THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

763   **FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION**

Time: 3 Hours   **ANSWERS**   **Year: 2019**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section A and B.

2. Answer all questions in section A and four questions from section B.

1. Briefly describe four objectives of adult education in Tanzania.

Adult education refers to learning programs designed for individuals beyond the traditional school-going age, aimed at improving their knowledge and skills. In Tanzania, it has specific objectives that contribute to personal and national development.

It enhances literacy and numeracy skills among adults. Many individuals who missed formal schooling get a second chance to acquire basic reading, writing, and arithmetic skills, which improve their ability to function effectively in society.

It promotes self-reliance by equipping adults with vocational and entrepreneurial skills. Training in agriculture, carpentry, tailoring, and other trades helps individuals become economically independent and contribute to national development.

It facilitates social and political awareness by educating citizens on governance, democracy, and human rights. Informed citizens can participate in decision-making processes and advocate for positive societal changes.

It improves health and family welfare by educating individuals on hygiene, nutrition, and disease prevention. Health literacy enables people to adopt healthy lifestyles and reduce the spread of preventable diseases.

2. Briefly explain four ways in which classroom instruction can prepare learners to be self-reliant.

Self-reliance refers to the ability of an individual to depend on their own skills and knowledge for survival and success. Classroom instruction plays a vital role in fostering self-reliance among learners.

It encourages problem-solving skills through critical thinking exercises. When students are trained to analyze challenges and find solutions independently, they develop confidence in handling real-life situations.

It incorporates practical skills training, such as agriculture, entrepreneurship, and vocational subjects. Exposure to hands-on learning enables students to acquire skills they can use for self-employment and income generation.

It promotes creativity and innovation by engaging students in projects and research-based learning. Encouraging original thinking helps learners develop new ideas, which can lead to business opportunities and career advancements.

It instills financial literacy by teaching students the value of saving, budgeting, and investment. Understanding economic principles helps individuals manage resources effectively and achieve financial independence.

3. Outline four situations which lead to the development of the Education and Training Policy (1995) in Tanzania.

The Education and Training Policy of 1995 was introduced to address various challenges and gaps in the Tanzanian education system. Several key factors contributed to its development.

The need to expand access to education for all Tanzanians influenced the policy formulation. Many children, especially in rural areas, lacked opportunities for schooling, necessitating measures to increase enrollment.

The demand for improved quality of education led to policy changes. Concerns about outdated curricula, inadequate teaching materials, and unqualified teachers pushed for reforms to enhance learning outcomes.

The challenge of unemployment among graduates required an education system that aligned with the labor market. The policy emphasized vocational and technical training to equip learners with skills relevant to economic needs.

The influence of global education policies encouraged Tanzania to adopt reforms that aligned with international standards. The need to integrate modern teaching methodologies and ensure competitiveness in the global economy played a role in policy development.

4. Summarize four aims of the African indigenous education.

African indigenous education refers to the traditional system of learning that existed before the introduction of formal schooling. It had several aims that contributed to community development.

It aimed at transmitting cultural values and traditions to younger generations. Through oral history, storytelling, and rituals, children learned about their heritage and social norms.

It focused on practical skill development for survival and self-reliance. Training in farming, fishing, hunting, and craftsmanship prepared individuals for productive roles in society.

It emphasized moral and ethical development. Indigenous education instilled discipline, respect, and responsibility, ensuring that individuals upheld societal values.

It promoted social cohesion by fostering communal participation. Learning took place within families and communities, strengthening relationships and cooperation among members.

5. Give two differences between ethics and aesthetics.

Ethics refers to moral principles that govern human behavior, while aesthetics concerns the appreciation of beauty and artistic expression.

Ethics focuses on distinguishing right from wrong in human actions. It guides individuals in making moral decisions based on fairness, honesty, and justice. Aesthetics, on the other hand, is concerned with sensory experiences, evaluating what is pleasing or beautiful in art, nature, and design.

Ethics applies to various fields such as law, medicine, and education, where moral conduct is essential. In contrast, aesthetics is commonly associated with fields like literature, music, painting, and fashion, where artistic appeal is the main focus.

6. Identify four offences that may lead to teachers' termination from his/her post in the public services.

Teachers in public service are expected to uphold professional conduct and adhere to ethical standards. Violations of these standards can lead to termination from their positions.

Engaging in acts of corruption, such as accepting bribes from students or parents in exchange for grades, is a serious offense. This compromises the integrity of the education system and undermines merit-based assessment.

Chronic absenteeism and negligence of duty can result in dismissal. A teacher who consistently fails to attend classes, prepare lessons, or fulfill assigned responsibilities negatively affects students' learning and violates contractual obligations.

Sexual misconduct and harassment of students or colleagues are grounds for termination. Any form of inappropriate behavior that compromises the safety and dignity of others in the learning environment is strictly prohibited.

Misuse of school funds or resources, including embezzlement or unauthorized use of institutional property for personal gain, is a serious violation. Proper financial management is crucial for maintaining trust and accountability in public service.

