

# Irish Language Policy





Ógra Fianna Fáil is pleased to launch this Irish language policy programme. This programme has been written to capture Ógra Fianna Fáil's vision of the Irish language promotion in a wide variety of settings.

These policies have been reviewed and updated by members of Ógra Fianna Fáil to propose solutions to challenges that the Irish language faces both in the short and long term.

One of Fianna Fáil's core aims and objectives is to promote excellence in the Irish language, heritage and arts. Doing so across all of Irish society is not an easy task and is a long term objective of the party. That said, we are not afraid to convey our views on how this can be undertaken and hope that the following proposals will spark a conversation on how the Irish language can become a key part of modern Irish society as a living language.

# Gaeltacht Areas

The following is a brief condensation of the linguistic situation in the Gaeltacht, which is in need of knowledgeable recognition nationally and immediate government support:

According to the 2016 Census, there are over 96,000 people living in Gaeltachtaí Out of this number over 66,000 people speak Irish. However, only 23,000 of these people speak Irish on a daily basis outside the education system. In areas such as Conamara Theas and Oileán Árann (South Conamara and the Aran Islands), An Daingean (West Kerry) and Gaoth Dobhair (Northwest Donegal) there are still strong Irish-speaking communities. However, these communities are in serious language decline. According to the "Comprehensive Linguistic Study of the Usage of Irish in the Gaeltacht", of the 155 electoral divisions in the Gaeltacht, only 21 are communities where Irish is spoken on a daily basis by 67% of the people. This decline is further compounded by the provision of state services in Gaeltachtaí through English alone.

In regards to schooling, according to a study conducted by the "The Educational Council for Gaeltacht and Irish-medium Schools" many Gaeltacht schools are facing a crisis that could possibly see a large decline in the number of schools teaching through Irish in 20 years' time. Many schools have already started teaching through English alone. Furthermore, parents feel that any efforts they make to pass on Irish to their children are nullified by the education system in the Gaeltacht. A study of the bilingual competence of fifty home speakers of Irish, aged seven to twelve, by the "The Educational Council for Gaeltacht and Irish-medium Schools" showed that early unbalanced exposure to English damaged the standard of among the Irish Gaeltacht youth. This in turn enhances the dominance of English among young Gaeltacht speakers.

Other issues which are causing the decline of Irish in the Gaeltacht include the settling of monolingual English speaking people in Gaeltachtaí. This is having an impact on the social dominance of Irish in the Gaeltacht whereby English becomes the communicative social norm due to the monolingualism of the English speakers unable to communicate in Irish. Furthermore, the lack of employment opportunities to entice Irish speakers to stay in the Gaeltacht is also impacting on the Gaeltacht.

It is evident that a plan must be developed and implemented immediately in order to reverse the decline of the Gaeltacht and create a sustainable Irish-speaking community there. The following recommendations are proposed:

**1.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on the government, in co-operation with relevant Gaeltacht and Irish language bodies, to immediately develop and implement an updated plan, to supplement the "20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-2030", in order to arrest the decline of Gaeltachtaí, sustain Irish-speaking communities and guarantee their long-term future. Ógra Fianna Fáil recommends that such a plan should draw on and implement the recommendations of "The Comprehensive Linguistic Study of the Usage of Irish in the Gaeltacht". This includes the adoption of the recommendations made by this study for the development of Family Support Centres and Youth Services, in order to foster the development of youth culture through Irish.

**2.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls for the creation of three linguistic zones in the Gaeltacht, as suggested by "The Comprehensive Linguistic Study of the Usage of Irish in the Gaeltacht". They are as follows: Category A : >67% daily Irish-speaking, Category B: 44% -66% daily Irish-speaking and Category C: <43% - daily Irish-speaking. This would provide for better recognition of the current linguistic status of various Gaeltachtaí, and allow for better focusing of support based on individual area's needs. Designation of Category C should not be seen as a precursor to loss of Gaeltacht status, rather, direct action to be taken to revitalise the Irish-speaking communities in these areas.

**3.** Ógra Fianna Fáil acknowledges the impact that monolingual English speakers can have on a Gaeltacht and the responsibility they have in maintaining and strengthening the position of Irish as the community language. Ógra Fianna Fáil also notes the responsibility of Gaeltachtaí to ensure that Irish speaking is prioritised within their community to ensure that the vibrancy of the language is protected and maintained, and the government's responsibility to assist them in this regard.

