

Public and Private Schools

Yoruba transcript:

Òdòbìnrin: Kí ni ìyàtò láàrin ilé-ìwé ijọba àti ilé-ìwé aládaàni?

Àgbàlagba: Ilé-ìwé ijọba, ijọba ni ó máa n sanwó ilé-ìwé, san owó oṣù fún àwọn tó bá n ṣiṣe nìbè. Ilé-ìwé aládaàni eni tó ba jẹ bí i olùdarí àbí egbé tó ba dá ilé-ìwé àwọn ni wọn máa n sanwó gbogbo nnkan tí wọn bá ṣe s'ílé-ìwé yen. Ilé-ìwé ijọba máa n ní àwọn tí wọn ní ìmò kíkún ju t i àwọn aládaàni lọ nítorí ní ọpọ̀ ẹgbà, àwọn tó jẹ bí i akẹkọ̀-ḡboyè ló máa n pọ̀ tí wọn máa kó síbè tí ijọba ti máa gbà fún ilé-ìwé ti'wọn. Àmọ̀ ní ilé-ìwé aládaàni àwọn olùdarí eni tí wọn bá ṣàà rí ni wọn máa gbà sísẹ̀. E lè rí tísà kan kó máa kó àkòrí tó ju m̀eta lọ. Ọ̀un nikan náà ló máa kọ̀ Gẹ̀ẹ̀sì, ọ̀un náà ló máa kọ̀ lítírẹ̀ṣọ̀, ọ̀un náà ló máa kọ̀ Faransé àti bẹ̀ẹ̀ bẹ̀ẹ̀ lọ tí kò kì í ṣelẹ̀ nínú ilé-ìwé ijọba. Nnkan tí ó kàn wà ní ilé-ìwé ijọba tí ilé-ìwé aládaàni fí sà̀n ni pé wọn máa n ṣ'àmójútó o dáadàa. Àwọn ilé-ìwé aládaàni tó ò bá ṣiṣe bó ṣe ye kó o ṣe é, kíá ni wọn máa n dá eni náà dúró l'ẹ̀nu iṣe. Ilé-ìwé ijọba, wà á ṣeṣe kọ̀ lẹ̀tá pé eni yíi ò ṣiṣe bó ṣe ye kó ṣe kí ni kan gbogbo è tí wọn máa fà tí tí ó máa n jẹ́ kí àwọn tísà ìmíi ṣiṣà hù tí wọn ò ní ṣiṣe bó ṣe ye kí wọn ṣe é. Sùgbón ilé-ìwé aládaàni, o lè ṣiṣe lónií kó d'òla kí wó ní ó dàbò pé o ò lè ṣiṣe pèlú àwọn mọ̀. Nítorí náà tí oníkálukú bá ní pé iṣe ọ̀un jẹ́ nnkan tó ṣe pàtàkì sí ọ̀un, kò ní fẹ́ kí iṣe yen jábọ̀ á fẹ́ ṣiṣe bó ṣe ye kó ṣe é t'aagun t'aagun á ṣiṣe gidì kí iṣe má bọ̀ lówọ̀ è. Nítorí àwọn ọmọ̀ wònyen máa n ṣe dáadàa gan an, nnkan imíi ni èrò kì í s'èrò ní ilé-ìwé aládaàni bí i tí ilé-ìwé ijọba. Ní ilé-ìwé ijọba, gbogbo èyàn ni wọn fẹ́ kí ọmọ̀ wọn wà ní ilé-ìwé tí wọn ò tí í n sanwó. O ò sì lè sọ̀ pé o ò gbà wọn, o gbòdò gbà wọn. Nítorí náà wà á rí i pé nínú kílààsì kan è é máa rí àádọ̀ta, ọgọ̀ta nínú kílààsì ilé-ìwé ijọba. Sùgbón ní tí aládaàni, tí wọn bá pọ̀ púpọ̀ wọn ò kì í ju ogbòn lọ, wọn pọ̀ púpọ̀ niyen nínú kílààsì. Èyí dè máa n dáa nítorí tísà máa lè lọ káakiri kílààsì láti wo ohun tí àwọn ọmọ̀ n ṣe nígbà tí wọn ò pọ̀ púpọ̀ sùgbón tí ọmọ̀ bá pọ̀jù, kó o tó ní o fẹ́ máàkì iṣe ọmọ̀ bí i àádòrin, níjọ kan ṣo. Tó b'a tún dí l'ọ̀la o tún máa fún wọn ní sẹ̀ ìmíi wà á tún máàkì bí àádòrin, kò rọ̀rùn nítorí náà, ó ye kí àwọn ijọba rí sí eyọ̀ kan yen. Kì í jẹ́ kí iṣe wọn kó yọ̀ dáadàa pèlú bí wọn dè ṣe ní àwọn tísà tí wọn gbóná, àwọn ọmọ̀ sì máa n fèèlì ju bó ṣe ye lọ n'ílé-ìwé ijọba. Àwọn ohun-èlò, kílààsì, láàbù àwọn ilé-ìwé aládaàni wọn máa n rà á dáadàa s'ílé-ìwé wọn, wọn dè máa n pèsè dáadàa àmọ̀ bí i p'èrò pọ̀jù níbi tí ijọba, kò kí sí púpọ̀ tó máa ká gbogbo akẹkọ̀ nítorí náà kò kì í lè ṣe iṣe tí o ye kó ṣe. Ìyàtò tó wà láàrin méjèjì niyen.

English translation:

Young Girl: What are the differences between public and private schools?

Woman: The government-owned schools are called public schools, while the privately-owned schools that we have around are called private schools. The public schools are funded by the government, and they are also responsible for paying the salaries of those

working under them. In private schools, the proprietor/proprietress or the organization responsible for establishing the school are the ones responsible for everything that will be needed in the school. Public schools always have more qualified personnel than private schools, because most often, a lot of the people employed by the government are graduates. Whereas, in private schools, the proprietors just employ anyone. You could find a teacher teaching more than three subjects. For instance, the teacher could be the one teaching English, literature, French, etc., which could never happen in public schools. One of the things that make private schools better than public schools is close monitoring, supervision. In private schools, if you are lackadaisical with work, then you are fired immediately, but in public schools, you have to write a letter first informing them about the lackadaisical attitude of a teacher, which could be a very long process, which enables a teacher to misbehave in any way he/she wants. In private schools however, you could work today, and tomorrow you could be fired, so anyone who knows that his/her work is important would want to work hard in order to keep their jobs. Also, students in private schools perform very well in their academics because they are few. This brings up the issue of population. Private schools have fewer students than public schools because everyone wants their children to attend public schools because there are no fees to be paid and a principal cannot say he/she will not accept them; they have to accept them. You'll find out that a class could have up to fifty or sixty students in a public school, but in a private school, at the most a class could have thirty students. This helps a lot because the teacher would be able to monitor every student well. But when a class is too big, it's hard for you to be able to grade the homework of seventy students in a day and then give them something to work on the next day, which would need some more grading. There's a need for the government to find a lasting solution to this problem because it doesn't allow their efforts to show. Despite the fact that they have qualified teachers in public schools, their students still perform woefully in their academics. Then instruments, infrastructures and facilities are always more than enough in private schools, but in public schools, there's never enough to go around to everybody because they have many students, hence it's not always as effective as it's supposed to be. These are the differences between the two [types of] schools.

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