

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
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. Explain four (4) philosophical contributions of Plato (427-347 BC) to education and education practices.

Plato made significant philosophical contributions to education that continue to influence modern educational practices. He emphasized the importance of education in creating a just society, where individuals are trained according to their abilities. His belief in the theory of forms encouraged the idea that education should focus on the pursuit of truth and wisdom rather than material gain. Plato introduced the concept of an ideal curriculum, which included subjects like mathematics, music, and gymnastics, to develop both the mind and body. He advocated for education based on stages of development, where children should be taught according to their intellectual growth. Lastly, Plato emphasized the role of educators in shaping future leaders, believing that only those who were well-educated and had undergone rigorous philosophical training should govern society.

2. Distinguish between philosophy of education in Tanzania.

Philosophy of education in Tanzania differs from general philosophical ideas in that it is shaped by the country's historical, cultural, and economic background. While general philosophy focuses on broad theories, Tanzania's educational philosophy is more practical and aims at addressing national development needs. It emphasizes social justice, equity, and the provision of education to all citizens, regardless of their background, ensuring the development of both intellectual and practical skills necessary for the nation's growth.

3. State the characteristics of colonializing schools in Tanzania.

Colonial schools in Tanzania had several characteristics that differentiated them from traditional education systems. They primarily focused on religious and missionary teachings rather than practical knowledge. The curriculum was Eurocentric, emphasizing Western values and cultures while undermining indigenous knowledge. Education was segregated, with limited access for Africans, and it mainly aimed at producing clerks and low-ranking workers for the colonial administration. Teaching methods were authoritarian, discouraging creativity and critical thinking, and the system was structured to reinforce colonial power and control.

4. What were the effects of nationalizing schools in Tanzania?

Nationalizing schools in Tanzania had both positive and negative effects. It increased access to education for many Tanzanians who were previously denied learning opportunities under colonial rule. It enabled the government to design a curriculum that reflected national values, traditions, and development goals. However, it also led to challenges such as inadequate funding, teacher shortages, and overcrowded classrooms, which affected the quality of education. Additionally, centralizing education management sometimes resulted in inefficiency and bureaucratic delays in policy implementation.

5. Absenteeism for 14 days in the field of education requires four (4) alternatives of punishment. List them.

Absenteeism for 14 days in the field of education may require several alternative punishments. One option is suspension from school, where the student is temporarily removed from learning activities to emphasize the seriousness of the offense. A second alternative is requiring the student to attend disciplinary counseling sessions to address the reasons behind the absenteeism. Another option is the issuance of a warning letter to formally document the behavior and warn against future violations. Lastly, the student could be assigned extra academic work or community service as a corrective measure.

6. Outline four (4) importance of comparative education to Tanzania.

Comparative education is important to Tanzania as it helps policymakers learn from global best practices to improve the education system. It enables educators to understand different teaching methods and adapt effective ones to local contexts. It facilitates cultural exchange by allowing students and teachers to interact with different educational philosophies. It also helps in evaluating Tanzania's education policies by comparing them with those of other countries, leading to informed reforms.

7. Define the term Sociology of Education.

Sociology of education is the study of how social institutions and forces influence the education system, including the impact of family, culture, and government policies on learning processes.

8. Mention four (4) competencies of an effective teacher.

An effective teacher possesses several key competencies. They have strong communication skills that enable them to explain concepts clearly. They demonstrate adaptability to different classroom situations and student needs. They show mastery of their subject matter, ensuring that they provide accurate and relevant knowledge. Lastly, they employ innovative teaching methods to engage students and enhance learning outcomes.

9. (a) What is the meaning of integration of education with work?

Integration of education with work refers to the approach of combining theoretical learning with practical experiences to ensure students acquire relevant skills for the workforce.

(b) What is the importance of integrating education with work?

Integrating education with work is important as it enhances students' employability by providing hands-on experience in their fields of study. It bridges the gap between classroom knowledge and real-world applications, making learning more meaningful. It fosters problem-solving skills by exposing students to real-life challenges. It increases motivation and engagement by making learning more interactive. Lastly, it contributes to national development by producing a skilled workforce that can drive economic growth.

10. Briefly explain the four (4) components of educational management and administration according to Henri Fayol.

Henri Fayol identified four key components of educational management and administration. Planning involves setting objectives and determining the best ways to achieve them within the education system. Organizing entails structuring resources, such as teachers, facilities, and curricula, to ensure efficient functioning. Leading involves guiding and motivating educators and students toward achieving educational goals. Controlling refers to monitoring progress and making necessary adjustments to maintain high standards in education.

11. Identify and analyse four (4) sociological factors that influence education and socialization.

The first sociological factor is the family. The family plays a crucial role in early education by providing a foundation for social values, language development, and emotional support. It shapes children's attitudes toward learning and their overall approach to life. The second factor is culture, as cultural norms and practices influence what is taught and how education is perceived. Different cultures may prioritize various subjects or values, shaping the curriculum and teaching methods. The third factor is socioeconomic status, which affects access to quality education. Children from wealthier families often have more resources, better facilities, and more educational opportunities, while those from lower-income families may face barriers to learning. The fourth factor is government policies. Government initiatives, laws, and reforms determine how education is structured, the availability of resources, and the standards set for teachers and students.

