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Dependent Arising

*Paṭicca samuppāda*¹

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In the ignorance that implies impression that knits knowledge that finds the nameform
that whets the wits that convey contacts that sweeten sensation that drives desire that adheres
to the attachment that dogs death that bitches birth that entails the ensuance of existentiality.

(James Joyce, *Finnegans Wake*, NY: Viking Press, 1967:18)

0 Preamble

0.1 SUMMARY OF TERMS² [1]

0.1.1 Definition

0.1.1.1 Dependent arising is essentially an account of the causal nature of the cycle of existence (*vaṭṭa*), showing the conditions that hold together the wheel of birth and death, and make it turn from one existence to another. It shows how all existential conditions arise, not singly, but as a meeting of causes that bring about a set of effects—and that there is no first cause or prime mover: it is all cyclic. And it is a cycle that can be broken, when we know where the weak links are.

0.1.1.2 The Commentaries define dependent arising as the arising of effects evenly in dependence on a meeting of conditions (*paccaya, sāmaggim paṭicca samam gantvā phalānam uppādo*).³ This implies that no single cause can produce a single effect, nor does only one effect arise from a single cause. Rather, there is always a set of causes giving rise to a set of effects.

In the well-known 12-link formula [diagram 3.3], when one cause is stated as conditioning the following effect, this is merely to single out the chief condition among a set of conditions, and relate it to the most important effect among a set of effects.⁴

0.1.2 Key terms

The various occurrences of the full dependent arising formula can be summarized as falling into the following cycles:

paṭicca, samuppāda **dependent arising**; refers to the “normal” (*anuloma*) or forward or direct cycle: “with the arising of *ignorance* ...”⁵

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² For details, see SD 49.9 (4.1.1-4.1.2).

³ Abhs:Be 234; cf Vism:Be 2:152; NmA 2:250.

⁴ **Vism 17.105-119/542-544.**

⁵ (**Paṭicca.samuppāda**) **Vibhaṅga S** (S 12.2,3), SD 5.15; Vinaya says the Buddha reflects on dependent arising both ways, “normal and reverse” (*anuloma, paṭiloma*), Mv 1.1.1-7 (V 1:1 f). Udāna, however, says thus: 1st watch (6-10 pm) normal sequence, middle watch (10-2 am) reverse sequence, last watch (2-6 am) both ways (U 1-3).

<i>*paṭicca,sannirodha</i>	dependent ending ⁶ ; refers to the “reverse” (<i>paṭiloma</i>) cycle,: “with the ending of ignorance ...” ⁷
<i>anuloma</i>	(1) the “ normal (forward)” dependent <u>arising</u> : “with the arising of <i>ignorance</i> ” (2) the “ counter ” dependent arising: “with the arising of <i>suffering</i> ” ⁸
<i>paṭiloma</i>	(1) the “ normal (forward)” dependent <u>ending</u> : “with the ending of <i>ignorance</i> ” (2) the “ reverse ” dependent ending: “with the ending of <i>suffering</i> ” ⁹
<i>paccayākāra</i>	(literally, “the dependent mode”) dependent conditionality , a common term for both dependent arising and dependent ending
<i>paccayatā</i>	conditionality , an abstract term for all processes related to dependent arising and dependent ending. (SD 5.16 (0.1.2))

0.2 SIGNIFICANCE. “Dependent arising” (*paṭicca samuppāda*), or “interdependent arising” or even “dependent co-arising,” is the most important—and most difficult—canonical teaching of the Buddha. It serves as a reminder of where we stand on the path of awakening, or it should remind us that we (the unawakened) have yet to awaken to the liberating truth. However, from the way that some write and speak of Buddhism—from the young Buddhist to the specialist scholar, ordained or lay—it appears as if they have found awakening. That is to say, they think that their notion of Buddhist doctrine is right, and the only right one.

It is important to understand that as long as we are not yet awakened, whatever we say—rightly or wrongly—can be just that, an opinion. It may be helpful—and should be—but still it is a provisional view. Only the awakened mind, having experienced true reality and understood it, sees and speaks that liberating truth. We may understand such a teaching, but we still need to practise and realize it for ourself.

Only when we are ourself fully awakened can we truly know whether or not another is awakened. Otherwise, we are merely projecting our self-views and hopes. A false view can be a greater spiritual hindrance than not knowing but seeking an answer. We may have to set free our past social and religious conditionings, our pains and fears, and our present biases and limitations (including the language we are using)¹⁰—at least forget them momentarily—as we face the Dharma, like meeting an old friend, so that we can fully see and understand it. Then, the learning and healing process begins.

0.3 My point is that as students of the Buddha Dharma, we should always respect an opinion—take it for what it is—whether it is ours or another’s. Our learning at this point can at best be third-hand (through reading and listening) or second-hand (through personal reflection). Only the fully awakened has first-hand knowledge. Unless we are fully awakened saints, we should not act as if we have first-hand wisdom and offer eternal truths or final judgements.

Our opinions condition us, we condition our opinions. If we cling to opinions without a greater curiosity, then we will surely be caught in a loop of self-delusion. We will be left far behind as other inquiring and investigative minds seek and see better answers to the basic questions of life. If we examine our lives and their moments, we will notice we have been letting go of views after views. Consequently, life and learning become clearer, which helps us to be more mentally focused and well directed in our lives.

⁶ *Sannirodha*, a neologism: *saṃ* (“together”) + *nirodha* (“ending”). See SD 55.12a (5.2.2).

⁷ (*Paṭicca.samuppāda*) *Vibhaṅga S* (S 12.2,16.2), SD 5.15; Mv 1.1.1-7 (V 1:1 f); U 1-3. See n for *paṭicca samuppāda*.

⁸ *Vipassī S* (S 12.4,2 etc) + SD 49.9 (4.1.1-4.1.2).

⁹ *Vipassī S* (S 12.4,16 etc) + SD 49.9 (4.1.1-4.1.2).

¹⁰ In *Araṇa Vibhaṅga S* (M 139), SD 7.8, the Buddha advises us *not* to reject “common usage” or “regional language,” which include familiar religious words. In other words, we should use suitable language and words that people are familiar with, and from there we work to re-define them as necessary as we explain the Dharma (M 139,12), SD 7.8.

0.4 As seekers, we should regard every occasion for hearing and knowing the Dharma as an opportunity for straightening out and focusing our views thus far. This is not to say that everyone is wrong, or that everyone is right either, but that our wisdom grows through understanding that we have yet to awaken, and to that extent we are wiser, and much more able to take the next step with compassion, mindfulness and eagerness to learn.¹¹

The teaching of dependent arising is a fertile field for strong opinions and what appears to be contradicting views even amongst serious practitioners and teachers of Buddhism. This is not a debate arena where right is might or might is right, but where seekers need to examine the connections amongst these differing opinions—and to search the suttas and texts for insights—to see beyond the words of the masters. It behooves us then to seek self-understanding.¹²

1 Terminology

1.1 THE 4 NOBLE TRUTHS

1.1.1 The 4 noble truths, said to be “the teaching peculiar to Buddhas” (*buddhāna samukkaṃsika desanā*, M 1:380), are as follows:

- (1) the noble truth that is suffering (*dukkha*),
- (2) the noble truth that is the arising of suffering (*dukkha,samudaya*),
- (3) the noble truth that is the ending of suffering (*dukkha,nirodha*), and
- (4) the noble truth that is the way leading to the ending of suffering (*dukkha,nirodha,gaminī paṭipadā*).

1.1.2 The 1st noble truth is a general statement of the universality and nature of unsatisfactoriness. The 2nd and the 3rd truths are, respectively, the prognosis and the cure, while the 4th is the prescription, how the medication is to be applied. The two middle truths “are actually telescoped versions of a longer formulation that discloses the origin and ending of bondage in saṃsāra” (M:ÑB 30), which in its full form is called “dependent arising” (*paṭicca samuppāda*).¹³

1.1.3 When elaborated, the second noble truth—the arising of suffering (*samudaya*)—expresses itself as the normal (*anuloma*) cycle of dependent arising [4]. The third noble truth—the ending of suffering [18]—on the other hand, is a succinct expression of the reverse (*paṭiloma*) cycle of dependent ending [19.3.2].

1.2 PAṬICCA,SAMUPPĀDA

1.2.1 The Pali term, *paṭicca,samuppāda*, is a compound resolved as *paṭicca* (because of) + *sam,uppāda* (“com-,” together + arising). *Paṭicca* is the gerund of the verb *pacceṭi* (*paṭi + i*, to return to, that is, to fall back on) meaning “on account of, conditioned by, dependent upon, because of.”

The prefix *saṃ-* (together) is cognate with the Latin *com-* or *con-* (as in *communicate*, *connect*); *uppāda* (arising) is a noun from the verb *uppajjati*, meaning “it arises.” As a compound, *samuppāda* therefore

¹¹ On how to benefit from teachings, see **Sammā Dīṭṭhi S** (M 9), SD 11.14 (1).

¹² For Bodhi’s intro to dependent arising, see *In the Buddha’s Words*, 2005:312-316. For a summary, see **Unanswered questions**, SD 40a.10 (8.2.5). See H Nakamura, *Gotama Buddha*, vol 1, 2000:198-201.

¹³ See, eg **Titth’āyatana S** (A 3.61/1:177), SD 6.8, where the two sides of the formula are given in full as explanations of these two truths. On the problem of *samudaya* and *nirodha*, see **Kaccāna,gotta S** (S 12.15/2:16 f), SD 6.13 Intro.

means “arising together.” As such, *paṭicca,samuppāda* is sometimes rendered as “dependent co-arising” or “conditioned co-production.”

1.2.2 Other translations of the term are “conditioned genesis,” “interdependent arising,” “dependent origination” and “**dependent arising**.” The last translation is preferable as it is broad enough to encompass all the applications of the term *paṭicca,samuppāda*, as reflected in the **Visuddhi,magga**’s colourful etymologies:

16. This word *paṭicca,samuppāda* that is the totality of states (*dhamma,samuhā*) arising from conditionality (*paccayatā*) is to be regarded in two ways. When it is arrived at (*paṭīya-māna*), it leads to welfare and happiness, and therefore the wise regard it as worthy to fall back on (*pacceturū*)—hence it is *paṭicca*.

And when arising (*uppajjamāno*), it arises together (*saha*) and rightly (*sammā*), neither singly nor without a cause—since it is dependent (*paṭicca*) and it is co-arising (*samuppāda*), it is *paṭicca,samuppāda*.

17. Furthermore, it arises together (*saha uppajjati*), hence it is co-arising (*samuppāda*), but it does so dependent upon (*paṭicca*) a combination of conditions, not rejecting any—since it is dependent (*paṭicca*) and it is co-arising (*samuppāda*), it is *paṭicca,samuppāda* ...¹⁴

18. This totality of causes ... is called “dependent” (*paṭicca*), taking it as “united with its opposite” (*paṭimukhaṃ ito gato*) by the mutuality (*aññā-m-aññā*) of its combined factors, in that none are missing and they accomplish a common result. It is called “co-arising” (*samuppāda*) because it gives rise to states together, such that each gives rise to the other and they are inseparable by nature— since it is dependent (*paṭicca*) and it is co-arising (*samuppāda*), it is *paṭicca,samuppāda*.
(Vism 17.16-18/520 f)

1.3 HISTORY & POLEMICS

Vedic scholar, **Joanna Jurewicz**, in an important article, “Playing with fire: The *pratītyasamutpāda* from the perspective of Vedic thought” (2000), explains in detail how the terms of the dependent arising have a definite meaning, evoking definite associations. The Buddha skillfully uses these familiar terms incorporating the Vedic cosmogony, the centrality of the *ātman* concept and its association with fire (such as the fire-god Agni and fire-worship), to gain the interest of his intended audience, the educated brahmins. The Buddha’s only goal is to win them over by interpreting them in terms of the 12-link dependent arising without any a notion of a soul, leading to the “blowing out” of the fire of existence, that is nirvana.¹⁵

1.4 DEFINITIONS OF THE 12 LINKS

1.4.1 The following definitions are based on the (**Paṭicca,samuppāda**) **Vibhaṅga Sutta** (S 12.23), along with its notes in a separate study.¹⁶ These are not technical definitions but rather a “reflective” attempt to show the interconnection and significance of the whole process of dependent arising.¹⁷

¹⁴ See John Peacocke, 2006.

¹⁵ See **Mahā,nidāna S** (D 15), SD 5.27 (2.1).

¹⁶ S 12.2/2:2-4 (SD 5.15).

¹⁷ For technical details of the 12 links, see **Vism 17/517-586** and **VbhA ch 6**: sutta division (§§598-931), Abhidhamma division (§§932-1009) (VbhA:Ñ 161-269). For summary, see Abhs:BRS 295-303. Further see Nyanatiloka, “Paṭiccasamuppāda (1),” Ency Bsm 7:342-347. See also S:B 518-521.

(1) **Ignorance** (*avijjā*) is the not-knowing of the 4 noble truths, the true nature of life, its meaning and its purpose.¹⁸ We are born in total ignorance and helplessness, but with a will to live, rooted in ignorance and craving.¹⁹ We even see not-knowing—even a refusal to know or learn—as a cloak of comfort and a wall of security inside which we dally, prodded on by our beliefs bereft of real knowledge.²⁰

(2) **Volitional formations** (*saṅkhārā*) comprise bodily formations, verbal formations and mental formations—the conscious and deliberate activities of the 3 karmic doors of our very private and limited virtual reality. In simple terms, this is the expressions of the will to live—that is, craving and ignorance functioning as greed, hate and delusion—that taint our actions and reactions.²¹

(3) **Consciousness** (*viññāṇa*) comprises 6 classes, that is, eye-consciousness, ear-consciousness, nose-consciousness, tongue-consciousness, body-consciousness and mind-consciousness. These are the sources of our knowledge, as well as the mental world that we create for ourselves and inhabit. Our “knowledge” is mostly a hodge-podge of what we see as desirable, or what endorses our views, or conditions that shape and drive us without our ever knowing them. At best, what we think we really know is only provisional, shaped by the past, projected into the future, and simply letting the present slip by unnoticed.²²

(4) **Name-and-form** (*nāma, rūpa*). Name comprises feeling, perception, volition, contact and attention. Form is the 4 elements and their derived elements.²³ “Name” comprises the manner by which we recognize and identify whatever we “sense” of form, that is, our physical nature and the world out there. These are the tags and images we actually work with in our mind and making sense of ourself and of others. We imagine how things should be, and take that to be true reality—a world we have created in our own image.²⁴

(5) **The 6 sense-bases** (*saḷ-āyatana*) are the eye-base, the ear-base, the nose-base, the tongue-base, the body-base and the mind-base. These are our only sources of knowledge. There are actually our identi-kit with which we construct images of our experience of ourself and of others, that is, images of shapes and hues, sounds, smells, tastes, touches and thoughts. We fail again and again to recognize that we never really experience the “external” world, but construct our internal images of them, with which we identify, interact and proliferate.²⁵

(6) **Contact** (*phassa*) is of 6 classes, that is, eye-contact, ear-contact, nose-contact, tongue-contact, body-contact and mind-contact. This is the result of the meeting of our sense-faculties with their respective sense-objects and attention. Simply, this is how we actually “sense” an experience.²⁶ In the

¹⁸ On dependent conditionality and the meaning and purpose of life, see SD 1.1 (4.0).

¹⁹ Functionally, ignorance and craving pervade and control **the rebirth-consciousness** (*bhav’āṅga*) or the subconscious, which, in turn, feeds our **latent tendencies** (*anusaya*) or the unconscious, which, in turn, feeds the mental formations (*saṅkhārā*), the 2nd link, that is, the preconscious that lurks as greed, hate and delusion immediately behind our every deliberate action. Both the preconscious and the unconscious expresses themselves and are in turn fed by **consciousness** (*viññāṇa*), which is the stage or ground for the rest of the links. On the terms, conscious, pre-conscious, subconscious and unconscious, we should not jump into any conclusion that such “categories” are not found in or relevant to early Buddhist psychology, until we have examined how they are used in their respective contexts: see SD 17.8a (6.1).

²⁰ On ignorance, see **Notion of diṭṭhi**, SD 40a.1.

²¹ On volitional formations, see **Saṅkhārā**, SD 17.6.

²² On consciousness, see **Consciousness**, SD 17.8a.

²³ On “derived form” (*upādāya, rūpa*), see SD 17.2a (10).

²⁴ On name-and-form, see SD 17.2a (12).

²⁵ On the 6 sense-bases, see **Saḷ-āyatana Vibhaṅga S** (M 137), SD 29.5; as old karma and new karma, see (**Nava Purāṇa**) **Kamma S** (S 35.146), SD 4.12.

²⁶ On contact, see **Sabba S** (S 4.23), SD 7.1. As proximate condition for feeling, perception, and volitional formations, see **Hāḷiddakāṇi S 1** (S 22.3), SD 10.12, **Nagara S** (S 12.65), SD 14.2, **Naḷa, kalāpiya S** (S 12.67), SD.83.11.

Das'uttara Sutta (D 34), Sāriputta teaches that “the one thing to be fully understood” (*eko dhammo pariññeyyo*) is “contact accompanied by the influxes that is the basis for clinging” (*phasso sâsavo upādānīyo*).²⁷ This suggests that this is one of weak (even the weakest) link where the whole cycle can be broken.

(7) **Feeling** (*vedanā*) is of 6 classes, that is, feelings born of eye-contact, ear-contact, nose-contact, tongue-contact, body-contact and mind-contact. This is our evaluation of the experience arising from our respective sense-contacts. This is the unconscious activity of measuring our experiences, and comparing them—liking what we see as pleasurable, rejecting what we see as not, and ignoring what we have no feeling for—over time (past, future and present).²⁸

(8) **Craving** (*taṇhā*) is of 6 kinds, that is, craving for sights, sounds, smells, tastes, touches and mind-objects. This is when we “value-add” our sense-experiences, deciding which to retain and replicate, which to reject and destroy, and which to ignore or tire of.²⁹

(9) **Clinging** (*upādāna*) is of 4 kinds, that is, clinging to sensual pleasures, to views, to rituals and vows, and to the self-doctrine. While craving runs after what is desirable, pushes away what is undesirable, and ignore what is neutral, clinging grasps what it sees as desirable, and it takes the shape and form of what it grasps.³⁰

(10) **Existence** (*bhava*) refers to states of being of the sense-sphere, the form sphere and the formless sphere. We live in the sense-sphere; hence, we are created by by our sense-pleasures, challenged by what we see as threatening our pleasures, never finding satisfaction in our pleasures (on account of ignorance and craving).³¹

(11) **Birth** (*jāti*) means descent into the womb, then the arising of the aggregates and the shaping of the sense-bases. This is the natural continuation of our mental energies, fed by our existence, which continues to shape our future, so that we are caught in the rut of repeating ourselves.³²

(12) **Decay-and-death** (*jarā, maraṇa*). Here, decay refers to the bodily decay, decline of vitality and degeneration of the faculties. Death is the passing away of all kinds of beings, the break-up of the aggregates, and the ending of the life-span. The very fact that we exist means that we—our body and mind—are subject to change. Our body is an assemblage of the 4 elements, and therefore is subject of disintegration (we have a shelf-life). Our mind, which is non-physical, “perpetuates” itself by way of our memories and habits constantly fed by the latent tendencies.³³

1.4.2 The links—12 or 11?

1.4.2.1 We usually speak of the “12 links” although there seems to be only 11 “links” (*nidāna*) since the 12th “factor” is seen only as a result. But the 12th link (decay-and-death) connects back to ignorance, and the cycle repeats over and over in a single life-time. Suffering, too, arises conditioned by ignorance through craving. Hence, it is known as the “12-link cycle” (*dvā, dasa paccay'ākāra*).

