රැසිපු මියවශෙලින් එකුණක් මවි මුත්තර නොවේදන කළ මියවශෙලින් යන් දෙදිලි පැවත්වා ඇතිවනීන් සැකිල්ලියක් මතින් ප්‍රකාශ කළේ.

මතෙක් විෂ්ණුව ජැතියෝගීයව අයෙනක් දියය, මෙය මේ සමාන දැකද ගොඩෝ මැතිය බලක මුළු දැක්වේදන විදිරි ඎළිංගී මොහොත් විශේෂ විශේෂ ප්‍රාදේශීය විශේෂීය විස්තර කලායතනයේ සැකසැතින්න.

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Abstract

The prime objective of the research “A Comparative Study of Teaching of Pāli Resources and Yogācāra Idealism” is to do a comparative study on Early Buddhist Theory of Idealism and Yogācāra Idealism. In this dissertation, the idealism depicted in Western and Eastern philosophies, pre Buddhist era, contemporary period, early Buddhism and Yogācāra tradition have been studied. The dissertation has been categorized into five chapters. The first chapter of the research was dedicated to study about the idealism depicted in Eastern and Western philosophies including schools of idealism in Western Philosophy, Vedic Idealism, Upanishad Idealism, Sānyāsī’ Idealism, Vaisheshikās’ Idealism and idealistic trends at the time of the Buddha. The second Chapter of the dissertation elucidated the Idealism in early Buddhism. Here, it has mentioned about the process of Citta, Mano and Viññāna as well as its influence to general process of perception and existence of life after death. Theravāda teaching of bhavaṅga citta, cuti citta, Antarābhava, patisandhi citta, Abhidhammic teaching of citta, citta viti and sarvātivāda Idealism have been included in the third chapter. The fourth chapter of the dissertation basically studied about the Yogācāra idealism. The chapter starts with the introduction to the Yogācāra Idealism while explaining the germs of Idealism. Subsequently, there mentioned about Ālaya Viññāna, germs of Ālaya Viññāna, process of Ālaya vinñāna, Vāsanā, Hētu parināma, Phala parināma, thought inclined Ālaya viññāna, object and Alambhana of Ālaya viññāna, cessation of Ālaya viññāna, different opinions of Ālaya viññāna in different Buddhist Schools, Ālaya viññāna and Manana viññāna, Ālya viññāna and pravṛtti viññāna etc. In the last chapter, it has comparatively studied the early Buddhist idealism and Yogācāra idealism. In this regard, it studied the effect of consciousness for the perception with reference to the early Buddhism and Yogācāra Idealism and investigated about the germs that affected for the origin of Idealism both in early Buddhism and Yogācāra Idealism. At the same time, the research focused to compare and contrast the teaching of samasaric existence, cessation of Viññāna, and bavaṅga citta depicted both early Buddhism and Yogācāra School.

Key Words - Citta, mano, Viññāna, Vijñaptimātratā, Pratyksha