

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

763

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2012

Instructions

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

maktaba.tetea.org



1. Briefly describe four major levels of education in Tanzania starting from the lowest.

Pre-primary education is the first level, designed for children aged 3 to 5 years. It focuses on early childhood development, socialization, and basic literacy and numeracy skills to prepare children for primary education.

Primary education follows, catering to children from ages 6 to 13. It provides foundational knowledge in subjects such as mathematics, science, and languages, with the aim of ensuring basic literacy and numeracy skills for all children.

Secondary education consists of ordinary and advanced levels. Ordinary level spans four years, while advanced level lasts for two years. It prepares students for further education or the job market by offering academic and vocational training.

Tertiary education includes universities, colleges, and vocational training institutions. It offers specialized knowledge in various fields, leading to diplomas, degrees, and professional qualifications.

2. Give two differences between traditional and contemporary philosophy.

Traditional philosophy is often based on cultural beliefs and oral traditions, while contemporary philosophy relies on critical thinking and academic discourse. Traditional philosophy is influenced by customs and inherited knowledge, whereas contemporary philosophy emphasizes systematic reasoning and evidence-based analysis.

Traditional philosophy focuses on communal values and societal norms, while contemporary philosophy encourages individualism and personal interpretation of concepts. Traditional thought emphasizes maintaining harmony within the community, whereas contemporary perspectives promote questioning and redefining ideas based on logical inquiry.

3. Outline four objectives of indigenous education in Tanzania.

To preserve cultural heritage by passing down traditions, customs, and values from one generation to another. Indigenous education ensures that children learn the history, ethics, and moral values of their community.

To equip individuals with practical survival skills such as farming, fishing, and hunting. The education system was designed to ensure self-sufficiency and economic stability within the community.

To promote social responsibility by teaching individuals their roles and obligations within society. This included leadership training, dispute resolution, and communal cooperation.

To instill discipline and respect through mentorship by elders. Indigenous education emphasized obedience, respect for authority, and adherence to societal norms to maintain harmony.

4. State two ways in which an administrator may use to appraise teachers.

Classroom observations allow administrators to assess teachers' performance by monitoring lesson delivery, student engagement, and teaching methods. This helps in identifying areas for improvement.

Student performance analysis evaluates teachers based on their students' academic progress and overall achievements. Regular assessments and examination results indicate the effectiveness of teaching strategies.

5. (a) Define philosophy of education.

Philosophy of education refers to the study of the principles, nature, and purpose of education. It examines how knowledge is acquired, the role of educators, and the impact of education on society.

(b) State three reasons for studying Logic in education.

Logic enhances critical thinking skills, enabling students to analyze arguments and make reasoned decisions. This helps in problem-solving and academic discussions.

It improves communication by teaching individuals how to construct clear and coherent arguments. Logical reasoning helps in structuring ideas effectively.

Logic fosters sound decision-making by helping individuals evaluate evidence and avoid fallacies. It is essential for academic research and professional analysis.

6. Outline and briefly explain two effects of colonial education in Tanzania mainland.

Introduction of formal education replaced indigenous knowledge systems. Colonial rulers established schools that focused on Western curricula, reducing the emphasis on traditional skills and cultural education.

Social stratification emerged as colonial education favored a small elite group while neglecting the majority. This led to unequal access to education, creating disparities in economic and social opportunities.

7. Briefly explain four branches of contemporary philosophy.

Metaphysics explores the nature of reality, existence, and the universe. It addresses fundamental questions about what exists beyond the physical world.

Epistemology studies the nature of knowledge and how humans acquire it. It examines the sources, limits, and validity of knowledge.

Ethics focuses on moral principles and values that guide human behavior. It discusses concepts of right and wrong and their application in society.

Aesthetics analyzes beauty, art, and perception. It evaluates artistic expressions and the standards used to define visual and literary works.

8. State four functions of Teachers' Service Department (TSD).

Recruiting and appointing teachers to different schools ensures that qualified educators are available for public institutions.

Handling teacher promotions and career development supports professional growth and motivation among educators.

Managing teacher welfare by addressing salary payments, benefits, and work conditions to improve job satisfaction.

Monitoring teacher conduct and disciplinary actions ensures ethical behavior and adherence to professional standards.

9. Point out four ways in which integration of education and work is important.

It provides students with practical experience, bridging the gap between theory and real-world applications. This improves job readiness.

It enhances economic productivity by equipping learners with marketable skills that contribute to national development.

It promotes self-reliance by encouraging entrepreneurship and vocational training, reducing dependency on formal employment.

It strengthens industry-academia collaboration, ensuring that educational curricula align with labor market demands.

10. Write four advantages of non-formal education in Tanzania.

Flexibility allows learners to study at their own pace, making education accessible to working individuals and dropouts.

It is cost-effective as it does not require formal infrastructure, making it affordable for disadvantaged communities.

It addresses specific needs by focusing on skill-based training, such as vocational and adult literacy programs.