1.4.2.2 *Paccay'ākāra* literally means “dependent mode.” The 12 factors are **links** also in the sense that the “reverse” (*paṭiloma*) series [0.1.2], works backwards to show how the last (decay-and-death, etc) is

²⁷ D 34,1.2(3)/3:272. Comy, however, says “and just the influxes that are the bases for clinging to the influxes (or clinging that are the influxes)” (*āsavānañ c'eva upādānānañ ca paccaya, bhūto*, DA 3:1056).

²⁸ On feeling, see *Vedanā*, SD 17.3.

²⁹ On craving, see *Kāma-c, chanda*, SD 32.2.

³⁰ On clinging, see (*Upādāna*) *Parivaṭṭa S* (S 22.56), SD 3.7.

³¹ On existence, see *Is rebirth immediate*, SD 2.17 (6).

³² On birth, see SD 1.1 (4.2); see also rebirth: *Rebirth in early Buddhism*, SD 57.1.

³³ On decay-and-death, see (*Agāra*) *Āditta S* (A 1.41), SD 2.8.

linked to birth, and so on, back to ignorance. In the next life, decay-and-death conditions the new rebirth, and so on (the cycle seen over 3 lives). *Paccaya'ākāra* is, however, a late term, first appearing in **the Apadāna**.³⁴

2 Specific conditionality

2.1 OLDEST FORMULA

2.1.1 The oldest *paṭicca,samuppāda* formula is perhaps the “**one-factor dependent arising**,” mentioned in the Buddha’s first discourse in connection with Koṇḍañña’s attainment of streamwinning:

<i>Yaṃ kiñ ci samudaya.dhammaṃ,</i>	Whatever is of the nature to arise,
<i>sabbaṃ taṃ nirodha.dhammaṃ.</i>	all that is of the nature to cease.

(V 1:11; D 1:110, M 3:280; S 4:47, 214, 330, 5:423; A 4:143 f)

2.1.2 The fuller version of this two-line verse is even more famous, as it is often associated with the arising of streamwinning. It is called the ye dhammā quatrain and runs thus:

<i>Ye dhammā hetu-p,pabhavā</i>	Of all things that arise from a cause,
<i>tesaṃ hetuṃ tathāgato āha</i>	their cause the Tathāgata has told,
<i>tesaṃ ca yo nirodho</i>	and also how these cease to be—
<i>evaṃ vādī mahā,samaṇo</i>	This, too, the great sage has told. (V 1:40; J 1:85) ³⁵

2.2 SIMPLEST FORMULA. The simplest form of the one-factor dependent arising formula, containing the essence of what is called specific conditionality [2.2], however, is:

Yathā idaṃ tathā etaṃ, yathā etaṃ tathā idaṃ.
Just as this is, so is that. Just as that is, so is this. (Sn 203 = Tha 396)³⁶

2.3 SPECIFIC CONDITIONALITY FORMULA

2.3.1 The Dasa,bala Sutta 1 (S 12.21), that follows **the Paccaya Sutta** (S 12.21), gives the full specific conditionality (*idap,paccayatā*) formula thus:³⁷

<i>Imasmim sati</i>	<i>idaṃ hoti</i>	when this is,	that is,	
<i>imass’uppādā</i>	<i>idaṃ uppajjati</i>	with this arising,	that arises;	
<i>imasmim asati</i>	<i>idaṃ na hoti</i>	when this is not,	that is not,	
<i>imassa nirodhā</i>	<i>idaṃ nirujjhati</i>	with this ending,	that ends.	(S 12.21/2:28)

In modern logical terms, this becomes:

When there is A,	there is B;	A arising,	B arises;
When there is no A,	there is no B;	A ceasing,	B ceases.

³⁴ ThīAp 18.18/2:545*, 19.86/550.

³⁵ See **Skillful Means**, SD 30.8 (2.2.6.4+3.4.2.2).

³⁶ See Sn:P n11:11ab.

³⁷ For examples of how the two parts (ab & cd) this formula are applied and elaborated, see **Mahā Taṇhā,sañkhaya S** (M 38), SD 7.10: arising of suffering (M 38,19/1:262 f) and ending of suffering (M 38,22/1:264).

The first pair of line shows the **sufficient condition**, that is, a cause that must always produce the effect (that is, A therefore B), for example, a fire *must* cause heat. The last pair of lines shows the **necessary condition**, that is, a cause without which there would be no effect, for example, fuel is a necessary condition for a fire. These two terms³⁸ will be discussed further in section [6].

2.3.2 *Idap, paccayatā* is a compound resolved as *idam + paccayatā*. *Idam* means “this,” with the final nasal (*m̐*) changed (labialized) to “m,” following sandhi (euphonic combination) rules, to be consonant with the initial letter of *paccayatā*, which in turn is resolved as *paccaya + tā*. *Paccaya* (“condition”) is a noun derived from the verb *pacceti* (*paṭi + √i*, to go = to return to, that is, to fall back on). The suffix *-tā* forms an abstract noun (meaning -ness, -hood, etc). The whole term means “the state of being conditioned by this (condition)” and as such is translated as “specific conditionality.”

Looking at the first line [of the Dasa, bala Sutta 1], we can see that it opens with the locative absolute (*imasmim sati*),³⁹ which does not convey causality, but structural or logical coincidence. “When this is, that is” does not say that this *causes* that; it says this invariably **accompanies** that. To say that when there is x there is y and when there is no x there is no y is to assert both x and y are experienced, in the present, as contingent. Their “reality” or “substance” depends on that of entities other than themselves, entities whose reality or substance in turn depends on entities other than themselves. Contingency asserts the reality of things to be their lack of independent or separate reality; their substance to be their lack of independent or separate substance. [sic]

The conclusion of the line is unambiguously causal; **because** this arises (*imass’uppādā*), that arises (*idam uppajjati*). To say because x arises, y arises, and because x ceases, y ceases, is to assert causality, which implies change over time. However, the causation of **entities** is not being asserted, because the notion of independence and separate entities has already been denied in the opening. Causation occurs, but no entities are caused.

Idappaccayatā expresses the nature of phenomena in terms of its relationship with other phenomena. It does not deal with the essence of a phenomenon [which, after all, does not exist], but with its movements, its activity; or rather, it sees the essence of any given thing to be its behaviour. We are what we do, identity is activity. *Idappaccayatā* describes a dynamic model of reality, a model of things as processes. The pattern of this process, the behaviour of phenomena, is expressed in our next term [*paṭicca, samuppāda*].

(Kearney, 2002a:3 digital ed, amplified)

2.3.3 Specific conditionality is the simplest expression of dependent arising. If we are to understand how dependent arising operates, then we need to understand how specific conditionality works behind every link, or pair of links, of the formula. Essentially, the question here is: (1) “When what is present, is

³⁸ Anthony Flew: “This is a necessary condition for that if and only if that cannot be without this. This is a sufficient condition for that if and only if this is by itself enough to guarantee that... To say that this is a logically necessary condition of that entails that to affirm *that* and to deny this must be to contradict yourself; being a man is thus a logically necessary condition of being a husband. To say that this is a logically sufficient condition of that entails that to affirm *this* and to deny that must be to contradict yourself: being a husband is thus a logically sufficient condition of being a man. From which it becomes clear that if this is a logically necessary condition for that, then it must be a logically sufficient for this... if the sufficient condition is the causally sufficient condition, then it can only be simultaneous with or precedent to its effect, that of which it is the causally sufficient condition” (*A Dictionary of Philosophy*, 2nd ed, NY: St Martin’s Press, 1984:242, sv Necessary and sufficient conditions. Emphases added.) See **Necessity and sufficiency in early Buddhist conditionality**, SD 35.16.

³⁹ Locative absolute, see A K Warder, *Introduction to Pali Grammar*, [1963] 2nd ed 1974:103.

there the arising of p?” [2.3.1], or (2) more simply, “What conditions what?” [2.3.2]. Each of the links, or a pair of proximate links, are conditioned in this manner.

For example, (1) “when ignorance is present, there are *volitional formations*.” Or, (2) “Ignorance conditions *volitional formations*.” The full application of the specific conditionality (both in the *arising* and the *ending* sequences—where every link (of the 10-link formula) is fully examined, both in terms of dependent arising and of dependent ending—is found in **the Mahā’padāma Sutta** (D 14).⁴⁰

3 Dependent arising in one thought-moment

3.1 LOST TEACHING?

3.1.1 Buddhaghosa, in his **Sammoha,vinodanī** (Vibhaṅga Commentary), states that the Buddha teaches dependent arising as occurring both in a plurality of consciousnesses and also “in a single thought-moment” (*eka,citta-k,khaṇika*) (VbhA 199 f, passim). However, most modern teachers and scholars either reject this teaching⁴¹ or avoid it altogether. Payutto makes a sobering note:

This point needs to be reiterated, because modern day study of the teaching (at least in traditional scholastic circles) interprets it completely on a lifetime-to-lifetime basis. Accordingly, when there are attempts to interpret the Dependent Origination cycle as a process occurring in everyday life, those who adhere to the traditional interpretations are [wont] to dismiss them as baseless and in contradiction to the scriptures ...

Indeed, it is worth noting that what evidence there is for this interpretation is possibly only a shadow from the past which has become well-nigh forgotten, and which is still in existence only because the *Tiṇṇakā* stands as an irrefutable reference. (Payutto, 1994:98)

3.1.2 It is interesting to note that 13 of the 18 chapters on analysis (*vibhaṅga*) of **the Vibhaṅga** (the second volume of the Abhidhamma), the *Paccay’ākāra Vibhaṅga* (the analysis of interdependence), is divided into two sections. The first is called “the analysis (or definition) according to the Suttas” (*suttanta bhājanīya*) and the second, “the analysis (or definition) according to the Abhidhamma” (*Abhidhamma bhājanīya*). The Vibhaṅga Commentary is likewise divided into two sections, and their difference is described thus:

The Master, who has unobstructed knowledge regarding all states, has thus shown in the *Suttanta Bhājanīya* by way of numerous moments of consciousness ... , but because this interdependence (*paccay’ākāra*) exists only in numerous thought-moments but also in a single thought-moment ... he now seeks to explain interdependence as it occurs in a single moment by means of the *Abhidhamma Bhājanīya*. (VbhA 199 f)

3.1.3 Regarding causality functioning in one thought-moment in daily life, **the Vibhaṅga Commentary** says, for example, “ ... because these are the birth, etc, of the formless states (*arūpa*), therefore, ‘growing old, the falling apart of the teeth, the graying of hair, the wrinkling of the skin, the decline of vitality, the degeneration of the faculties’ are not mentioned.” (VbhA 208). In his study of dependent arising, Payutto makes this interesting note: In the Vibhaṅga, the section which describes the life-to-life interpretation,

⁴⁰ Eg D 14,2.18+2.20 & SD 49.8 (7.1.5).

⁴¹ See eg BDict: Paṭṭiccasamuppāda, 1980:161.

contains only 5 pages of material. The section which describes the principle of dependent arising in one mind-moment contains 72 pages.⁴²

But in the *Sammoha,vinodanī*, Buddhaghosa's commentary, it is the reverse. Namely, the section dealing with the lifetime-to-lifetime interpretation is long, containing ninety-two pages, whereas the section dealing with the one-mind-moment interpretation contains only nineteen pages.⁴³

Why the commentary on the one-mind-moment version of Dependent Origination is so short is possibly because the author did not have much to say about it. Perhaps he thought that it had been already explained sufficiently in the Tipiṭaka, there being no need for further commentary.

Whatever the case, we can affirm that the interpretation of Dependent Origination in everyday life is one that existed from the very beginning, and is founded on the Tipiṭaka, but only traces of it remain in the Commentaries. (Payutto, 1994:101; reparagraphed)

3.2 PRESENT-MOMENT DEPENDENT ARISING. Payutto goes on to quote this passage from **the Dhātu Vibhaṅga Sutta** (M 19) as an example of the cycle of rebirth within the present moment:

30 'Those who stand on them [the four foundations of wisdom, truth, generosity and peace] do not go with the flow of mental conceiving (*mañña*),⁴⁴ not flowing with mental conceiving, one is called a "sage at peace".' So it was said. And in what connection is this said?

31 Monk, 'I am' is a mental conception; 'I am this' is a mental conception.

'I will be' is a mental conception; 'I will not be' is a mental conception.

'I will have form [birth in the form world]' is a mental conception; 'I will be formless' is a mental conception.

'I will be percipient' is a mental conception; 'I will be non-percipient' is a mental conception; 'I will be neither percipient nor non-percipient' is a mental conception.

Mental conceiving, monk, is a sickness; mental conceiving is a tumour; mental conceiving is a dart.

By overcoming all mental conceiving, monk, one is called a 'sage at peace.' And a sage at peace is not born, does not age, does not die. He is not shaken, not agitated. For, there is nothing present in him by which he might be born.⁴⁵ Not dying, how could he be shaken? Not shaken, why should he be agitated?

32 'Those who stand on them [the four foundations] do not go with the flow of mental conceiving, not flowing with mental conceiving, one is called a "sage at peace".' So it was said. And it is in this connection that this was said.

(M 19,30-32/3:246; see also M 3:225; S 3:238, 4:14; Tha 247)

3.3 RUNE JOHANSSON is an early pioneer scholar of Buddhist psychology. In one of his early writings, he makes an interesting observation:

⁴² Suttanta Bhājanīya, Vbh 135-138; Abhidhamma Bhājanīya, Vbh 138-191. Payutto is prob referring to the Thai text. The PTS ed pages total 4 and 54 respectively.

⁴³ Suttanta Bhājanīya VbhA 130-199; Abhidhamma Bhājanīya, VbhA 199-214. Payutto is prob referring to the Thai text. The PTS ed pages total 70 and 16 respectively.

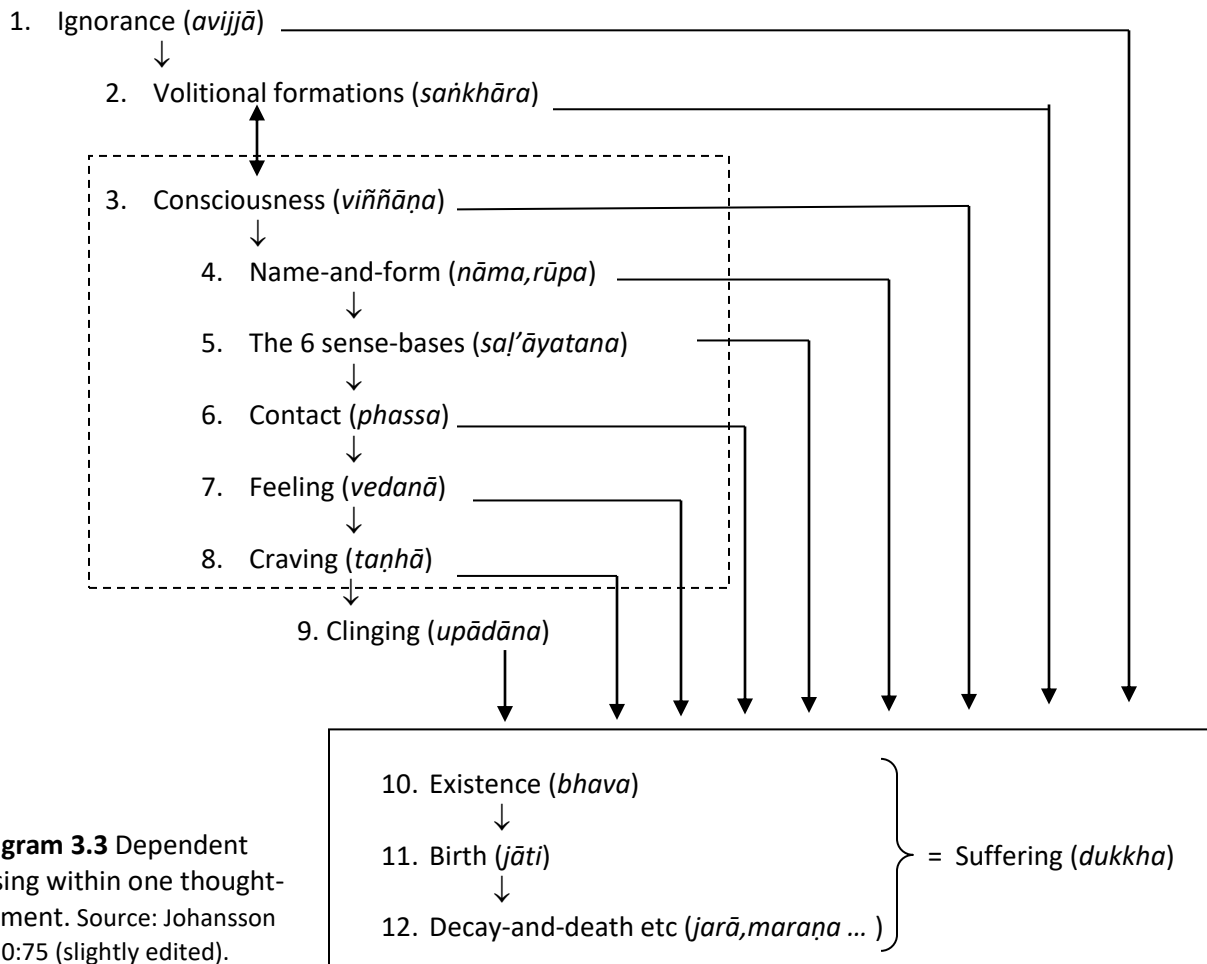
⁴⁴ See §7 & nn there.

⁴⁵ What is not present in him is the craving for being. Those who still have this craving are reborn ever again.

