

**PLANA FAD-UINE AIRSON AIREAMHAN ARDACHADH  
ANN AM FOGHLAM TRO MHEADHAN NA GAIDHLIG.**

Màrt 2013

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as leth Bòrd na Gàidhlig

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## **1 RO-RÀDH**

- 1.1 Chaidh an lèirmheas seo a stèidheachadh gus sgrùdadh ciamar a b' urrainn do dh'ùghdarrais ionadail agus buidhnean Gàidhlig an targaid am Plana Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig 2012-2017 airson àrdachadh anns an àireamh chloinne a tha a' dol tro fhoghlam tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig a ruighinn, agus gus beachdachadh air na bhitheas a dh'ìth airson an t-àrdachadh a thoirt gu buil. Tha am plana ag amas air 800 pàiste a' dol gu Prìomh 1 sa Ghàidhlig gach bliadhna.
- 1.2 Thòisich obair air an lèirmheas san t- Sultain 2012. An toiseach chaidh fiosrachadh a thogail bho phlanaichean Gàidhlig, fiosrachadh staitisticeach agus grunnan phàipearan is aithisgean. An dèidh sin chaidh fiosrachadh fhaotainn bho ghrunnan bhuidhnean agus dhaoine fa leth, eadar comhairlean ionadail, buidhnean Gàidhlig, oifigearan Riaghaltas na h-Alba, oilthighean, oileanaich, pàrantan, sgoiltean agus sgoilearan. Bha a' mhòr-chuid de na buidhnean agus daoine fa leth ro dheònach fiosrachadh agus cuideachadh a thoirt, agus ged a bha beagan nach tug freagairt, bha feadhainn eile anns an aon raon obrach a thug gu leòr fiosrachadh airson cunntas cothromach a thoirt seachad. Chithear dè tha comhairlean a' dèanamh thaobh Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig, ciamar a tha àireamhan buailteach a dhol, dè na planaichean leasachaidh a tha ann, tomhais de dh'fhiosrachaidh mu chosgaisean an lùib nan leasaichidhean, agus fiosrachadh mu raointean a tha a'fillleadh a-steach do phrìomh amasan a' phròiseact. Tha molaidhean air an tairgse air ro-innleachdan agus gnìomhan a dh'fhaodadh an leasachadh.
- 1.3 Chan eil coltas gun toir na ceithir bliadhna gu 2017 an t-àrdachadh a mhiannaichear ann an clàradh Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig, ged a tha dòchas gum bi piseach ann. Gidheadh, tha iomairtean agus leasaichidhean a tha a' dol an-dràsta no a tha san amharc, nach toir làn thoradh gu na bliadhnan an dèidh 2017. Tha obair ann an caochladh raointean a dh'fheumas an altramais agus an leasachadh gu furachail agus gu dealasach gus am bi fàs ri fhaicinn gu cunbhalach agus gu leantainneach. Tha an àithne a tha fa chomhair ùghdarrais ionadail agus buidhnean eile planaichean Gàidhlig a dheasachadh air feum a dhèanamh ann a bhith a' toirt aire bhuidhnean gu an cuid dleastanais, agus chan eil rian nach e an tuilleadh feum a nì sin, ged a tha e nas fhasa plana aontachadh na am plana sin a chur an gnìomh.
- 1.4 Bha e doirbh fiosrachadh earbsach fhaighinn mu chosgaisean, a bharrachd air na tha ann an earrann 5 gu h-ìosal. Tha cuid de na h-iomairtean eile a tha air am moladh a thaobh margaidheachd agus cosgaisean chùrsaichean far nach eil e cho furasta cosgaisean a thairgsinn, oir tha cus nithean caochlaideach nan luib agus iad aig ìre ro thràth.
- 1.5 Tha planaichean nan comhairlean air an toirt ri chèile ann an earrann 5 gu h-ìosal agus tha gnìomhan a tha riatanach airson an targaid a ruighinn anns na h-earrannan a leanas: 6.5; 6.6 7.3;8.3;8.4;8.5

## **2 ÙGHDARRAIS IONADAIL – SEALLADH FARSAING**

2.1 Faodar ùghdarrais a roinn ann an ceithir buidhnean:

2.2 Buidheann A

Seo na h-ùghdarrais a tha gan nochdadh fhèin dùrachdach agus gnìomhach a thaobh deagh adhartais an am Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig. Tha iad air sin a nochdadh thar iomadh bliadhna,

agus tha ro-innleachdan èifeachdach aca gu amasan dùbhlach a choileanadh, agus gu àrdachadh àireamhan a' dol gu foghlam Gàidhlig. Tha 83% den chloinn ann am Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig sa bhunsgoil anns na sgoiltean aca, 90% den chloinn a tha ann an sgoiltean àraich Gàidhlig agus tha 90 % den chloinn a tha a' frithealadh buidhnean ro-sgoil saor-thoileach am broinn nan sgìrean comhairle sin.

A' cur ainmean nan comhairlean ann an òrdugh an aibideil, anns a' bhuidhinn seo tha:

Comhairle Baile Dhun Eideann  
Comhairle Baile Ghlaschu  
Comhairle Earra-Ghàidheal is Bhòid  
Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd.  
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar

### 2.3 Buidheann B

Tha ùghdarras eile ann aig a bheil planaichean leudachaidh aig ìre thràth. Tha iad air a bhith soirbheachail ann a bhith a' cumail Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig a' dol ann am bunsgoiltean, agus ann a bhith a' tairgsinn Gàidhlig/ Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig ann an àrd-sgoiltean. Tha 11% den chloinn ann am Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig sa bhunsgoil anns na sgoiltean aca. 'S iad sin:

Comhairle Siorrachd Dhun Bhreatainn an Ear  
Comhairle Siorrachd Lannraig a-Deas  
Comhairle Siorrachd Lannraig a-Tuath

### 2.4 Buidheann C

Tha cuid de dh'ùghdarras anns nach eil mòran gluasad. Tha Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig eadar clasaichean 1-7 sa bhunsgoil, ach chan eil mòran fàs ann, agus ann an cuid de dh'àiteachan tha an suidheachadh gu math cugallach. Gu tric, tha duilgheadas luchd-teagaisg fhasdadh na thrioblaid agus na mhì-mhisneachadh, eadhon ged a bhiodh deagh rùn ann. Tha 6% den chloinn ann am Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig sa bhunsgoil anns na sgoiltean aca. 'S iad sin:

Comhairle Aonghais  
Comhairle Baile Obar Dheathain  
Comhairle Inbhir Chluaidh  
Comhairle Shruighlea (agus Comhairle Chlach Mhanainn)  
Comhairle Siorrachd Air an Ear  
Comhairle Pheart agus Cheann Rois

### 2.5 Buidheann D

Tha ùghdarras eile far nach eil ullachadh fa chomhair Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig san sgoil ach a tha a' cur clann gu comhairlean eile airson Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig. Chan eil mòran iarrtasan bho phàrantan air a thighinn thuca, agus tha clann gan clàradh aig ùghdarras a tha faisg. Ann an cuid dhiubh sin tha beagan obair Gàidhlig a' dol aig ìre ro-sgoil no le luchd-ionnsachaidh sa bhunsgoil. 'S e Comhairle na h-Eaglaise Brice an aon chomhairle den fheadhainn a thill an ceisteachan a tha an rùn sgrùdadh a dhèanamh mu iarrtas air aonad Gàidhlig fhosgadh, agus a tha air a ràdh gu bheil iad an dùil margaidheachd a dhèanamh air buannachdan dà-chànanaidh. Tha e annasach, a thaobh cuid de na tha sa bhuidhinn seo, gu bheil fiosrachadh mu fhoghlam Gàidhlig nas fhasa a lorg air na làraich-lìn aca na tha e air làraich cuid de na comhairlean a tha a' tairgse foghlam Gàidhlig. Tha dà chomhairle (Lodainn

an Ear agus Lodainn an Iar) ag innse far a bheil Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig ri fhaotainn am baile Dhun Eidinn o ro-sgoil gu àrdsgoil agus ag innse an taice a bheir a' chomhairle do leanabh a roghnaicheas ionnsachadh tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig.

'S iad na comhairlean a tha sa bhuidhinn seo:

Comhairle Fìobha  
Comhairle Lodainn an Ear  
Comhairle Lodainn an Iar  
Comhairle Meadhan Lodainn  
Comhairle na h-Eaglaise Brice  
Comhairle Siorrachd Air a-Tuath  
Comhairle Siorrachd Dhun Bhreatainn an Iar  
Comhairle Siorrachd Rinnfriù an Ear  
Comhairle Siorrachd Rinnfriù

### **3. ÙGH DARRAIS IONADAIL – DEALBH-CHUNNTASAN**

3.1 Tha na dealbh-chunntasan a leanas air an cur ri chèile bhon fhiosrachadh a fhuairleadh bho chomhairlean, comhla ris an fhiosrachadh àireamhach a tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig a' cruinneachadh gach bliadhna. Chaidh ceisteachain chun nan comhairlean uile, agus bha cothrom ann còmhraidhean air leth fhaighinn ri cuid an dèidh làimh. Chaidh coimhead ri planaichean Gàidhlig chomhairlean, far an robh iad rim faotainn, agus ri làraich-lìn chomhairlean. Chaidh ceisteachan air leth gu comhairlean nach eil an-dràsta a' tairgsinn foghlam Gàidhlig, ach bha cuid nach deach an tilleadh. 'S iad na comhairlean anns a' chiad trì buidhnean ann an earrann 2 air a bheil iomradh nas mionaidiche air a thoirt seachad.