**4.** Ógra Fianna Fáil recognises the role of community groups in the promotion and the development of Gaeltachtaí, both socially and linguistically, and calls for increased support and resources to be made available to ensure this is continued and expanded.

**5.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls for the creation of language development areas outside of the Gaeltacht. These would be areas identified as being promising candidates for guided development into Irish-speaking communities but are not currently in the Gaeltacht, and may never have been a part of the Gaeltacht nor located near it.

**6.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on the Department of the Gaeltacht to co-ordinate with the Department of jobs, enterprise and trade to escalate Údarás na Gaeltachta's participation and profile in IDA activities to promote industrial growth and trade with Gaeltacht regions. In addition, Ógra Fianna Fáil calls for Gaeltacht regions to be categorised as Strategic Development Zones (SDZ) to further incentivise industrial growth, trade and development.





## The Irish Language and the Education System

Teanga 1/T1 = Oideachas trí Ghaeilge. Teanga 2/T2 = Oideachas trí Bhéarla.

**1.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on the Government to provide increased funding and support for all Teanga 1 schools. This extra support shall go along with frequent inspection of these schools to ensure that the teaching of all subjects, with the exception of the subject of English, is through Irish.

**2.** Ógra Fianna Fáil believes that primary and secondary education in Gaeltachtaí should be done through Irish alone. All subjects would be taught through Irish, with the exception of the subject of English. Those who live in the Gaeltacht, but wish to have their children educated through English, would be allowed to send their children to schools outside the Gaeltacht. Priority should be given to making all schools in Category A Gaeltachtaí solely Irish medium, followed by those in Category B Gaeltachtaí and then those in Category C Gaeltachtaí.

**3.** Ógra Fianna Fáil acknowledges the views expressed by Irish students, past and present, in regards to the Irish language curriculum at primary and post-primary level, whereby they highlight the inability of the curriculum to give them a working knowledge of Irish. Therefore, Ógra Fianna Fáil requests that the Department of Education and Skills, the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment and Foras na Gaeilge, jointly conduct an extensive review of primary and post-primary Irish language teaching and learning.

**4.** Ógra Fianna Fáil proposes that the first four years of all primary level education should be through Irish and calls on the Department of Education and Skills to prepare and implement such a plan within the next 6 years. This will be accompanied by rapid expansion of initial teacher education through the medium of Irish, such as the case of the B.Oid trí Ghaeilge in Marino Institute of Education, and upskilling opportunities for currently qualified primary school teachers.

**5.** Ógra Fianna Fáil recommends that two separate Irish language subjects should be jointly developed by the Department of Education and Skills and Foras na Gaeilge, at post-primary level, in order to replace the current manner in which Irish is taught. One such subject should be dedicated to "Practical Irish" which focuses on teaching and examining the students' spoken, listening, reading, understanding and written skills. This subject should also include study of the student's own dialect (elective), other Irish dialects and the Official Standard. This subject should be examined with a practical exam in the style of the 'Teastas Eorpach na Gaeilge (TEG)' pitched at the correct level for the individual student. This ensures practical internationally recognised qualification and standardisation for second-level graduates. The additional subject should be optional and dedicated to "Irish Literature", where historical and contemporary Irish language poetry and literature would be examined.



**6.** Ógra Fianna Fáil recommends that immersion education should be made available at primary and post-primary level education, whereby students spend three weeks in the Gaeltacht learning Irish in a community setting and see its practical usage on a daily basis. This should be funded fully for pupils to ensure equitable access. Ógra Fianna Fáil recognises the difficulty experienced by students in maintaining their Irish language fluency during the summer months and therefore recommends that a place on an Irish language summer course in the Gaeltacht be made available to all students, funded entirely by the government. Students would be required to apply to the Department of Education to avail of this funding.

**7.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on the Department of Education and Skills to study the feasibility of Teanga 2 schools offering individual subjects through Irish as well as through English in cases where there is sufficient demand.

**8.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls for the creation and expansion of Irish medium, primary and post-primary, initial teacher training courses. The aim of such a course would be to train teachers to a high standard of Irish to guarantee a continuous supply of highly trained Irish teachers for the education system.

