

E-CONTENT

**Humanistic Curriculum:  
Characteristics, purpose, role of  
teacher, Psychological basis of  
humanistic curriculum**

**M.ED: 2<sup>ND</sup> SEM, C.C.7,UNIT: 3**

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# Learning objectives

- **After going through this topic, students will be able to understand the following points:**
  - 1. Humanistic Curriculum and its Characteristics.**
  - 2. Characteristics, purpose, role of teacher.**
  - 3. Psychological basis of humanistic curriculum.**

# Humanistic Curriculum

- A **humanistic curriculum** is a **curriculum** based on intercultural education that allows for the plurality of society while striving to ensure a balance between pluralism and universal values.
- A humanistic curriculum is also a curriculum that works for the common good. (Roegiers, Xavier, 2018).

## Contd...

- Carl Rogers has been called the "Father of Humanistic Psychology" and devoted much of his efforts toward applying the results of his psychological research to person-centered teaching where empathy, caring about students, and genuineness on the part of the learning facilitator were found to be the key traits of the most effective teacher.

# Characteristics

- The learner as human being has prime significance for the Humanistic Curriculum which aims at development and realization of complete human personality of the student.
- The humanistic curriculum does not take student as subservient to society, history or philosophy but as a complete entity.

## Contd..

- The humanistic curriculum experts suggest that if education succeeds in development of needs, interests, and aptitudes of every individual, the students will willingly and intelligently cooperate with one another for common good.
- This will ensure a free and universal society with shared interests rather than conflicting ones.
- Thus humanists stress on individual freedom and democratic rights to form global community based on “common humanity of all people”.

## Contd..

- The Humanistic Curriculum is based on the belief that the education that is good for a person is also best for the well being of the nation.
- Here, the individual learner is not regarded as a passive or at least easily managed recipient of input.
- She/he is the choosing or self-selecting organism. To design the Humanistic Curriculum, we have to focus on the question “What does the curriculum mean to the learner?”

## Contd..

- Self-understanding, self-actualization, and fostering the emotional and physical well being as well as the intellectual skills necessary for independent judgment become the immediate concern of the Humanistic Curriculum.
- To the humanists, the goals of education are related to the ideals of personal growth, integrity, and autonomy.

## Contd..

- Healthier attitudes towards self, peers, and learning are among their expectations. The concept of confluent curriculum and curriculum for consciousness are the important types of humanistic curriculum.
- Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Locke, Rousseau, Kant, and Pestalozzi are some of the great humanists of the world history.

# Humanistic teacher

- The humanist teacher is a facilitator, not a disseminator, of knowledge. Participatory and discovery methods would be favored instead of traditional didacticism (i.e. learn parrot-fashion every thing the teacher says).
- As well as the child's academic needs the humanistic teacher is concerned with the child's affective (or emotional) needs. Feeling and thinking are very much inter linked. Feeling positive about oneself facilitates learning.

## Contd...

- Much of a humanist teacher's effort would be put into developing a child's self-esteem. It would be important for children to feel good about themselves (high self-esteem), and to feel that they can set and achieve appropriate goals (high self-efficacy). This form of education is known as child-centered and is typified by the child taking responsibility. [Nath, January 2017] ISSN 2348–8034 Impact Factor-4.022 (C) Global Journal Of Engineering Science And Researches.

## Contd..

- **Inforcement such as praise, and punishment in the form of negative criticism. Both praise and blame are rejected by the humanists.**
- **Children can become addicted to praise, and put much effort into receiving praise from their teachers.**
- **Such children will often work for the praise, and not work if their efforts go unnoticed.**

## Contd...

- This is so unlike an interested adult surfing through the internet, which derives satisfaction from learning something new, even though nobody is around to witness this acquisition of knowledge.
- If education is preparing the child for adult life, it would seem the humanist approach is the correct one.
- “the future holding the possibility that every educator will assume at times an attitude of self-study whether as a reflective teacher or toward undertaking a vigorous investigation” (Allender, 2001, p. 104).

# Psychological basis of humanistic curriculum

- **Humanistic education** (also called **person-centered education**) is an approach to education based on the work of humanistic psychologists, most notably Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers.
- Carl Rogers has been called the "Father of Humanistic Psychology" and devoted much of his efforts toward applying the results of his psychological research to person-centered teaching where empathy, caring about students, and genuineness on the part of the learning facilitator were found to be the key traits of the most effective teachers.

## Contd..

- A basic premise of humanistic pedagogical frameworks is that curricula focused solely on academics is incomplete, and that it is the responsibility of teachers to address the needs of the whole child, including social and emotional learning (Aloni, 2011; McNeil, 2009).

# SELF CHECK

- **What do you mean by humanistic curriculum?**
- **Write it's characteristics.**
- **Elaborate fundamental psychological basis of humanistic curriculum.**
- **Some important western name of humanists ?**
- **Make some important points for a teacher in Humanistic curriculum ?**

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