

Four Puruṣārtha

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Puruṣārtha

- The word 'puruṣa' means "human being", "Soul" as well as "Universal principle and soul of the universe". The word 'Artha' means not only wealth or value, but also purpose or objective. So, the word "Puruṣārtha" etymologically denotes to the aim or purpose in life or "purpose of human being" or "object of human pursuit".

The four puruṣārthas

- Dharma, means righteousness, moral values
- Artha means prosperity, economic values, IKS recognizes the importance of material wealth for the over all happiness and well being of an individual.
- Kāma in its narrow sense denotes to sexual desire, but in its broader sense it stands for all sensual pleasure.
- Moksha means self-realization which is the state of the complete cessation of all sufferings.

Dharma

- The first of the goals is dharma. The word Dharma is derived from the Sanskrit root 'dhṛi' which means to hold together or to preserve. Dharma is the power which maintains and balances the society in the universe. Each person has his own duties and Dharma to perform known as Sva Dharma.

Artha

- The word artha literally translates as "meaning, sense, goal, purpose or essence" depending on the context. Artha means the economic and the material aspects of life. IKS recognizes the importance of material wealth for the overall happiness and well being of an individual. It includes career, skills, health, wealth, prosperity and means of fulfilling life.

Kama

- The third Puruṣārtha is Kāma, referring to pleasure. Kāma has to do with the fulfilment of desires in the world. "Kama" means "desire, wish, longing" in Indian literature. The theory of Purushartha does not ask to stop the physical pleasure but on the contrary it describes the inner and outer pleasure during their life time.

Moksha

- Moksha is derived from the root Sanskrit: मुच्, muc, which means free, let go, release, liberate. In Vedas and early Upanishads, the word Sanskrit: mucyate appears, which means to be set free or release. literally it means liberation. Moksha also called vimoksha, vimukti and mukti, is a term in Sanatan philosophy which refers to various forms of emancipation, liberation, and release. Moksha means liberation, realization of the self and is the ultimate destination of this human birth. In its soteriological and eschatological senses, it refers to freedom from saṃsāra, the cycle of death and rebirth. In its epistemological and psychological senses, moksha refers to freedom from ignorance, self realization