#### **3.2 Comhairle Baile Dhun Eideann**

Tha Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig air soirbheachadh gu math an Dun Eideann, bho thòisich e ann am Bunsgoil Chrois na Cìse, agus gu h-àraidh anns na bliadhnachan mu dheireadh. Chaidh an t-aonad a stèidheachadh le Comhairle Roinn Lodainn, agus nuair a chaidh an roinn a bhriseadh mar chomhairlean nas lugha, chum Comhairle Baile Dhun Eideann orra le Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig anns a' bhunsgoil, agus clann a' leantainn à sin gu Ardscoil Sheumais Gillespie. Bidh iad a' gabhail clann às na comhairlean eile a b' àbhaist a bhith ann an Roinn Lodainn, agus cuideachd clann à Fìobha agus, aig amannan, às na Crichean. A-nis bidh Bunsgoil Ghaidhlig air a fosgladh sa bhaile anns an Lùnastal 2013. San sgoil ùr, bidh comas aig a' Chomhairle dà shruth de 25 sgoilear a bhith air gach bliadhna sa bhunsgoil, ma gheibh iad luchd-teagaisg. Tha coltas gum bi an sgoil gu math làn, eadar sgoil-àraich agus bunsgoil, agus dh'fhaodadh seo buaidh a thoirt air na bhitheas de rùm ann do chloinn à roinnean eile. Tha leudachadh san amharc anns na tha de chuspairean air an tairgse tron Ghàidhlig san àrdsgoil, ma thèid aca air tidsearan fhastadh.

Tha Gàidhlig do Luchd-ionnsachaidh sa Bhunsgoil (GLBS) ann an naoi sgoiltean, ann an sgrè-sgoile Ardscoil Sheumais Gillespie agus Ardscoil Tynecastle, le comas aig a' chlann cumail orra leis a' chuspair san àrdsgoil.

'S e cion luchd-obrach sgoil-àraich an duilgheadas as motha tha aig a' chomhairle an-dràsta. Tha iarrtas mòr airson àiteachan aig an ìre seo, le barrachd chloinne aig aois ro-thrì na tha de

dh'àiteachan san sgoil-àraich. Tha toil agus rùm aca dhaibh, ach chan eil gu leòr luchd-obrach aca.

### 3.3 Comhairle Baile Ghlaschu

Tha Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig air leth soirbheachail ann am baile Ghlaschu, gu h-àraidh bho ghluais obair bunsgoil agus àrdsgoil gu Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu. Tha iad a-nis aig an ìre 's nach mòr nach eil an sgoil làn a thaobh àiteachan bunsgoile, agus tha planaichean aig ìre adhartach airson bunsgoil Gàidhlig eile fhosgladh air taobh deas Abhainn Chluaidh ann an 2015. Tha foghlam ro-sgoil ann an trì àiteachan sa bhaile. Tha clann a' tighinn don Sgoil Ghàidhlig o ùghdarrais a bha uaireigin fo sgiath Chomhairle Roinn Srath Chluaidh, ach aig nach eil ullachadh Gàidhlig sna sgoiltean aca fhèin. Tha cuideachd clann a' tighinn thuca airson foghlam àrdsgoile bho chomhairlean faisg air làimh, aig nach eil Gàidhlig ann an àrdsgoiltean, ged a tha sin aca sa bhunsgoil. Tha cuid de phàrantan a' cur clann don Sgoil Ghàidhlig an àite an cur don aonad Gàidhlig as fhaisge orra, ma tha sin e nas goireasaiche dhaibh airson an cuid obrach fhèin.

Tha a' chomhairle am beachd cumail orra a' leudachadh chothroman air cuspairean Foghlam tron Ghaidhlig san àrdsgoil, anns a' phrògram fastaidh bhliadhanil.

Tha barrachd aire ga thoirt a-nis do chothroman do luchd-ionnsachaidh, le planaichean leudachadh air na sgoiltean a tha a' tairgse Gàidhlig Luchd-ionnsachaidh sa Bhunsgoil (GLBS). An-dràsta tha ceithir ann, ach thatar an dùil leudachadh gu dà sgoil a bharrachd gach bliadhna. Ged a bha Gàidhlig do luchd-ionnsachaidh aig aon àm ann an suas ri trì àrdsgoiltean am baile Ghlaschu, chan eil sin ann an-dràsta. Airson cothrom a thoirt do chloinn a tha a' faighinn blasad Gàidhlig sa bhunsgoil, tha a' chomhairle an dùil Gàidhlig luchd-ionnsachaidh fheuchainn ann an aon àrdsgoil bhon t-seisean 2013-14, le rùn leudachadh gu sgoiltean eile.

### 3.4 Comhairle Earra-Ghàidheal is Bhòid

Tha sia sgoiltean aig Comhairle Earra-Ghaidheal is Bhòid a tha a' tairgse Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig sa bhunsgoil, agus tha dùil aon eile fhosgladh ann am Baile Eilidh. Tha a' chomhairle cuideachd an dùil sgoil-àraich Gàidhlig eile fhosgladh. A thuilleadh air an Oban agus Dun Omhainn, tha na sgoiltean air eileanan no an àite dùthchail, far a bheil an t-àireamh sluaigh ìosal, agus tha sin ag adhbhrachadh nach eil àireamhan àrda anns na h-aonadan. Tha trioblaidean le luchd-teagaisg fhastadh, no le dìth thidsearan solair a ghabhas àiteachan a tha bàn airson caochladh adhbharan, na thrioblaid leantainneach. Tha comas anns a' mhòr-chuid de sgoiltean tuilleadh sgoilearan a ghabhail ach, le mì-chinnt a thaobh luchd-teagaisg, tha e uaireannan duilich toirt air pàrantan an ceum a ghabhail gu Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig.

Tha ullachadh ro-sgoile, eadar buidhnean saor-thoileach agus sgoiltean-àraich, anns a h-uile àite sa bheil Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig sa bhunsgoil, ach ann an Tiriodh a-mhàin.

Tha comas aig a h-uile sgoilear a thig tro fhoghlam Gàidhlig sa bhunsgoil cumail orra le Gàidhlig mar chuspair san àrdsgoil, ach aig an àm seo chaneil cothrom cuspairean eile fhoghlam tron Ghaidhlig, ged a tha e an rùn na comhairle an suidheachadh sin a leasachadh.

Bha Earra-Ghàidheal agus Bòid gu mòr aig cridhe na h-obrach nuair a thòisich am prògram GLBS, agus tha sin a-nis a' dol ann an 50 de na 80 bunsgoiltean, le planaichean airson a

sgaoileadh chun a h-uile bunsgoil. Tha Gàidhlig mar chuspair do Luchd-ionnsachaidh ann an còig de na deich àrd-sgoiltean, agus tha iad ag amas air sin a leudachadh gu trì àrdsgoiltean eile.

### 3.5 Comhairle na Gaidhealtachd.

'S ann aig Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd as motha tha de sgoilearan ann am Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig, le 784 san t-seisean seo sa bhunsgoil eadar 21 sgoiltean, agus aon dhiubh na Bunsgoil Gàidhlig. Tha comas aca suas ri 1066 a ghabhail, nan soirbhicheadh oidhirpean brosnachaidh agus tha rùn aca gach oidhirp a dhèanamh gus na h-àiteachan falamh a lionadh. Gidheadh, feumar tuigsinn gu bheil cuid de na sgoiltean anns a bheil àiteachan falamh ann an sgìrean iomallach far a bheil an t-àireamh chloinne ìosal, agus 's iongantach gun gabh gach beàrn falamh a lionadh. Ged a tha Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig air a sgaoileadh an ìre mhath cothromach tron Ghàidhealtachd, 's e roinn air leth farsaing a tha ann, le astar fada siubhail na dhuilgheadas ann an iomadh àite, agus tha grunnan sgìrean ann far nach eil cothrom aig cloinn a dhol gu sgoil no aonad Gàidhlig. A' coimhead ri àrd-sgoiltean agus na bunsgoiltean tha an co-cheangal riutha, tha naoi sgìrean-sgoile far nach eil Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig an-dràsta sa bhunsgoil. Ann an cuid dhiubh gheibh clann cothrom air Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig ann an sgìrean-sgoile faisg air làimh. Chan eil a' chomhairle air a bhith saor o thrioblaidean cion luchd-obrach agus le bhith a' tarraing sgoilearan gu Foghlam Gàidhlig.

Tha a' chomhairle air obair mhionaideach a dhèanamh o chionn ghoirid airson an dòigh adhart le foghlam Gàidhlig a dhealbh, gus ullachadh cunbhalach agus leantainneach a thogail air deagh bhunait. Tha planaichean aig a' chomhairle dà bhunsgoil Gàidhlig eile fhosgladh, aon am Port Rìgh agus tè sa Ghearastan, tha iad a' coimhead ri leudachadh air Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig Inbhir Nis, agus a' coimhead ri aonad Gàidhlig ùr fhosgladh an Inbhir Theòrsa. Tha an aon phatran ri fhaicinn ann am Bunsgoil Ghaidhlig Inbhir Nis agus ann an Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu, le àireamhan a' dol an-àirde, agus, an Inbhir Nis, tha sin a dh'aindeoin trioblaid ceannard fhadstadh don sgoil. Tha sin mar fhianais gur e sgoil Ghàidhlig an dòigh as èifeachdaiche air clann a chosnadh ann an suidheachadh baile mòr. Tha àireamhan fallain san sgoil-àraich an Inbhir Nis, agus mar sin tha an suidheachadh a' coimhead gealltanach a thaobh àrdachadh àireamhan.

Anns na bailtean far a bheil planaichean bunsgoiltean Gàidhlig fhosgladh tha àireamhan bunsgoile agus sgoil-àraich fallain nam misneachd airson tuilleadh soirbheachaidh. A' coimhead ri àireamhan sgoil-àraich, tha mu shia bunsgoiltean eile far a bheil coltas piseach, ma leanas a' chlann a tha san sgoil-àraich orra gu Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig. Tha an còrr, cuid dhiubh ann an àiteachan iomallach, air a bhith an ìre mhath an aon rud bliadhna an dèidh bliadhna. Tha an suidheachadh a' coimhead cugallach ann an dà bhunsgoil. A-rithist tha iad sin an àiteachan iomallach, far a bheil an t-àireamh chloinne san sgìre ìosal.