The interpretation of *avijjā* [ignorance] and *saṅkhāra* [volitional formations] as belonging to a previous existence is impossible, as it would make *nibbāna* unattainable in this life: *nibbāna* is the cessation of *dukkha* [suffering] which is effected through the cessation of *avijjā*. But it is impossible to eradicate the *avijjā* of a former existence. It must be maintained that the present *dukkha* depends on a present *avijjā*: that is the condition for making them both cease. We conclude that interdependence rather than a strict time-sequence was intended. (1965:211)

Dependent arising occurs through **conditionality** (*paccayatā*) [2]. Johansson is right in noting that *no* “strict time-sequence was intended” here, since conditionality is simultaneous: “when a is, b is” and so on. A simple example would suffice: X might claim that he is angry because of Y (let us say Y took X’s property without asking). In Buddhist psychology, this situation is purely circumstantial: Y is simply the condition for X’s anger, that is, it arose from within X through X’s own volition. In other words, X could have chosen not to be angry, but to be forgiving, or find out why Y did it to help him.

Johansson also holds to the notion of the single thought-moment dependent arising. He has worked out a helpful diagram to illustrate how dependent arising operates in a single thought moment, as shown in **diagram 3.3**.



This arrangement [Diagram 3.3] would mean that each factor in itself leads to suffering but that, *when analyzed*, it will be found to involve the succeeding factors. There are indications that this interpretation may be true. We find, for instance, that *avijjā* is an *āsava* [mental influx], just as *bhava*. As such, it is said to cause suffering in its own right, without the intervening links. *Viññāṇa* is said to lead to rebirth without the other links being mentioned. And in D 2:308 [D 22,19, **the Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna Sutta**], it is said that *taṇhā* directly leads to suffering. It happens, on the other hand, that a dependence in the reversed direction is mentioned: *viññāṇa* is, eg, said to depend on *nāmarūpa* and *saṅkhāra* on *phassa* (S 3:101). (Johansson, 1970:74)⁴⁶

3.4 MOMENT TO MOMENT. However, there are differing opinions here. In the case of specific conditionality (*idap-paccayatā*), it is very important to note that there can be, and usually is, a substantial interval between a cause and an effect.

It is a mistake to assume that the effect follows one moment after its cause, or that it appears simultaneously with its cause. In Buddhist causality, the cause and its effect can be separated by any length of time. (Brahmavarṃso, 2003b:58 f)

In **the Nidāna Saṃyutta**, an important collection of suttas dealing with dependent arising, “birth” (*jāti*) and “death” (*maraṇā*) are to be understood as commonly used. It is clear that normally birth and death do not occur simultaneously, nor does birth precede death by one moment. Birth, as a rule, precedes death by a whole life-time—80, 90, 100, 120, or even 160 years, as in the case of Bakkula (**Bakkula Sutta**, M 124,40/ 3:127 f), or longer still in the case of celestial beings. Of course, in the case of saints, that is, the streamwinner, the once-returners and the non-returners, their rebirth—on account of their spiritual attainment—will be immediate.⁴⁷

4 Dependent arising in the Canon

4.1 The fullest statement or “standard version” of the dependent arising formula (the X-paccayā-Y pattern) or “if x, then y” conditionality, has 12 links in 11 propositions. Similarly, the full or standard version of dependent ending has the same 12 links but the 11 propositions are given in reverse. This twin formula is found in such discourses as **the (Paṭicca,samuppāda) Desanā Sutta** (S 12.1) and **the Kaccā(ya)na,-gottha Sutta** (S 12.15),⁴⁸ thus:

<i>avijjā,paccayā</i>	<i>saṅkhārā</i>	with ignorance as condition, there are volitional formations;
<i>saṅkhāra,paccayā</i>	<i>viññāṇam</i>	with volitional formations as condition, there is consciousness;
<i>viññāṇa,paccayā</i>	<i>nāma,rūpam</i>	with consciousness as condition, there is name-and-form;
<i>nāma,rūpa,paccayā</i>	<i>saḷāyatanaṃ</i>	with name-and-form as condition, there are the 6 sense-bases;
<i>saḷāyatana,paccayā</i>	<i>phassa</i>	with the 6 sense-bases as condition, there is contact;
<i>phassa,paccayā</i>	<i>vedanā</i>	with contact as condition, there is feeling;
<i>vedanā,paccayā</i>	<i>taṇhā</i>	with feeling as condition, there is craving;
<i>taṇhā,paccayā</i>	<i>upādānam</i>	with craving as condition, there is clinging;
<i>upādāna,paccayā</i>	<i>bhava</i>	with clinging as condition, there is existence;
<i>bhava,paccayā</i>	<i>jāti</i>	with existence as condition, there is birth;
<i>jāti,paccayā</i>	<i>jarā,marañam</i>	with birth as condition there arise decay-and-death ,

⁴⁶ The view of the “simultaneous” occurrence of the 12 links, and some other views, are discussed critically in the Sarvāstivāda compendium, **Mahāvibhāṣā**. See Potter et al, *Encyclopedia of Indian Philosophies*, 1996:114 for refs.

⁴⁷ See **Is rebirth immediate?** SD 2.17.

⁴⁸ S 12.1/2:1 f (SD 83.1) & 12.15/2:16 f (SD 6.13).

soka, parideva, dukkha, -
domanass'upāyasā sambhavanti
evam-etassa kevalassa dukkha-k, -
khandhassa samudayo hoti
avijjāya tveva asesā, virāga, nirodhā
saṅkhāra, nirodho
saṅkhāra, nirodhā viññāṇa, nirodho
viññāṇa, nirodhā nāma, rūpa, nirodho
nāma, rūpa, nirodhā saḷāyatana, nirodho
saḷāyatana, nirodhā phassa, nirodho
phassa, nirodhā vedanā, nirodho
vedanā, nirodhā taṇhā, nirodho
taṇhā, nirodhā upādāna, nirodho
upādāna, nirodhā bhava, nirodho
bhava, nirodhā jāti, nirodho
jāti, nirodhā jarā, maraṇam
soka parideva, dukkha, -
domanass'upāyasā nirujjhanti
evam-etassa kevalassa dukkha-k, -
khandhassa nirodho hoti

sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

—Such is the arising of this whole mass of suffering.

But with the utter fading away and ending of **ignorance**,
 volitional formations end;

with the ending of **volitional formations**, consciousness ends;

with the ending of **consciousness**, name-and-form ends;

with the ending of **name-and-form**, the 6 sense-bases end;

with the ending of **the 6 sense-bases**, contact ends;

with the ending of **contact**, feeling ends;

with the ending of **feeling**, craving ends;

with the ending of **craving**, clinging ends;

with the ending of **clinging**, existence ends;

with the ending of **existence**, birth ends;

with the ending of **birth**, there end **decay-and-death**,

sorrow, lamentation, physical pain,

mental pain and despair.

—Such is the ending of this whole mass of suffering.

(S 12.1/2:1 f); (S 12.15/2:16 f), SD 6.13⁴⁹

4.2 This 12-link series is, in fact, an elaboration of the second noble truth, explaining the arising of suffering (*dukkha*), as evident in **the Tittth'āyatana Sutta**.⁵⁰ It traces the chain of causal arising back before craving (*taṇhā*) to its ultimate “origin” in ignorance (*avijjā*). “Origin” here refers, not to an absolute first cause, but simply a convenient starting-point for us to understand how the cycle or conditionality works.

4.3 The 12-link dependent arising formula is often given in reverse (*anuloma*). The causal chain is traced backward from decay-and-death to birth, and so on down to the ending of suffering, as given in **the Mahā Taṇhā,saṅkhaya Sutta** (M 38/1:261-264),⁵¹ a more elaborate version of which is found in **the (Jāti) Paccaya Sutta** (S 12.20) thus:

And what, bhikshus, is dependent arising?

“With birth as condition, there is decay-and-death”—whether Tathagatas [Buddhas thus come] arise or not,⁵² this element stands, the certainty [fixedness] of phenomena, the natural order, the specific conditionality.

To this a Tathagata awakens and attains. Having awakened to it, having attained to it, he explains it, teaches it, proclaims it, establishes it, reveals it, analyses it, clarifies it, saying:

See! Bhikshus,

with birth as condition,

there is decay-and-death;

with existence as condition, bhikshus,

there is birth;

with clinging as condition, bhikshus,

there is existence;

with craving as condition, bhikshus,

there is clinging;

with feeling as condition, bhikshus,

there is craving;

with contact as condition, bhikshus,

there is feeling;

⁴⁹ On the “12 links” (rather than “11 links”), see (1.4.2).

⁵⁰ **Tittth'āyatana S** (A 3.61, 11/1:177). See SD 6.8.

⁵¹ M 38/1:261-264 (SD 7.10). This is identical to the **Madhyama Āgama** version (T768a-c).

⁵² On the 3 characteristics of impermanence, suffering and non-self, see **Dhamma Niyāma S** (A 3.1, 34), SD 26.8..

with the 6 sense-bases as condition, bhikshus,	there is contact;
with name-and-form as condition, bhikshus,	there are the 6 sense-bases;
with consciousness as condition, bhikshus,	there is name-and-form;
with volitional formations as condition, bhikshus,	there is consciousness;
with ignorance as condition, bhikshus,	there are volitional formations.”

Whether Tathagatas arise or not, this element stands, the fixedness of phenomena, the natural order, the specific conditionality. A Tathagata awakens and attains to this. Having awakened to this, having attained it, he explains it, teaches it, proclaims it, establishes it, reveals it, analyses it, clarifies it, saying,

“See! Bhikshus, with ignorance as condition there are volitional formations. Such, bhikshus, is the reality, not unreality, being not otherwise, the specific conditionality.”⁵³

This, bhikshus, is called dependent arising. (S 12.20/2:25 f), SD 39.5

4.4 The Mahā Taṇhā,saṅkhaya Sutta gives the causal formula in its order of arising (M 38,17-19) and in its order of ceasing (M 38,20-22). This formula is an example of dependent arising in a synchronic cycle, that is, in the course of an individual’s life (M 38,26-40). **The Bahu,dhātuka Sutta** presents the formula by first making a statement of the general or basic principle of specific conditionality (*idap,paccayatā*), followed by both sequences together (M 115,11).

4.5 A more elaborate version of the formula, giving an analysis of each of the 12 factors in the reverse order, but preceded by the 4 noble truths, is given in **the Sammā Diṭṭhi Sutta** (M 9,21-67).⁵⁴ In such cases, the reverse order causal formula is an elaboration of the third noble truth, as evident in **the Titt’h’-āyatana Sutta** (A 3.61,12).⁵⁵

4.6 The standard 12-link formula of dependent arising as presented in the Suttas sometimes includes explanations of the 12 component factors. In his essay, “Conditioned arising evolves: Variation and change in textual accounts of the *paṭicca-samuppāda* doctrine,” Roderick S Bucknell points out that “[t]hese exhibit a few disagreements between Pali and Chinese/Sanskrit versions of the same sutra,” and he gives a useful concordance of these variations (1999:312-314).

4.7 THE CONDENSED DEPENDENT ARISING

4.7.1 The condensed versions of the dependent arising formula are also found in the Canon. For ease of comparison, the numbering system follows that of the standard version:

4. <i>nāma,rūpa</i>	name-and-form
3. <i>viññāṇa</i>	consciousness
4. <i>nāma,rūpa</i>	name-and-form
[5. <i>saḷ’āyatana</i>	the 6 sense-bases]
6. <i>phassa</i>	contact
7. <i>vedanā</i>	feeling
8. <i>taṇhā</i>	craving
9. <i>upādāna</i>	clinging
10. <i>bhava</i>	existence

⁵³ “[T]he reality ... the specific conditionality,” *tathatā avitathatā anaññathatā idap,paccayatā*.

⁵⁴ M 9,21-67/1:49-54 (SD 11.14).

⁵⁵ A 3.61,12/1:177 (SD 6.8).

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. <i>jāti</i> | birth |
| 12. <i>jarā, maraṇa</i> | decay-and-death, etc. |

The square brackets for link 5 (the 6 sense-bases) indicate that this link is not always present. It is missing in **the Mahā Nidāna Sutta** (but present in other sources).⁵⁶

4.7.2 In **the Nagara Sutta** (S 12.65), the Buddha says that before his awakening, he reflected on the 10-limbed cycle starting with (12) decay-and-death (*jarā, maraṇa*) and ends with (4) name-and-form.⁵⁷ The same 10-limb cycles are, in fact, described in full—the arising specific conditionality and dependent arising cycles, and the ending specific conditionality and dependent ending cycles—in **the Mahā’padāna Sutta** (D 14).⁵⁸

4.8 Sometimes, the chain that culminates in decay-and-death is made to begin only at link 5 (the 6 sense-bases), for example, **the Añña Tittiya Sutta** (S 12.24),⁵⁹ or at item 9 (clinging), as in **the Piṇḍolya Sutta** (S 3.23)⁶⁰ and **the Māgandiya Sutta** (M 75),⁶¹ or at item 10 (existence), as in **the Mūla,pariyāya Sutta** (M 1,171/1:6). Sometimes, the chain begins at item 9 (clinging) and goes back to ignorance, as in **the Cūḷa Sihanāda Sutta** (M 11,16/1:67).⁶²

4.9 Using a plant simile, **the Bhava Sutta** gives a succinct description of dependent arising by way of defining “existence” (*bhava*) (A 3.76/1:223 f). The importance of dependent arising is attested by Sāriputta when, in the **Mahā Hatthi, padôpama Sutta** (M 28), he declares that “he who sees dependent arising sees the Dharma; he who sees the Dharma sees dependent arising.” (M 28,28). And whether Buddhas arise or not, declares **the (Jāti) Paccaya Sutta** (S 12.20), there will always be dependent arising (S 12.20).

5 Other forms of the dependent arising formula

5.1 THE 5 VARIATIONS

5.1.1 Roderick S Bucknell (1999) identifies 5 main variations or versions of dependent arising: the standard version(s) [4], the branched version, the looped version, the Sn (Sutta Nipāta) version and the ancestor of the standard version. Bucknell’s diagrams of these 4 versions are given here:⁶³

⁵⁶ The 6 sense-bases are missing at D 15,2/2:55 f = T61b20 = Dīrgh’āgama T243b5-7 = Madhyam’āgama 579c4-7, but present at Madhyam’āgama T845a24-28. See Bucknell 1999:315 n12.

⁵⁷ S 12.65,3-7 + SD 14.2 (3).

⁵⁸ **D 14**,2.18-2.22 + SD 49.8 (10.3.3). K R Norman remarks that “the longer chain is probably only a later extension of an earlier idea” (1990:24).

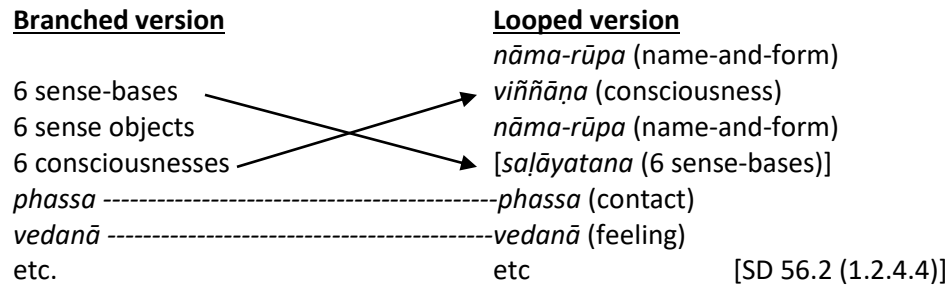
⁵⁹ S 12.24,26-31/2:36 f.

⁶⁰ S 3.23-30/3:94.

⁶¹ M 75,24 f/1:511 f.

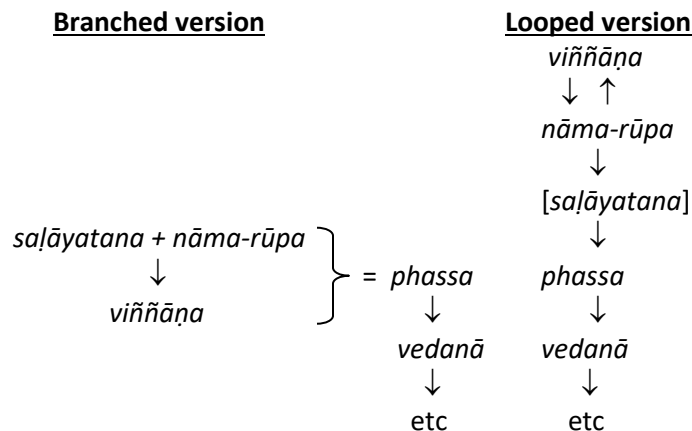
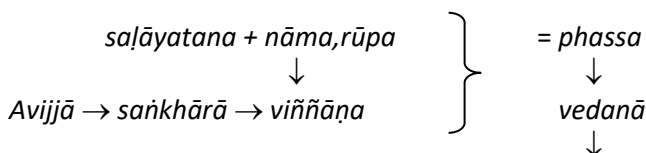
⁶² For a discussion on other versions of dependent arising formula, see Bucknell 1999:314-342.

⁶³ Slightly edited for standard format.

Diagram 5.1.1. Correspondence in content between the branched and the looped versions:

5.1.2 In Diagram 5a, the *viññāṇa* of the looped version is actually cognitive consciousness, which comprises both “consciousness”—as the 6 sense-bases and the 6 consciousness; hence, there is no need for mention of the 6 sense-bases again.

However, in the looped versions of Diagram 5b, the *nāma,rūpa* that feeds *viññāṇa* is what, in Abhidhamma, is called the *bhav’aṅga*, the “birth continuum.” At the moment of dying, this *bhav’aṅga* is the *cuti,citta*, “death-consciousness,” and is also the *paṭisandhi,citta*, “rebirth-consciousness” of the next life. The modern term for this is the existential consciousness.⁶⁴

Diagram 5.1.2a. Contrast in structure between the branched and the looped versions:**Diagram 5.1.2b.** Derivation of *viññāṇa* in different versions:**Diagram 5.1.2c.** Inferred structure of the ancestor of standard version:

⁶⁴ On “cognitive consciousness” and “existential consciousness,” see ***Viññāṇa***, SD 17.8a (6), esp Fig 6.1.

5.1.3 In **Diagram 5.1.2.c**, we see both (a) *nāma,rūpa* and (b) *avijjā+saṅkhārā* conditioning and bringing about *viññāṇa*. Here *viññāṇa* is both (a) cognitive consciousness and (b) existential consciousness [5.1.2]. However, if we see process (a) alone, leading on as *phassa* → *vedana* ... , then this is cognitive consciousness, the “this-life” process. And process (b), leading on to *phassa* → *vedana* ... is existential consciousness, that is, the moment of rebirth in his life, that is, the start of the whole dependent arising in this life.

