

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. Briefly elaborate four functions of logic in a philosophical context.

Logic serves several functions in philosophy, including aiding in clear reasoning by establishing valid arguments and avoiding fallacies. It enhances problem-solving by providing structured ways to analyze complex issues. It supports consistency in thought, ensuring that conclusions align with premises. Additionally, logic facilitates effective communication by offering precise and coherent explanations.

2. Identify four ideas of J.K. Nyerere on education.

J.K. Nyerere emphasized education for self-reliance, advocating for learning that equips individuals to contribute to society. He supported practical and community-based learning to integrate education with real-life activities. He promoted egalitarianism in education, ensuring equal opportunities for all. Nyerere also believed in moral and ethical development, emphasizing values such as unity and responsibility.

3. Briefly describe four characteristics of adult learners.

Adult learners are self-directed, taking responsibility for their learning process. They bring prior knowledge and experiences, which influence how they understand new concepts. They are goal-oriented, often motivated by specific personal or professional objectives. Additionally, they prefer practical and relevant learning that applies directly to real-world situations.

4. Outline four aspects shown in the Education Acts of 1962.

The Education Acts of 1962 covered aspects such as the establishment of a formal education system to structure learning institutions. It addressed access to education by promoting inclusivity and compulsory schooling. It outlined administrative structures, defining roles for education authorities and school management. The act also emphasized curriculum development to standardize learning content and objectives.

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

Sociology of education is the study of how societal factors influence education and how education, in turn, affects society. It examines the role of institutions, social norms, and cultural values in shaping educational experiences.

(b) Explain how each of the following sociological factors affect education.

(i) Experience

Prior experiences shape how learners interpret new information, influencing learning styles and comprehension. Personal background, past exposure to education, and social interactions impact academic performance and engagement.

(ii) Beliefs

Cultural and personal beliefs affect attitudes toward education, shaping motivation and expectations. Societal views on gender roles, intelligence, and career choices influence how individuals perceive learning and their future aspirations.

(iii) Religion

Religious values and teachings influence moral education and ethical behavior in learning institutions. Religious practices may also affect school policies, curriculum content, and students' participation in certain activities.

6. Give four distinctive features of informal education.

Informal education is unstructured, occurring outside formal institutions such as schools. It is spontaneous, happening through daily interactions and experiences. It is learner-centered, based on personal interests and real-life situations. Additionally, informal education is lifelong, continuing throughout an individual's life without rigid timelines or certifications.

7. Briefly explain four uses of philosophy of education.

Philosophy of education helps in curriculum development by guiding what and how subjects should be taught. It shapes teaching methodologies by influencing instructional approaches and classroom management. It aids in policy formulation by providing a framework for educational laws and reforms. Additionally, it supports moral and ethical development by instilling values and principles in learners.

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

An attendance register helps monitor students' consistency in attending classes, ensuring accountability. It assists in identifying students with frequent absences, allowing timely intervention to support them. It provides a record for academic performance analysis, linking attendance with learning outcomes. Additionally, it serves as an official document for administrative and legal purposes.

9. Identify four advantages of learning educational management to a student-teacher.

Educational management equips student-teachers with leadership skills to handle classroom dynamics effectively. It enhances planning and organization, ensuring smooth lesson delivery and school administration. It helps in conflict resolution by providing strategies to manage disputes among students, teachers, and parents. Additionally, it improves decision-making skills, enabling future educators to implement policies that enhance learning.

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

Classroom instruction develops critical thinking by encouraging problem-solving and independent decision-making. It fosters creativity through activities that require innovation and adaptability. It enhances practical skills by integrating hands-on learning relevant to real-world applications. Additionally, it builds confidence and responsibility by assigning tasks that require individual effort and accountability.

11. Suggest six ways to improve the quality of Primary and Secondary school education in Tanzania.

Quality education refers to an education system that effectively develops students' knowledge, skills, and values to meet societal needs. Improving education in Tanzania requires several strategic measures.

Investing in teacher training enhances the quality of education by ensuring educators are equipped with effective teaching methods. Well-trained teachers can deliver content more efficiently, making learning more engaging and impactful.

Improving infrastructure, such as classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, creates a conducive learning environment. Adequate facilities ensure students have access to necessary resources for practical learning, which enhances comprehension and academic performance.

Providing adequate learning materials, including textbooks, technology, and teaching aids, helps students grasp concepts more effectively. Schools with sufficient educational resources enable students to explore subjects in depth, leading to improved understanding.

Implementing student-centered teaching approaches encourages active participation in learning. Methods such as problem-solving activities, group discussions, and project-based learning help students develop critical thinking and creativity.

Strengthening school management and leadership ensures effective administration of education policies. Competent school leaders can implement policies that enhance discipline, monitor teacher performance, and promote accountability in the education system.

Engaging parents and communities in the education process fosters a supportive learning environment. Parents who take an active role in their children's education contribute to better student motivation, attendance, and overall academic success.

12. Why do some educational leaders resist delegating power to their subordinates? Analyse by giving six reasons.

Delegation of power refers to the process of assigning authority and responsibilities to subordinates within an organization. Some educational leaders resist delegation due to various reasons.