Tha Gàidhlig mar chuspair air a thairgsinn ann an 12 àrdsgoiltean, agus tha cothrom aig clann às gach sgoil far a bheil Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig sa bhunsgoil leantainn orra leis a' chànan, anns an sgìre aca fhèin no le bhith siubhal a dh'Inbhir Nis. Ann an ochd de na h-àrdsgoiltean sin, tha cuspairean air an tairgsinn tron Ghàidhlig, cuid aig a' chiad dà bhliadhna, agus suas gu ìre teisteanas na ceathramh bliadhna ann an ceithir sgoiltean. Tha eadar a h-aon agus a h-ochd cuspairean air an tairgse air a' chiad dà bhliadhna.

Tha GLBS ri fhaotainn ann an 59 bunsgoiltean a-mach à 182, agus tha cùrsaichean Gàidhlig do Luchd-ionnsachaidh ann an 12 àrdsgoiltean, a-mach à 29. Ann an 6 de na sgoiltean sin tha cothrom aig a' chloinn cànan Eòrpach eile a dhèanamh còmhla ri Gàidhlig, agus chan eil

aig na sgoilearan ri taghadh a dhèanamh eadar Gàidhlig agus cànan eile. Tha trì de na sgoiltean far a bheil Gàidhlig air a teagasg anns nach eil cùrsaichean luchd-ionnsachaidh. Tha trì sgoiltean, taobh Inbhir Nis, le Gàidhlig Luchd-ionnsachaidh a-mhàin, ach tha cothrom aig sgoilearan Gàidhlig a dhèanamh ann an sgoil eile. Tha a' chomhairle a' coimhead ri leudachadh agus neartachadh an dà chuid ann am bunsgoiltean agus an àrdsgoiltean.

Eadar fileantaich agus luchd-ionnsachaidh tha 21% de na sgoilearan eadar AS1-AS6 anns an roinn air fad a' dèanamh cùrsaichean Gàidhlig.

### 3.6 Comhairle nan Eilean Siar

Tha cothrom air a bhith aig gach pàiste sna h-Eileanan an Iar a dhol gu Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig, ann an sgoiltean sgìre, o chionn iomadh bliadhna. Tha an t-àireamh sgoiltean agus aonadan Gàidhlig air lùghdachadh an lùib leasachadh air an oighreachd sgoile, ach tha piseach anns na h-àireamhan ann an cuid de sgoiltean, seach nach eil aig pàrantan a-nis ri dhol seachad air an sgoil as fhaisge nuair a thaghas iad Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig. Tha an leasachadh oighreachd sin fhathast a' dol air adhart. An-dràsta tha aonadan Gàidhlig ann an 21 de na 27 bunsgoiltean. Ged nach eil iad gu h-oifigeil air an ainmeachadh mar sgoiltean Gàidhlig, tha dà sgoil anns nach eil clàradh Beurla agus tha a' chlann gu leir ann am Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig. Tha a h-uile coltas gum bi aon sgoil eile gu tur Gàidhlig o Lunastal 2013. Tha ceithir sgoiltean far a bheil eadar 59% agus 82% anns an aonad Gàidhlig, agus ceithir eile far a bheil mu leth nan sgoilearan air taobh na Gàidhlig. Chaidh aon aonad ath-bheothachadh ann an 2012, ann an sgìre iomallach le glè bheag de chloinn, le bhith a' cur nan tràth bhliadhnachan agus an sgoil-àraich còmhla. Tha a' chomhairle a' coimhead ris an aon dòigh fheuchainn ann an sgìre iomallach eile.

Tha a' chomhairle air targaidean dùbhlanaich a chomharrachadh airson 55% de sgoilearan P1 a' dol taobh na Gàidhlig mu 2015, ag èirigh bho 30% ann an 2012-13, agus ag obair gu 70% an dèidh sin. Tha coltas gealltanach airson piseach, a thaobh àireamhan sa cheud, ach leis an àireamh chloinne a' tuiteam, dh'fhaodadh ìsleachadh àireamhan a bhith ann. Tha fiosrachadh mu àireamhan chloinne a ruigeas ìre bunsgoile o 2014 a' nochdadh gu bheil ìsleachadh ann de 14% bhon àireamh a tha air P1 ann an 2012. Tha na figearan a' tighinn bho àireamhan na cloinne a rugadh sna h-eileanan, ach bidh imrich a-mach 's a-steach buailteach atharrachadh a thoirt, suas no sìos. 'S ann anns na coimhearsnachdan ionnsachaidh as taiceile don Ghàidhlig tha an ìsleachadh a' tachairt.

Tha soirbheachadh le àrdachadh àireamhan ri fhaicinn gu sonraichte air taobh a-muigh Leòdhais, ach tha an dùbhlanaich as motha ann an Coimhearsnachd Ionnsachaidh an Loch-a-Tuath, mun cuairt baile Steòrnabhagh, far a bheil an t-àireamh chloinne as àirde, ach far nach deach ach 22% gu P1 Gàidhlig ann an 2012. Anns na ceithir Coimhearsnachdan Ionnsachaidh eile tha barrachd taice don Ghàidhlig le figearan eadar 40% agus 67%, ach 's fhiach mothachadh ann an aon dhiubh sin nach do thòisich ach seachdnar chloinne uile gu lèir, eadar trì sgoiltean, agus eadar an dà chànan.

Tha rùn agus comas aig a' chomhairle airson leasachadh, agus faodaidh sin tachairt leis an ionmhas a tha ann an-dràsta, oir cha bhi an t-àireamh chloinne gu h-iomlan ann an sgoiltean fa leth a' dol an-àirde, 's mar sin gabhaidh rùm agus luchd-teagaisg a rian da rèir. Tha ro-innleachd airson rianachd luchd-teagaisg air aontachadh a chuidicheas gus dèanamh cinnteach gum bi luchd-teagaisg Gàidhlig gu leòr ann. Tha sin air an innse nas mionaidiche ann an 7.2 gu h-ìosal.



Tha cuid de sgrèan far nach eil ach Gàidhlig ri fhaotainn ann an sgoiltean-àraich agus buidhnean saor-thoileach, ach chan eil seo daonnan a' ciallachadh gu bheil clann a' toirt an ath cheum gu Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig. A dh'aindeoin sin, 's e dòigh obrach tha seo as fhiach cumail ris, nuair a chithear an t-àrdachadh ann ann an àireamhan sa cheud a' dol taobh na Gàidhlig às na sgoiltean-àraich sin.

'S ann sna h-Eileanan an Iar a thòisich Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig san àrdscoil an toiseach, ann an 1983, le dà chuspair ann an dà àrdscoil sa chiad dà bhliadhna. Tha an dà sgoil sin air cumail orra a' teagasg tron Ghaidhlig an ìre mhath cunbhalach. Tha an t-àireamh iomlan de sgoilearan anns an dà sgoil sin air a dhol sìos gu mòr, agus ann an 2012-13, tha aon dhiubh far nach eil clas tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig, ach Gàidhlig mar chuspair. Tha teagasg tron Ghàidhlig ri fhaotainn ann an trì de na ceithir àrdsgoiltean eile, le atharrachadh suas agus sìos mar a tha luchd-teagaisg annta a libhrigeas e, agus piseach ri fhacinn gu h-àraidh anns a' chiad dà bhliadhna. Tha a' chomhairle a' coimhead ri modhan eleactronaigeach airson an tuilleadh leudachaidh, agus gu h-àraidh airson cothrom a thoirt anns an aon sgoil far nach eile luchd-teagaisg a libhrigeas e air an làrach.

Tha Gàidhlig mar chuspair anns na 6 àrd-sgoiltean, agus a h-uile sgoilear fileanta sa chiad dà bhliadhna a' dèanamh Gàidhlig agus cànan eile, le cothrom cumail orra gu ìre teisteanais. Tha GLBS anns na 27 bunsgoiltean, agus cothrom aig gach sgoilear cumail orra le Gàidhlig Luchd-ionnsachaidh comhla ri cànan eile san àrdscoil agus cuideachd le cothrom cumail orra gu ìre teisteanais. Eadar fileantaich agus luchd-ionnsachaidh, tha 58% de sgoilearan eadar AS1-AS6 san roinn a' dèanamh chùrsaichean Gàidhlig.

### 3.7 Comhairle Siorrachd Dhun Bhreatainn an Ear

Tha aon sgoil-àraich agus bunsgoil le Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig aig Comhairle Siorrachd Dhun Bhreatainn an Ear, agus an t-àireamh chloinne aig ìre 20% de na sgoilearan san sgoil. Tha cothrom aig sgoilearan cumail orra le Ghàidhlig mar chuspair san àrdscoil, ach aig an àm seo chan eil cuspairean eile gan teagasg tron Ghàidhlig. Tha e nan rùn an t-àireamh sgoilearan a tha a' cumail orra le Gàidhlig san àrdscoil. Tha comas aca mu 40 sgoilear eile a ghabhail eadar P1-7 leis an ullachadh a tha aca an-dràsta àrdachadh. Tha e nan rùn sgoil-àraich a ruith air feasgair, ma bhitheas iarrtas ann.

Tha 10 bunsgoiltean a' tairgsinn GLBS, ach aig an àm seo chaneil cothrom aca cumail orra le Gàidhlig san àrdscoil. Dh'fheumadh iad neach-teagaisg eile airson seo a thòiseachadh.

