

Indian Philosophy

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Lecture - 27

Self Assessment Questions & Possible Answers

1. Briefly explain the concept 'pratityasamutpadavāda'.

Ans.: Pratityasamutpadavāda means 'which is dissolved, appears again'. Thus, it is conveyed that everything is subject to dissolution, and those dissolve appear again and again.

2. What are 'pancakāṛni' on the account of Buddhism?

Ans.: Buddhist's theory of causation embraces five consecutive steps known as 'pancakāṛni'. These are;

- a) Non-existence of the effect
- b) Existence of the cause
- c) Existence of the effect is an immediate successor
- d) Disappearance of the cause
- e) Disappearance of the effect.

3. Write five sentences about 'ksanikavāda'.

Ans.: Ksanikavāda expresses that 'no things are static; not even a single moment. Everything is in a state of constant flux. Nothing is permanent'. Everything is subject to change and decay. Existence of anything is dependent on certain other factors or conditions. Not even two successive moments are alike.