

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**  
**DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**  
**FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION**

763

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2011**

**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. (a) Define the following terms: (a) Foundations of education. (b) Adult education.

Foundations of education refer to the philosophical, historical, psychological, and sociological principles that form the basis of educational theories, policies, and practices. These foundations help in understanding the purpose and structure of education in a given society.

Adult education refers to learning programs designed for individuals beyond the traditional school-going age. It includes literacy programs, vocational training, and lifelong learning initiatives aimed at improving knowledge and skills for personal and professional development.

2. Briefly explain four branches of philosophy.

Metaphysics explores the nature of reality, existence, and the relationship between the physical and non-physical world. It seeks to answer fundamental questions about life and the universe.

Epistemology deals with the nature, sources, and limits of knowledge. It examines how knowledge is acquired, validated, and justified in different contexts.

Axiology studies values, including ethics and aesthetics. It explores what is considered morally right or wrong and the nature of beauty and artistic expressions.

Logic focuses on reasoning and argumentation. It provides principles and rules for distinguishing between valid and invalid reasoning, helping in critical thinking and problem-solving.

3. Name four types of resources to be managed by the Head of School.

Human resources, including teachers, students, and non-teaching staff, are essential for the smooth operation of the school.

Financial resources, such as government funds, school fees, and donations, are necessary for running school programs and maintaining infrastructure.

Material resources, including textbooks, laboratory equipment, furniture, and school buildings, support the learning and teaching process.

Time resources, referring to lesson schedules, school calendars, and timetables, ensure effective planning and implementation of educational activities.

4. Provide four reasons for the Government of Tanzania to make changes to colonial education.

Colonial education was designed to serve the interests of colonial rulers rather than addressing the needs of Tanzanians. Changes were necessary to align education with national development goals.

The curriculum was Eurocentric and did not reflect local cultures, traditions, and values. Reforming it helped in preserving Tanzanian identity and heritage.

Colonial education emphasized clerical and administrative skills, neglecting technical and vocational training. Educational changes introduced practical skills to support economic growth.

Access to education was limited to a few privileged individuals during colonial rule. Post-independence reforms aimed at expanding education to all citizens regardless of background.

5. Name four agents of education control in Tanzania.

The Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology oversees policy formulation and implementation in the education sector.

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) is responsible for setting and managing national examinations.

The Teachers' Service Commission (TSC) regulates the recruitment, promotion, and discipline of teachers.

Local government authorities play a role in managing schools, providing resources, and ensuring education policies are followed at regional and district levels.

6. State four advantages of community involvement in education.

Community involvement provides financial and material support for school infrastructure development and learning resources.

It enhances student discipline and academic performance by fostering a sense of responsibility among parents and local leaders.

Communities help in ensuring the relevance of education by contributing local knowledge and cultural values to the school curriculum.

It strengthens the relationship between schools and the community, encouraging collaboration in addressing educational challenges.

7. Outline four points to illustrate the contribution of religion to the development of education in Tanzania.

Religious institutions have established schools, colleges, and universities, expanding access to education in Tanzania.

Missionaries played a key role in introducing formal education during colonial times, setting the foundation for the current education system.

Religious teachings promote moral values and ethics, shaping students' character and discipline.

Faith-based organizations provide scholarships and financial aid to support students from low-income families.

8. Briefly explain the categories of learners as suggested by Plato (427 - 347 B.C.).

Plato categorized learners into three groups based on their intellectual abilities and interests.

Artisans and workers were suited for practical skills and manual labor, contributing to society through craftsmanship and production.

Warriors were trained in physical and mental discipline, preparing them for roles in defense and security.

Philosopher-kings were the most intelligent and knowledgeable individuals, responsible for governing and making informed decisions for society.

9. State two benefits obtained from studying comparative education.

It helps in understanding different educational systems worldwide, providing insights into best practices and innovations.

It allows policymakers to adapt successful education models from other countries to improve the local education system.

10. List four qualities of a good teacher.

A good teacher possesses strong communication skills to convey knowledge effectively.

They are patient and understanding, accommodating students' learning needs and challenges.

They demonstrate creativity and adaptability in their teaching methods to engage students.

A good teacher maintains professionalism and ethical behavior, serving as a role model for students.

11. Describe five contributions of J. K. Nyerere's philosophy to contemporary education practice in Tanzania.

Nyerere's philosophy of Education for Self-Reliance emphasized practical and vocational training, integrating education with work.

His focus on universal primary education led to the expansion of schools, increasing literacy rates.

He promoted equality in education by advocating for free and accessible education for all citizens.

The use of Swahili as the medium of instruction strengthened national identity and improved communication.

Nyerere's emphasis on moral and ethical education instilled values of unity, hard work, and self-sufficiency in students.

12. Analyze five major changes in education that Tanzania experienced soon after independence.

The expansion of primary and secondary schools improved access to education across the country.

The introduction of a new curriculum aligned education with national development needs.

The government took control of mission and private schools to create a uniform education system.

The abolition of school fees increased enrollment and reduced economic barriers to education.

The establishment of teacher training programs ensured a well-equipped teaching workforce.

13. (a) Give the meaning of family.

A family is a social unit consisting of individuals related by blood, marriage, or adoption, providing emotional, financial, and social support to its members.

(b) Explain four roles of family in socialization of a child.

Families teach children moral values and acceptable behavior, shaping their character from an early age.

Parents and guardians introduce language and communication skills essential for social interactions.

Families provide emotional support and security, fostering confidence and self-esteem in children.

Cultural traditions and religious beliefs are passed down through family, ensuring the continuity of societal norms.

14. Clarify four disciplinary measures that can be imposed on a teacher who exercises absenteeism in the working station. Indicate the measures according to the period that one is absent from work.

A verbal warning may be issued for occasional absences without valid reasons, serving as an initial corrective measure.

A written warning is given if absenteeism persists, formally documenting the misconduct.

Salary deductions or suspension may apply if a teacher misses work repeatedly over a prolonged period.

Dismissal can occur if absenteeism continues despite prior warnings and disciplinary actions.

15. As an expert, you have been invited to a village development meeting. Your role is to persuade elders to join adult education. Prepare a speech describing four aspects in which adult education is important.

Adult education enhances literacy and numeracy skills, enabling individuals to manage daily tasks more effectively.

It provides vocational training, equipping adults with practical skills for economic empowerment.

Adult education improves decision-making by increasing awareness of social, political, and health-related issues.

It fosters lifelong learning, allowing individuals to adapt to technological advancements and new knowledge.

16. Assess six merits and three demerits of delegating power to subordinates in educational institutions.

Merits include improved efficiency, leadership development, reduced workload, employee motivation, increased innovation, and better decision-making.

Demerits include the risk of mismanagement, potential conflicts, and reduced accountability if not properly monitored.

17. Describe five impacts of globalization on education in Tanzanian perspective.

Globalization has introduced advanced technology in education, improving teaching and learning processes.

It has increased access to international knowledge and research, enhancing academic standards.

Foreign influences have led to cultural shifts in education, sometimes overshadowing traditional values.

The adoption of global education policies has improved curriculum development.

It has created opportunities for Tanzanian students and educators to participate in international exchange programs.

18. Before colonialism, traditional education was predominant in Tanganyika. Use six arguments to illustrate the relevance of traditional education in Tanzania today.

Traditional education promotes cultural values and identity.

It emphasizes practical skills for self-reliance.

It fosters community participation in learning.

It supports moral and ethical development.

It provides lifelong learning opportunities.

It complements formal education with indigenous knowledge.