### 3.8 Comhairle Siorrachd Lannraig a-Deas

An-dràsta tha aon sgoil-àraich agus bunsgoil le Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig aig Comhairle Siorrachd Lannraig-a-Deas, a tha a' gabhail clann bho air feadh na roinne. Tha an t-aonad soirbheachail agus an-dràsta tha 37% de sgoilearan anns na clasaichean Gàidhlig. B' urrainn dhaibh mu 33 sgoilearan eile a ghabhail, o P1-7, ach dh'fhaodadh cosgaisean siubhail a bharrachd a bhith an luib sin. 'S urrainn don chloinn cumail orra le Gàidhlig mar chuspair san àrdscoil. Ged nach eil cuspairean eile air an tairgsinn tron Ghàidhlig san àrdscoil, tha cuid de sgoilearan na siorrachd a' roghnachadh a dhol gu Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu airson foghlam àrdsgoile, agus tha a' chomhairle a' toirt taice ionmhasail dhaibh gu sin a dhèanamh.

Chan eil plana sam bith aig a' chomhairle airson GLBS no airson chùrsaichean do luchd-ionnsachaidh ann an àrdsgoiltean.

### 3.9 Comhairle Siorrachd Lannraig a-Tuath

An-dràsta tha aon bhunsgoil le Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig aig Comhairle Siorrachd Lannraig-a-Tuath, ann an aonad air leth soirbheachail, le 61% de na sgoilearan san sgoil sin ann am foghlam Gàidhlig. Tha sgoil-àraich an cois na sgoile. Tha an sgoil ann an ceann-a-tuath na roinne, agus tha a' chomhairle a' coimhead ri aonad eile fhosgladh sa cheann-a-deas, far a bheil cròileagan agus sgoil-àraich Gàidhlig, ma bhitheas ionmhas ri fhaotainn. Tha cothrom aig sgoilearan cumail orra le Ghàidhlig san àrdsgoil, an dà chuid mar chuspair agus le sia cuspairean air an tairgsinn tron Ghàidhlig sa chiad dà bhliadhna. Tha leantainneachd fìor mhath o bunsgoil gu àrdsgoil, le coltas gu bheil na sgoilearan uile a' cumail orra leis a' chànan nuair a ghluaiseas iad.

Tha aon bhunsgoil a' tairgsinn GLBS, agus ann an 2012-13, airson a' chiad uair, tha buidheann beag de luchd-ionnsachaidh air a' chiad bhliadhna san àrdsgoil.

### 3.10 Comhairle Aonghais

Tha aon bhunsgoil anns a bheil aonad Gàidhlig aig Comhairle Aonghais. Tha an t-aonad ann am bunsgoil mòr, agus chan eil ach 2% de na sgoilearan a' dol taobh na Gàidhlig. Cha do thòisich duine às ùr air an t-seisean seo, agus ged a b' àbhaist sgoil-àraich a bhith ann, chan eil i a' ruith am-bliadhna. Tha cothrom aig sgoilearan cumail orra le Ghàidhlig mar chuspair san àrdsgoil, ach chan eil sgoilearan a' cumail orra le Gàidhlig aig àm taghadh eadar chuspairean. Tha plana Gàidhlig na comhairle a nochdadh rùn an tuilleadh a dhèanamh gus clann a thàladh gu Gàidhlig. Tha duilgheadas le luchd-obrach fhadstadh air a bhith na thrioblaid.

Chan eil ullachadh sam bith airson Gàidhlig do luchd-ionnsachaidh sna sgoiltean.

### 3.11 Comhairle Baile Obar Dheathain

Tha aon bhunsgoil anns a bheil aonad Gàidhlig aig Comhairle Baile Obar Dheathain, le àrdachadh ann an 2012 air an àireamh chloinne air P1, ach tha an t-àireamh san sgoil-àraich ìosal. Bhiodh comas aca beagan a bharrachd a ghabhail air taobh a-staigh nan goireasan a tha aca. Tha a' chomhairle an-dràsta a' dèanamh leirmheas air an oighreachd sgoile agus nam biodh àrdachadh ann an iarrtas air Gàidhlig, dh'fheumadh iad sin fhilleadh a-steach do phlanaichean an àm ri teachd. 'S urrainn don chloinn cumail orra le Gàidhlig mar chuspair san àrdsgoil, ach tha na h-àireamhan ìosal. Chan eil cuspairean eile rim faotainn tron Ghàidhlig, agus chan eil ullachadh airson Gàidhlig do luchd-ionnsachaidh sna sgoiltean.

Tha an roinn a' comharrachadh gainnead luchd-obrach Gàidhlig, an dà chuid aig ìre sgoile agus airson obair leasachaidh sa chomhairle, mar thrioblaidean.

### 3.12 Comhairle Inbhir Chluaidh

Tha aon bhunsgoil, le sgoil-àraich na luib, anns a bheil aonad Gàidhlig aig Comhairle Inbhir Chluaidh, agus tha beagan sgoilearan a' tighinn bho Chomhairle Siorrachd Air-a-Tuath. Dhùin an sgoil anns an robh an t-aonad san Ogmhios 2012, agus ghluais an t-aonad gu sgoil tur ùr faisg air làimh. Chan eil mòran comais tuilleadh sgoilearan a ghabhail an-dràsta. Tha trioblaidean le luchd-teagaisg fhadstadh air bacadh a chur air leudachadh, ach tha iad a' meas nach eil mòran de dh'iarrtas a bharrachd ann airson Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig.

Tha sgoilearan a tha airson cumail orra le Gàidhlig san àrdsgoil a' frithealadh Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu, le taice siubhail bhon chomhairle.

Chan eil Gàidhlig do Luchd-ionnsachaidh air a thairgse idir.

### 3.13 Comhairle Shruighlea agus Chlach Mhanainn

Tha aon bhunsgoil, ann an Sruighlea, anns a bheil aonad Gàidhlig aig an dà chomhairle seo a tha ag obair an co-bhonn a thaobh foghlam. Tha comas aca beagan a bharrachd chloinne a ghabhail leis na goireasan a tha aca. Tha aon bhuidheann ro-sgoile ann, ann an Siorrachd Chlach Mhanainn. 'S urrainn don chloinn cumail orra le Gàidhlig mar chuspair san àrdsgoil, ach chan eil cuspairean eile air an tairgsinn tron Ghàidhlig.

Chan eil Gàidhlig do Luchd-ionnsachaidh air a thairgse idir.

### 3.14 Comhairle Siorrachd Air an Ear

Tha aon sgoil-àraich agus aon bhunsgoil anns a bheil aonad Gàidhlig aig Comhairle Siorrachd Air an Ear, agus tha cothrom aig na sgoilearan cumail orra le Gàidhlig mar chuspair agus mar mheadhan teagaisg san àrd-sgoil. Chan eil comas aca àireamh nas àirde a ghabhail sa bhunsgoil, ach nam biodh luchd-teagaisg gu leòr aca, dh'fhaodadh iad mu 20 a ghabhail san àrdsgoil. Tha trioblaidean air a bhith aca le luchd-obrach fhastadh.

Tha clas do luchd-ionnsachaidh san àrdsgoil a' dol ann an 2012 airson a' chiad uair.

### 3.15 Comhairle Pheart agus Cheann Rois

Tha dà aonad aig Comhairle Pheart agus Cheann Rois, aon a thòisich ann an 2011. Tha na h-àireamhan iosal, agus mar sin tha àite ann airson tuilleadh chloinne a ghabhail. Tha an suidheachadh aca cugallach, agus dith luchd-obrach ag obair an aghaidh rùn na comhairle leudachadh a thoirt air an aonad ùr, agus an t-aonad eile a chumail fosgailte, ged a tha suidheachadh fastaidh a-nis a' coimhead nas dòchasaiche. Tha aon sgoil-àraich ann. Tha buidheann saor-thoileach ro-sgoil ann am pàirt den sgìre nach eil faisg air na h-aonadan sin. Tha cothrom aig sgoilearan às an dà aonad cumail orra le Gàidhlig mar chuspair san àrdsgoil.

Tha 6 sgoiltean anns a bheil GLBS agus tha clasaichean luchd-ionnsachaidh ann an dà àrdsgoil.

## **4 TUAIMSEAN AIR ÀRDACHADH ÀIREAMHAN A' DOL GU P1**

4.1 Cha tàinig fiosrachadh mionaideach bho chuid de chomhairlean, oir aig amannan cha robh targaidean àireamhach aca air an cur rompa fhèin, agus bha cuid nach robh misneachail mu thuairmsean a dhèanamh. Bha cuid nach do chuir fios air ais do iarrtasan a chaidh thuca airson tuilleadh soilleireachaidh air am freagairtean.

Mar sin, tha na h-àireamhan a tha an seo stèidhichte air na leanas, agus 's e fàidheadaireachd a tha annta seach figearan cinnteach:

- fiosrachadh thuairmsean bho chomhairlean;
- far nach robh fiosrachadh air a thoirt, ag obair air àireamhan abhaisteach agus àireamhan chloinne ann an sgoiltean àraich no buidhnean ro-sgoile;
- tuairmsean stèidhichte air planaichean chomhairlean;

- beagan air a chur ri àireamhan le dòchas gun tig piseach ann an suidheachadh luchd-obrach, agus gum biodh tuilleadh air a dhèanamh a thaobh margaidheachd Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig, gu h-ionadail agus gu nàiseanta.

#### 4.2 Tuairmse 2013-17 (A)

Tha na h-àireamhan gu h-ìosal stèidhichte air maoinachadh mar a tha e an-dràsta, ach a' gabhail a-steach planaichean adhartachaidh.

