

The basic tenets of Caruvaka philosophy

1. **Metaphysics**--matter as reality. God,soul,heaven, life before and after death which are not perceived are no reality. Basic understanding of reality is
 - a) **The word is made up of 4 elements**- They are air, fire, water and earth. They do not believe in Akasa, which cannot be perceived.
 - b) **There is no soul**----- they agree with the existence of consciousness, which can be proved by perception. Consciousness is a by product of matter, not independent of body.
 - c) **There is no God**-----THERE IS NO NECESSITY OF God in the creation of their world. They are atheists. The world is created by nature's laws inherent in them wherein they combine together to form this world.
2. **Epistemology** (knowledge)—perception is only pramana. Inference is not certain and a testimony i.e. not a safe source of knowledge.
3. **Ethics**---heaven is myth, pleasure is the ideal of life. Worldly life is more important than the unknown otherworldly realization. we cannot sacrifice pleasure for the sake of the unknown achievements. So whatever opportunities we get should be enjoyed in life. So the goal of human life is to attain the maximum enjoyment and avoid pain as far as possible. That is hedonism

Educational Implications-----

1. Aims of education

- a. Moral, religious and spiritual training have no place in education.
- b. Enjoyable education.
- c. To avoid painful process in education.
- d. More materialistic perspective in goals of education.
- e. Sensory and physical training is more important.
- f. No belief in God or soul.
- g. Only worldly things are given importance.
- h. Training for a happy worldly life
- i. Hedonistic i.e. pleasure as the highest goal of life.

2. Curriculum-----

- a. Direct experience of materials.
- b. Emphasised on perceptual learning.
- c. Experiential knowledge.
- d. No logical subject.
- e. Sensorial material.
- f. No universalities, no fixed universal law underlying the phenomena of the world.

3.METHOD-----

- a. Direct methods.
- b. Activity method.
- c. Play way method.
- d. Manipulative practice.

4.Teacher-----

- a. Teachers' role is to prepare for the worldly life.
- b. Keep the students happy.
- c. Create enjoyable environment.

5. Pupil-----they enjoy life through eating, drinking and making merry in life.

6. Discipline-----Freedom to enjoy the life. Thus there is not much contribution to education.