**9.** Teachers should be able to avail of Irish language renewal courses while in-service. This may form part of a continuous professional development system. Such courses should be held in the Gaeltacht or in local T1 schools. This will allow teachers to be immersed in Irish in order to maintain and improve their standard of Irish.

**10.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on the government to fund and support the establishment, development and growth of more T1 schools throughout the country, as there is an evident demand expressed by many communities nationally. All newly built schools should also explore the feasibility of becoming T1 schools.

**11.** Irish language support services for Irish-speaking children with disabilities should be made available in the Gaeltacht, Gaelscoileanna and Gaelcholáistí.

**12.** Ógra Fianna Fáil believes that the Irish language cannot be strengthened through the education system alone, and recognises the need for Irish to be used outside the education system on a daily basis. Ógra Fianna Fáil recognises that learning does not end when one exits full time education. In particular we recognise the important role older people can play in promoting the daily use of Irish. Therefore we recommend that centres for the Irish language be established in towns and cities throughout the state with sufficient levels of Irish speakers. Potential areas can be determined by the CSO. These centres can facilitate the use of Irish on a daily basis outside the education system for those who wish to converse in Irish. Furthermore, a variety of services through Irish can be offered in such centres, such as Irish language classes catered to all age groups, Irish language homework clubs and translation services.

# The Irish Language and the State

**1.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls for the “20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language” to be reviewed and reformed. Failure to implement all aspects of this strategy has prevented progress in developing the use of the language up to now. A reinvigorated new version, with realistic aims, supported by evidence-based approaches that will increase and strengthen the number of Irish speakers nationally, must be created and implemented in full.

**2.** Ógra Fianna Fáil wants the creation of a “Department of Irish and the Gaeltacht” and a “Minister of Irish and the Gaeltacht” with the responsibility to review and implement the “20 Year Strategy for the Irish Language” and to prepare and implement other local and national strategies, including ones specific to the Gaeltacht, for the Irish language.

**3.** The Department of An Taoiseach must show ardent leadership in pushing for Irish language legislation. It must lead by example by providing its services through Irish with the “Active Offer” system. Furthermore, it is our belief that an “Irish Language Office” in the Department of An Taoiseach must be created in order to work closely with the “Department of Irish and the Gaeltacht” and An Coimisinéir Teanga.

**4.** Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport to implement the dual-language road signage which has been lobbied for by Conradh na Gaeilge which gives the Irish language equal parity with English on the state’s road signage. The Irish text would be above the English text. This equal signage would be introduced on a phased basis as old signage is replaced thereby making this step cost neutral.

**5.** Ógra Fianna Fáil believes that ultimately all state and public services should be available in Irish and English. Ensuring that both Irish and English speakers have access to the highest quality without compromise, Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on state and public body employers to create jobs for Irish-speaking services.

**6.** Ógra Fianna Fáil supports an “Active Offer” approach to Irish language service provision. This means all public bodies would be required to make it clearly known to service users at the point of use that the particular service is available through Irish in order to prevent confusion over their availability to those who wish to use Irish. Furthermore, introduction from all services would be bilingual, starting with Irish, then English translation.

**7.** The Official Languages Act 2003 and the Office of Language Commissioner must be strengthened in order to expand the quality and quantity of services through Irish nationally and locally. This can be done by hiring more individuals with the necessary skills to work in the office of An Coimisinéir Teanga, and by giving An Coimisinéir Teanga power to impose fines on public bodies which do not comply with the Official Languages Act 2003.

**8.** In order to increase the number of Irish language products and services in the private sector, Ógra Fianna Fáil encourages incentives for companies in Ireland which offer their services through Irish. Incentive to be chosen by the relevant department in whatever form deemed appropriate.