Comhairle	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Aonghas	1	0	2	2	2
Comh na Gaidhealtachd	145	150	150	155	155
Comh nan Eilean Siar	108	100	118	125	130
Dun Eideann	46	50	50	50	50
Earra-Ghaidheal & Bòid	30	30	30	30	30
Glaschu	80	105	105	105	105
Inbhir Chluaidh	5	5	5	5	5
Obar Dheathain	4	4	4	5	5
Peart & Ceann Rois	0	4	4	4	4
Siorrachd Air an Ear	7	8	5	5	5
Sd Dh-Breatainn an Ear	7	9	9	10	11
Sd Lannraig a Deas	25	16	9	16	9
Sd Lannraig a Tuath	29	29	29	29	29
Sruighlea	9	4	7	9	4
	<b>496</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>544</b>

#### 4.3 Tuairmse 2013-17 (B)

Tha na h-àireamhan anns a' chlàir seo stèidhichte air tomhais de dh'ionmhas a bharrachd a bhith ri fhaotainn, far a bheil àrdachadh an crochadh air sin, agus planaichean agus targaidean, leithid sgoiltean ùra, a' tighinn gu buil. 'S fhiach toirt fanear nach robh cuid de chomhairlean deònach tuairmsean stèidhichte air ionmhas neo-chinnteach a thoirt seachad, air sgàth thrioblaidean eachdraidheil le cion luchd-obrach. Cha robh iad a' meas iomchaidh a bhith dòchasach gun fhios an tigeadh planaichean leudachaidh gu buil. Bidh tuilleadh àrdachaidh an crochadh air soirbheachadh ann an iomairtean airson àireamhan luchd-teagaisg àrdachadh, agus dè cho soirbheachail 's a bhitheas iomairtean margaidheachd.

Comhairle	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Aonghas	2	2	2	2	2
Comh na Gaidhealtachd	145	165	177	190	195
Comhairle	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Comh nan Eilean Siar	110	100	118	125	130
Dun Eideann	46	50	50	50	50
Earra-Ghaidheal & Bòid	30	30	30	35	35
Glaschu	80	105	105	105	105
Inbhir Chluaidh	5	5	5	5	5
Obar Dheathain	7	7	7	7	8
Peart & Ceann Rois	5	5	5	5	5
Siorrachd Air an Ear	7	8	5	5	5

Sd Dh-Breatainn an Ear	7	14	14	16	17
Sd Lannraig a Deas	25	30	25	28	19
Sd Lannraig a Tuath	30	40	40	40	40
Sruighlea	9	9	9	11	11
	<b>508</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>629</b>

## 5 FEUMALACHDAN AIRSON ÀRDACHADIDH AGUS LEUDACHAIDH.

Cha robh cuid de chomhairlean ro dheònach feumalachdan leudachaidh a shonrachadh no tuairmsean chosgaisean a dhèanamh, ged as dh'ainmich cuid feumalachdan eadar luchd-obrach, togalaichean, goireasan eile agus comhdhàil. Ged as urrainn figearean a thoirt mu chosgaisean luchd-obrach, cha ghabh sin a dhèanamh le cinnt a thaobh thogalaichean, oir tha cosgaisean gu math eadar-dhealaichte bho àite gu àite, a rèir meud na h-obrach a bhitheas ri dhèanamh. Bha an fheadhainn a thug fiosrachadh na bu mhionaidiche aig ìre nas adhartache nan ro-innleachdan leudachaidh, agus b' urrainn dhaibh a bhith na bu chinntiche mu fheumalachdan. Seo na planaichean a tha aig ìre adhartach, agus tomhais de dh'fhiosrachadh air feumalachdan na tha san amharc.

Comhairle	Planaichean	Feumalachdan	Cosgais
Comhairle na Gaidhealtachd	Aonad ùr: Inbhir Theòrsa  Sgoiltean Ghaidhlig: An Gearastan; Port Rìgh Leudachadh: Bunsgoil Ghaidhlig Inbhir Nis. Roinn ùr Gàidhlig an Ardsgoil Rìoghail Inbhir Nis	Luchd-teagaisg  Luchd-taice Togalaichean Comhdhail	£40173 airson tidsear  Aig an ìre seo chan eil àireamhan/cosgaisean mu choinneimh nam feumalachdan, oir tha obair fharsaing a' dol a thaobh na ghabhas dèanamh.
Dun Eideann	Sgoil ùr a' fosgladh Lùnastal 2013, agus dòchas dà chlas a ruith air gach bliadhna – P1-7.	Sgoil ath-sgeadaichte. Ceithir puist ùra a dhìth.	Airgead calpa air fhaotainn. A' chomhairle fhèin a' seasamh cosgais luchd-teagaisg.
Earra Ghaidheal is Bòid	Aonad ùr: Dun Omhainn Sgoil-araich as ùr	Chan eil fiosrachadh air a thoirt mu fheumalachdan.	Cha tugadh fiosrachadh mu chosgaisean. £80346 airson 2 thidsear.
Comhairle	Planaichean	Feumalachdan	Cosgais
Glaschu	Sgoil Ghaidhlig: Pollokshields	Togalach ath-sgeadaichte. Luchd-obrach	Tha ionmhas calpa air a chomharrachadh fa chomhair na sgoil ùr. Bidh feum air taice bho Thabhartasan Sonraichte nuair a thòisichear a' fastadh luchd-obrach, gus an ruig an sgoil an ìre anns am bi per capita gu leòr airson a

			cumail a’ dol.
Lannraig-a-Tuath	Aonad ùr: taobh deas na roinne	Aon Prìomh Thidsear agus dà thidsear nuair a bhitheas an t-aonad aig làn neart.  Leasachadh togalaich	£40173x 2 airson luchd-teagaisg; £49704 airson Prìomh Thidsear  £20,000
Dun Bhreatainn an Ear	Nam biodh tuilleadh ionmhas ri fhaotainn b’ urrainn leudachadh air an àireamh chloinne. Tidsear airson Gàidhlig Luchd-ionnsachaidh san àrdsgoil.	1 tidsear 1 neach-taice. Comhdhail	£40173 airson tidsear. £16000 airson neach-taice.  £40173
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar	Leudachadh an % a’ taghadh Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig. (Bho 30% an toiseach gu 55% agus 70% an deidh sin.	Ro-innleachdan an-sàs airson leasachadh.	Air taobh a-staigh ionmhas na Comhairle

## 6 A’ TARRAING CLANN A-STEACH GU FOGHLAM TRON GHÀIDHLIG.

6.1 Tha an suidheachadh o chionn bhliadhnachan a’ sealltainn gum faod deagh rùn a bhith aig comhairlean mun Ghàidhlig, agus gum faod iad a bhith a’ dèanamh an dìchill gus àireamhan àrdachadh, ach nach eil sin fhèin gu leòr airson an t-àrdachadh a thoirt gu buil. A dh’aindeoin sin, chan eil e na iongantais gur e na comhairlean as motha tha a’ feuchainn de dh’innleachdan airson teachdaireachd mu bhuannachdan dà-chànanais a lìbhrigeadh as soirbheachaile ann a bhith a’ togail àireamhan. Tha pàrantan a bhith gu dian a’ putadh airson leudachadh a’ toirt toradh cuideachd.

### 6.2 Aithisg Luchd-sgrùdadh 2011

Tha aithisg Luchd-sgrùdadh na Banrigh airson Foghlam, a chaidh fhoillseachadh san Ogmhios 2011 : Gaelic education: Building on the successes, addressing the barriers, a’ togail phuingean mar a leanas:

- gu bheil soirbheachadh ann nuair a tha co-obrachadh eadar pàrantan agus luchd-teagaisg, agus nuair a tha taice dhaibh bho sgoiltean agus ùghdarras
- cho fìor chudromach ’s a tha an dòigh anns a bheil ceannardan sgoile agus comhairlean a’ dèanamh an dleistanais;
- cho do-sheachainte feumail ’s a tha e a bhith a’ cumail fiosrachaidh mu bhuannachdan agus cothroman dà-chànanais ri pàrantan ann an dòighean leantainneach;
- cho deatamach ’s a tha e gum bi goireasan ro-sgoile, aig ìrean *Pàrant is Pàiste, Cròileagan* agus *Sgoil-àraich* air an leudachadh airson a’ chiad blasad a thoirt do chloinn den chànan.

### 6.3 Dòighean margaidheachd agus taice

Tha an aithisg ainmichte an 6.1 gu h-àrd ag innse cho riatanach 's a tha e a bhith a' dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil pàrantan làn-fhiosrach mu bhuannachdan Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig. Tha comhairlean a' dèanamh seo ann an caochladh dhòighean, mar a sheall freagairtean nan ceisteachan.

Tha grunnan innleachdan gan cleachdadh le ùghdarras agus bha an fheadhainn bu shoirbheachaile a' cleachdadh a' mhòr-chuid de na leanas:

- bileagan fiosrachaidh;
- làithean fosgailte;
- Gàidhlig a' nochdadh ann am fiosrachadh clàraidh;
- làithean fiosrachaidh agus làithean/gnìomhan fealla-dhà;
- sanasan an àitean pòballach;
- sanasan anns na meadhanan /brathan naidheachd;
- fiosrachadh air làraich-lìn;
- ceanglaichean eadar ro-sgoil agus bunsgoil.

Tha Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd agus Comhairle nan Eilean Siar le chèile a' cur litir bho Stiùiriche an Fhoghlaim gu pàrantan ro àm clàraidh, An co-bhonn le Comann na Gàidhlig tha id a' fastadh oifigear pàirt-ùine airson margaidheachd, eadar tadhal bhuidhnean ro-sgoil, agus a' cur air dòigh làithean agus gnìomhan feall-dhà agus fiosrachaidh. Anns na ceithir bliadhna mu dheireadh, le aonta Bòrd na Slàinte tha iad air a bhith a' toirt pasgan le fiosrachadh agus tiodhlacan do phàrantan gach leanabh a tha air a bhreith sna h-eileanan. Tha seo fo stiùir an oifigeir pàirt-ùine.