5.2 THE STANDARD DEPENDENT ARISING FORMULA

Examples of the standard version of the dependent arising [4] are found in **the (Paṭicca,samuppāda) Desanā Sutta** (S 12.1/2:1 f), **the (Paṭicca,samuppāda) Vibhaṅga Sutta** (S 12.2/2:2-4)⁶⁵ and a number of others in the Nidāna Saṃyutta (S 12).

Diagram 5.5. The branched version [Diag 5.2] has this basic formula:⁶⁶

5. 6 sense-bases (= *saḥāyatana*)
plus six sense-objects
3. six consciousnesses (= *viññāṇa*)
6. contact (*phassa*)
7. feeling (*vedanā*)
8. craving (*taṇhā*)
9. clinging (*upādāna*)
10. existence (*bhava*)
11. birth (*jāti*)
12. decay-and-death (*jarā,maraṇa*)

5.3 THE 18 ELEMENTS

5.3.1 In the branched version, the causal chain begins with the sense-faculties and their corresponding objects, with this complete set of “the 18 elements” as they are often called:⁶⁷

Diagram 5.3.1.

eye	(<i>cakkhu</i>)	+	form	(<i>rūpa</i>)	→	eye-consciousness	(<i>cakkhu,viññāṇa</i>)
ear	(<i>sota</i>)	+	sound	(<i>sadda</i>)	→	ear-consciousness	(<i>sota,viññāṇa</i>)
nose	(<i>ghāṇa</i>)	+	smell	(<i>gandha</i>)	→	nose-consciousness	(<i>ghāṇa,viññāṇa</i>)
tongue	(<i>jivhā</i>)	+	taste	(<i>rasa</i>)	→	tongue-consciousness	(<i>jivhā,viññāṇa</i>)
body	(<i>kāya</i>)	+	touch	(<i>phoṭṭhabba</i>)	→	body-consciousness	(<i>kāya,viññāṇa</i>)
mind	(<i>mano</i>)	+	dharmas	(<i>dhamma</i>)	→	mind-consciousness	(<i>mano,viññāṇa</i>)

5.3.2 The meeting of each horizontal set of three items (eg eye, visible form and eye-consciousness) is called contact (*phassa*), ie eye-contact (*cakkhu,samphassa*), which is then conditioned by feeling (*vedanā*) and so on. The most famous example of this branched version is **the Madhu,piṇḍika Sutta**.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ Identical with **Saṃyukt’āgama** T85a-b. See Bucknell 1999:311 n2.

⁶⁶ See Bucknell 1999:319-333.

⁶⁷ See Bucknell 1999:320.

⁶⁸ M 18.16/1:111 f. This set is found in **Cha,chakka S** (M 148.3-9/3:280 f = MĀ 562b-c) and **Saṅgīti S** (D 33.-2.2/3:243 f = DĀ 231b-c).

5.4 The looped version

The looped version [Diag 5.1.1 + 5.1.2a] is so called because it represents consciousness and name-and-form as mutually (*añña-m-añña*) conditioning each other, and “this causal loop is confirmed when the series is reiterated in summary in the “normal” or forward direction,”⁶⁹ thus:

Diagram 5.4.

Conditioned by name-and-form is consciousness.
 Conditioned by consciousness is name-and-form.
 Conditioned by name-and-form is contact ...⁷⁰

The most famous example of the looped version is found in **the Mahā Nidāna Sutta**; other examples are found in **the Nala,kalapiya Sutta** and **the Mahāpadāna Sutta**.

5.5 THE SUTTA NIPĀTA VERSION

5.5.1 The Sn version (as found in **the Dvayatānupassanā Sutta**, Sn 3.12/724-765) [Diag 5.5] is the same as the standard version in tracing the causal series back before consciousness (*viññāṇa*) to volitional formations (*saṅkhārā*) and ignorance (*avijjā*). It differs from the standard version in omitting name-and-form (*nāma,rūpa*) and the 6 sense-bases (*saḷāyatana*), and in adding extra items at the beginning and at the end of the series:⁷¹

Diagram 5.5.

Standard version

<i>avijjā</i>	(ignorance)
<i>saṅkhārā</i>	(volitional formations)
<i>viññāṇa</i>	(consciousness)
<i>nāma,rūpa</i>	(name-and-form)
<i>saḷāyatana</i>	(the 6 sense-bases)
<i>phassa</i>	(contact)
<i>vedanā</i>	(feeling)
<i>taṇhā</i>	(craving)
<i>upādāna</i>	(clinging)
<i>bhava</i>	(existence)
<i>jāti</i>	(birth)
<i>jarā,marāṇa</i>	(decay-and-death)

Sutta Nipāta version

upadhi (life substrate)
avijjā
saṅkhārā
viññāṇa

phassa
vedanā
taṇhā
upādāna
bhava
jāti
jarā,marāṇa
ārambhā (exertions)
āhāra (food)
iñjitā (movements)

5.5.2 In the Sutta,nipāta version [Diagram h], there seems to be a gap between *viññāṇa* and *phassa*. This is, of course, not the case: *viññāṇa* is here “pregnant” with both *nāma,rūpa* and *saḷāyatana*. In

⁶⁹ **Mahā Nidāna S**, D 15,2/2:56 = DĀ 61b20 = 243c2-3 = MĀ 580a1-2 = 845b11-12; **Nala,kalapiya S**, S 12.26/2:114 = SĀ 80c3-6; **Mahāpadāna S**, D 14,2.18/2:32. See Bucknell 1999:315 n13. On terminology, see (0.1) above.

⁷⁰ See **Necessity & sufficiency**, SD 35.1 (6.3.1).

⁷¹ For further discussion on the Sn version, see Bucknell 1999:317-323, 333-336.

other words, we have the old version of *viññāṇa*—both as existential consciousness and cognitive consciousness—referring to both the rebirth cycle and the “this-life” continuum. [5.1.3]

5.6 DIFFERENCES

While the standard and Sn versions agree in tracing the causal chain back to *saṅkhārā* and *avijjā*, the branched version and looped versions agree in not mentioning these two links (Bucknell 1999:320). The branched and the looped versions, **Rod Bucknell** adds, “show evidence of being derived from a single earlier form” and that the standard 12-link version “points to derivation of the well-known linear series from an earlier structure that was even more elaborately branching than the ‘branched version’.” (1999: 340). He concludes:

[I]t shows the standard version as a combination of the Sutta-nipāta version and the branched version. The analysis has also identified, as an important element in the process of transformation, a scholastic reinterpretation of the doctrinal import of the early part of the causal series, entailing redefinition of *nāma-rūpa*, and of *viññāṇa* as well in the case of the looped version. (1999:341)

6 Necessary condition and sufficient condition

6.1 In his article, “*Paṭicca-samuppāda: Dependent origination*” (2003b), **Brahmavaṃso** shows how specific conditionality (*idap, paccayatā*) relates to what, in Western logic, is called “necessary condition” and “sufficient condition” [2.2]. **A sufficient condition** is a cause that must always produce the effect—this is *sufficient condition* for that if and only if “this is *by itself* enough to guarantee that.”⁷² For example, a fire is a sufficient condition for heat. A fire *must* cause heat. The sufficient condition is expressed by the first half of *idap, paccayatā*:

imasmim sati idam hoti | imass’uppādā idam uppajjati
when this is, that is; | with the arising of this, that arises. (S 12.21/2:28)

6.2 **A necessary condition** is a cause without which there would be no effect—“This is a *necessary condition* for that if and only if *that cannot be without this*.”⁷³ For example, fuel is necessary for a fire. The necessary condition is expressed by the second half of *idap, paccayatā* formula:

imasmim asati idam na hoti | imassa nirodhā idam nirujjhati
when this is not, that is not; | with the ending of this, that ends.⁷⁴ (S 12.21/2:28)

In order to demonstrate the difference between these two types of causes I will use the example just given. Fuel is a necessary condition for fire, because with the ceasing of fuel, the fire ceases. But fuel is not a sufficient condition for fire, because fuel doesn’t always produce fire—some fuel remain unlit. Fire is a sufficient condition for heat, because fire must cause heat, because without fire there can still be heat—heat can be generated from other sources.

So a necessary condition is a cause without which there would be no effect, and it is expressed by the second half of *Idappaccayatā*. A sufficient condition is a cause that must produce

⁷² Anthony Flew, *A Dictionary of Philosophy*, 2nd ed, NY: St Martin’s Press, 1984:242.

⁷³ Anthony Flew, id.

⁷⁴ “With the ending of this, that ends” or better “with the non-arising of this, that does not arise.”

the effect, and it is expressed by the first half of *Idappaccayatā*. Together they make up Buddhist causality. (Brahmavaṃso 2003b:62 f)

6.3 The normal (*anuloma*) mode of dependent conditionality is dependent arising (*paṭicca samuppāda*), which when analyzed, shows that only some of the 11 factors are a sufficient condition for the following factor. That is to say, the following factor must come about sooner or later as a consequence of the preceding factor, which are as follows:

ignorance	—	volitional formations
...		
consciousness	—	name-and-form
name-and-form	—	the 6 sense-bases
the 6 sense-bases	—	contact
contact	—	feeling
...		
craving	—	clinging
...		
existence	—	birth
birth	—	suffering (sorrow, etc).

Thus, when there is ignorance, volitional forms will follow, tending towards rebirth. When there is consciousness, there must follow name-and-form, the 6 sense-bases, contact and feeling. When there is craving, there will be clinging. Existence (*bhava*) leads to birth.⁷⁵ Most importantly, birth (*jāti*) must produce suffering (*dukkha*). Therefore, the only escape from suffering is to cease from being reborn. As Sāriputta declares to the wanderer Sāmaṇḍakāni in **the Sukha Sutta** (A 10.65):

Abhinibbatti kho āvuso dukkhā; anabhinibbatti sukhā.

To be born, friends, is suffering; not to be born is happiness. (A 10.65/5:120 f)⁷⁶

7 Other conditions

7.1 It is useful now to look at the links in the wheel of dependent arising that are not sufficient conditions. **Volitional formations** (*saṅkhārā*) are not a sufficient condition for consciousness (*viññāṇa*), or more specifically, rebirth-linking consciousness (*paṭisandhi.citta*) and the stream of consciousness that follows.

This is because, having produced many rebirth-inclining *kamma* formations [*saṅkhārā*] early on in one's life, it is possible to make them all null and void (called '*ahosi kamma*') with the attainment of *Arahant[hood]*, which attainment eliminates the stream of consciousness that would otherwise begin at rebirth. (Brahmavaṃso 2003b:64)

7.2 Similarly, **clinging** (*upādāna*) is not a sufficient condition for existence (*bhava*). Through the cultivation of the noble eightfold path, no new clinging is generated and all previous clinging no more becomes the ground for generating a new existence. It is even more so in the case of **feeling** (*vedanā*) not serving as a sufficient condition for craving (*taṇhā*). Even in ordinary people, not all feeling produces craving.

⁷⁵ See **Bhava S** (A 3.76/1:223 f).

⁷⁶ For a detailed study, see **Necessity & sufficiency**, SD 35.1.

7.3 It is also important to note here the fact that feeling (*vedanā*) exists because of past karma. However, the quality of such feeling—whether it is pleasant, or painful, or neutral—is not always due to past karma. This is clearly stated in such suttas as **the Tittḥāyatana Sutta** (A 3.61)⁷⁷ and **the Deva,daha Sutta** (M 101).⁷⁸ In other words, it is important to make a distinction between the fact of feeling and the quality of feeling—feeling as *experience*, and *how* we evaluate it..

8 The wheel of life

8.1 CYCLIC TIME. The causal sequence of dependent arising goes in a cycle wherein it is impossible to point out a first cause, simply because it forms **a circle**—the “wheel of life” or “wheel of existence” (*bhava,cakka*). Such a phenomenon functions with time, change and impermanence.

Most people are accustomed to regard time as a line stretching from a finite past to a finite future. Buddhism, however, views life as a circle or cycle, and life, reflected as such, is repeated over and over as an endless continuum. Just as time has no beginning and no apparent end, so to dependent with neither beginning nor end—unless we fully understand it and thereby transcend it.

It should be noted that each of the factors of dependent arising is conditioned (*paṭicca.samuppanna*) as well as conditioning (*paṭicca.samuppāda*). They are all relative, interdependent or interconnected, not something absolute; none of them exists in itself. Hence, no first cause is accepted by Buddhism. The formula is best illustrated by a circle rather than a chain, as *paṭicca.samuppāda* simply means “arising and coming into existence causally.” The term usually translated as “link” is *nidāna* (origin, cause), but each link arises by having the previous one as support (*paccaya*), beginning and ending with ignorance.⁷⁹

8.2 THE 3-LIFE CYCLE. Both Buddhaghosa⁸⁰ and Nāgārjuna,⁸¹ reflecting the early tradition, present dependent arising as occurring “diachronically,” over three different but contiguous lives of a being.⁸² This gist of the 12 links spreading over 3 lives is given in the Introduction of Ñāṇamoli and Bodhi’s *The Middle Length Discourses of the Buddha*.⁸³

Because of **ignorance** (*avijjā*)—defined as non-knowledge of the Four Noble Truths—a person engages in volitional actions or *kamma*, which may be bodily, verbal or mental, wholesome or unwholesome.

These kammic actions are the **formations** (*saṅkhārā*), and they ripen in states of **consciousness** (*viññāṇa*)—first as the rebirth-consciousness at the moment of conception and thereafter as the passive states of consciousness resulting from kamma that matures in the course of a lifetime.

Along with consciousness there arises **mentality-materiality** [name-and-form] (*nāma,rūpa*), the psychophysical organism, which is equipped with **the sixfold sense base** (*saḷ-āyatana*), the five physical sense-faculties and mind as the faculty of higher cognitive functions.

⁷⁷ A 3.61/173-177 (SD 6.8).

⁷⁸ M 101/2:228 (SD 18.4).

⁷⁹ For a definition of each of the 12 links of dependent arising, see, eg, (**Paṭicca,samuppāda**) **Vibhaṅga S** (S 12.2/2:2-4), SD 5.15.

⁸⁰ Buddhaghosa, north Indian commentator working in the Mahāvihāra tradition of Sri Lanka (fl c 370-450 CE).

⁸¹ Indian Buddhist philosopher, trad regarded as the founder of the Madhyamaka school of Mahāyāna philosophy (late 2nd cent CE, south India).

⁸² See Gethin 1998:150-155.

⁸³ For another helpful discussion, see Gethin, *The Foundations of Buddhism*, 1998:149-159.

Via the sense-faculties **contact** (*phassa*) takes place between consciousness and its objects, and contact conditions **feeling** (*vedanā*).

The links from consciousness through feeling are the products of past kamma, of the causal phase represented by ignorance and formations.

With the next link of kammically active phase of the present life begins, productive of a new existence in the future.

Conditioned by feeling, **craving** (*taṇhā*) arises, this being the second noble truth. When craving intensifies it gives rise to **clinging** (*upādāna*),⁸⁴ through which one again engages in volitional actions pregnant with a renewal of **existence** (*bhava*).

The new existence begins with birth (*jāti*), which inevitably leads to **ageing and death** [decay-and-death] (*jarāmaraṇa*). (M:ÑB 30 f; slightly edited)

This well known diagram shows how the 12 links extend *diachronically* over 3 consecutive lives [13.1]:

Table 8a

PAST EXISTENCE	1. Ignorance 2. Volitional formations	Karma cycle (<i>kamma.bhava</i>) 5 causes: 1,2,8,9,10
PRESENT EXISTENCE	3. Consciousness 4. Name-and-form (mental and physical existence) 5. The 6 sense-bases 6. Contact 7. Feeling	Rebirth cycle (<i>upapatti.bhava</i>) 5 results: 3-7
	8. Craving 9. Clinging 10. Existence	Karma cycle (<i>kamma.bhava</i>) 5 causes: 1,2,8,9,10
FUTURE EXISTENCE	11. Birth 12. Decay-and-death	Rebirth cycle (<i>upapatti.bhava</i>) 5 results: 3-7

Links 1-2, together with 8-10, represent the Karma cycle, containing the 5 karmic causes of rebirth.

Links 3-7, together with 11-12, represent the Rebirth cycle, containing the 5 karmic results.

⁸⁴ Craving refers to desire for what we do not have. Clinging is grasping to a desirable object that we have obtained. Comy speaks of 2 kinds of craving (*taṇhā*): craving for what is sought (*esana, taṇhā*) and craving for what has been found (*esita, taṇhā*) (DA 2:499). In dependent arising, the former, “what is sought” is simply craving (*taṇhā*), while the later, “craving for what has been found” is clinging (*upādāna*).