# Irish Language and the Media

1. Ógra Fianna Fáil recognises the excellent job done by Teilifís na Gaeilge Ceathair (TG4) in providing an Irish language television service on a low budget.
2. Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and Media to increase funding for TG4 so as to increase its ability to provide high-quality Irish language content.
3. Ógra Fianna Fáil recommends that use be made of technological advances to enable viewers of TG4 to choose between having Irish/English/Other/no subtitles at all on during programmes. This would enable viewers to have a totally immersive experience of Irish and would aid the hard-of-hearing and learners of the language, both domestically and abroad.
4. Ógra Fianna Fáil calls for the banning of all advertising on TG4 that is not through Irish in recognition of the amount of airtime taken up by advertisements and its effect on the immersive experience for learners in particular.
5. Ógra Fianna Fáil welcomes the “Meáin Ghaeilge RTÉ, Action Plan 2015-2019”, its 2019-2022 language scheme, and its upcoming scheme launched by Raidió Teilifís Éireann (RTÉ) and hopes to see its continued effective implementation as soon as possible.
6. Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on RTÉ to broadcast more Irish language programmes through all its outlets aimed at both learners and native speakers on a wide range of topics and contentious issues.
7. Ógra Fianna Fáil calls on the state and public bodies for the creation of bilingual content for all its social and digital media.



# Irish Language and the EU

1. Ógra Fianna Fáil supports and praises the implementation of the Irish language as a full working language across the European Union Institutions. This move creates additional translation and interpretation jobs, and gives equal parity to the Irish language with other official languages of the EU.
2. Opportunities for engagement with the EU should be embraced and highlighted by our members of the European Parliament and Commission, as well as by ministers participating in the Council of Europe to show the practical use of the Irish Language in day to day business.
3. The Teastas Eorpach na Gaeilge (TEG) should be expanded to offer sitting opportunities to all students in second-level and third-level institutions. This certificate offers a standardised recognition of language proficiency which can be utilised across the EU, in line with the CEFR levels.



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**Polasai Gaeilge**



Fhráma Tagarttha Comontá Eorpaach do na Teangeacha.

3. Ba cheart Teastas Eorpaach na Gaeilge (TEG) a feidir é seo a úsáid ar fud an AE, de réir leibhéal an caighdeánaithe an chumais na teangeaga ar fáil agus is dheanamh. Cúireann an teastas sin aithneantas institiúidi dara agus tríu leibhéal a scrúdaithe a leathnú chun deise a thabhairt do dhátaí go léir san bheil an Ghaeilge mar teanga oifigiúil oibre ionlán

2. Ba chóir go nglacfaidh na Feisir de Pharlaimint na hÉireann atá ag glacadh páirt sa Chomháire na hÉireann, agus den Chomisiúin Eorpaach, chomh maith leis

Gaeilge stádas cothrom le teanga oifigiúla éile den AE. Tugann sé seo tuilleadh roil in aistrithean agus, Cruthairionn an Ghaeilge mar teanga oifigiúil oibre ionlán bheil an Ghaeilge mar teanga oifigiúil oibre ionlán annois thar na institiúidi Eorpaacha. Cruthairionn an Ghaeilge mar teanga oifigiúil oibre ionlán

1. Tacaíonn Ógra Fhianna Fáil agus molann muid go

## Eorpaach

# An Ghaeilge agus an tAontas



7. larann Ógra Fhianna Fáil ar na comhlachtaí polaitiúil agus stait ar chumarsáid dathúanagach a churthriti le haghaidh a meain shoisialta agus digiteach.

4. Teastáinn ó Ógra Fhianna Fáil cosc a chur ar gach fhoghlaimeoir atá i mbun sealbhaithe teanga go Tuigean Ógra Fhianna Fáil go gcaitear an-chuid amraí ar uile fhoghra a chraoltar ar TG4 nach bhfuil as Gaeilge. Tugann Ógra Fhianna Fáil go gcaitear an-chuid amraí ar fhoghlaimeoir atá i mbun sealbhaithe teanga go

3. Molann Ógra Fhianna Fáil go gcuirfeadh TG4 rogha fo-leathan d'ábhar d'ardchraigheáin a chur ar fáil. theidil Ghaeilge/Bhéarla ar fáil mar rogha ar an méid is mo clár gur feidir, ar mhaithe le tacú le daoiné le

2. Larann Ógra Fhianna Fáil ar an Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir, Ealaion, Gaeltachta, Spórt agus Meán an méid teillefise tri Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil agus chun réimse maidiníthe do TG4 a mhéadaí chun cabhrú leis séribhíse. Cultrún, Ealaion, Gaeltachta, Spórt agus Meán an méid feidir.

1. Aithníonn Ógra Fhianna Fáil go bhfuil obair iontach deanta ag Teillefís na Gaeilge (TG4) ag cur shéribhíse teillefise tri Ghaeilge ar fáil ar bhuiséad iséal.

