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තුලනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්



කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ මානව ශාස්ත්‍ර පීඨයේ, පාලි හා
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ප්‍රවේශ අංකය:	1379
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Abstract

The prime objective of the research “A Comparative Study of Teaching of Pāli Resources and *Yōgācāra* Idealism” is to do a comparative study on Early Buddhist Theory of Idealism and *Yōgācāra* Idealism. In this dissertation, the idealism depicted in Western and Eastern philosophies, pre Buddhist era, contemporary period, early Buddhism and *Yōgācāra* 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, *Sāṅkyans’* 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*, *Manō* 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 *sarvativda* Idealism have been included in the third chapter. The fourth chapter of the dissertation basically studied about the *Yōgācāra* idealism. The chapter starts with the introduction to the *Yōgācāra* Idealism while explaining the germs of Idealism. Subsequently, there mentioned about *Ālaya Viññāna*, germs of *Ālaya Viññāna*, process of *Ālaya viññāna*, *Vāsanā*, *Hētu parināma*, *Phala parināma*, thought inclined *Ālaya viññāna*, object and *Ālambhana* of *Ālaya viññāna*, cessation of *Ālaya viññāna*, different opinions of *Ālaya viññāna* in different Buddhist Schools, *Ālaya viññāna* and *Manana viññāna*, *Ālya viññāna* and *pravurti viññāna* etc. In the last chapter, it has comparatively studied the early Buddhist idealism and *Yōgācāra* idealism. In this regard, it studied the effect of consciousness for the perception with reference to the early Buddhism and *Yōgācāra* Idealism and investigated about the germs that affected for the origin of Idealism both in early Buddhism and *Yōgācāra* 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 *Yōgācāra* School.

Key Words - *Citta*, *mana*, *Viññāna*, *Vijnaptimātratā*, *Pratyksha*