Table 8b

Dependent arising over three lives (Prayudh Payutto)

The dependent arising is represented here in a flow-chart:

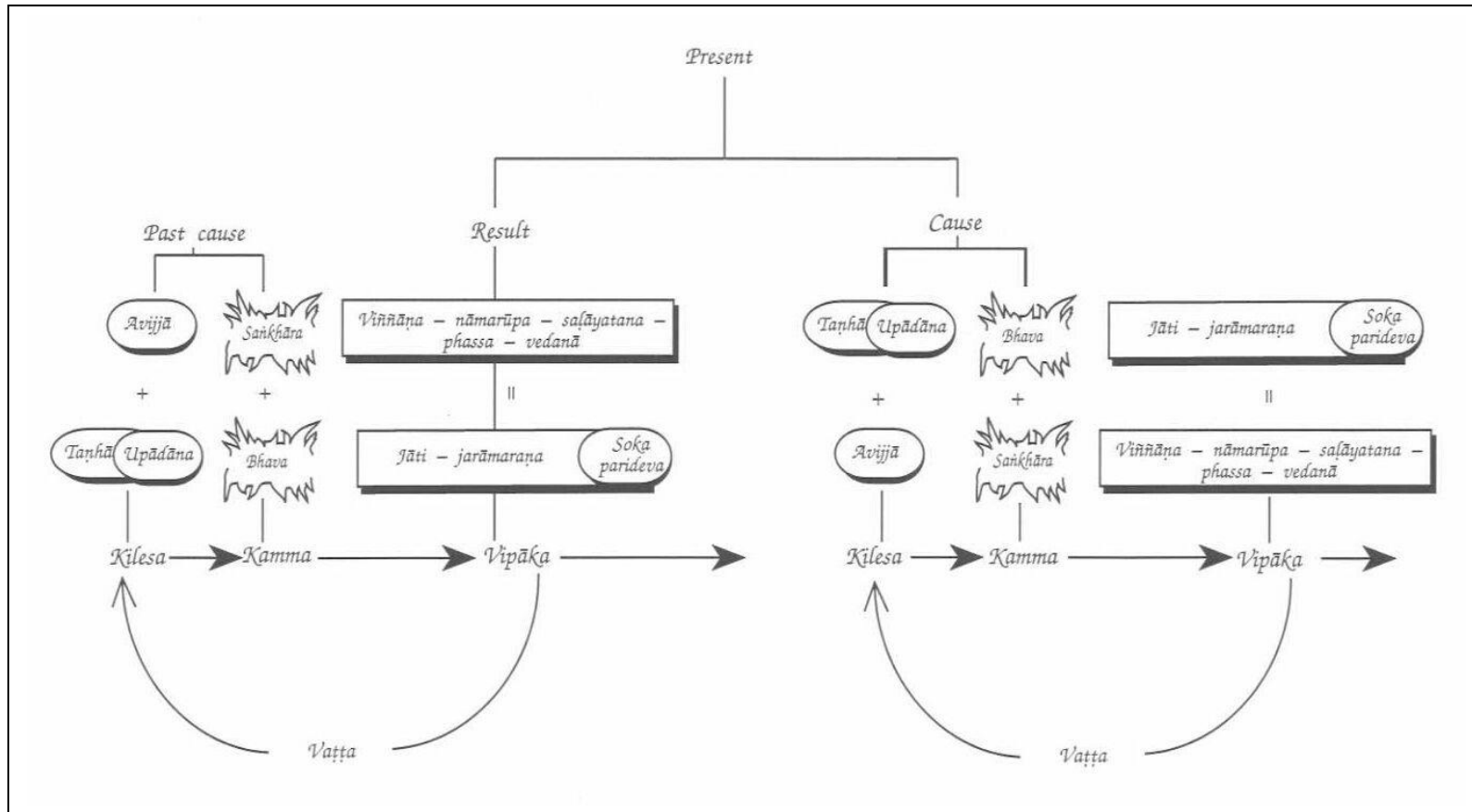
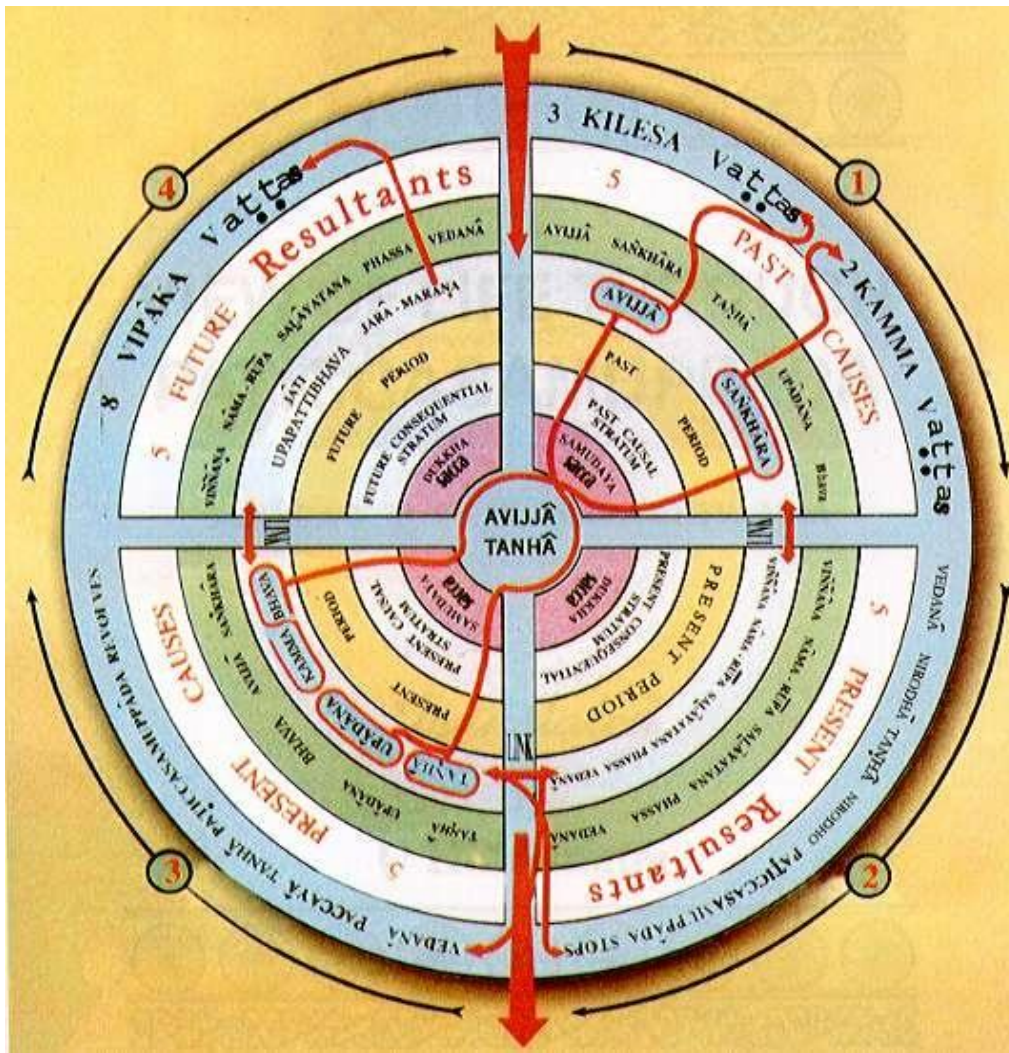
[<http://www.geocities/Athens/Academy/9280/d04.jpg>; Eng version at Payutto, 1994:40]

Table 8c
Mogok Sayadaw's "rounded" wheel diagram



[For details, see Mogok Sayadaw, 2003]

To prevent understanding it has to be stressed that the distribution of the factors into three lives is an expository device employed for the purpose of exhibiting the inner dynamics of the round. It should not be read as implying hard and fast divisions, for in lived experience the factors are always intertwined. The past causes include craving, clinging and existence, the present ones ignorance and volitional activities [*sankhāra*]; the present resultants begin with birth and end in death, and future birth and death will fall upon the same resultants. Moreover, the present resultant and causal phases should not be seen as temporally segregated [separated in time] from each other, as if assigned to different periods of life. Rather, through the entire course of life, they succeed one another with incredible rapidity in an alternating sequence of result and response. A past kamma ripens in present results; these trigger off new action; the action is followed by more results; and then are again followed by still more action. So it has gone on through time without beginning, and so it continues.

(Bodhi, *The Great Discourse on Causation*, 1984:5, amplified)

9 Contra three-life dependent arising

9.1 The three-life dependent arising is an interesting notion, especially in connection the teaching of rebirth. However, for some Buddhist teachers and writers argue that all this is at best theoretical since the only reality we can deal with is the present. The Thai Buddhist monk and reformist philosopher, **Buddha-dāsa** (1906-1963), vehemently rejects this diachronic view of dependent arising, charging that it introduces the notion of an enduring self and eternalism:⁸⁵

Explaining dependent origination as spanning three births is wrong because it is not in accord with the original Pali of the Buddha's sayings and the Suttas, because it introduces the incorrect notion of self or *atman*, which is eternalism, and because, most harmfully, it is of no benefit or use to anyone.

Explaining dependent origination as spanning three births is of no use at all because it cannot be practised when the cause is in that birth and the result is in this birth. How can the situation be corrected? When the cause in this birth gives forth a result in a future birth, how can it be of any use to anyone, except those who are eternalists who can only dream about practice?

Moreover, the three births explanation is not something that can be seen by oneself, is not without delay and is not something that can be directly experienced by oneself, and so it must be taken to be incorrect. It is of no use at all—it can't be practised because it introduces the eternalist concepts of a soul or a self—so let's be finished with such an explanation. Let's return to the original Pali, which is correct in letter and spirit. (1992:77; also see 1986:49)

9.2 A similar stand is taken by the English Theravada monk, **Ñāṇavīra** (1920-1965),⁸⁶ who rejects the three-life dependent arising since it cannot be seen or realized now. In his "A note on Paṭiccasamuppāda," he says, "It is a matter of one's fundamental attitude to one's own existence—is there, or is there not, a *present* problem or, rather, *anxiety* that can only be resolved *in the present*?" (1987:21 §7 digital ed).⁸⁷ Interestingly, such a view reflects an annihilationist tendency popular with agnostic and materialist Buddhists, and with modernists who often measure Buddhism against science and other religions.

10 Pro three-life dependent arising

10.1 In a paper published in the *Buddhist Studies Review*, **Bodhi**⁸⁸ gives an important and comprehensive response to Ñāṇavīra's "Note." The paper should be read in full: only the two main points of Bodhi's conclusion will be mentioned here. Bodhi quotes **the Bāla,paṇḍita Sutta** (S 12.19), "a terse and equally tricky text—that confirms the three-life interpretation of [the *paṭicca,samuppāda*] almost as explicitly as one might wish." (1998.20/p22). The sutta opens, thus:

Bhikkhus, for the fool, hindered by ignorance and fettered by craving, this body has thereby been obtained. Hence there is this body and external name-and-form—such is this dyad. Dependent on this dyad there is contact. There are just the 6 sense-bases, when touched by which, or by any one of them, the fool feels joy and pain.

⁸⁵ 1992:65-77, 86-104. Buddhadaśa says that the 13th Siamese Supreme Patriarch, Vajirañāṇavaṃsa (Wachira-yanawong) (r 1945-58) held the same view (1992:65 f, 76), and also argues that the three-life model of dependent arising was prob introduced by Buddhaghosa, who apparently still had brahminical inclinations (1992:78-104).

⁸⁶ See **Channovāda S** (M 144), SD 11.12.

⁸⁷ See also Kearney, *Freedom and Bondage*, 1994: ch 1.

⁸⁸ "A critical examination of Ñāṇavīra Thera's 'A note on paṭiccasamuppāda,'" *Buddhist Studies Review*, 1998.

[*Exactly the same is said of the wise man.*]

For the fool, hindered by ignorance and fettered by craving, this body has been obtained. But for the fool that ignorance has not been abandoned and that craving has not been destroyed.

Why not?

Because the fool has not lived the holy life for the complete destruction of suffering. Therefore, when the body breaks up, the fool goes to a [new] body. Being one who goes to a [new] body, he is not freed from birth, decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain, anxiety, despair—he is not freed from suffering, I say. (S 12.19/2:23 f)

The wise man, on the other hand, having lived the holy life fully, has abandoned ignorance and destroyed craving. Thus when his body breaks up, he does not go to a new body, and so is freed from birth, decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain, anxiety, despair—he is freed from suffering.

10.2 In this Sutta excerpt, not only are the three lives explicitly depicted, but “we also find the other basic exegetical tools of the Commentaries already well adumbrated: the three links (*ti,sandhi*) and the four grounds (*catu,saṅkhepa*).”⁸⁹ Towards the end of his rebuttal of Ñāṇavīra, Bodhi says:⁹⁰

... let us first remember that the Commentaries do not treat the twelvefold formula of [*paṭicca,samuppāda*] as a rigid series whose factors are assigned to tightly segregated time-frames. The formula is regarded, rather, as an expository device spread over three lives in order to demonstrate the self-sustaining internal dynamics of saṃsāric becoming. The situation defined by the formula is in actuality not a simple linear sequence, but a more complex process by which ignorance, and clinging in unison generate renewed becoming in a direction determined by the *saṅkhāra*, the kammically potent volitional activity. Any new existence begins with the simultaneous arising of *viññāṇa* and *nāma,rūpa*, culminating in birth, the full manifestation of the five aggregates. With these aggregates as the basis, ignorance, craving and clinging, again working in union, generate a fresh store of *kamma* productive of still another becoming, and so the process goes on until ignorance and craving are eliminated. (Bodhi 1998:27 digital ed)

10.3 In the **Deva,daha Sutta** (M 101), the Buddha refers to *the type* of feeling, rather than to *feeling itself*. It is true that whichever one of the 3 types of feeling we experiences, happiness or suffering or neutral, it is not always due to karma from a past life. But it is also true that *the situation whereby one can experience feeling at all—the fact that feeling exists—is due to karma from a past life*.

A modern **TV parable** will clarify this. The fact that we have a TV is due to our having previously purchased. Its presence is due to our past karma. During our leisure, we are able to watch shows on it. But whichever one of the *three* available channels that appears on the screen—the Happiness Channel, or the Suffering Channel, or the Neutral Channel—is not due to what we have done the previous day: we merely turn on the TV, select a programme and watch it. The programme content is not at all due to past karma.

But, whether we like, or dislike, or are bored with the programme is the result of our emotional make-up, that is our past karma. How we are affected by what we watch on the television is due to our past and present conditioning—our nature and nurture in karmic terms. This is, of course, only part of

⁸⁹ (Bodhi 1998 §20/p22 f). On the 3 links (cause-effect-cause) and 4 grounds (ignorance & formations; consciousness, name-and-form, sense-bases, contact & feeling; craving, clinging & existence; and birth, decay & death) [Table 1], see Vism 17.288-290/579.

⁹⁰ For an important discourse in this regard, see **Bāleṇa Paṇḍita S** (S 12.19/2:23-25), SD 21.2 (3); see also BDict: *Paṭiccasamuppāda* §24th ed 1980:161 f.

the story: we can further decide how not to be emotionally affected, or even to learn something useful from the whole process.⁹¹

10.4 Once we see the distinction is made between feeling (*vedanā*) and the quality of feeling (happiness, suffering or neutral), it becomes clear why, for example, **the Tittth'āyatana Sutta** (A 3.69) regards it as wrong view to think that all our pleasant, painful, and neutral feelings are due to past karma.⁹² This does not in any way reject the traditional understanding of dependent arising as spanning 3 lives.

Indeed, in a later part of the Tittth'āyatana Sutta, dependent arising is presented from a unique starting point [§9]:

Dependent on the 6 elements,⁹³ bhikshus, there is descent into the womb;⁹⁴
When there is descent, there is name-and-form;⁹⁵
With name-and-form as condition, there are 6 sense-bases;
With the 6 sense-bases as condition there is contact;
With contact as condition, there is feeling.

*Channaṃ bhikkhave dhātūnaṃ upādāya gabbhassāvakkanti hoti,
okkantiyā sati nāma,rūpaṃ,
nāma,rūpa,paccayā saḷāyatanaṃ,
saḷāyatana,paccayā phassa,
phassa,paccayā vedanā.*

(A 3.61,9/1:176), SD 6.8

10.5 DEPENDENT ARISING OF CONCEPTION

10.5.1 Thus the Buddha clearly shows that the arising of feeling is due to the descent of the being to be born into the womb. This passage should now be compared to the definition of *nāma,rūpa* in **the Mahā-nidāna Sutta** (D 15):

“It is said: ‘**With consciousness as condition, there is name-and-form.**’
Ānanda, how consciousness conditions name-and-form should be known in this manner:
If there were no consciousness to descend into a mother’s womb, would name-and-form take shape in the womb?”⁹⁶

⁹¹ See Brahmagosa, 2003b:67. The last paragraph of the simile has been added for a fuller simile.

⁹² A 3.61/1:173-177 (SD 6.8).

⁹³ That is, earth, water, fire, wind, space and consciousness.

⁹⁴ “Descent into the womb,” *gabbhassāvakkanti*. See §9n ad loc.

⁹⁵ See §9n ad loc.

⁹⁶ Cf **Tittth'āyatana S** (A 3.61) where the Buddha declares: “Based on the 6 elements, there is descent into the womb; | (On account of) such a descent, there is name-and-form; | With name-and-form as condition, there is contact; | With contact as condition, there is feeling. | Now, it is for one who feels that I make known [the 4 noble truths]” (A 3.61,9/1:176). This clearly shows that feeling arises with the descent of the gandharva (*gandhabba*) or rebirth consciousness into the womb. However, this is not a common interpretation of *viññāṇa-nāma,rūpa* dyad, where “*viññāṇa*” in this context became the consciousness that descends into the mother’s womb at conception, while *nāma-rūpa* became the body complex that takes shape and, after developing sense-faculties (*saḷāyatana*), experiences contact (*phassa*) and so on.” (Bucknell 1999:339). More commonly, *viññāṇa* is “the consummation of the six types of consciousness associated with the sense-faculties, which makes the version read like an account of

“Certainly not, bhante.”

“Viññāṇa, paccayā nāma, rūpan ti iti kho pan’etaṃ vuttaṃ.

*Tad-ānanda iminā petaṃ pariyāyena veditabbaṃ, yathā viññāṇa, paccayā nāma, rūpaṃ
Viññāṇaṃ ca hi ānanda mātu, kucchismiṃ na okkamissatha, api nu kho nāma, rūpaṃ
mātu, kucchismiṃ samuccissathā ti?”*

“No h’etaṃ bhante.”

(D 15,21/2:63), SD 5.17

10.5.2 This passage clearly equates the descent of the being-to-be-born (*gabbha*) of the Titt’hāyatana Sutta with the descent of rebirth-linking (*paṭisandhi*) consciousness of the Mahā, nidāna Sutta. Thus, feeling is said in the Titt’hāyatana Sutta to be caused by the first consciousness arising in this life, whose own cause can only be found in a previous life.

As such, the Titt’hāyatana Sutta, far from supporting the idea that dependent arising does not span more than one life, actually clearly proves the opposite! The fact that feeling exists at all is due to ignorance (*avijjā*) and volitional formations (*saṅkhāra*) from the previous life, and dependent arising, as taught by the Buddha, does indeed span more than one life.⁹⁷

10.6 In the **Mahā Taṇhā, saṅkhaya Sutta** (M 38), when what the monk Sāti wrongly thinks that “it is this same consciousness, not another, that runs and wanders through the rounds of births.”⁹⁸ In other words, Sāti believes in some kind of eternal soul, such as that taught in the Upaniṣads.⁹⁹ The Buddha reminds Sāti that “**consciousness is dependently arisen**” (*paṭicca, samuppannaṃ viññāṇaṃ*).¹⁰⁰ Clearly here, this truth applies both to our present life, and also our next life and subsequent ones (if we remain unawakened). Interestingly, the latitude in interpreting this point allows those Buddhists who reject karma and rebirth to view dependent arising as occurring only within this life, or even as a momentary event.

10.7 The Bālena Paṇḍita Sutta (S 12.19) is an important sutta which attests to the truth of the 3-life dependent arising. The Sutta relates how the past causes of the ignorance and craving bring both the foolish and the wise into present existence. The present results are the conscious body, name-and-form, the 6 sense-bases, contact and feeling, that is, the being of body-and-mind that we are right now. These are the ignorance and craving that the foolish clings to and does not abandon. The future results consist of birth, decay and death, to which the foolish are again subject in a renewed existence. The wise understands the nature of these links, and so frees himself from birth and suffering.¹⁰¹

10.8 WHERE DOES CONSCIOUSNESS COME FROM? While other religions attempt to give imaginative answers to the origin of man and his mind, the Buddha refuses to answer this unanswerable question—one which even science today is unable to answer.¹⁰² However, we can at least tease out a philosophical answer from the dependent-arising formula—ignorance (*avijjā*). Pragmatically, this is the best answer we can ever have to the question of the origin of consciousness.