6. larann Ógra Fhianna Fáil ar RTÉ níos mó chlar conspóideachá.

5. Failtíonn Ógra Fhianna Fáil "Meain Ghaeilge RTE" Pleann Gníomhaicte 2015-2019", an scéim teangeaga 2019 - 2022, agus a scéim una éile a sheol Raidió Teillefís Éireann (RTÉ) agus tathar ag torthú le cur i bhfeidhm eifeachtáigh an phlean chomh lúath agus is feidir.

# An Ghaeilge agus na Meain

## An Ghaeilge agus Poblacht

na hÉireann



12. Aithílíninn Ógra Fhianna Fáil nach dtagann deireadh le foghlaim nuaír a chuitear croíoch le hoidreachas lan- aimseartha. Aithnímid go háirithe go bhfuil roil tabhachtach ag daoinne níos sine i gcur chun cinn úsáid na Gaeilge go leathúil, agus dá bhr sin moltar go mbunúfar ionadí don Ghaeilge ! mbalte agus i gcaithreacha ar fud an stáit ina bhfuil liochainteoir Gaeilge ard go leor. D'fheadfai ceantair fhéideartha a roghnu bunaithe ar staitisticí ón CSO. D'fheadfach na hionaid seo úsáid na Gaeilge do chomh maith leis iní, d'fheadfai réimsé leabhairt i Gaeilge. Chomh maith doibh siúd gur mian leo lasmuigh den choras oideachais doibh siúd gur mian leo ranganna Gaeilge do gheach aoisghurpá, clubanna obair bhaile seirbhisiú trí Ghaeilge a chur ar fail in ionad id á leithéid, ar nos labhairt i Gaeilge.

**10.** Larann Ógra Fíanna Fáil ar an rialtas moainiú agus tacailcacht a chur ar fail do bhunú, d'fhorbairt agus d'fhóras níos mó scoilleana T1 ar fud na tré, toxic go leirfítear éileamh soláir in an-chuid pobal go náisiúnta. Ba chlár do gach scoll una-thoigthea inicíochadh a dhéanamh ar an bheileadarthaacht athrú ina scoll T1.

**11.** Ba chlár go mbeadh séirbhísí tacailcacha Gaeltigé cultcha ar fail do phaisist faoi mhicbhumaí labhraíonn Gaeltigé sa Ghaeilgeachtaí, i ngaeilscioilleanna agus i ngaeilcholaistí. 12. Credídeann Ógra Fíanna Fáil nach éidir an Ghaeilge a neartú tríd an gcoirteas oideachais amháin agus amháin a bhfuil gá an Ghaeilge a úsáid lasmuigh den chórás oideachais ar bhonn leathnú.

9. Ba choir go mbéadh teacht ag muinteoir ar churáil athnuachana sa Ghaeilge nuaír atá siad i mbun seirbhise. D'fheadfadh seo a bhéith mar chuid de choras forbartha gairmiúla leanúnach. D'fheadfadh na círsí seo a chur ar fáil sa Gháelachacht nua i scioláinna T1aitíula. Thabharfadh sé seo déis do mhuinteoir a bhéith tuitma sa Ghaeilge ar mathaithe lena

8. Gcagighdeain Ghaeilge a chothú agus a fhreabhsú.

7. Éillinn Ógra Fhianna Fáil ar an Roinn Oideachais agus Scileanna taghde a dhéanamh ar inéantacht abhair sonair a bheith cultha ar fáil trí Ghaeilge, chomh maith le i Meára, i scileanna a fhéidhmíonn tri Bheala (Scileanna T2), nuaar atá a dhóthain tóir ar a leithéidí, ar nás corpóideachas mar shampla.

8. Éillinn Ógra Fhianna Fáil go mbunófar agus leathnúfar cursaí olluithe muiníteora tosaitigh Ian-Gháeilge do leibheal na bunscoile agus na meánscoile. An sprioc a bhéadach ag an gclarsa seo ná chun oiliúint d'ard-chraigheáin Gaeilge a chur ar mhuinteoiri ionsa go bhfuil soláthar leanúnach de mhuinteoiri gcuimsítear agus na meánscoile. An sprioc a bhéadach ag an gclarsa seo ná chun oiliúint d'ard-chraigheáin Gaeilge ar ard-chraigheáin don chóras oideachais.