12. Write an account on the contribution of John A. Comenius (1592-1635) in the practice of education in Tanzania.

John A. Comenius made significant contributions to education that are still relevant in Tanzania's educational practices. One of his key ideas was the concept of universal education, where he advocated for the education of all children, regardless of social status, gender, or background. This aligns with Tanzania's goal of providing equal educational opportunities to all its citizens. Comenius also emphasized the importance of teaching according to the age and developmental stages of the learner, ensuring that children

are taught in ways that match their cognitive abilities. This principle is reflected in Tanzania's curriculum, which is designed to cater to different stages of development. Additionally, Comenius promoted the use of visual aids in teaching, an idea that has led to the adoption of multimedia and interactive teaching tools in Tanzanian classrooms. Lastly, Comenius's belief in education as a lifelong process resonates with Tanzania's emphasis on adult education and continuous learning.

13. While teaching, what reasons can you convey to your students to show why it was necessary to nationalize schools in Tanzania soon after independence?

After independence, it was necessary to nationalize schools in Tanzania to eliminate the colonial education system, which was biased and served the interests of the colonial powers rather than the local population. Nationalization allowed the government to design an education system that aligned with Tanzania's needs and values, prioritizing the development of self-reliant citizens. It was also crucial to ensure equal access to education for all Tanzanians, irrespective of their socioeconomic status or ethnic background, which the colonial system had failed to provide. By nationalizing schools, the government could promote national unity and social cohesion, bridging the gap between different groups and fostering a sense of national identity. Furthermore, nationalizing education allowed for greater control over the curriculum and the teaching of subjects that were relevant to Tanzania's economic and social development.

14. What are the basic ideas of the Sociologist Emile Durkheim (1858-1917)?

Emile Durkheim's sociological ideas focus on the relationship between society and education. He emphasized that education serves as a means of socializing individuals, transmitting societal values, norms, and beliefs, which are crucial for maintaining social order. Durkheim believed that education should promote solidarity by ensuring that individuals understand their roles and responsibilities within society. He also introduced the concept of the division of labor, where education plays a vital role in preparing individuals for their specific roles in the workforce. Durkheim argued that schools should not only impart academic knowledge but also teach students to conform to social norms and contribute to societal stability. Lastly, Durkheim saw education as an instrument for creating social cohesion, where individuals from different backgrounds can come together under a shared set of values and principles.

15. As the Head of a school, what important steps will you follow in order to make a sound decision of a problem which has arisen in your school?

The first step is to clearly define the problem by gathering all relevant information. It's essential to understand the context of the issue and the parties involved. The second step is to analyze the available options. This involves considering the potential outcomes of each solution and assessing the risks and benefits. The third step is to consult with key stakeholders, such as teachers, students, and parents, to gain different perspectives on the issue. Engaging with the community will provide a well-rounded view and help in making an informed decision. The fourth step is to implement the chosen solution. This requires

careful planning and coordination, ensuring all resources are available and all parties are on board with the solution. Lastly, it's crucial to monitor the implementation and evaluate the effectiveness of the solution. If necessary, adjustments should be made to improve the situation further.

16. Discuss with examples the notion that “community” is a strong agent of socialization.

The community serves as a powerful agent of socialization because it shapes individuals' behavior, values, and beliefs. One example is the role of community gatherings, such as religious ceremonies or local events, where norms and values are reinforced through shared experiences. The community also influences education, where local customs and expectations shape what is taught and how children are raised. For instance, in rural communities, traditional knowledge such as farming or fishing skills may be passed down through elders. Furthermore, the community plays a role in regulating behavior by setting expectations for how individuals should act, such as appropriate behavior in public spaces or work ethics. Peer groups within the community, such as age-mates, also play a significant role in socializing individuals by influencing behavior and setting social standards. The community's values and social networks help individuals understand their roles and responsibilities within society.

17. Imagine that you have been appointed to be the Head of a certain school that lacks some operational activities references. Discuss the activities you would like to keep the school operating.

As the Head of the school, I would prioritize a few operational activities to ensure the smooth functioning of the school. First, I would focus on developing a clear and organized administrative structure to streamline communication and decision-making. This includes setting up an efficient record-keeping system, where student progress, attendance, and other key data can be tracked. Second, ensuring proper teacher training and professional development would be essential. I would organize regular workshops and seminars to keep teachers updated on new teaching methods and policies. Third, I would emphasize the importance of community involvement by encouraging parents and local leaders to participate in school activities, which would promote a collaborative approach to education. Another key activity would be establishing a student support system, including counseling services, to address both academic and emotional needs. Finally, I would ensure that the school is equipped with necessary resources, including textbooks, teaching materials, and technology, to facilitate effective learning.

18. "Corporal punishment is legalized in primary and secondary education, but its use has left the society in dilemma". Explain.

Corporal punishment has been legalized in some regions, including certain educational systems, but its use has generated significant controversy. On one hand, supporters argue that corporal punishment can be an effective deterrent for misbehavior, teaching students respect and discipline in the classroom. However, many critics argue that it can have damaging psychological effects on children, leading to feelings of fear,

resentment, and low self-esteem. The dilemma lies in balancing the desire for discipline with the rights and well-being of the child. Corporal punishment can also perpetuate violence, as children may learn that physical force is an acceptable way to resolve conflicts. Additionally, the method tends to disproportionately affect vulnerable students, such as those from disadvantaged backgrounds, and can exacerbate existing inequalities in the education system. Many educators and human rights advocates call for alternative disciplinary methods that promote positive behavior without inflicting harm, such as restorative justice or behavioral interventions.