Philosophically, we may surmise that there are two possible answers to the question: Where does consciousness come from? One possible answer is that it comes from God. If we are free to question

the psychological process of sensory perception.” (Bucknell 1999: 327): see **Madhu, piṇḍika S** (M 18,16-18/1:111-113). See discussion on *nāma, rūpa* in **Dependent Arising**, SD 5.11 Intro.

⁹⁷ The same arguments are found in **Titt’hāyatana S** (A 3.61/1:173-177), SD 6.8 (2).

⁹⁸ M 38,5.2 (SD 7.10).

⁹⁹ On refuting Upaniṣadic self-views, see SD 3.13 (4).

¹⁰⁰ M 38,5.4 (SD 7.10).

¹⁰¹ See S 12.19 + SD 21.2 (3).

¹⁰² On answerable questions, see **Unanswered questions**, SD 40a.10.

further, then we have to contend with an infinite regress, trying to answer who created God, or what came before God? If we persist in putting God in our equation, while denying or proscribing all its attendant problems and nonsense, then we have theology and religion. We are then in the clutches of blind men who claim to have found that non-existent black cat in a pitch-black room.¹⁰³

The second possible answer is to simply and honestly admit the truth: We don't know. This is a valid answer, because **ignorance** is the first link in the chain of dependent arising. According to the Buddha, consciousness arises dependent on conditions, beginning with ignorance. When this idea is applied as dependent arising, we understand how suffering arises; when applied to dependent ending, we see the ending of suffering. As far as the meaning and purpose of life go, this is surely the best and most liberating answer we can find or need.¹⁰⁴

11 Seeing dependent arising in this life

11.1 Although dependent arising can explain birth over 3 lives, we can also see one or two of the 12 links at a time. We cannot see all the 12 links at one and the same moment simply because they do not all occur at the same time, in one moment. It is easier to understand its operation in parts, for example, in the present life (especially links 3-100), that is, as “rebirth cycle” and “karma cycle.”

With this basic understanding, we can go on to contemplate how the past “karma cycle” contribute to its operation in this life. Then, we go on to apply this understanding to see how all this condition the future “rebirth cycle.”

Hence, it is possible to see the workings of the whole process of dependent arising in the past, present and future in this life itself. For this reason, dependent arising is said to be “seen for oneself” (*sandiṭṭhika*) and “time-free (nothing to do with time)” (*akālika*),¹⁰⁵ two common epithets of the Buddha Dharma (for example, **the Veḷu, dvāreyya Sutta**, S 55.7).¹⁰⁶

11.2 One of the clearest definitions of *sandiṭṭhika* is found in **the Mahā Dukkha-k, khandha Sutta** (M 13), where the dangers of sensual pleasures are shown by seven examples of consequences to be experienced “in this life” (*sandiṭṭhika*) (M 13).¹⁰⁷ Then, in the very next paragraph, the painful consequences are said to be experienced “after death” (*samparāyika*). Hence, *sandiṭṭhika* and *samparāyika* are antonyms.¹⁰⁸

You can also see in this life the causality that links each pair of neighbouring factors. Through the development of penetrating insight empowered by tranquil meditation, you can see in this life how feeling (*vedanā*) gives rise to craving (*taṇhā*). You can similarly witness how craving gives rise to clinging/fuel (*upādāna*). And you can likewise understand in this life how craving and clinging/fuel produces existence (*bhava*) and birth (*jāti*) in the next life.

(Brahmavaṃso 2003b:61 f)

¹⁰³ See SD 40a,8 (4.1.1).

¹⁰⁴ On the meaning and purpose of life relating to dependent conditionality and the 4 truths, see SD 1.1 (4.0).

¹⁰⁵ On these 2 virtues of the Dharma, see **Dhammānussati**, SD 15.9 (1.2.1). Dependent arising is “time-free” in the sense that it is how we understand the workings of conditionality over time, and yet it is fixed to only a certain time. On a higher level, our understanding of conditionality weakens its hold on us, once we walk the path, and ultimately we are free from it upon attaining nirvana.

¹⁰⁶ S 55.7,14/5:356. See Brahmavaṃso 2003b:60-62.

¹⁰⁷ M 13,14 f/1:87 (SD 6.9).

¹⁰⁸ According to Brahmavaṃso (2003b:59 f), *sandiṭṭhika* (in this life) and *akālika* (timeless) are synonymous, and quotes **Samiddhi S** (S 1.20/1:9) and other passages (S 4.21/1:117; M 70,4/1:474) to prove it. See S:B 754 n103.

11.3 The Mahā Sīha, nāda Sutta (M 12) shows us how we can know from what is seen in this life that a person's conduct will lead him to a painful rebirth in just the same way that we can know that a person walking along a certain path must fall into a pit of blazing coals at the end of the path. The conditionality that links related factors on either side of death qualifies as realities that are “to be seen for oneself” (*sandiṭṭhika*) and “time-free” (*akālika*)—they may occur in the past and will occur in the future, but we can envision them in this life itself.¹⁰⁹

The answer to the question of life-and-death, then, lies within us, by carefully and wisely observing the nature of the body and the working of the mind. We can also observe these processes in others. But the answer is *not* out there—we can never really know what's out there even if we have all the measurements of the external realities. The answer is right here within us—in our own body-mind.

12 The middle way

12.1 The central importance of dependent arising is that it is *the* middle way traversing beyond the extremes of existence and non-existence, as stated in **the Mahā Kaccā(ya)na, gotta Sutta**:

This world, Kaccāna, for the most part, depends on a duality—upon the notion of existence and the notion of non-existence.¹¹⁰ But for one who sees the origin of the world as it really is with right wisdom, there is no notion of non-existence with regard to the world. And for one who sees the ending of the world as it really is with right wisdom, there is no notion of existence in regard to the world.¹¹¹

(S 12.15/2:17 qu at S 22.90/3:134 f)

12.2 Our daily life, from the moment we wake up, is ruled by a computer-like series of 1's and 0's—the ones representing things we want to do and the zeroes those that we rather not do—and we are often torn between the two, so that by the day's end, we find that we are really nowhere; that is, if we take the time and wisdom to examine our life. Understandably, such an existence is cyclic and meaningless because we have unwittingly surrendered our inner goodness to the mood swings between one-upmanship and anxiety, or in spiritual terms, between covetousness (*abhijjhā*) and aversion (*domanassa*).¹¹²

12.3 On a deeper existential level, we tend to have a very narrow notion of existence and non-existence. We often hold the simplistic notion that “I” exist simply because “I” am here, and we cling to our experience of ourselves as something physical, substantial and self-centred: “I think, therefore I am,”¹¹³ as Descartes puts it, which by the very same argument, means that the “I” is just as impermanent and unpredictable as our thoughts.

¹⁰⁹ M 12,32-43/1:73-77 (SD 49.1).

¹¹⁰ See S:B 734 n29.

¹¹¹ See S:B 735 n30.

¹¹² These two represent the first two hindrances (*nīvaraṇā*) to mental focus. See eg **Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S** (D 22,1-/2:290), esp n on *abhijjhā, domanassā* ad loc in SD 13.2.

¹¹³ Interestingly, the Latin quote, *cogito, ergo sum*, when rendered into Pali—*cintemītyasmi*—but *cintemi* does not occur in the Nikāyas or even the Abhidhamma, but in Comys. *Maññāmi*, though rare, does occur in Pali (Sn 1049b, 1142d): perhaps we can tr the Latin as *maññe'tyasmi*, which however can also mean simply “I think I am.” The point here is that Pali does not have “self” that Descartes sees in his Latin.

do not show the pronoun “I” (it is implicit). The sentence, then, simply tr as “There is thinking; hence, there is.” See SD 2.16 (3.1).

12.4 Holding on to such an enduring notion of self, we then fear that we may not, after all, be real, or worse, we would be annihilated after death.¹¹⁴ On the other hand, as in the case of the materialist, we hope for self-annihilation at death, and hence we are absolved of all the bad that we have done, as it were. In reality, man's greatest fear is *dukkha*, the intrinsic unsatisfactoriness of the world. This is, in fact, life's very first truth—this is what the Buddha realizes for himself. And the way out of this duality of existence and annihilation is the “middle way”.

12.5 In popular Buddhism, we often link “the middle way” to the noble rightfold path.¹¹⁵ R Gethin notes that “This ‘middle’ would seem to be rather more significant for the subsequent development of Buddhist thought than the specific notion of the *ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo* as the middle way between sensual indulgence and self-torment” (Gethin 2001:200 f).

A K Warder points out that this is best exemplified in Nāgārjuna's *Mūla, madhyamaka Kārikā*, where dependent arising appears to represent the “middle way” par excellence.¹¹⁶ In fact, and in distinction to this, the most frequently quoted and most important canonical text quoted by Nāgārjuna is the Nidāna Saṃyutta (book 12 of the Saṃyutta Nikāya), especially the **Kaccāna, gotta Sutta** (S 12.15).¹¹⁷

13 Cycles within the Wheel

13.1 Both Buddhaghosa and Nāgārjuna [8.2] agree on the division of dependent arising into three rounds or cycles (*vaṭṭa*)¹¹⁸ [8]. The first is the “defilement cycle” (*kilesa, vaṭṭa*) comprising of ignorance, craving and clinging. This cycle is the basis for personality-belief (*sakkāya, diṭṭhi*) and spiritual doubt (*vicikicchā*). In relation to the sense worlds, this means the desire for sense-pleasures (that is, attachment to visual objects, sounds, etc). In the higher realms, it refers to attachment to form existence and to formless existence.

13.2 The “karma cycle” (*kamma, vaṭṭa*) comprises volitional formations and existence (here known as *kamma, bhava*). This cycle refers to the willful activities involving the ten unwholesome courses of conduct¹¹⁹ and the ten bases of meritorious actions.¹²⁰ In the higher realms, it refers to wholesome actions leading to and performed in the form worlds and the formless worlds.

13.3 The “karmic-result cycle” (*vipāka, vaṭṭa*) comprises consciousness, name-and-form, the 6 senses, contact and feeling. This cycle refers to the resultant aggregates (*khandha*) in the sense-world, the form world and the formless world.

13.4 The cycle can be applied synchronically, that is, to **a single life-time of a human being**. In this case, the 12 links are systematically divided up into sets of three. Thus, ignorance, volitional formations and

¹¹⁴ The ideas of self-protection and self-preservation are psychologically deep-rooted in humans. For self-protection, man creates God, on whom he depends for his own safety and security, just as a child depends on its parents. For self-preservation, man invents the immortal soul. See W Rahula, *What the Buddha Taught*, 2nd ed, Bedford, 1967. NY, 1974:51. For further discussion, see “Is there a soul?” SD 2.16.

¹¹⁵ See eg **Dhamma, cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.11) in SD 1.1 esp Intro.

¹¹⁶ A K Warder, “Is Nāgārjuna a Mahāyānist?” in *The Problem of Two Truths in Buddhism and Vedānta*, ed M Sprung, Dordrecht, 1973:79, 81.

¹¹⁷ S 12.15/2:17 (SD 6.13a).

¹¹⁸ Vism 581; Mahā.prajñā, pāramitā Śāstra, T1509.100b.

¹¹⁹ *Dasa akusala kamma, patha* (M 1:287; A 5:266, 275-278; Abhs:BRS 5.22): 3 actions of body, 4 of speech, 3 of mind; see eg (**Kusalākusala**) **Saṅcetanika S** (A 10.26/5:292-297) in SD 3.9 (2003).

¹²⁰ *Dasa puñña, kiriya vatthu* (DA 3:999; Abhs:BRS 5.24, Abhs:SR 146).

consciousness form the “cognitive being” (Skt *jñāna, vajra*) triad. This represents one’s childhood and therefore has the least conflict.

13.5 The second triad is that of name-and-form (on a simple level, mind and body), the six senses, and contact, which form the “physical being” (*kāya, vajra*), representing one’s adolescence with middling conflicts. The third triad comprises feeling, craving and clinging forming the “communicative being” (*vāg, vajra*), representing one’s adulthood with deep conflicts. And the fourth triad is made of existence, birth, and decay-and-death, which form the “mental being” (*citta, vajra*), representing one’s senility with serious conflicts. (Guenther, *Tibet Buddhism in Western Perspective*, Dharma, 1977:103 ff.)

14 A history of the Wheel of Life

14.1 The earliest reference to dependent arising as a wheel or a circle is that by Buddhaghosa in his works, **the Visuddhi, magga** and **the Vibhanga Commentary**, where he speaks of a wheel of rebirths (*saṃsāra, cakka*, Vism 163 165) and of a wheel of existence (*bhava, cakka*).¹²¹ Buddhaghosa compares the links of the wheel of life to a blind man and his predicament. (1) A blind man (2) stumbles and (3) falls. His fall results in (4) a wound (5) that festers and (6) hurts resulting in (7) pain. The person (8) longs for a cure, and (9) gets the wrong ointment which he (10) applies and (11) causes a change to the wound which (12) bursts as a result. (Vism 582 f; VbhA 196).

14.2 The Sarvāsti, vāda (“All Exist” school) regards all causes and effects of the wheel as identical. Buddhist philosophers like Nāgārjuna and Āryadeva interpret this law as the pure relativity of the Middle Way (*madhyama, pratipāda*), identical with emptiness (*śūnyatā*) (Mādhyama.kārikā 14.1-6).

The Vijñāna, vāda (“Consciousness Only” school) sometimes takes this law to mean the process of the manifestation of all phenomena out of the fundamental “Store” Consciousness (*ālaya, vijñāna*). The Hua-yen (Avatamsaka) school of China or Kegon school of Japan interprets dependent arising as the interpenetration of all things in the universe throughout the past, present and future, asserting that nothing can exist by itself, and that all things are interrelated and interdependent.

In the Mahāyāna texts, dependent arising first found artistic expression in the form of a wheel in chapter 21 (*sahasōdgatāvadāna*) of **the Divyāvadāna** (a Mahāyāna life of the Buddha). According to a Mahāyāna tradition, the Buddha gave instructions for the drawing of the wheel as a result of **Mahā Maudgalyāyāna’s** psychic journeys into the various realms and returning with reports regarding how the deceased had fared according to their karma. The wheel was to act as a visual aid to and reminder of the true nature of existence. The Tibetan Tanjur (“Translated Treatises”), however, attributes the painting of the first such drawings to **Nāgārjuna** (bsTan-hgyur, go 32; quoted by Lama Govinda, 1960:245n).

14.3 According to the Mahāyāna tradition, the Buddha is said to have instructed that a 5-spoked wheel (representing **the 5 courses**, *pañca, gati*)—the devas, asuras, human, animals, pretas, and hell-beings —be drawn over the gateway of the Bamboo Grove outside Rājagṛha. The hells were depicted in the bottom sector, the animals and the hungry ghosts above that and the gods and the human beings the top two sectors. Also depicted were the four ancient continents: Purva, videha, Aparā, godaniya, Uttara, kuru and Jambu, dvīpa. The tradition of “the 5 courses” is a common one as it is also found in many places in the Pali Canon,¹²² but where the 6 realms (incorporating the asuras) [15] are not mentioned.

¹²¹ Vism 451, 493 f; VbhA 138, 194. Cf Skt *anādi, bhava, cakraka*, “the beginningless wheel of existence” (Mañjuśrī-mūla, kalpa 434).

¹²² D 33, 2.1(4)/3:234; M 12.35-36/1:73; S 56.102-131/5:474; A 9.68/4:459; also Vism 443 passim.

At the wheel's hub are represented lust (a red rooster or dove), hate (a green snake) and delusion (a black pig). On the perimeter of the hub, apparitional beings are depicted by means of a windlass as passing away and being reborn. On the outer perimeter, following the hours of a clock, are depicted the 12 links in direct and reverse order, that is, the “normal” and the “counter” cycles [0.1].

A figure of the Buddha is shown hovering above the wheel pointing to the moon and the way out, that is, the escape (nirvana) from this cyclic existence. The whole wheel is depicted as being gripped in the maw of Impermanence (Skt *anityatā*) or Time (*kāla* or *mahā, kāla*, or, according to later tradition, in the grasp of Yama, the Lord of the Underworld), and two verses are inscribed (on a panel) thus:

Exert yourself! Go forth (into the houseless state)!
Apply yourself to the Buddha's Teaching!
Smite away the Army of Death
As an elephant (smites) a house of reeds!

Whoever in this Doctrine and Discipline
lives heedfully,
abandoning the cycle of births,
shall make an end of pain. (Divy 300 = S 1:157)

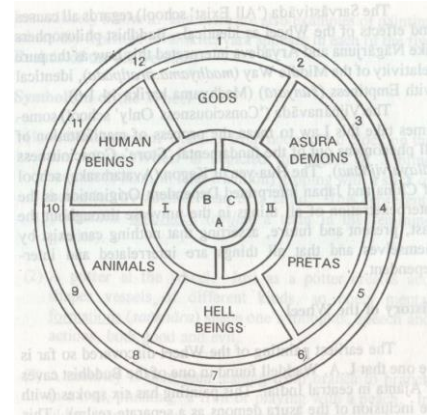


Table 15

15 Structure of the Wheel of Life

15.1 The outermost circle containing the drawings of figures 1-12 represents the twelve links of dependent arising. [14]

15.2 The second inner circle represents **the 6 realms** (that is, the traditional 5 realms and the asura or titan realm). Only 5 realms (*pañca, gati*) are mentioned in the Pali Canon [14]. According to the Pali Commentaries, the titans (*asura*) or “fallen gods” are classed with the hell-beings (*nerayika*).¹²³

15.3 Sectors I and II represents **the cycles of rebirth** (*samsāra*). Sector I (usually white) depicts karmic progress, that is, beings floating upwards towards higher births (for example, from a poorly dressed man to a beautifully attired god). Sector II (usually coloured black)—depicting karmic regress—carries on from Sector I showing beings tumbling down towards lower realms.

15.4 The hub of the wheel contains **3 animals**: (A) a black pig (ignorance), (B) a green snake (hatred), and (C) a red rooster or dove (greed), each biting the other's tail reflecting their interrelationship and neurotic dependence.

¹²³ DA 3:1061; UA 140, 418; ItA 1:73, 101, 2:118. The Paṭisambhidā, magga Comy, however, defines “the plane of misery” (*apāya*) as comprising the hells, animals, departed ghosts and asuras (PmA 2:411), all of which comprise “the lower realm” (*vinipāta*) (ThiA 282).