Cha mhòr nach tuirt a h-uile comhairle gun robh fiosrachadh air na làraich-lìn aca, ach ged a bha cuid de na làraich sin a bha fìor mhath, agus a' toirt deagh fhiosrachadh mu bhuannachdan dà-chànanaise, cha robh am fiosrachadh daonnan furasta a lorg. 'S e raon a tha seo anns am faodadh comhairlean mòran a bharrachd a dhèanamh, oir ge bith dè tha duine a' lorg san la-an-diugh, tha duine a' coimhead an toiseach air an eadar-lìon. Bha an t-eadar-dhealachadh bu mhotha cuideachd ri fhaicinn air làraich-lìn nan sgoiltean fhèin, far an robh cuid a' toirt deagh àite don Ghàidhlig, agus cuid eile nach robh mòran ach ag ainmeachadh gu bheil Gàidhlig san sgoil.

Feumaidh comhairlean agus sgoiltean sgur a chleachdadh am facal "mainstream" airson Foghlam tron Bheurla, a tha a' nochdadh air cuid de làraich-lìn, oir tha am facal a' toirt teachdaireachd gu bheil rudeigin neònach mun Ghàidhlig. Chan eil e a' nochdadh cho tric 's a b'abhaist, ach tha e fhathast ann. Far a bheil an dà shlighe san sgoil bu chòir a bhith a' cleachdadh "sruth Beurla" agus "sruth Gàidhlig", no rudeigin coltach ri sin.

A thuilleadh air cho cudromach 's a tha obair chomhairlean ann am margaidheachd, tha aithisg an Luchd-Sgrùdaidh cuideachd a' toirt àite bunaiteach do cheannardan-sgoile anns an iomairt margaidheachd. Far a bheil ceannardan-sgoile gu dìcheallach a' moladh Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig do phàrantan, agus a' cur Gàidhlig aig cridhe obair na sgoile, tha a bhuil ri fhaicinn mar as trice. Tha ceannardan-sgoile a tha taiceil air leth cudromach ann an suidhichidhean far a bheil an t-aonad Gàidhlig beag, agus far am faod tidsearan – aig amannan tidsearan òga – a bhith a' faireachdainn air an iomall an da chuid san sgoil fhèin agus fada bho thidsearan Gàidhlig eile. Tha cuid de thidsearan air fulang naimhdeas agus tàire bho luchd-obrach Beurla anns an sgoil, agus tha seo na dhì-mhisneachadh dhaibh. Air an làimh eile, tha tomhais de dh'fhiosrachadh air nochdadh gu bheil cuid de sgoiltean a'

faireachdainn gum faodadh a' chomhairle aca a bhith a' dèanamh barrachd airson inbhe na Gàidhlig àrdachadh san sgìre.

Chan eil teagamh nach eil soirbheachadh ann an àireamhan ann an aonad/sgoil na dhòigh cumhachdach margaidheachd dhe fhèin, agus cuideachd far a bheil spionnadh bho phàrantan a' cur ìmpidh air comhairlean airson tuilleadh leasachaidh, tha sin a' tàladh tuilleadh phàrantan a-steach.

Tha e furasta fhaicinn gu bheil sgoiltean Gàidhlig ann am bailtean mòra soirbheachail agus gu bheil iad dhiubh fhèin nan tarraing do phàrantan. Bìtear an dòchas gum bi sgoiltean Gàidhlig ann an àiteachan nas lugha a cheart cho tarraingeach. Anns na h-Eileanan an Iar, tha rannsachaidhean agus co-chomhairleachadh a measg phàrantan barrachd air aon uair air togail nach eil miann aca air sgoil Ghàidhlig, agus iad a' faicinn cunnart sgaraidh ann an coimhearsnachdan beaga. Nuair a tha sgoil ionadail le deagh chliù ann, a tha a' tairgsinn Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig, agus a tha ann an togalach ùr no togalach a tha ann an deagh staid, chan eil iad a' faicinn adhbhar a dhol seachad oirre. Dh'fheuch a' Chomhairle ann an 2008 ri sgoiltean far an robh aonadan fallain a thionndadh nan sgoiltean Gàidhlig a-mhàin, ach bha a' choimhearsnachd fada an aghaidh seo, agus cuid dhiubh sin aig an robh clann anns an aonad Gàidhlig. Ach, ann an cuid de na sgoiltean sin, cha deach clann taobh na Beurla on uair sin, agus chan eil fhios nach do rinn na h-argamaidean a chuireadh air adhart às leth na Gàidhlig feum a thaobh margaidheachd. Tha na sgoiltean sin a-nis a' tairgsinn clàradh Gàidhlig a-mhàin. Faodar uaireannan an ceann-uidhe a ruighinn tro sheòltachd seach sparradh.

A thuilleadh air cho feumail 's a tha margaidheachd dheth fhèin, tha iomairtean eile a' dol a tha nan taice do mhargaidheachd. Tha cuid de chomhairlean, uaireannan an co-bhonn le buidhean Gàidhlig eile, a' cur iomairtean air chois mar thaice do phàrantan aig nach eil Gàidhlig: iomairtean leithid clasaichean do phàrantan, taice le obair dachaigh, agus taice air-loidhne nam measg. As aonais an fhiosrachaidh a tha pàrantan a' faighinn agus an taice tha ann dhaibh an uair a nì iad an taghadh, chan eil teagamh sam bith nach biodh na h-àireamhan mòran nas ìsle na tha iad.

#### 6.4 Bacaidhean air àrdachadh

Tha pàrantan, feadhainn le Gàidhlig, agus feadhainn gun an cànan, a tha air leth toilichte airson an taghadh a rinn iad nuair a ròghnaich iad Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig don cuid chloinn. Tha feadhainn eile nach gabh an tàladh: feadhainn dhiubh a chuireas an clann do chròileagan no sgoil-àraich Gàidhlig mur eil ullachadh Beurla faisg orra, ach nach tagh foghlam Gàidhlig sa bhunsgoil.

Chaidh fiosrachadh fhaotainn tro cheisteachain agus ann an còmhradh ri oifigearan chomhairlean agus oifigearan buidhnean Gàidhlig mu thrioblaidean an luib a bhith a' libhrigeadh Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig. Tha na puingeagan bu trice a dh'èirich gu h-ìosal.

- Gainnead agus comasan luchd-obrach

Tha duilgheadas le luchd-teagaisg fhastadh agus a ghleidheadh na thrioblaid anns a' chuid as motha de na h-àiteachan anns nach eil mòran gluasad agus far a bheil àireamhan a' crìonadh. Tha seo fìor mu chomhairlean aig nach eil ach aon aonad, ach cuideachd chithear an aon thrioblaid ann an comhairlean aig a bheil grunnan aonadan agus aig a bheil deagh chliù a thaobh na Gàidhlig, gu h-àraidh mar as



iomallaiche an t-àite. Tha gainnead ann an cuid de dh'àiteachan cuideachd ann an luchd-obrach eile, leithid luchd-taice, a dh'fheumar airson foghlam Gàidhlig a libhrigeadh an dà chuid ann aig ìre ro-sgoil agus bunsgoil.

Tha gainnead luchd-obrach na fhìor arrasbacan agus ag adhbhrachadh gu bheil pàrantan a' call am misneachd mu chlann a chur taobh na Gàidhlig. Tha sin a' lùghdachadh àireamhan, agus a' dèanamh suidheachadh an aonaid cugallach. Tha beagan eisimpleirean cuideachd ann far a bheil uallaichean air èirigh a measg phàrantan mu sgilean agus comasan luchd-teagaisg, a thaobh cànan no liut teagaisg. Nuair tha a leithid sin ag èirigh tha e a' toirt buaidh air taghadh nam pàrantan, agus uaireannan ag adhbhrachadh clann a bhith gan toirt a-mach à Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig.

- Ag iompachadh phàrantan

Uaireannan, a dh'aindeoin strì agus dìcheall a' sgaoileadh fiosrachaidh mu bhuannachdan slighe na Gàidhlig, tha e do-dhèante cuid de phàrantan iompachadh. Tha sgrùdadh a rinn Comhairle nan Eilean Siar ann an 2012 a measg phàrantan nach do thagh Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig a' togail nan adhbharan a nochd bho phàrantan airson a dhol taobh na Beurla. Chaidh freagairtean fhaighinn bho 95 de phàrantan, agus bha 18 den chloinn air a bhith ann an sgoil-àraich no buidheann saor-thoileach Gàidhlig.

- chan eil Gàidhlig san teaghlach;
- uallaichean a thaobh dìth comas cuideachaidh le obair dachaigh;
- bu chòir do Ghàidhlig a bhith air a theagasg mar chuspair anns an t-sruth Bheurla;
- b'fheàrr leinn i/e a bhith ann an clas nas motha;
- 's fheàrr leinn Beurla;
- cha robh Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig anns an sgoil as fhaisge oirnn, 's cha robh sinn airson a dhol seachad air an sgoil sin;
- duilgheadasan ionnsachaidh aig an leanabh;
- chan eil Gàidhlig againn 's chan eil sinn airson an cànan ionnsachadh co dhiubh;
- chan eil ùidh aig an leanabh sa Ghàidhlig;
- smaoinich mi air ach bha an còrr den teaghlach na aghaidh;
- ged a tha Gàidhlig againn anns an dachaigh tha mi nas riarachta i a bhith ag ionnsachadh tron Bheurla;
- chan eil mi a' faicinn dè am feum a bhiodh ann airson am beatha no airson dreuchdan;
- 's e Gàidhlig ciad chànan an leanabh againn, agus 's urrainn dhuinn sgilean Gàidhlig a thoirt air adhart san dachaigh, ach 's e Beurla as feumaile airson foghlam agus saoghal obrach.

Chì sinn an sin adhbharan a tha air a bhith a' dol bho thùs gnothaich, agus sin ann an suidheachadh far a bheil mòran air a dhèanamh a thaobh margaidheachd, agus far a bheil mòran taice air a thoirt do phàrantan aig nach eil Gàidhlig.