7. Explain four rationales for keeping a student's lessons attendance register.

Keeping an attendance register is an essential practice in educational institutions, ensuring proper monitoring of student participation and academic progress.

It helps in tracking student performance and identifying those at risk of academic failure. Regular absences can lead to poor understanding of lessons, and an attendance register allows teachers to intervene early.

It promotes discipline and responsibility among students. When attendance is monitored, students are encouraged to attend classes consistently, reducing cases of truancy and lateness.

It serves as an official record for administrative and legal purposes. Attendance data can be used in decision-making regarding examinations, promotions, and disciplinary actions. In some cases, it is required for government or institutional reporting.

It aids in resource planning and allocation. Knowing the number of attending students helps institutions manage classroom space, teaching materials, and staffing requirements effectively.

8. Giving four points, explain the relevance of comparative education in Tanzania.

Comparative education involves analyzing different education systems worldwide to identify best practices and areas for improvement. It has significant relevance in Tanzania.

It helps in policy formulation by providing insights from other countries' education models. Lessons from successful systems can guide reforms to improve access, quality, and efficiency in Tanzania's education sector.

It enhances curriculum development by introducing global best practices. Exposure to different teaching methods, subjects, and assessment techniques allows Tanzania to design a curriculum that meets international standards.

It supports teacher training and professional development. By studying teaching strategies from other countries, educators can adopt innovative approaches that enhance classroom effectiveness.

It promotes international collaboration and partnerships. Understanding global education trends fosters cooperation with other nations in research, student exchange programs, and funding opportunities for educational development.

9. (a) Define "axiology".

Axiology is the branch of philosophy that studies values, including ethics and aesthetics. It explores what is considered morally good and what is appreciated as beautiful or meaningful in human life.

(b) Outline three contexts in which axiology is applied in schools.

Axiology is applied in various aspects of education to shape students' values and perspectives.

It is integrated into moral education, where students learn about ethical behavior, respect, and responsibility. Teaching values like honesty, fairness, and integrity helps in character development.

It influences the teaching of arts and literature by fostering an appreciation for beauty and creativity. Through music, visual arts, and storytelling, students develop aesthetic judgment and cultural awareness.

It plays a role in classroom management and discipline by guiding teachers in making fair decisions. Ethical considerations are essential in handling student behavior, conflicts, and academic assessments.

10. Outline four merits of planning in the daily operation of educational institutions.

Planning is essential in educational institutions to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in achieving academic goals.

It provides clear objectives and direction for the institution. Schools operate smoothly when there is a well-structured plan outlining academic activities, co-curricular programs, and administrative functions.

It ensures proper resource utilization by allocating human, financial, and material resources effectively. Good planning prevents wastage and enhances productivity.

It facilitates performance evaluation by setting measurable targets. Schools can assess progress, identify weaknesses, and implement improvements based on planned objectives.

It enhances coordination and teamwork among staff. When roles and responsibilities are clearly outlined, collaboration is improved, leading to better service delivery in education.

11. Elaborate five methods of teaching African Indigenous Education.

African Indigenous Education refers to the traditional methods used by African societies to transmit knowledge, skills, values, and cultural heritage from one generation to another. Various methods were employed to ensure effective learning.

Learning through storytelling was a common method where elders narrated folktales, myths, and historical events to instill moral lessons, wisdom, and cultural knowledge in the younger generation. These stories often carried deep meanings that shaped character and behavior.

Apprenticeship allowed learners to acquire practical skills through hands-on experience under the guidance of skilled artisans, hunters, or farmers. This method ensured that essential survival and occupational skills were passed down effectively.

Observation and imitation played a crucial role in learning. Young members of the community closely observed adults performing tasks such as farming, fishing, or pottery and imitated them, gradually mastering the skills through practice.

Rituals and ceremonies served as educational platforms where individuals learned about their responsibilities, leadership, and societal roles. Initiation rites, for example, were important for teaching values, discipline, and adulthood responsibilities.

Participation in communal activities helped learners acquire social and economic skills. Engaging in farming, decision-making, conflict resolution, and other communal duties prepared individuals for real-life challenges while fostering unity and cooperation.

12. (a) Define "Sociology of education".

Sociology of education is the study of how social institutions, structures, and interactions influence education and learning processes. It examines the role of education in society, socialization, and the impact of various sociological factors on academic development.

(b) Show how each of the following sociological factors affect education in Tanzania.

(i) Experience affects education by shaping a learner's understanding and approach to knowledge. Students with prior exposure to educational activities, diverse environments, or practical experiences tend to grasp new concepts faster than those with limited exposure. Personal experiences also influence attitudes toward learning and problem-solving.

(ii) Beliefs play a significant role in education as they influence perceptions about learning, teaching methods, and career choices. Cultural and religious beliefs may affect subjects studied, gender roles in education, and the value placed on academic success. Some communities may emphasize education as a tool for progress, while others may prioritize traditional roles.

