important concepts is called Ā “bodhicittaĀ”. [Citation needed] There are two types of bodhicitta. They are relative and absolute bodhicitta. In the relative bodhicit, we learn the desire to acquire the understanding of unconditional love, which in Buddhism is expressed as lovingness and compassion. The point is to develop bodhicitta for all living beings (sentient). Absolute bodhicitta is a more esoteric tantric teaching. Understanding the principle of loving kindness and compassion is expressed when it comes to all living beings as if one were or had been (in the previous lives) their mother. The mother would do everything for the good of her son. The most affectionate relationship can be that between a mother and son of her. Of course, if all the beings dealt all the other living beings as they would do with their children, then there would be much less hostility in this world. The importance of this aspect cannot be overrated. At any time you have the opportunity to choose how to act, and be completely aware of one's own actions means that in every interaction with another being consciously acted with loving kindness and compassion towards every other being, regardless of the nature of the interaction . Hinduism Hinduism and Buddhism, the word Sanscrita Ā «BhaktiĀ» is apparently used by some to refer to the concept of unconditional love, even if its main meaning seems to be «to participate.” Bhakti or Bhakthi is the unconditional religious devotion of A devotee in the cult of a divine. Islam in Islamic faith, unconditional love can only be directed to Allah. The highest spiritual achievement in Islam is linked to the love of God. Ā «Yet there are men who consider the same, to the introduction of Allah, and love them as they should love God. But those of faith overflowing in the their love for God “. [8] Or lovers! The religion of God's love is not only in Islam. In the kingdom of love there is nor faith nor an incredulity. [9] In Islamic sufism, the unconditional love is the basis of the divine love Ishq-e-Haqeqi, elaborated by many great Muslim saints to date. Illustrious mystics explain the concept in its entirety and describe its hardcore reality. [Necessary quote] Rabia di Bassora was the one who for The doctrine of the divine love known as IshQ-e-Haqeeqi [10] and is widely considered the most important of the first first a way of piety that would eventually become labeled as Sufism. [11] He prayed: 12 O Lord, if I love you for fear of Hell, then burn me in Hell; If I love you because I want Paradise, then I exclude myself from Paradise; But if I love you alone, then don't deny me your Eternal Beauty. Ishq itself means loving God without himself and unconditionally. For Rumi, the same “Sufismo” is Ishq and not the path of asceticism (zuhd). [13] According to Sultan Bahoo, Ishq means serving God unconditionally devoting his whole life to him and not asking for reward in return. Other religions Neopaganism in general, and Wicca in particular, commonly use a traditional Dea Caro inspired text, which states that the “law of the Goddess is love for all beings”. Mohism, in China around 500 BC, relies on its premise on the supremacy of this element, comparing its duty to the indiscriminate generosity of “The Heaven”, or “The Heaven”, in contrast to Confucianism, which based its model of society on love and family duty. Schools later engaged in a debate on how unconditional can be in real society (cf. “Who is my neighbor?” in the story “The Good Samaritan” of Jesus of Nazareth). Unitarian universalism, although not having a religious faith or established doctrine, generally accepts the belief that all man begins is worthy and needless love even if charity in the community and spiritual understanding. The Unitarian Universalist Association explicitly supports this in the Seven Principles, where the “eternal value and dignity” of all human beings is a regularly cited source that discusses for unconditional love. References Lewis, C. S. (1960). 1 Four loves. Ireland: Harvest Books. ISBN 0-15-632930-1. The interpersonal relationship: The core of the guide. In, Raymond M. Maslowski, Lewis B. Morgan (Eds.), Interpersonal growth and self-actualization in groups (pp. 176-189). MSS Information Corporation. ISBN 0842202897. "Peak Experiences as Acute Identity Experiences." 21 (2): 254-260. doi:10.1007/bf01873126. S2CID 144166139. "The search for man for meaning." www.sonoma.edu. Retrieved 2016-09-23. Beauregard, Mario; Courtemanche, Jérôme; Paquette, Vincent; St-Pierre, Evelyne Landry (2009-05-15). "The neural basis of unconditional love." Psychiatry research: Neuroimaging. 172 (2): 93-98. doi:10.1016/j.psychresns.2008.11.003. ISSN 0925-4927. AMPD 19321316. S2CID 5810242. 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