Tha e inntinneach na freagairtean seo a choimeas ri freagairtean air ceisteachain a chaidh a thoirt, mar phàirt den lèirmheas seo, do sgoilearan an Sgoil MhicNeacail, Steòrnabhagh. Bha ceisteachain fa leth ann do chlasaichean Gàidhlig agus do

chlasaichean luchd-ionnsachaidh. Bha fileantaich uile taingeil gun d' fhuair iad foghlam tron Ghàidhlig, agus thug iad adhbharan toiniseil airson sin, ach bha aithreachas air 69% den luchd-ionnsachaidh nach d' fhuair iad cothrom air fileantachd a ruighinn aig ìre bunsgoil air sgàth taghadh am pàrantan. 'S fhiach teachdaireachdan mar sin an sgaoileadh.

- Aireamhan ìosal san sgìre

Far a bheil an t-àireamh chloinne ann an sgìre-sgoile ìosal, agus far nach bi ach àireamh glè bheag a' tighinn a-steach gach bliadhna, chan eil an t-aonad a' fàs, agus tha e uaireannan doirbh do phàrantan aon leanabh a' sgaradh bho cho-aisean airson a dhol taobh na Gàidhlig. Tha cuid de sgoiltean ann far an robh aonad fallain, ach far a bheil an t-àireamh chloinne air crìonadh gu mòr, agus far am faicear na h-àireamhan a' dol don Ghàidhlig a' dol suas agus sìos. Tha e na mhisneachd corra àite fhaicinn far a bheil seo air obrachadh chum math na Gàidhlig, agus a tha a-nis gu tur Gàidhlig. Tha eisimpleirean ann cuideachd de bhith a' cur sgoil-àraich agus tràth bhliadhnaichean còmhla far a bheil àireamhan ìosal, airson spionnadh ath-nuadhachaidh a thoirt do dh'aonad.

- Leantainneachd

Mar a tha na cunntais ann an earrann 3 gu h-àrd ag ainmeachadh, tha uireasbhaidhean leantainneachd, bho ro-sgoil gu bunsgoil 's gu àrdsgoil na chùis a dh'fheumas a leasachadh. Tha e nas tarraingiche do mhòran phàrantan ma tha fhios aca gu bheil cothrom aig clann a bhith an-sàs ann an Gàidhlig tron sgoil gu lèir. Tha obair a dhith a thaobh luchd-ionnsachaidh, mar a thèid beachdachadh air ann an Earrann 8 gu h-ìosal, ach a thaobh clann a tha air a thighinn tro Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig, tha fhios gun dèan iad an t-adhartas as fheàrr sa chànan ma tha iad ga chleachdadh ann an raon cho farsaing 's a ghabhas, ach tha gainnead luchd-teagaisg agus àireamhan ìosal sgoilearan a' ciallachadh nach eil an suidheachadh ann an àrdsgoiltean cothromach air feadh na dùthcha. Tha a' chuid mhòr de na comhairlean a tha a' tairginn foghlam tron Ghàidhlig san àrdsgoil a' dèanamh an dìchill gu leudachadh air cuspairean a theagasg tron Ghàidhlig, ach chan eil e an còmhnaidh comasach tidsearan le Gàidhlig fhaighinn airson puist a lìonadh. Tha an cùrsa Streap air a bhith feumail ann a bhith ag ullachadh tidsearan a tha mu thràth ann an sgoiltean gus teagasg tron Ghàidhlig. Tha cùrsa aig astar air a bhith air a chleachdadh gu soirbheachail ann an Cruinn-Eolas, agus le adhartasan ann an teicneolas, dh'fhaodadh dòighean ùra electronaigeach a bhith air an cur gu feum airson taice do sgoilearan ann an àiteachan le àireamhan ìosal, agus far nach eil coltas gum bi cuspairean gan teagasg anns an sgoil fhèin.

A thaobh Gàidhlig mar chuspair, tha an dòigh anns a bheil an curraicealam air a libhrigeadh ann an cuid de dh'àiteachan na arrasbacan, nuair a tha aig sgoilearan ri taghadh a dhèanamh eadar Gàidhlig agus cànan eile. Tha àiteachan far a bheil cothrom air a bhith aig sgoilearan thar iomadh bliadhna dà chànan a thuilleadh air Beurla a dhèanamh sa chiad dà bhliadhna den àrdsgoil, mar a chithear an earrann 3 gu h-àrd. Tha GLBS air sin a thoirt a-steach do bhunsgoiltean cuideachd, ged a tha an aithisg HMI a tha air ainmeachadh an earrann 6 gu h-àrd a' toirt luaidh air mi-chothromachd o sgoil gu sgoil. Tha iomairt nàiseanta ann a-nis anns an **Ro-innleachd 1+ 2 chànan**, a tha a' moladh gun seall sgoiltean ri dà chànan a bharrachd air Beurla a thoirt do sgoilearan aig an ìre Foghlam Farsaing Coitcheann den

Churraicealam airson Sàr-mhaitheas. Feumaidh Gaidhlig a bhith air a chur air adhart gu làidir san iomairt seo.

#### 6.5 A' togail air iomairtean margaidheachd.

Mar a chaidh a ràdh roimhe 's e na comhairlean as motha tha a' dèanamh de mhargaidheachd as soirbheachail ann a bhith a' tarraing chloinne chun na Gàidhlig. Tha tuilleadh ann a dh'fhaodadh comhairlean eile a dhèanamh airson fiosrachadh a chumail ri pàrantan, agus ged a tha nithean feumail a' tachairt gu nàiseanta, dh'fhaodadh cuid a neartachadh. 'S fhiach na leanas an dèanamh:

- Iomairt margaidheachd nàiseanta

Seach gu bheil na daoine air a bheilear ag amas ag atharrachadh gach bliadhna feumaidh iomairtean a bhith leantainneach. Chan eil teagamh nam biodh dòigh no raon foghlam a bha air a dhearbhadh cho èifeachdach ri Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig nach biodh an riaghaltas ga sparradh air daoine. Chan eil an stòras ( luchd-teagaisg agus stuthan-teagaisg) ann airson a dhèanamh an-dràsta, ach cha bu chòir sin bacadh a chur an teachdaireachd a sgaoileadh fad is farsaing, gu h-àraidh a' gabhail a-steach gach oidhirp airson àireamhan luchd-obrach àrdachadh. 'S e airgead a mhàin a tha a dhìth airson tuilleadh stòras teagaisg.

A thuilleadh air na tha air a ràdh gu h-ìosal mun eadar-lìon, agus an sanasachd a tha comhairlean a' dèanamh gu h-ionadail, bhiodh e feumail sanasan a bhith air an cur ann am paipearan-naidheachd nàiseanta gach bliadhna, 's docha san t-Samhain, gus cothrom a thoirt do phàrantan aig nach robh fios mu Fhoghlam tron Ghàidhlig an tuilleadh fhaighinn a-mach ro àm clàraidh. Ged a bha na sanasan telebhisean a chaidh a-mach mu theagasg math agus feumail, tha iad gu math cosgail agus dh'fhaodadh daoine gun turchairt orra. Dh'fhaodadh dòighean sanasachd eile an rannsachadh a thaobh chosgaisean, gu h-àraidh sanasan air còmh-dhail poballach, mar a chaidh fheuchainn gu ìre mu thràth, no air bùird sanasachd sna bailtean mòra. Dhèanadh sanasan a bhiodh ro aghaidh dhaoine airson greis feum. Tha rannsaichidhean air sealltainn gur e seo an dòigh sanasachd as motha tha a' ruighinn de dhaoine.

- Fiosrachadh air an eadar-lìon

Feumaidh comhairlean coimhead dè cho furasta 's a tha e Gàidhlig a lorg air na làraich –lìn aca agus a bheil buannachdan foghlam dà-chànanas air an innse ann an dòigh tarraingeach a ghlacadh sùla. Tha fiosrachadh fìor mhath air làrach Bòrd na Gàidhlig, ged bu chòir ath-shùil a thoirt air na mapaichean a tha air an làrach. Air a' chiad shealladh tha e gu math meallta, oir tha ainmean nam bailtean a' clonadh gu taobh sear na dùthcha, agus ag ainmeachadh bhailtean far nach eil Gàidhlig. Bhiodh e na b'fheàrr iad sin fhàgail às, agus na h-àiteachan anns a bheil Gàidhlig a dhèanamh soilleir le buille den t-sùil. Tha map nas fheàrr air làrach-lìn Chomunn na Gàidhlig, a tha cuideachd na làrach feumail a thaobh fiosrachaidh.

'S e an làrach-lìn airson nan Eilean Siar as fheàrr de na làraich chomhairlean, le fiosrachadh air leth math, agus teisteanais agus bhidio tarraingeach. Chaidh an làrach a chur ri chèile còmhla ri Comann na Gàidhlig, agus tha e air Facebook cuideachd. Le bhith a' cleachdadh leithid Facebook, 's urrainn fiosrachadh a sgaoileadh fad is farsaing ann an ùine ghoirid. Chan eil comas aig a h-uile ùghdarras a leithid a dhèanamh iad fhèin, ach bu chòir:

- Gàidhlig a bhith ri fhaicinn air duilleag aghaidh an làraich no co dhiu air ainmeachadh anns an A-Z air an duilleag-aghaidh, agus sin a' treòrachadh gu fiosrachadh mu càit am faighear foghlam Gàidhlig;
- Fiosrachadh mu bhuannachdan Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig no ceangal gu làraich feumail eile leithid Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Comann nam Pàrant, Comann na Gàidhlig no làrach nan eilean siar;
- Sgrùdadh a dhèanamh, le comhairlean, air làraich-lìn sgoiltean, gus dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig a' faighinn deagh aire, agus gu bheil ceanglaichean gu làraich-lìn freagarrach Gàidhlig anna.
- Dèanamh cinnteach nach eil am facal "mainstream" a' nochdadh air làrach-sgoile, no ann an leabhraichean-sgoile.

