

Dissertation Title : An Analytic Study of Paticcasamuppada to Answer the Problem Reality
Of the World and Cosmos in Western Metaphysics

Researcher : Phra Wathana Yanavaro (Datong)

Degree : Master of Arts (Philosophy)

Dissertation Supervisory Committee

: Phrakhrubhavanabodhikun.

B.A. (Religion), M.A. (Phil), M.Phil., Ph.D. (Philosophy)

: Assoc.Prof. Udom Buasri.

Pali VII, Dip. in Ed., B.A., M.A.

: Assist. Prof. Dr. Sowit Bamrungphak.

Pali VII, B.A. (Phil.), M.A. (Bud.), Ph.D. (Bud.)

Date of Graduation :/...../.....

Abstract

The object of this research was for studying the real problem of the world and cosmos in western metaphysics, for studying the real problem of the world and cosmos according to the Paticcasamuppada theory in Buddhist Philosophy Doctrine and for analytic studying the real problem of the world and cosmos in western metaphysics with the Paticcasamuppada theory in Buddhism. It was a qualitative research by studying from Tipipitaka, Buddhist Scripture, academic document and related researches to use the method of described explanation.

The result of this research was found that the real problem of the world and cosmos in western metaphysics was shown differently opinions by western philosophers, according to each of their understandings. As such, there was conflict of their different definitely conclusions. A western philosopher has formed into groups the philosophy that shown in the real of world and cosmos in the following aspects, go out third the group. The first was Materialistic Group showing a point of view that everything in this world and cosmos was going to change, but the original element as an original component of the world and cosmos was never change or was not going to change. This original element was not earth, water, wind and fire elements. This original element was atom, which was the main source of the world and cosmos occurrence. The second was Idealism Group showing a point of view that original element of world and cosmos was not only

substance or object, but yet consisted of untouchable and unseen substance, same as the Theory of form of Plato's point of view. The third was Naturalism Group showing a point of view that world and cosmos consisted of the only real natural thing; other unnatural things were not reality. Natural thing was raised and terminated things according to the performance of the natural cause.

The real of the world and cosmos in Buddhist Philosophy Doctrine was a kind of substantiality, which one could see and touch with normal human sense, and a kind of abstract, which one could touch with special human sense. Thus, Buddhist Philosophy Doctrine classified the world in three worlds; namely Physique World, Living Creature World, and Occasional World. No matter how the real of the world and cosmos would be, it would definitely change as of the cause and effect, according to the ordinary law of natural. Buddhist Philosophy Doctrine had called that, Paticcasamuppada Theory, which was the base of truth in Buddhist Philosophy Doctrine. Hence, if considering on the reality of everything in the world and cosmos, nothing was not cling to one another, everything had to cling to one another, as of the condition of person, who truly knew and understood Paticcasamuppada Theory, would truly know and understand the reality of the world and cosmos, including all of the whole truth.