6. Molann Ógra Fhianna Fáil go scúlfeárlaí tuimoidéachas ar fáil ag leibhéal bunscoille agus meánscoille, ina gcaithfeann daltaí tr seacháinne sa Ghathlaacht ag foghlaim na Gaeilge i suíomh pobail agus go bhfeictear úsáid na Gaeilge ar bhoinn leathnúil.

7. Ba cheart go mbéidh maoiniú a chuidáilíonn costas an churasa ar fáil do gach dalta chun chinniú grá firéidir le chuire dilata in ann freastal ar na círsáil. Aithníonn Ógra Fhianna Fáil an deacracht a bhíonn ann ag teacht ar llofaloacht/llofaloacht a chothú le linn an tseamhradh agus mar sin, moltaír go mbéidh spás ar gcuíreáil Samhraidh (le costas clúdaithe ag an Rialtas) curtha ar fáil do daltaí. Bhéadach ar daltaí iarratas a chur isteach chuitig an Roinn

8. Oideachais chun teacht ar an deontas.

# An Ghaeilge

# Oideachas



3. Athbhionn Ógra Fhianna Fáil na tuitiúimí cultcha in iúl ag iar-  
mhic leinn agus mic leinn reatha Éireannacha, maidir le  
curaclam na Gaeilge ag leibhéal na bunscoile agus na  
meánscoile; tairim a leirionn neamh-inniúlaíacht an churáclam  
chuin cumas labhartha na Gaeilge a thabhairt doibh. Dá bhí  
sin, iarrann Ógra Fhianna Fáil ar an Roinn Oideachais, ar an  
gComháitíle Náisiúnaita Cúramach agus Measáinachta agus ar  
Fhoras na Gaeilge a ráon, chun athbhreithníu fairising a  
dhéanamh ar mhuiñeadh agus ar fhoghlaim na Gaeilge ag  
leibhéal na bunscoile agus na meánscoile.

2. Credideann Ógra Fháinna fail gur choir oideachas bunscoile agus mésnscoile sa Ghaeilge amháin. Ba choir gach curtha ar fail trí Ghaeilge, seachas teanga an Bheara. Dóibh siúd atá ina gconalí sa Ghaeilge, seachas a mbhuiñeadh trí Ghaeilge amháin. Ba choir gach abhar a mbhuiñeadh trí Ghaeilge amháin, ach a theastalaonn uathu a theastalaonn gaeilgeach, a chéad aoideachas trí Bheara ag a gcuid paisist, ailleadh sé de chead acu a gcuid paisist a sheoldach chunig bheith ag mhuineadh trí Ghaeilge amháin, agus de réir a cheile mar thosachacht ag each scoil i Ngaeilgeachtaí Catagoir A a scolléanna i Ngaeilgeachtaí Catagoir B, agus ar dheradh na bheith ag mhuineadh trí Ghaeilge amháin, agus de réir a cheile mar thosachacht ag each scoil i Ngaeilgeachtaí Catagoir A a scolléanna i Ngaeilgeachtaí Catagoir B, agus ar dheradh na bheith ag mhuineadh trí Ghaeilge amháin i Ngaeilgeachtaí Catagoir B, agus ar dheradh na scolléanna i Ngaeilgeachtaí Catagoir C freisin.

1. Ellionn Ogra Fhianna Féil ar an rialtas maoiniú agus tacailcacht mheadaithe a chur ar fáil do gach scoil le Geallige mar phróimhtheangeolaí Teangea 1. Ba chóir an tacailcacht bheise seo a chur ar fail in élinneacht le cigréacach scóile rialta chun a chinniú go bhfuil na scóileanna ag baint amach, ar níos mar shampla, go bhfuil ranganna go leir a mulineadh trí Ghaeilge seachas trí Bhéarla.



# Ceanntair Ghaeilgeachta

Seo a leanas cur sios acharnre ar an drochstaid teangeolaiochta sa Ghaeltacht, ar a bhfuil gear gha le haitheanta cuimseach go náisiunta agus le tacailocht in rialtas reatha.