It encourages lifelong learning, enabling individuals to acquire new knowledge continuously without formal restrictions.

11. HIV/AIDS pandemic is one of the issues that impede implementation of education in Tanzania. State three ways in which the school can be affected by the pandemic and suggest five general measures that can be used to avoid the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Schools experience teacher shortages due to illness or deaths caused by HIV/AIDS, affecting the quality of education.

Students may drop out to care for sick family members or due to financial constraints when guardians are affected by the disease.

Stigma and discrimination against infected individuals discourage participation in school activities, leading to psychological distress.

To prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, schools should conduct awareness campaigns to educate students about safe practices.

Encouraging voluntary testing helps in early detection and management of the disease.

Providing access to health services ensures that infected individuals receive proper medical care and counseling.

Promoting the use of protective measures such as condoms and safe medical procedures reduces the risk of infection.

Enforcing policies against discrimination and stigma creates a supportive learning environment for affected individuals.

12. There is a conception from among the society that quality of education in Tanzania is declining. With reference to secondary education, justify the root causes for the decline of the quality of education in Tanzania.

Teacher shortages reduce the teacher-student interaction, leading to poor academic performance.

Inadequate teaching materials such as books and laboratory equipment limit practical learning experiences.

Overcrowded classrooms make individualized learning difficult, affecting comprehension and knowledge retention.

Outdated curricula do not align with modern job market demands, reducing graduates' employability.

Frequent policy changes and inconsistent government reforms disrupt the education system, leading to instability.

13. If you are appointed a Head of Vvi Secondary School, explain four management and administration functions you are responsible for.

Supervising teachers and ensuring lesson plans are effectively implemented maintains teaching standards.

Managing school resources such as funds, facilities, and infrastructure ensures smooth operations.

Handling student discipline promotes a conducive learning environment.

Building relationships with stakeholders, including parents and the community, enhances school development.

14. Analyse four efforts taken by the government of Tanzania to remove segregation in education soon after independence.

The government introduced universal primary education to ensure that all children, regardless of background, had access to education. This initiative aimed to eliminate barriers that previously favored certain groups over others.

Nationalization of schools was implemented to remove private and missionary control, integrating all educational institutions into a single system managed by the government. This step promoted equal access to education for all Tanzanians.

Policies on gender equality in education were established to encourage female participation in learning institutions. Efforts such as special programs for girls and awareness campaigns aimed to reduce gender disparities in education.

Expansion of secondary and higher education institutions helped accommodate a larger student population, particularly those from disadvantaged communities. The construction of more schools and colleges increased enrollment opportunities for all.

15. (a) Give the meaning of socialization agent.

A socialization agent is an individual, group, or institution responsible for influencing an individual's development by teaching norms, values, behaviors, and skills necessary for participation in society. Socialization agents include family, schools, peers, religious institutions, and mass media.

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

Schools introduce children to structured environments where they learn discipline, responsibility, and time management, shaping their social and academic behaviors.

They instill societal values and norms by teaching ethics, laws, and acceptable behavior, helping students integrate into society with proper moral standards.

They promote interaction and cooperation among students from different backgrounds, fostering teamwork, communication skills, and mutual respect.

Schools play a role in career development by identifying students' strengths and preparing them for future roles in society through vocational training and career guidance.

16. With reference to Tanzania, account for five strategies used in improving access and equity to secondary education in Africa.

Construction of more secondary schools, especially in rural areas, has increased enrollment and reduced long travel distances for students, making education more accessible.

Provision of free education policies, including fee waivers and financial support, has reduced the economic burden on families, allowing more students to attend school.

Introduction of boarding schools for marginalized groups, such as girls and children with disabilities, ensures that students from disadvantaged backgrounds have a safe learning environment.

Implementation of scholarship programs and financial aid has helped students from low-income families afford education, reducing dropout rates due to financial constraints.

Curriculum reforms and flexible education programs, including evening classes and adult education, have allowed working individuals and school dropouts to continue their education.

17. Explain four ways in which different societies worldwide get socialized through communication media.

Mass media, including television, radio, and newspapers, inform individuals about societal norms, values, and current affairs, shaping public opinions and behaviors.

Social media platforms facilitate cultural exchange by allowing people from different backgrounds to interact, share experiences, and learn from each other.

Educational programs broadcasted through media provide knowledge on social issues such as health, governance, and environmental conservation, promoting informed decision-making.

Entertainment media, including films, music, and literature, reflect societal traditions, beliefs, and customs, influencing people's perspectives and attitudes towards various social aspects.

18. Describe the main features of education in Zanzibar before the Revolution in 1964.

Education was highly influenced by the Arab and Islamic culture, with religious teachings forming a significant part of the curriculum, especially in madrasas.

The education system was divided along racial and social lines, favoring Arabs and Europeans while Africans received limited access to formal education.

Most schools were run by colonial administrators and religious institutions, focusing on elitist education rather than mass literacy for the general population.

There was a lack of technical and vocational training institutions, limiting economic opportunities for the majority of the population.