(iii) Conservatism impacts education by either preserving or restricting educational progress. Societies that uphold conservative views may resist modern teaching methods, curriculum changes, or gender equality in education. While tradition plays a vital role, excessive conservatism can limit innovation and adaptability in the education system.

(iv) Poverty significantly affects education by limiting access to resources such as school fees, books, and transportation. Children from impoverished backgrounds often struggle with school attendance, concentration, and performance due to financial hardships, malnutrition, and lack of proper learning environments.

13. Analyse six key managerial roles of heads of secondary schools in Tanzania.

The head of a secondary school plays a crucial role in ensuring smooth administration and effective learning.

Supervising academic programs is a key responsibility that involves monitoring teachers' lesson plans, student performance, and curriculum implementation to ensure quality education delivery. Effective supervision helps in maintaining high academic standards.

Managing school finances ensures proper allocation and utilization of funds. The headteacher oversees budgeting, procurement of learning materials, and payment of staff salaries, ensuring financial accountability and sustainability of school operations.

Maintaining discipline among students and staff is essential for creating a conducive learning environment. The headteacher enforces school rules, resolves conflicts, and promotes ethical behavior to uphold order and respect.

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Prepared by: Maria Marco for TETEA

Facilitating staff development involves organizing training programs, workshops, and professional development opportunities for teachers. Continuous improvement of teachers' skills enhances teaching effectiveness and overall school performance.

Enhancing school-community relations strengthens collaboration between the school, parents, and local stakeholders. Engaging in community activities and maintaining open communication ensures support for school initiatives and student welfare.

Implementing government policies ensures that the school adheres to national education regulations. The headteacher ensures compliance with policies regarding curriculum, examinations, and administrative guidelines set by the education ministry.

14. Explain the relevance of Plato's ideas in the education system in Tanzania.

Plato, a classical philosopher, contributed significantly to educational thought, and his ideas remain relevant in Tanzania's education system.

His concept of education as a means of achieving justice and social order aligns with Tanzania's efforts to provide equal learning opportunities for all citizens. Education is used as a tool for social transformation and national development.

Plato's emphasis on specialized education based on abilities is reflected in Tanzania's vocational and technical training programs. Students are encouraged to pursue careers that match their talents and skills, promoting efficiency and job satisfaction.

His belief in a well-structured curriculum that includes moral and intellectual training is evident in Tanzania's education policies, which integrate academic subjects with moral education, civic studies, and character development.

The Socratic method of questioning, which Plato advocated, is used in modern teaching to encourage critical thinking and problem-solving. Tanzanian schools incorporate discussions, debates, and analytical exercises to enhance students' reasoning abilities.

Plato's view on the role of the state in education is seen in Tanzania's government-controlled education system, where policies are designed to ensure accessibility, quality, and relevance of education for national progress.

15. Evaluate six professional codes of conduct for teachers in Tanzania.

Professional conduct for teachers ensures ethical standards, accountability, and a positive learning environment in Tanzania's education sector.

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Commitment to students requires teachers to prioritize students' welfare, ensuring a safe, inclusive, and supportive learning environment. This involves fairness, motivation, and fostering academic excellence.

Integrity and honesty are essential in upholding ethical teaching practices. Teachers must avoid corruption, favoritism, and academic dishonesty, maintaining credibility in their profession.

Confidentiality must be observed regarding students' personal information, assessment results, and disciplinary records. Teachers should handle sensitive matters professionally without breaching trust.

Respect for colleagues and the school community promotes teamwork and a harmonious work environment. Teachers should demonstrate professionalism in interactions, resolving conflicts peacefully and supporting each other in duties.

Adherence to policies and regulations ensures compliance with educational guidelines, curriculum standards, and institutional rules. Teachers must follow government directives to maintain the quality of education.

Continuous professional development is necessary for teachers to enhance their knowledge and skills. Engaging in workshops, training, and research helps teachers stay updated with modern teaching methodologies and educational trends.

16. Assume that you are a head of Mtakuja Secondary School. Explain five ways of motivating your teachers to perform their duties.

Motivating teachers is essential for improving their job satisfaction, performance, and overall productivity in a school setting.

Providing financial incentives such as salary increments, bonuses, and allowances encourages teachers to be more committed and dedicated to their work. When teachers feel financially secure, their morale and job satisfaction improve.

Recognizing and rewarding outstanding performance through awards, promotions, or public appreciation fosters a culture of excellence. Acknowledging teachers' efforts boosts their confidence and motivates them to work harder.

Ensuring a positive work environment by promoting good relationships, addressing grievances, and providing necessary teaching resources enhances teachers' motivation. A supportive workplace encourages teamwork and reduces stress.

Offering professional development opportunities, such as training, workshops, and career growth programs, keeps teachers updated with new teaching methods and educational advancements. Continuous learning helps teachers remain enthusiastic about their work.

Encouraging teacher involvement in decision-making processes gives them a sense of ownership and belonging. When teachers participate in planning and policy-making, they feel valued and are more committed to implementing school objectives effectively.

Prepared by: Maria Marco for TETEA