DE réir an Daonáireamh 2016 (CSO), tá conair ar níos mó ná 96,000 duine sna ceantair Ghælteacha. Ás an daonra seo, labharraíonn 66,000 duine an Ghælige. Ni labharraíonn ach 23,000 doibh siud an Ghælige go leathúil lasmuigh den choras oideachais áfach. Tá pobail labhartha laidre Gaelige fós i gceantair ar níos Conn Mara Theas agus na hOileáin Aran, An Daingean agus Gaeltacht Dobhair. Tá meath teangeolaíochtaí agus Gaeilge ar siúl sna pobail seo áfach. Dar leis an Stáidear Cumisiúneach Teangeolaíoch ar Uisaid na Gaeilge sa Ghælteachta<sup>1</sup>, as an 155 toghcheantaar sa Ghælteachta, níl ach 21 pobal ina labharraíonn 67% de na daonrae an Ghælteachta. Bheith cultcha ar fail i Meáraí amháin i roinnt ceantair a bhoun leathúil. Cuirtear leis an meath seo trí shéribhíslí staití a bheith cultcha ar fail i Meáraí amháin i roinnt ceantair.

De reir an Daonáireamh 2016 (CSO), tā conair ar níos mó ná labharlóinn 96,000 duine ná ceantair Ghælteachta. Ás an daonra seo, fhadtearmacha a chinntí. I gcruthú an phleán, molann Ógra Fhíanna Fáil gur choir moltaí na tuarisce „Stáidear Culmhistícheach Téangeolaíoch ar Uisáid na Gaeilge sa Ghælteachta“ a chur san aireamh. Cúimisíonn sé seo go nglacfar leis na moltaí sa stáidear d'fhorbairt ionaid Tacloicheata do Theaghlach agus Seirbhisi Oíge, ar mhatthe le forbairt chultur na h-ág tri Ghælige a chothú.

2. Éillionn Ógra Fhíanna Fáil go gcruthófar tr' shainchearnaí theanageolaíochta sa Ghælteachta, mar a mholtar sa Stáidear Culmhistícheach Téangeolaíochta ar usáid na Gaeilge sa Ghælteachta. Seo a leanas na catagóiri: Categorí A: > 67% cainneoir laethula Gaeltúig, Categorí B: 44% - 66% cainneoir Ghælteachta.

2. Eilíonn Ogra Fhianna Fáil go gcruthófar trí shaincheantair theangeolaiochta sa Ghaeltacht, mar a mholtar sa Stáidear Cumistíochach Teangeolaíochtaí ar úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht. Seo a leanas na catagóiri: Catagóir A: > 67% catineoirí leathula Gaeilge, Catagóir B: 44% - 66% catineoirí leathula Gaeilge agus Catagóir C: < 43% catineoirí leathula na ceantair Gháeltachta seo le stádais theangeolaíochta reatha éasca tacailcacht a dhíriú go sonrach bhuaithe ar níos shainiúla na ceantair. Leis anois, tá sé aitheanta go dtí gceapfaí gur callíluit stádas Gaeilge C, nu féin, go dtí gach go dtí gach chun pobal na Gaeilge san a athbhaochein.

3. Admhaíonn Ógra Fhíanna Fáil go mbíonn tionchar ag cainteoir aonteanagacha an Bheárla ar an Ngeataalach. Glacann Ógra Fhíanna Fáil leis freisin gur freasgracht na gceantair Gaeltachta é chun tósaíocht labhartha na Gaeilge ina bpobail fhein a chinníteadh iónas go gcoinsofar agus go gcaomhnófar beoacht agus béatha na teangeala.

4. Aithneadh Ógра Fíghanna Faill tilbhachtaí grúipí pobail i gcur acmhainní sa bheiris ar fáil chun a chinniú go leanfar agus teamgeolaíoch, agus éillíonn siad go gcuífrear tacalacht agus chun cinn agus forbairt na hÉireannachtaí, go siosialta agus go dtogfar ar seo.

6. Eillinn Ógra Fhionna Fáil go noidiríodh an Roinn Gaeltachta leis an Roinn Fiontar, Tradála agus Fostaitiochta chun ardu ranaghairtiocht agus proifí Udarás na Gaeltachta in imeachtach an IDA chun fiontar agus trádála a chur chun cinn i gceantair Gaeltachta. Chomh maith leis sin, molann Ógra Fhionna Fáil go gcuirfear stíldas SDZ ar gceantair Gaeltachta chun níos mó fas agus forbarú a mheallaigh chuirig na ceantair.