16 The evolution of the Wheel

16.1 The earliest painting of the Wheel, discovered so far, is the one that the British orientalist and archaeologist Lawrence A Waddell (1854-1938) found in one of the Buddhist caves of Ajanta in central India. This painting has six spokes (the sixth representing the asura demons). This Ajanta painting is believed to belong to the 6th century CE.

16.2 The Tibetan version of the Wheel is said to be a copy of one brought to Tibet by the Indian monk, Bande Yeshe, in the 8th century CE. This picture is to be found at the entrance of almost every gumpa or temple in Tibet. There are two versions of the Tibetan painting—the “old” and the “new.” The new version has a figure of Avalokiteśvara in each of the 6 realms, and a few of them depict the causes of rebirth and the position of the Buddha figure differently. The dove is replaced by a red rooster.

16.3 In **the new version** of the Tibetan wheel drawing, the realms are laterally inverted, that is, the asura host is depicted at 2 o’clock with the ghost realm immediately below, and the human realm at 10 o’clock with the animal kingdom immediately below it. But there are also examples of paintings where the figure of Avalokiteśvara appears in each of the 5 realms of the old version.



Table 4

Schematic representation of the Tibetan Wheel of Life [see previous page]

17 Symbolism in the Wheel

(1) **A blind person.** Starting from noon to 1 o'clock on the rim of the Wheel is depicted the figure of a blind woman (a man, in later tradition) groping with a stick or being led by another man or a child. This represents primordial ignorance (*avijjā*, a term in the feminine gender).

(2) **A potter** at the wheel. Just as a potter creates and shapes vessels of different kinds, so our volitional formations (*saṅkhāra*) shape our thoughts, speech and actions, both good and bad.

(3) **A monkey** is then seen leaping from branch to branch in a tree, plucking a fruit or playing with a peach. In older versions, the monkey is seen entering a house. This represents our consciousness (*viññāṇa*) which jumps of one mental object to another, never remaining still for a moment.

(4) **A boat** with a man, sometimes two or four of them. One of them is seen steering and another on the lookout. This is the symbolism of the “name-and-form” (*nāma-rūpa*) dichotomy. The boat represents the body aggregate (*rūpa, k-khandha*) and the four men represent the four mental aggregates (*nāma-k-khandha*) or feeling, perception, volitional formations and consciousness.

(5) **A house with 5 windows and a door**, or 6 empty houses (in the older version). These represent our five physical senses and the mind (the door), together constituting the six senses (*saḷāyatana*).

(6) **Two lovers** locked in a passionate embrace representing the contact (*phassa*) between the sense-faculties and their external sense-objects.

(7) **A man with an arrow stuck in his right eye**, screaming out in pain. The older version shows both his eyes pierced. This is feeling (*vedanā*) which results from the contact of the senses with their objects.

(8) **A thirsty man** or a drunkard being served by a woman. This symbolizes craving (*taṇhā*), especially craving for agreeable sense-experiences and a thirst for pleasure.

(9) **A person plucking fruits** from a tree and gathering them into a basket. The older version has a monkey snatching a fruit. This picture represents the clinging (*upādāna*) after ever more of the desirable objects.

(10) **A man and a woman coupling** or (in the older version) a pregnant woman. This represents the process of existence (*bhava*).

(11) **A woman in giving birth**, experiencing the pangs of bringing forth a new being. This represents rebirth (*jāti*).

(12) **A corpse** (with knees drawn up and wrapped in shrouds—in the Tibetan custom) carried by a man to the charnel ground, or, in later versions, six men carrying a large coffin. Decay, its attending ills and death (*jara, maraṇa*) are represented here.

18 Breaking out of the cycle: dependent ending

18.1 (Samuday’atthaṅga) Loka Sutta (S 12.44). Since dependent arising comprises links, if any of them is broken, it is possible that the cycle will stop. As the links occur with such momentary rapidity, it is very difficult for us to find a weak link. However, there is such a link, some say, that is, the link between feeling and craving.

It is at that brief moment when the present resultant phase has come to a culmination in feeling, but the present causal phase has not yet begun, that the issue of bondage and liberation is decided. If the response to feeling is governed by ignorance and craving, the round continues to revolve; if the response replaces craving with restraint, mindfulness, and methodical attention, a movement is made in the direction of cessation.

(Bodhi, *The Great Discourse on Causation*, 1984:12)

This view, in fact, appears to be supported by **the (Samuday’atthaṅgama) Loka Sutta** (S 12.44), where the dependent arising is said to be broken “with the remainderless fading away and ending of that same craving comes cessation of clinging ...”

And what, bhikshus, is the passing away¹²⁴ of the world?

Bhikshus, dependent on the eye and forms, eye-consciousness arises. **The meeting of the three is contact.**

With contact as condition, there is feeling; with feeling as condition, there is craving.

But with the remainderless fading away and ending of that same craving comes cessation of clinging;

with the ending of clinging, there is the ending of existence;

with the ending of existence, there is the ending of birth;

with the ending of birth, there is the ending of decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair.

Such is the ending of this whole mass of suffering.

—This, bhikshus, is the passing away of the world. (S 12.44/2:71-73), SD 7.5

18.2 Mahā Taṇhā,saṅkhaya Sutta (M 38). A similar passage, but in greater detail, is found in the conclusion of the Mahā Taṇhā,saṅkhaya Sutta showing that the cycle of dependent arising can be broken just before craving arises, that is, between the feeling (*vedanā*) and craving (*taṇhā*) links. This **dependent ending** is stated as follows:

On seeing a form with the eye, he does not lust after it if it is pleasurable. He does not dislike it if it is unpleasurable. He abides with mindfulness of the body established, with an immeasurable mind,¹²⁵ and he understands it as it really is the liberation of mind and the liberation by wisdom wherein those bad unwholesome states cease without remainder.

Having thus abandoned liking and disliking, whatever feeling he feels—whether pleasant or painful or neutral—he delights not in that feeling, does not welcome it and does not remain holding on to it.

As he does not do so, delight in feelings does not arise and remain in him. With the non-arising of this delight, clinging ends [does not arise];

with the ending of clinging, existence ends;

with the ending of existence, birth ends;

with the ending of birth: decay and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair end.

—Such is the ending [non-arising] of this whole mass of suffering.

On hearing a sound with the ear,...

On smelling a smell with the nose,...

On tasting a taste with the tongue,...

On feeling a touch with the body,...

On cognizing a mind-object with the mind, he does not lust after it if it is pleasurable. He does not dislike it if it is unpleasurable. He abides with mindfulness of the body established, with an immeasurable mind, and he understands it as it really is the liberation of mind and the liberation by wisdom wherein those bad unwholesome states cease without remainder.

¹²⁴ “Passing away,” *atthaṅgama*, lit “going home, setting (of the sun).”

¹²⁵ Cf *aparitto mah’attā appamāṇa, vihārī* (A 1:249).

Having thus abandoned liking and disliking, whatever feeling he feels—whether pleasant or painful or neutral—he delights not in that feeling, does not welcome it and does not remain holding on to it.

As he does not do so, delight in feelings does not arise and remain in him. With the non-arising of this delight, clinging ends [does not arise];

with the ending of clinging, existence ends;

with the ending of existence, birth ends;

with the ending of birth: decay and death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair end.

—Such is the ending [non-arising] of this whole mass of suffering. (M 38,40/1:270), SD 7.10

18.3 The Dukkha Sutta (S 12.43) similarly begins the dependent ending formula with the ending of craving (but is more concise than the Mahā Taṇhā,saṅkhaya Sutta formula) and ends with a brief formula comprising **only the last four of the 12 links**, beginning with *Tassa-y-eva taṇhāya asesavirāganirodhā upādāna,nirodho ...* (S 12.43,16/2:72 f).

18.4 Objection to feeling-craving as weak link. However, not all teachers and scholars share this view, even amongst the more orthodox ones. Brahmavaṃso, for example, disagrees:

Some Western Buddhists have proposed that the “forward” order of *Paṭicca-samuppāda* can be halted by “cutting” the process between *vedanā* and *taṇhā*. Often I have heard some suggest that rebirth can be avoided through using *sati* (mindfulness) on *vedanā* to stop it generating *taṇhā* and the following factors of *Paṭicca-samuppāda*. This is, in my understanding, misconceived on two grounds.

First, the “forward” order of *Paṭicca-samuppāda* was never intended to demonstrate how the process should be “cut.” The “forward” order is only meant to show how the process continues. The teaching on how the process is “cut,” or rather ceases, is the purpose reserved for the “reverse” order of *Paṭicca-samuppāda* or “Dependent cessation.”

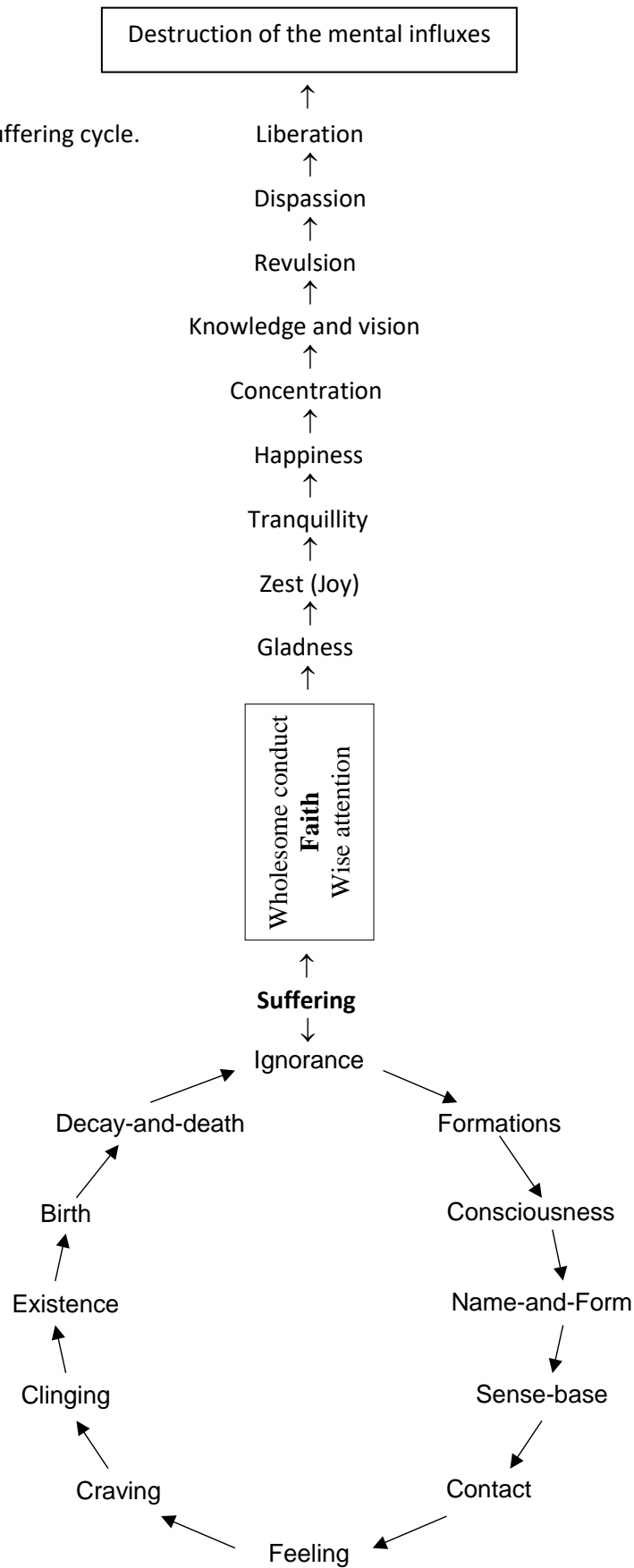
Secondly, even though *vedanā* does not inevitably produce *taṇhā*, because it is not a sufficient condition, it is well stated by the Buddha that only when *avijjā* ceases once and for all does *vedanā* never generate *taṇhā*! This means that one doesn’t “cut” the process using *sati* on *vedanā*. *Sati* is not enough. The process stops from the cessation of *avijjā*, as Dependent Cessation makes abundantly clear. The cessation of *avijjā* is much more than the practice of *sati*. (Brahmavaṃso 2003b:65)

The cycle of dependent arising, then, is broken with the destruction of ignorance. What happens when one breaks out of the chain of dependent arising? The short answer is simply: dependent ending.

18.5 A remarkable but rarely quoted discourse in the Nidāna Saṃyutta of the Saṃyutta Nikāya gives an insight on what happens when the chain is broken by providing a “positive” counterpart to the Wheel of Life. **The Upanisā Sutta** (S 12.23) gives three expositions of the “supramundane [transcendental] dependent arising” or “spiral path” out of the Wheel of Life. The first is given in reverse sequence (beginning with “suffering”); the second in a normal (or forward) order (beginning with “ignorance,” which is then repeated).¹²⁶

¹²⁶ See **Upanisā S** (S 12.23), SD 6.12 & Bodhi 1980:14 f & Gethin 1998: 157-159.

Diagram 18.
Breaking out of the suffering cycle.



Suffering is the condition for faith (*saddhā*);
 Faith is the condition for gladness (*pamojja*);
 Gladness is the condition for zest (*pīti*);
 Zest is the condition for tranquillity (*passaddhi*);
 Tranquillity is the condition for happiness (*sukha*);
 Happiness is the condition for concentration (*samādhi*);
 Concentration is the condition for knowledge and vision of reality (*yathā,bhūta.ñāṇa.dassana*);
 Knowledge and vision of reality is the condition for revulsion [disenchantment] (*nibbidā*);
 Revulsion is the condition for dispassion [letting go of lust] (*virāga*);
 Dispassion is the condition for liberation (*vimutti*); and
 Liberation is the condition for the knowledge of the destruction of the influxes (*āśava-k,khaya,ñāṇa*).
 (S 12.23/2:29-32)

9 The purposes of dependent arising

19.1 PURPOSES. The law of dependent arising is the most profound observations of the nature of existence ever formulated. It is therefore not surprising that differing purposes have been attributed to it. Most teachers agree that dependent arising explains unsatisfactoriness (*dukkha*) and its ending, but this is only partly true.

A philosophical purpose of dependent arising is to provide an empirical explanation of the causal and relative evolution of a *person* “in place of an explanation in terms of metaphysical first causes and final causes” (Jayatilleke, *Early Buddhist Theory of Knowledge*, 1963:451), thus avoiding the problems of the extremes of theism and atheism.

We will discuss 3 purposes of dependent arising, which are as follows:¹²⁷

- (1) To explain how there can be rebirth without a soul. [19.2]
- (2) To answer the question, “What is life?” [19.3]
- (3) To understand why there is suffering and how suffering comes to an end. [19.4]

19.2 REBIRTH WITHOUT A SOUL

19.2.1 Dependent arising shows how a process, free of any soul flows, within our present life, and from one life into another, and over many lives. It also explains how the karma we had done in a previous life can affect us in this life. According to dependent arising, rebirth is generated in two sequences:

- (1) ignorance (*avijjā*) + karma → the stream of consciousness beginning at rebirth (*viññāṇa*).
- (2) craving (*taṇhā*) + clinging/fuel (*upādāna*) → existence (*bhava*) + rebirth into that existence (*jāti*).

These parallel sequences describe the same process from two perspectives, which, when combined, reads:

Deluded *kamma* and craving produce the fuel which generates existence and rebirth (into that existence), thereby giving rise to the start of the stream of consciousness that is at the heart of the new life.
 (Brahmavamso 2003b:70)

¹²⁷ Buddhaghosa gives 4 points that arise from the teaching of dependent arising (VbhA 198 f). See Gethin, 1998:56; Brahmavamso, 2003b:69-83.

19.2.2 Karma and craving, both under the sway of ignorance (or delusion), are the forces that propel the stream of consciousness into a new life. To illustrate this, Brahmavaṃso gives a delightful simile:

Someone goes to an airport to fly to another country. If they [sic] have enough money for the fare and they have a desire to go to a new country, then they may arrive in that land. If they have the fare but not the desire, or the desire but not the fare, or they lack both, then they will not arrive in that land. If they have the fare but not the desire, or the desire but not the fare, or they lack both, then they will not arrive in the new country.

In this simile: the person stands for the stream of consciousness; the airport stands for death; the new country stands for the next life; the fare stands for the person's accumulated *kamma*; and their desire to go there stands for craving. With much good *kamma* and a craving for happiness, or just the craving to be, the stream of consciousness that one thinks of a "me" is propelled into one's chosen next life.

But with much bad *kamma* and a craving for happiness, one cannot reach the happiness one wants, and thus one is propelled into an unsatisfactory next life. With much bad *kamma* and a craving for punishment, what we recognize in this life as a guilt complex, one falls into a next life of suffering.

Then with much good karma and no craving at all, one goes nowhere. Like the traveller at the airport, they have enough money to go wherever they want first-class, but the delusion [or ignorance] has been shattered and the desire that generated all this coming-and-going is no more. They cease at the airport. (Brahmavaṃso 2003b:70)

19.2.3 Like the (Kamma) Nidāna Sutta (A 3.331:134 f), the Bhava Sutta (A 3.76) too compares karma to seeds:

Iti kho Ānanda kamman khettaṃ viññāṇaṃ bijaṃ taṇhā sineho avijjā'avarāṇānaṃ sattānaṃ taṇhā,samyojanānaṃ hīnāya dhātuyā ... majjhimāya dhātuyā ... panitāya dhātuyā viññāṇaṃ patitṭhitaṃ. Evaṃ āyatim puna-b,bhavābhiniḥḥatti hoti. Evaṃ kho Ānanda bhavo hoti ti.

Thus, indeed, Ānanda, karma is the field, consciousness the seed and craving the moisture. For, the consciousness of beings cloaked in ignorance and fettered by craving becomes established in a low realm ... in a middling realm ... in an excellent realm. Thus there is further rebirth. Such, Ānanda, is existence. (A 3.76,1/1:223, abridged; see Matthews 1983:31 f)

19.3 WHAT IS LIFE?

19.3.1 Duality. If there is no soul, then what is it that wills, thinks, feels or knows; what is it that is reborn? The answer lies in a remarkable text, the Kaccāna,gotta Sutta (S 12.15), which later plays a major role in the history of Buddhist philosophy through the works of Nāgārjuna (late 2nd century CE).