Fear of losing authority makes leaders hesitant to delegate tasks. Some believe that sharing responsibilities may weaken their control, leading to reduced influence over decision-making processes.

Lack of trust in subordinates prevents effective delegation. Leaders who doubt the competence of their team members may feel that tasks will not be completed properly, leading to inefficiency or errors.

Desire for personal recognition drives some leaders to handle all tasks themselves. They may want to take credit for every achievement, believing that delegating duties will reduce their visibility and acknowledgment.

Limited training in management and leadership can lead to ineffective delegation. Leaders without proper leadership skills may struggle to identify which tasks can be assigned to others and how to oversee delegated work effectively.

Concern about job security causes some leaders to resist delegation. They may fear that empowering subordinates could make them redundant or reduce their significance within the organization.

Lack of clear policies on delegation within the education system leads to uncertainty. Without formal guidelines on how to assign responsibilities, leaders may avoid delegation to prevent administrative complications.

13. Using five points, explain the importance of History of Education to a professional teacher.

History of education is the study of past educational systems, philosophies, and practices that have shaped modern learning approaches. Understanding this history is essential for professional teachers.

It provides insights into the evolution of educational theories and practices. Teachers who study historical developments can appreciate the reasoning behind current teaching methods and adapt them to suit contemporary needs.

It helps educators understand the successes and failures of past education systems. By analyzing previous policies and reforms, teachers can identify effective strategies while avoiding mistakes that hinder learning progress.

It enhances cultural and social awareness in teaching. Understanding historical perspectives on education allows teachers to recognize how cultural influences have shaped learning approaches, making them more inclusive and sensitive to diversity.

It strengthens professional identity by giving teachers a sense of purpose and direction. Knowing the struggles and achievements of past educators inspires teachers to contribute meaningfully to education.

It supports policy development and curriculum improvement. Teachers with knowledge of educational history can participate in shaping policies that enhance teaching standards and create effective learning environments.

14. Explain the relevance of indigenous education to modern Tanzanian societies. Use five points.

Indigenous education refers to traditional methods of knowledge transmission that existed before formal schooling systems. Despite modern advancements, indigenous education remains relevant in Tanzania.

It preserves cultural heritage by passing down traditions, languages, and moral values. Indigenous education ensures that younger generations understand and appreciate their cultural identity, fostering national unity.

It promotes practical skills training essential for daily life. Traditional education emphasizes hands-on learning in areas such as agriculture, fishing, and crafts, which are still valuable for self-reliance and employment.

It enhances moral and ethical development. Indigenous teachings emphasize discipline, respect, and communal responsibility, shaping individuals into responsible members of society.

It complements formal education by providing additional knowledge in areas that are not fully covered in the school curriculum. For instance, traditional storytelling and indigenous healing practices contribute to a well-rounded education.

It fosters environmental conservation through indigenous knowledge. Traditional education instills respect for nature and sustainable practices, which help in preserving natural resources for future generations.

15. Assume you have been appointed a district Teachers' Service Commission (TSC) secretary. Describe five measures you would take to tackle the problem of teacher misconducts in Secondary schools in your district.

Teacher misconduct refers to inappropriate behaviors or violations of professional ethics that negatively affect the education system. Addressing these issues requires strategic interventions.

Implementing strict monitoring and evaluation mechanisms ensures that teachers adhere to professional conduct. Regular inspections and performance assessments help identify misconduct early and provide corrective actions.

Providing professional ethics training helps teachers understand the importance of maintaining high moral and ethical standards. Workshops and seminars on professional behavior can reinforce discipline and responsibility.

Establishing a clear disciplinary framework ensures that misconduct cases are handled efficiently. A transparent system of reporting and addressing misconduct discourages unethical behavior and promotes accountability.

Encouraging a positive work environment reduces frustrations that lead to misconduct. Addressing teacher grievances, ensuring fair salaries, and providing career development opportunities enhance motivation and job satisfaction.

Engaging stakeholders such as parents, students, and the community fosters collective responsibility in maintaining discipline. Open communication channels allow for timely reporting of concerns, creating a collaborative approach to addressing misconduct.

16. "Failure to plan is planning to fail". Use six points to assess the validity of this statement referring to the importance of planning in an educational organisation.

Planning refers to the process of setting objectives, identifying resources, and developing strategies to achieve goals effectively. The statement highlights the significance of preparation in ensuring success.

It provides clear direction and goals for an educational institution. Proper planning ensures that activities align with the organization's mission, making it easier to achieve academic and administrative objectives.

It enhances resource management by ensuring efficient use of financial, human, and material resources. Schools with proper planning allocate resources wisely, reducing wastage and improving service delivery.

It improves decision-making by allowing leaders to anticipate challenges and develop proactive solutions. Institutions with structured plans can handle unexpected situations effectively without disrupting learning processes.

It boosts productivity by streamlining activities and responsibilities. Proper planning helps teachers and administrators organize tasks efficiently, leading to smooth operations and effective time management.

It fosters accountability by setting performance standards and evaluation measures. When plans are in place, it is easier to track progress and ensure that all stakeholders meet their responsibilities.

It minimizes risks and uncertainties by preparing institutions for potential challenges. Schools that engage in strategic planning can respond to economic, social, or political changes without compromising education quality.