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**DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**  
**FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION**

763

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of section A and B.
2. Answer all questions in section A and four questions from section B.

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1. Define philosophy of education in general terms.

Philosophy of education refers to the study of fundamental questions regarding education, such as its nature, purpose, and the best methods for teaching and learning. It involves exploring the underlying principles, values, and theories that guide educational practices. The philosophy of education seeks to answer questions about the goals of education, how knowledge is best imparted, and the role of educators in shaping the learning environment. It draws on various philosophical traditions and approaches to inform the development of educational systems and practices.

2. List two (2) differences between traditional and contemporary philosophies of education.

Traditional philosophies of education are often characterized by a teacher-centered approach, where the focus is on the transmission of knowledge from the teacher to the students. It emphasizes rote learning, memorization, and authority in the classroom. In contrast, contemporary philosophies of education emphasize student-centered learning, where students are encouraged to actively engage with content, think critically, and collaborate with peers. Contemporary approaches also incorporate modern educational theories that promote creativity, problem-solving, and personalized learning experiences.

Another difference is that traditional philosophies often focus on the acquisition of fixed knowledge and skills, while contemporary philosophies view education as a dynamic process that encourages lifelong learning and adaptability in an ever-changing world. Contemporary education recognizes the importance of emotional intelligence, social development, and critical thinking, which were less emphasized in traditional philosophies.

3. What is the major reason for studying Comparative Education?

The major reason for studying Comparative Education is to understand and evaluate the differences and similarities between educational systems, policies, and practices in various countries. This allows educators, policymakers, and researchers to learn from the strengths and weaknesses of other systems, which can help inform decisions about improving their own educational practices. Comparative Education helps in identifying best practices and trends in education, understanding cultural influences on education, and promoting the exchange of knowledge and ideas across different educational contexts.

4. Define sociology of education.

Sociology of education is the study of how social institutions, relationships, and structures impact education and the learning process. It examines how factors such as culture, social class, ethnicity, gender, and politics influence educational systems, policies, and outcomes. Sociologists of education explore issues like inequality, access to education, social mobility, and the role of education in shaping societal values and norms. The field seeks to understand the relationship between education and society, and how education can either reinforce or challenge social structures.

5. What is informal education?

Informal education refers to learning that occurs outside of formal school settings. It is often unstructured, spontaneous, and occurs through everyday interactions, experiences, and activities. Informal education includes learning from family, peers, community groups, the media, and other sources. Unlike formal education, which follows a curriculum and is often institutionally organized, informal education is more flexible and can happen at any time and in any place. It can contribute to personal development, skill-building, and socialization.

6. Mention the objectives of tertiary education.

The objectives of tertiary education include providing advanced knowledge and specialized skills in various fields, preparing students for professional careers, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, and encouraging research and innovation. Tertiary education also aims to promote personal development, social responsibility, and global citizenship by equipping students with the necessary tools to contribute positively to society. Additionally, it seeks to nurture lifelong learning habits, enabling graduates to adapt to changing societal and technological landscapes.

7. Define the term education.

Education is the process through which individuals acquire knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes through various forms of learning. It involves the systematic development of a person's intellectual, emotional, social, and physical faculties. Education occurs in formal settings such as schools, as well as in informal contexts through interactions with family, peers, and society. It enables individuals to understand the world around them, develop their potential, and contribute to society. Education also serves as a means of socialization, helping individuals integrate into their cultural and social environments.

8. What was the major aim of the indigenous education?

The major aim of indigenous education was to prepare individuals for life within their specific cultural and social context. It focused on transmitting knowledge, skills, values, and traditions that were essential for the survival and success of the community. Indigenous education was practical, emphasizing skills such as farming, hunting, fishing, craftsmanship, and other activities crucial for daily life. It also reinforced community bonds, cultural identity, and the transmission of social norms, ensuring that each generation contributed to maintaining the community's way of life.

9. What is the importance of Teacher Education and Training?

Teacher Education and Training are crucial for preparing educators to effectively impart knowledge, manage classrooms, and support the overall development of students. Well-trained teachers are equipped with the necessary skills, strategies, and knowledge to address diverse learning needs, use effective teaching methods, and create a positive learning environment. Teacher training ensures that educators are familiar with educational theories, curricula, and assessment methods, allowing them to foster critical thinking and support student success. It also plays a key role in professional development, ensuring that teachers are updated on new teaching technologies and best practices in education.

10. Paul Freire (1921 - ) and Nyerere J.K. (1922 - 1999) were among the distinguished philosophers of education. Explain four (4) contributions made by each of them in the field of education.

Paul Freire made significant contributions to education through his advocacy for critical pedagogy. He believed that education should be a tool for social change, empowering learners to question and challenge societal injustices. His book, *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, introduced the concept of dialogical education, emphasizing the importance of teacher-student collaboration and mutual respect. He also focused on education as liberation, promoting the idea that education should help individuals overcome oppression and achieve autonomy.

J.K. Nyerere's contributions to education include his advocacy for education for self-reliance, which emphasized practical, hands-on learning that directly benefited communities. Nyerere was instrumental in the development of Ujamaa (African socialism), which influenced his educational policies, encouraging cooperative learning and community involvement. He also promoted universal education, ensuring access to education for all Tanzanians, and prioritized adult education to uplift communities and reduce illiteracy rates.

11. "Many educational institutions in Tanzania are said to have good administration". What criteria do you think the reporter used to reach the conclusion?