This world, Kaccāna, for the most part, depends on a duality—upon the notion of existence and the notion of non-existence. But for one who sees the origin of the world as it really is with right wisdom, there is no notion of non-existence with regard to the world. And for one who sees the ending of the world as it really is with right wisdom, there is no notion of existence in regard to the world. (S 12.15/2:17 qu at S 22.90/3:134 f) [12]

19.3.2 Dependent ending. When the Buddha states that it is untenable to hold that there is an abiding self (or a soul or God) because an ending is seen, he is referring to the **dependent ending**: "with the

remainderless fading away and ending of ignorance, ... the ending of birth, there end decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair—such is the ending of this whole mass of suffering” (S 12.1).¹²⁸ It is this impersonal process that we identify as life.

It is not easy to notice this process because we are regularly confronted by what appears to be a “soul,” or some kind of abiding entity. The best examples are our body itself (part of *nāma,rupa*); then, there is our will (part of the *saṅkhārā*, or sometimes *taṇhā*), love (part of *saṅkhārā*, then mostly part of *upādāna*, clinging), and consciousness (*viññāṇa*).

When we carefully examine these conditions masquerading as some kind of “self” or “soul,” in the light of dependent arising, we clearly see and understand them to be impermanent, insubstantial, granular and fading away soon after they arise.

They are all conditioned, existing only as long as they are supported by external causes, which are themselves unstable. When the external causes disappear, so do all these conditions. None of these really persist because they do not continue in being. Hence, it is untenable to hold for us to hold that there is a soul, a self or a God.¹²⁹

“Granular” here means that dependent arising comprises of “tiny moments of consciousness, uncountable in number, close together but not touching, and each alone” like the sand on a beach that looks level and continuous, but which, on closer examination, reveals that the grains are really discrete particles (2003b: 72 f).

19.3.3 Dependent arising. When the Buddha declares that it is also untenable to maintain that nothing exists because an arising is seen, by which he means **dependent arising**: “with ignorance as condition, there are volitional formations; ... with birth as condition there arises decay-and-death, sorrow, lamentation, physical pain, mental pain and despair—such is the origin of this whole mass of suffering.” (S 12.1).¹³⁰ Here again we seen an impersonal process that we identify as life. In this sense, life is real.

Here is a simile. In mathematics, a point is a helpful concept—it does not really exist. It describes aspects of real phenomena. Yet a point has no size: it is smaller than any measure that you can think of, but it is bigger than nothing. We cannot say that a point exists because it does not persist, it does not continue in space and time. Yet, we cannot say it is not, as it is clearly *not* nothing. The point is, in fact, similar to the momentary nature of our conscious experience. Nothing persists in being, therefore it cannot be something. Yet, something does arise, therefore it cannot be nothing. The solution to this paradox, the excluded middle, is the impersonal process.¹³¹

19.4 WHY SUFFERING?

19.4.1 How suffering arises and ends. The main purpose of dependent arising is to explain why we suffer and the way to end this suffering. As mentioned earlier [5], birth (*jāti*) produces suffering (*dukkha*). Therefore, the only escape from suffering is to cease from being reborn. As Sāriputta declares to the wanderer Sāmaṇḍakāni:

Abhinibbatti kho āvuso dukkhā; anabhinibbatti sukhā.

To be reborn, friend, is suffering; not to be reborn is happiness. (**Sukha Sutta**, A 10.65/5:120 f)

¹²⁸ S 12.1/ 2:1 f.

¹²⁹ See Brahmavaiṇso 2003b:75.

¹³⁰ S 12.1/ 2:1 f.

¹³¹ See Brahmavaiṇso 2003b:76.

In the **Ariya Pariyesanā Sutta** (M 26), the Buddha drops a broad hint on how suffering arises by making the wrong choices and seeking the wrong goals in life:

Here, someone being himself subject to birth, seeks what is also subject to birth; being himself subject to ageing, seeks what is also subject to ageing; being himself subject to sickness, seeks what is subject to sickness; being himself subject to death, seeks what is subject to death; being himself subject to sorrow, seeks what is subject to sorrow; being himself subject to defilement, seeks what is subject to defilement. (M 26,5/1:161 f)

19.4.2 Wisely attending with dependent arising

19.4.2.1 In the **Sukhumāla Sutta** (A 3.38), the Buddha recounts how powerful religious emotion (*samvega*) overcame him as a Bodhisattva when he reflected on the true nature of life:

(1) Bhikshus, amidst such splendour,¹³² and because of such an exceedingly delicate¹³³ life, this thought arose in me:

“Although an ignorant ordinary person, by nature ages [decays] and is unable to escape ageing [decay], feels distressed, ashamed, disgusted¹³⁴ on seeing an old or aged person, being forgetful of himself [of his own situation].

Now I, too, by nature, will age and cannot escape ageing. If, bhikshus, when seeing an old or aged person, I were to feel distressed, ashamed, disgusted, that would not be proper for one like myself.”¹³⁵

When I reflected thus, bhikshus, all my **intoxication with youth** vanished.

(2) (Again I reflected:)

“Although an ignorant ordinary person, by nature suffers disease and is unable to escape disease, feels distressed, ashamed, disgusted on seeing a sick person, being forgetful of himself.

Now I, too, by nature, will suffer disease and cannot escape disease. If, bhikshus, when seeing an ill person, I were to feel distressed, ashamed, disgusted, that would not be proper for one like myself.”

When I reflected thus, bhikshus, all my **intoxication with health** vanished.

(3) (Again I reflected:)

“Although an uninstructed ordinary person, by nature dies and is unable to escape dying, feels distressed, ashamed, disgusted on seeing a dead person, being forgetful of himself.

Now I, too, by nature will die and cannot escape dying. If, bhikshus, when seeing a dead person, I were to feel distressed, ashamed, disgusted, that would not be proper for one like myself.”

When I reflected thus, bhikshus, all my **intoxication with life** vanished.

(A 3.38/1:145 f), SD 63.7¹³⁶

19.4.2.2 This method of enquiry is known as *yoniso, manasikāra*, which literally means “working with the mind back to the source,” or more figuratively, “skillful consideration,” or better, “wise attention,” that is, thinking in terms of specific conditionality (causes and effects) and applying the 3 universal char-

¹³² “Splendour,” *iddhi*, here in a mundane sense of “prosperity” or “success”

¹³³ *Sukhumāla*, delicate in luxuriously refined style.

¹³⁴ “Would feel pained, ashamed, disgusted,” *aṭṭiyeyyaṃ harāyeyyaṃ jeguccheyyaṃ*. For fuller analyses of these terms, see **Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11.5/1:213), SD 1.7 n sv.

¹³⁵ This reflection is that of a renunciant, that is, the Buddha before his awakening.

¹³⁶ For full sutta, see **Sukhumāla S** (A 3.38/145 f), SD 63.7. See also **Mada S** (A 3.39/1:146 f), SD 42.13 & **Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26), SD 1.11(3.2).

acteristics (impermanence, unsatisfactoriness and not-self).¹³⁷ Wise attention is said to fend off the mental influxes (*āsava*).¹³⁸ It is a condition for the arising of right view (M 43), of streamwinning,¹³⁹ and of the awakening-factors.¹⁴⁰ Unwise attention (*ayoniso, manasikāra*) leads to the arising of the mental influxes¹⁴¹ and of the mental hindrances.¹⁴²

19.4.3 “Everything is beautiful”—really?

19.4.3.1 As already shown [6], birth is a sufficient cause for suffering, that is, birth *must* give rise to suffering. Every being who is born will become old, fall sick and die—each of which are painful in one way or another. In short, there is no perfect happiness to be found in any form of existence. As such, the Buddha declares:

Bhikshus, just as even a small bit of dung smells bad, even so I do not praise even a tiny bit of existence, not even for the length of a finger-snap. (A 1.18,13/1:34)

19.4.3.2 A reflection on **Plato’s cave allegory**¹⁴³ helps us with a better understanding of true reality. Imagine, we are inmates living on a harsh island prison. In fact, we have lived on this island since we were born, and only know life on this prison island. We don’t even suspect that there is anything, not to mention freedom or life, beyond our shores. So, we make the best of our prison life.

Often enough, we even think that we are enjoying it, that it is a such wonderful place. We begin to think that “prison” is a wonderful word, and write songs like, “Prison’s bright and beautiful ... the good Lord made them all!” Some of us even contribute to “social service,” kindly decorating the prison cells of others. We paint the cell doors with bright colours, and decorate the cells with various things.

When someone gets punished or tortured on our prison island, we think that something has gone wrong. We think someone else is to blame. When anyone points out that it is the very nature of a prison to be a place of suffering, we dismiss them as a pessimist, even being crazy. Some of our cleverer talkative leaders scold him, saying: “Get a life!”

One full moon night, a few of us discover a raft along the shore-line. We are not sure what it is at first. But it floats well and there are paddles which we can use to make the raft move on the water away from the shore. This is exciting! We, close friends, get on the raft and quietly paddle away as the sun rises in the horizon. We begin to see the signs of some continent in the direction where the sun has risen.

Only then, we realize that we have been imprisoned, restricted, on a small island of suffering. When we reached the continent, we find it to be a truly beautiful spacious place of freedom, full of kind peo-

¹³⁷ S 5:2-30; A 1:11-31; It 9.

¹³⁸ M 2,5-10/1:7-9.

¹³⁹ D 33,1.11(13)/3:227.

¹⁴⁰ S 46.2/5:65-67, 46.49/5:101, 46.51/5:105 f.

¹⁴¹ M 2,5-10/1:7-9.

¹⁴² S 46.2/5:64 f; S 46.51/5:102 f.

¹⁴³ Plato’s cave allegory: Book 7 of *The Republic*. In the allegory, Plato likens people untutored in the Theory of Forms to prisoners chained in a cave, unable to turn their heads. All they can see is the wall of the cave. Behind them burns a fire. Between the fire and the prisoners there is a parapet, along which puppeteers can walk. The puppeteers, who are behind the prisoners, hold up puppets that cast shadows on the wall of the cave. The prisoners are unable to see these puppets, the real objects, that pass behind them. What the prisoners see and hear are shadows and echoes cast by objects that they do not see. (S Marc Cohen, 2002: <http://faculty.washington.edu/smcohen/320/cave.htm>)

ple, and not a prison cell in sight. The people there, too, have escaped from the island prison. Then, we get boats and quietly returned to the island whenever the moon is full.

Sadly, most of the prisoners back on the island refuse to believe us. They can't imagine anything other than their prison island with its caring prison guards who tell them stories, feed them, shelter them, and tell them just what to do. They even have begun to love them. When we tell them that prison is suffering and the freedom from prison is happiness, they accuse us of escapism. They cannot imagine anything other than their prison, especially when they are promised of a *bigger* prison if they live as faithful prisoners. It really takes great effort to understand that the real world is truly a harsh prison. The Buddha and other wise people keep reminding us of this down the ages.

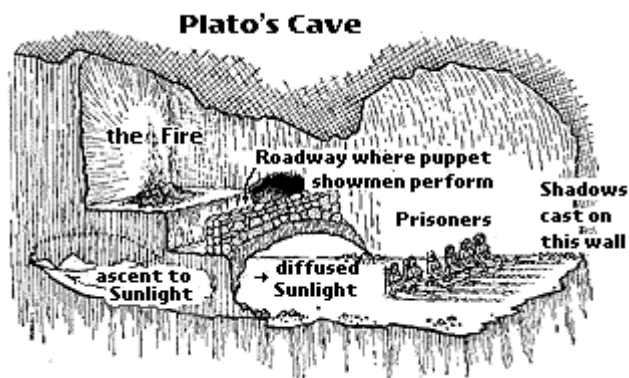


Fig 19.4.3. Plato's cave. [Credit: S Marc Cohen, 2002, ©2006]¹⁴⁴

19.5 ORIGINS OF SOCIAL DISORDER

In the usual sequence of dependent arising, we *have contact conditioning feeling, which in turn conditions craving*, thus: "... contact → feeling → craving...." In the **Mahā, nidāna Sutta** (D 15) and some other places,¹⁴⁵ after saying, "With feeling as condition, there is craving," the Buddha *goes back* to "feeling," and then introduces a new variation of the cycle. From *feeling*, he returns to *craving*, and from

¹⁴⁴ <https://faculty.washington.edu/smcohen/320/cave.htm>.

¹⁴⁵ **Mahā, nidāna S** (D 15.9/2:58), SD 5.17 (see §§3-20 for full context). See also **Taṇhā (Mūlaka) S** (A 9.23/4:400 f), SD 59.12, **Das'uttara S** (D 34.2.2(4)/3:289: "the 9 things to be abandoned"); Vbh 390.

craving, a new series of nine factors are listed, each of which arises in dependence on its predecessor, thus:

Thus, Ānanda,		
dependent upon <u>feeling</u>	(<i>vedanā</i>),	there is craving;
dependent upon <u>craving</u>	(<i>taṇhā</i>),	there is seeking;
dependent upon <u>seeking</u>	(<i>pariyesanā</i>),	there is gain;
dependent upon <u>gain</u>	(<i>lābha</i>),	there is decision-making;
dependent upon <u>decision-making</u>	(<i>vinicchaya</i>),	there is desire and lust;
dependent upon <u>desire and lust</u>	(<i>chanda, rāga</i>),	there is attachment;
dependent upon <u>attachment</u>	(<i>ajjhosāna</i>),	there is possessiveness;
dependent upon <u>possessiveness</u>	(<i>pariggaha</i>),	there is avarice; [59]
dependent upon <u>avarice</u>	(<i>macchariya</i>),	there is safe-guarding;
dependent upon <u>safe-guarding</u>	(<i>āraṅkha</i>),	there arise various bad unwholesome state— taking up of the rod, taking up of the sword, conflicts, quarrels, disputes [strife], back-bit- ing, harsh speech, false speech.
		(D 15,9/2:58 f), SD 5.17

The purpose of this summary is clear: it is to show that dependent arising can be used to explain the origins of social disorder just as effectively as it can be used to understand the origins of individual suffering.¹⁴⁶ Thus craving not only brings further rebirth with personal pains, but also causes various unwholesome conditions leading to social disorder.¹⁴⁷

19.6 UNIVERSAL IMPLICATIONS

19.6.1 W S Waldron, in his interesting paper, “The dependent arising of a cognitive unconscious in Buddhism and science” (2002), besides discussing the “dependent arising of awareness,” examines dependent arising in connection with “how circular causality brings forth a world” (2002: 145 f) and the problem of language (2002:148-153). One important observation Waldron makes is this:

... in the biological view, ... the very minds and bodies we embody today reflect the gradually accumulated results of reproductively successful interactions between our forebears and their natural and social environments. As with our analysis of cognitive awareness, evolutionary theory here shifts our attention from the arising of entities to the recurrent patterns of interaction. What “evolves,” biological philosophers Maturana and Varela observe, “is always a unit of interactions” (1980:12), neither the organism by itself, and certainly not the environment alone, but rather the organism-in-environment. In other words, it is *patterns of interaction* that evolves, representing for each species an “evolution of [its] cognitive domains.” And, similarly and reciprocally, the evolution of its cognitive domain is the evolution of the “world”—for that kind of organism—a process Maturana and Varela call a “structural coupling with the world.”

(Waldron 2002:146; footnotes omitted.)

¹⁴⁶ Well known examples of the causal conditions for social problems are found in **Cakka, vatti Sīha, nāda S** (D 26, esp §§9-21/3:64-73), SD 36.10, **Aggañña S** (D 27, esp §§16-20/3:88-93), SD 2.19, and **Vāsetṭha S** (M 98, esp §§6-13/2:196 = Sn 594-656), SD 37.1. See discussion in Payutto 1994:73-75. Other suttas that investigate the causal conditions behind social disorder are **Sakka, pañha S** (D 21), **Mahā Dukkha-k, khandha S** (M 13) and **Kalaha, vivāda S** (Sn 4.11). Despite their differences in formulation, they all come to the same conclusion.

¹⁴⁷ Comy labels the two side of craving as “craving which is the root of The rounds” (*vaṭṭa, mūla, taṇhā*) and “ob-
sessional craving” (*samudācāra, taṇhā*) (DA 2:500).

19.6.2 He significantly concludes his paper with these insightful words:

For once we start thinking of organisms as complex dynamic organizations interacting in patterned relationships with their environments, our older, ultimately alienating, models of human beings, as autonomous agents unilaterally acting on, or passively being acted upon, an independent, external and pre-existing world becomes limited at best and misleading at worst. The constructive power of these models comes not only from the idea that we can understand living processes better by understanding the patterns of interaction through which they arise, that is, their “dependent arising,” but also from the notion that we are collectively responsible for the world we continuously construct together. For if we are not really trapped inside our heads, but are causally as well as cognitively intersubjective through and through, then it matters indeed which particular concepts, categories and classifications we produce, proclaim and protect. (Waldron 2002:152 f; footnotes omitted.)

20 Summary

20.1 The teaching of dependent arising shows the causal relationship or interdependence of psychological and existential factors. Its purpose is to show how suffering (both personal and social) arises and how it can be overcome [19.5]. From the varying lengths of the dependent arising formulae and their components found in the Nikāyas, it is clear that no strict causality and no strict time sequence were intended, and that the sequence could be taken to occur in a single thought moment [3; 9], within a single life [11] or over three lives (or more) [8; 10].

20.2 In explaining how the human situation arises from an interaction of causes and effects, the law of dependent arising avoids the extremes of fatalism and of determinism (A 1:173). Putting ignorance as the basis of the causal chain, the law need not resort to the theory of chance (A 3:440) or fortuitous origination (D 1:27), or of moral licence and bondage (A 3:440).¹⁴⁸ Dependent arising is primarily used to explain karma and rebirth without resorting to the two extremes of Upaniṣadic eternalism (“eternal self-identical soul”) and of amoral materialism (which denies survival after death and moral responsibility). Dependent arising is a universal law, when reflected upon and applied to our daily life, would free our mind and liberate us spiritually.

20.3 The law of dependent arising serves as a heuristic method of “self-discovery” by which we can see the causal process of the arising of the illusion of a “person” and of pain without resorting to the extreme notions of “being” (everything is) and “non-being” (nothing is), and the extremes of monism (all is one) and pluralism (all things are different) (S 2:77). When any of the causal links is broken, the whole wheel stops turning and falls apart. In other words, it is possible for us to get out of this cyclic rut.¹⁴⁹

Nirvana is the ending of existence (*bhava, nirodho nibbānaṃ*). (Kosambi Sutta, S 12.68/2:177)

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¹⁴⁸ See B C Law, *Concepts of Buddhism*, Delhi: Gian, 1986:20 f & B Barua, *A History of Pre-Buddhist Indian Philosophy*, 1921, repr 1970:77 ff.

¹⁴⁹ Those familiar with philosophy will see some interesting correlations between dependent arising and J S Mill’s Methods of Agreement and of Difference. Examples: <http://philosophy.hku.hk/think/sci/mill.php>.

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