

Karma

Karma 原本是梵语，最基本的意思是“行动”或“行为”。在早期印度传统中，它最初更多与宗教仪式有关，也就是正确完成某种仪式会产生相应的结果。后来，karma 的含义逐渐扩展到人的道德行为、生活经历以及生命之间的连续关系。人们开始相信，一个人的行动会产生后果，有些后果可能立即出现，有些则可能在很久以后显现。

同时，行动也会在人身上形成某种习惯和倾向，使他以后更容易重复相似的行为。因此，karma 并不只是“一个人做了坏事，所以后来受到惩罚”，它更像是一种把行动、行为倾向和未来结果连接起来的文化因果观念。它与我的研究相关，是因为它提供了一套理解行动与结果之间关系的方法，即使人们无法直接看见或证明中间的连接机制，仍然可能相信过去的行为正在影响后来的经历。

Karma is originally a Sanskrit word that most basically means “action” or “deed.” In early Indian traditions, it was primarily associated with religious rituals. Correctly performing a ritual was believed to produce a corresponding result. Over time, the meaning of karma expanded to include moral behavior, life experiences, and continuity across different lives. People came to believe that actions produce consequences. Some consequences may appear immediately, while others may emerge much later. Actions can also create habits and tendencies, making a person more likely to repeat similar behavior in the future. Therefore, karma does not simply mean that someone does something wrong and is later punished. It is a broader cultural understanding that connects actions, behavioral tendencies, and future consequences. It relates to my research because it offers a way of understanding the relationship between actions and outcomes. Even when people cannot directly observe or prove the connection between them, they may still believe that past actions are shaping later experiences.

https://rubinmuseum.org/projecthimalayanart/essays/wheel-of-existence/?utm_source=chatgpt.com



The Wheel of Existence is a historical visual communication system used to explain Buddhist ideas of karma, action, consequence, and repeated existence. Its circular structure presents causality as a continuous cycle rather than a straight line.

生命之轮是一套历史性的视觉传播系统，用来解释佛教中的业、行动、结果与循环存在。它使用圆形结构，将因果表现为持续循环，而不是一条直线。

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cogs.12935?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Karma is often imagined as an impersonal causal system that connects a person's actions with later experiences.

https://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/2025/05/good-bad-karma?utm_source=chatgpt.com

People may apply karma differently to themselves and to others. They tend to remember karmic rewards for themselves, but karmic punishments for other people.

Confirmation Bias

Confirmation bias is the tendency to notice and accept information that supports what we already believe, while overlooking information that challenges it.

Attribution bias describes the systematic ways people explain why something happened. We may attribute an outcome to someone's personality or previous behavior while overlooking context, coincidence, or other possible causes.

Attribution Bias

例如，一个人遭遇失败，可能认为：maybe他这个人不够努力。但实际上还可能存在环境、资源、时间、运气和其他人的影响。归因偏误不只是“对一个人有偏见”，

而是：我们怎样替一个行为或者结果寻找原因。它与 karma 的关系是，当一个人后来遭遇某种结果时，旁观者可能会从他的过去寻找一个行为，然后说：他现在这样，是因为他以前做过那件事。但这条因果关系有可能是后来才被建立的。

Emotional Rumination

The word "rumination" comes from the fact that cows repeatedly chew the food they have already swallowed. On a psychological level, it manifests as constantly re-chewing the same experience. Why did he do this to me? Was it because I did something wrong? Why didn't I respond at that time? What if I had said something like this ? Would it have been different? Will he suffer consequences for his actions in the future ?

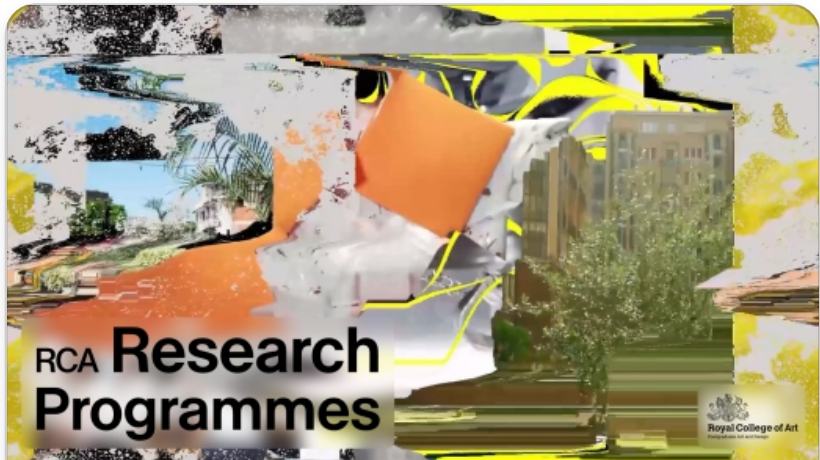
“反刍”这个词来自牛重复咀嚼已经吞下去的食物。在心理层面，它表现为不断重新咀嚼同一段经历为什么他要这样对我？是不是我做错了什么？我当时为什么没有回应？如果我当时这样说，会不会不一样？他以后会不会因为自己的行为受到后果？



Mnemosyne Lost - Kunstkritikk
HKW in Berlin revives Aby Warburg's original picture atlas. For...
K kunstkritikk.com

Aby Warburg's Mnemosyne Atlas places images from different periods and cultures together to explore possible connections between them. It shows how the selection and arrangement of images can guide viewers to construct new associations and narratives.

Aby Warburg 的《Mnemosyne Atlas》通过并置来自不同时代与文化的图像，探索它们之间潜在的联系。它说明图像的选择和排列方式能够引导观众建立新的联想与叙事。



RCA Student Research Platform
The RCA Student Research Platform is an archive and showcase of student r...
research-biennale.rca.ac.uk

When people fail to perceive this connection mechanism, why are they still willing to believe that there is a link between actions and outcomes?

当人看不见这个连接机制时，为什么仍然愿意相信行动与结果之间存在联系？

Other reference

Personhood in Classical Indian Philosophy (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)
plato.stanford.edu

Dunne & Raby
dunneandraby.co.uk



CRITICAL DESIGN FAQ
Anthony Dunne & Fiona Raby
1. What is Critical Design?
Critical Design uses speculative design proposals to challenge narrow assumptions, preconceptions and gives about the role products play in everyday life. It is more of an attitude than anything else, a position rather than a method. There are many people doing this who have never heard of the term critical design and who have their own way of describing what they do. Naming it Critical Design is simply a useful way of making this activity more visible and subject to discussion and debate.
Its opposite is affirmative design: design that reinforces the status quo.