The reporter likely used criteria such as effective leadership, where school administrators are seen as capable of guiding both teachers and students toward educational goals. Another criterion could be resource management, with the administration efficiently utilizing available funds and materials to support teaching and learning. The participation of teachers and staff in decision-making processes and student satisfaction with the learning environment could also be factors considered. Additionally, the reporter might have evaluated the academic performance of students and the overall climate of the school, including discipline, teacher retention, and community engagement.

12. "Coordination is a vital aspect of school or college organization". Explain the meaning and importance of the given contention.

Coordination in a school or college organization refers to the effective management and alignment of activities, resources, and people to achieve common educational goals. It involves ensuring that all departments and individuals work together harmoniously to facilitate learning and other administrative functions. Coordination is crucial for enhancing efficiency as it ensures that there are no overlaps or gaps in responsibilities. It also fosters collaboration among teachers, staff, and students, leading to a more productive and positive learning environment. Moreover, proper coordination helps in managing resources effectively, ensuring that teaching materials, human resources, and time are utilized optimally.

13. What is the importance of Teacher Education and Training?

Teacher education and training are crucial for ensuring that educators are well-prepared to impart knowledge effectively. One key importance is that it equips teachers with the necessary pedagogical skills

to create engaging and effective learning environments. Without proper training, teachers may struggle to deliver lessons in a way that is understandable and meaningful to students.

Additionally, teacher education helps educators develop a strong understanding of subject content. Teachers are expected to not only teach well but also possess a deep knowledge of the subjects they are responsible for. Through education and training, teachers gain the expertise required to explain complex topics clearly and to answer students' questions accurately.

Teacher education and training also promote professionalism. Through formal training programs, teachers learn about ethics, classroom management techniques, and how to engage with students respectfully and professionally. This professionalism helps maintain a positive learning atmosphere and ensures teachers can effectively manage classroom challenges.

Lastly, teacher training ensures that educators stay current with innovative teaching methods and educational technologies. Continuous professional development allows teachers to incorporate new strategies, tools, and resources into their teaching, which helps improve student outcomes and ensures education remains relevant in a rapidly changing world.

14. Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712 - 1778) was one of the most prominent philosophers of education. Write an account of his contribution in the practice of education in Tanzania today.

Rousseau's educational philosophy, particularly his concept of natural education, has profoundly influenced modern educational practices, including in Tanzania. His belief that education should follow the natural development of a child laid the groundwork for child-centered approaches. In Tanzania, this idea manifests through teaching strategies that prioritize active learning, where students engage directly with content by exploring and interacting with it rather than passively memorizing facts.

Another important aspect of Rousseau's philosophy is his emphasis on freedom and autonomy in the educational process. He advocated for educational systems that encourage independent thinking and self-guided learning. In Tanzania, this is reflected in efforts to develop critical thinking, creativity, and independence among students, especially with the push for student-led learning activities and participatory classroom dynamics.

Rousseau also opposed rigid, traditional teaching structures and instead advocated for experiential learning. His belief that education should be based on direct experiences rather than theoretical knowledge has been incorporated into Tanzanian curricula, which increasingly focus on project-based learning. This approach allows students to apply their knowledge in real-world contexts, fostering practical problem-solving skills.

Lastly, Rousseau's educational philosophy underscores the importance of a balanced, harmonious development of the child's physical, emotional, and intellectual faculties. In Tanzanian schools, this holistic view is evident in the growing emphasis on sports, arts, and life skills education, alongside academic subjects, ensuring the overall development of students.

15. What are the main objectives of administering a Workers' Education?

The main objectives of administering Workers' Education are to enhance the knowledge and skills of workers to improve their job performance. By providing workers with the necessary training, they are better equipped to perform their tasks efficiently, leading to increased productivity and higher-quality work. This objective aims at not only improving the worker's capabilities but also contributing to the overall success of the organization.

Another important objective is to empower workers by educating them on their rights, workplace regulations, and the socio-economic issues affecting their industries. Knowledge of these areas helps workers advocate for better working conditions, fair wages, and proper treatment. Empowered workers are more likely to become proactive in improving their work environments.

Workers' Education also aims to improve industrial relations by promoting better communication and understanding between employees and employers. Educated workers are better equipped to engage in dialogue with their employers, which leads to a more cooperative and positive working environment, minimizing conflicts and improving workplace morale.

Finally, lifelong learning is a key objective of Workers' Education. This objective ensures that workers continually acquire new skills and knowledge throughout their careers, enabling them to adapt to changes in technology, market demands, and evolving job roles. This type of education keeps workers competitive and prepared for advancements in their fields.

16. Within epistemology, the notion of knowledge is viewed in six dimensions. Name and explain four (4) of them.

One dimension of knowledge in epistemology is propositional knowledge, which involves knowing that something is true. This type of knowledge is often expressed in statements, such as "The Earth orbits the Sun." It is verifiable through evidence or reasoning and forms the foundation for much of scientific and factual knowledge.

Another important dimension is procedural knowledge, which refers to knowing how to do something. For example, knowing how to perform a task like cooking or fixing a machine involves procedural knowledge. This type of knowledge is skill-based and is learned through practice and experience.

Experiential knowledge is another dimension, which is gained through personal experiences and interactions with the world. This kind of knowledge is subjective, as it is based on individual perceptions and feelings. For instance, knowing what it feels like to ride a bicycle or enjoy a particular meal is experiential knowledge.

Finally, justified true belief is a dimension in epistemology that stipulates that for someone to know something, it must be true, and the individual must have justification for believing it. This idea distinguishes knowledge from mere belief, ensuring that what is considered knowledge is supported by evidence or sound reasoning.