Is leir go bhfuil gá le pléan a fhobairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm láithreach chun meath na Gaeltachta a aisíompu agus chun pobal labhartha Gaeltighe inbhuainnaithe a churú. Tá na moltaí seo a leanas bearaithe:

Sainchiseanna éile atá mar chluis le meath na Gaeilge sa Ghaeilteachta ná lonnaí chainteoiri aonteanagacha Béarla in ceantair Ghaeilteachta. Ta tionchar aige seo ar cheannasaiocht shóisialta na Gaeilge ina gcastar ar an mBéarla mar mothú cumarsáide coitianta go siosialta de bharr aonteanagachas na gcainteoirí Béarla nach bhfuil abalta cumarsáid a dhéanamh i Gaeilge. I dtéannta sin, bionn tionchar ag easpá deiseanna fostaíochta ar an Gaeilteachta tóisic nach feidir cainteoiri Gaelige a mheallaigh chun fánaíocht sa Ghaeltacht.

Maidir le scoláiocht, dar le staidéar faoi stílur "An Chomháire um Oideasachas Gaeltachta & Gaelscoláiochta", tá gearchéim ag tarrtu i scollíanna Gaeltachta, gearchéim a bhfeadfaidh meath mór a chur ar bun maidir le húinír na scollíanna a mhuiinneann trí Ghaeilge i gceann 20 bliain. Tá roinnt mhaithe scollíanna tar éis tosuí ar mhuiinneadh trí Bhéarla amháin cheana. Chomh maith leis sin, bhraitheutismitheoirí go raibh na hiarraachtal a rinnneadar an Ghaeilge a seachadach chuirg a bpaisist a gcur ar neamhnuig an gcoras oideasachais sa Ghaeleacht. Léirigh staidéar a rinne "An Chomháire um Oideasachas Gaeltachta & Gaelscoláiochta" ar chumas dathannaingach chaocha cainteoirí Gaeilge ó bhailie, ó aois a neamhchorthrom leis an mbéalda damaitise do chraigheadán na meacach go dtí a dó dhéag, go ndearna lúath-théagmháil meacachtaí ar cheannasaíocht an Bhéarla go dathannaingach i meacach daoine óga na Gaeltachta. Mar thoradh ar seo Gaeilge i meacach daoine óga na Gaeltachta. Mar thoradh ar seo meacachtaí ar cheannasaíocht an Bhéarla go dathannaingach i meacachtaí ar cheannasaíocht an Bhéarla. Mar thoradh ar seo Gaeilge i meacach daoine óga na Gaeltachta. Láthairt go dathannaingach chaocha cainteoirí Gaeilge ó bhailie, ó aois a neamhchorthrom leis an mbéalda damaitise do chraigheadán na meacachtaí ar cheannasaíocht an Bhéarla go dathannaingach i meacachtaí ar cheannasaíocht an Bhéarla.

lárnaach de saol nua aimsíseartha mar theannga beo. An polasaí seo comhraí ar conas an Ghaeilge a dhéanamh mar chuid iarráidh an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn agus tá suíl againn go tosnáid ag sin raithe, nílimid scanraithe ar dtúairimí a ardú ar conas a bhfuilimid ag socháil ach támáid in ann, agus is aidhm fadtearma den páirtí é seo. É is i ceann de na aidhmeanna Fíanna Fáil ná gaisce in oidehreacht, teangága agus na healaín. Níl sé éasca seo a dhéanamh trí gach cuid de

Rinne bailí Ógra Fíanna Fáil athbhreithníú agus usdáil ar gach retíogh do duisheáin difriúla atá roimh an teanga sa gearr agus fad polasaí sa doiciméid seo chun cinníú go gcaibhráinn sé le teacht ar bhfuilimid ag iarráidh an Ghaeilge a bheithe curtha chun cinn i réimse terma.

Tá Ógra Fíanna Fáil sásta ar bpolasaí Gaeilge usdáilte a sheoladh. Scríobhadh an polasaí seo chun amharc a thabhairt ar an bealach a eagaila.

[LEAGAN GAELGÉ]





**Polasai Gaeilge**