- Iomairtean sgoiltean

Ma tha a' Ghàidhlig aig cridhe chùisean sna sgoiltean, agus an ceannard a' làn chreidsinn ann mar mheadhan èifeachdach teagaisg, tha sin air leth soirbheachail ann a bhith a' misneachadh phàrantan, agus ann a bhith a' toirt dearbh-aithne làidir do chloinn. Far a bheil ceannard a tha leam-leat mu Fhoghlam tron Ghàidhlig, no eadhan a tha ga lìbhrigeadh dha aindeoin, tha sin a' dèanamh mòran call, oir cha bhi a' Ghàidhlig ach mar earball-sàile air obair na sgoile. Aig àm anns a bheil comhairlean a' ruith no a' dealbh phlanaichean Gàidhlig, dh'fheumadh stiùireadh do sgoiltean a thaobh adhartachadh na Gàidhlig a bhith mar phàirt bunaiteach dhiubh. Agus an rud a tha fìor mu sgoiltean, tha e fìor mu chomhairlean. Ged nach eil sa Ghàidhlig ach cuibhreann fìor bheag de dh'obair cuid de chomhairlean, feumaidh toil adhartachadh a bhith ri fhaicinn agus air a chur an gnìomh.

- Leantainneachd

Bu chòir do chomhairlean agus do sgoiltean greim a ghabhail air na molaidhean anns an **Ro-innleachd 1+ 2 chànan**, gus dèanamh cinnteach gum bi Gàidhlig air aon de na cànanan sin anns a h-uile àrdsgoil far a bheil sgoilearan bho Fhoghlam tron Ghàidhlig sa bhunsgoil a' dol, agus nach bi aca ri taghadh a dhèanamh aig an ìre thràth seo.

Airson leudachadh eleactronaigeach no aig astar air teagasg tron Ghàidhlig san àrdsgoil bhiodh an t-eòlas a tha aig Sabhal Mòr Ostaig ann a bhith a' teagasg aig astar air leth feumail ann a bhith a' toirt seo air adhart.

- Fiosrachadh mu dhreuchdan

Ann am freagairtean ceisteachain sgoilearan agus oileanaich, bha mothachadh ann air cho feumail 's a tha Gàidhlig ann an caochladh dhreuchdan, chan ann a-mhàin anns na raointean àbhaisteach leithid teagasg agus na meadhanan. Tha obair ga dhèanamh le buidhnean Gàidhlig aig fèilltean dhreuchdan, agus le bileagan

fiosrachaidh, ach feumaidh sgoiltean a bhith a’ libhrigidh an fhiosrachaidh seo do sgoilearan ann an còmhraidhean mu dhreuchdan agus mu thaghadhean. Bu chòir seo a dhaingneachadh aig gach ìre foghlam, a measg fhileantach agus luchd-ionnsachaidh. Tha feum mhòr air luchd-obrach le Gàidhlig ann an dreuchdan leithid clèireachd, leasachadh-cainnt, saiceòlas, ann an iomadh raon de sheirbhisean slàinte agus ann an obraichean teicneach anns na meadhanan.

## 6.6 Geàrr chunntas air gnìomhan margaidheachd a tha a dhìth.

	Ri dhèanamh		Cò a nì e
1	Sanasan	Sanas sna pàipearan-naidheachd nàiseanta. Sanasan air còmhhdail poballach. Sanasan air Clàir Shanasachd	Bòrd na Gàidhlig agus comhairlean
2	An t-Eadar-lìon	Ath-sgrùdadh air làraich-lìn: Gàidhlig air duilleagan-aghaidh; Gàidhlig san A-Z; Buannachdan dà-chànanaidh; Ionadan le Foghlam tron Gàidhlig; Ceanglaichean ri làraich Ghàidhlig; Ath-sgrùdadh air làraich sgoiltean. Am facal “mainstream” a’ dol à bith.	Comhairlean
3	Sgoiltean	Stiùireadh do sgoiltean air inbhe na Gàidhlig a thogail. Ceannardan a’ togail inbhe na Gàidhlig agus Gàidhlig ri bhith aig cridhe na sgoile. Leudachadh air Gàidhlig agus foghlam tron Ghàidhlig san àrdscoil. Fiosrachadh dreuchdail.	Comhairlean agus sgoiltean.

## 7. ÀRDACHADH ÀIREAMHAN LUCHD-TEAGAISG

### 7.1 An suidheachadh

Tha buidhnean aig a bheil ùidh ann am foghlam Gàidhlig làn aontaichte gu bheil e deatamach gum bi àrdachadh anns an àireamh a tha a’ tighinn a-steach gu teagaisg na Gàidhlig, agus tha seo air mòran a bharrachd aire agus taice fhaighinn o chionn ghoirid. Tha e duilich do chomhairlean planaichean dàna a chur air bhog mur eil cinnt aca gum faigh iad luchd-obrach a chuireas na planaichean sin an gnìomh.

O chionn grunnan bhliadhnan tha barrachd àiteachan air an cur air leth airson trèanadh luchd-teagaisg Gàidhlig na tha de dh’iarrtas air na h-àiteachan sin, agus tha barrachd a’ sireadh àite air cùrsa PGDE seach B.Ed. Tha cùrsa ùr dha dhealbhan ann an Oilthigh na

Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean airson 2013-14 a chruthaicheas 20 àite eile. Tha na h-oilthighean air cuid a dhiùltadh air sgàth neo-fhreagarrachd, oir chan eil math luchd-teagaisg a bhith a' tighinn don dreuchd a dh'fhaodadh barrachd cron na feum a dhèanamh. Ma tha uireasbhaidhean ann an comasan cànan, bitear a' moladh chùrsaichean dhaibh a bheir an cànan air adhart, agus tha feadhainn air tilleadh an dèidh a' chomhairle sin a ghabhail, agus air soirbheachadh.

Tha beagan phuist thèarainte bàn aig an àm seo fhèin, mar a dh'ainmichear an earrann 3 gu h-àrd, agus sin an àiteachan far a bheil a' chùis cugallach. Leis an Sgeama Inntigidh Luchd-teagaisg, tro am bi comhairlean a' tairgse àiteachan falamh don riaghaltas airson cothrom de bhliadhna teagaisg do thidsearan air ùr cheumnachadh, anns na trì bliadhna mu dheireadh bha comhairlean a' sireadh barrachd de thidsearan air ùr-cheumnachadh na bha de thidsearan rim faotainn, an dà chuid aig ìre bunsgoil agus àrdsgoil. Tha tidsearan air ùr cheumnachadh a' taghadh nan comhairlean as fheàrr leatha, air an rangachadh bho 1-5, no ag ràdh gun tèid iad a dh'àite sam bith. Ged a tha duais airgid fialaidh an cois an Roghainn Fosgailte seo, suas gu 2012 cha robh mòran fèill air a measg tidsearan bunsgoile, ach rinn sianar Roghainn Fosgailte an 2012. Tha an t-àireamh nas àirde airson tidsearan àrdsgoile. Mar as motha tha deònach a dhol gu comhairle sam bith 's ann as fheàrr a dh'fhaodadh cùisean a bhith do chomhairlean nach eil oileanaich ag ainmeachadh mar roghainn.

Ach a thuilleadh air puist làn-thìde tha feum air tidsearan solair, a thèid an àite feadhainn a tha tinn, a tha air fòrladh màthaireil, no a lionas post a tha bàn gus am faighear tidsear eile. Tha an trioblaid sin aig a h-uile comhairle, gu ìre air choireigin.

## 7.2 Iomairtean agus innleachdan leasachaidh

Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig a' dèanamh obair ionmholta anns an iomairt leasachaidh air suidheachadh luchd-teagaisg, eadar sanasan, tadhal sgoiltean agus oilthighean, le làthaireachd aig tachartasan sonraichte, agus le bhith a' toirt taic airgid dhaibhsan a tha an-sàs ann an cùrsaichean teagaisg Gàidhlig. Tha iomairtean eile a' dol no an impis tòiseachadh airson misneachd a thoirt do dhaoine a bhiodh freagarrach airson teagaisg tron Ghàidhlig, eadar bunsgoil agus àrdsgoil, na sgilean cànan aca a leasachadh. Tha iad sin ag amas air caochladh bhuidhnean dhaoine, eadar fileantaich a tha an-dràsta a' teagaisg tron Bheurla, fileantaich a tha ann an dreuchdan eile, agus luchd-ionnsachaidh a tha a' cur feum air tuilleadh ùine ionnsachaidh. Tha cùrsa bogaidh fad bliadhna ga dhealbh, airson tòiseachadh ann an 2014, do dh'fheadhainn a tha a' teagasg tron Bheurla, airson an deisealachadh gus obair tron Ghàidhlig.

Rinn Comhairle nan Eilean Siar sgrùdadh air an suidheachadh fhèin agus dh'aontaich iad poileasaidhean a chuidicheas le bhith a' lionadh bheàrnan, agus le fastadh san àm ri teachd. Tha an ro-innleachd a' gabhail a-steach:

- a' cur luchd-teagaisg le Gàidhlig, ach a tha an-dràsta ann am puist Beurla, ann am puist Gàidhlig mar a bhios feum orra, gu h-àraidh ma fhuair iad cothrom trèanaidh seach gun robh Gàidhlig aca;
- poileasaidhean fastaidh ùra a' comharrachadh a h-uile post falamh ann an Uibhist agus Barraigh mar phuist Gàidhlig agus dreuchdan àrdaichte an Uibhist mar phuist Gàidhlig;
- puist solar Gàidhlig làn-ùine air an stèidheachadh, agus mur eil feum orra aig amannan ann an clasaichean Gàidhlig, faodar an cleachdadh airson solar Beurla no airson obair leasachaidh; agus
- cùmhnantan imrich nas fàbharaiche airson puist Ghàidhlig.

Bidh cuid de na poileasaidhean sin feumail far a bheil am prògram leasachaidh air an oighreachd sgoile a' ciallachadh gu bheil an t-àireamh sgoiltean agus àireamh phuist a' dol sìos, oir bidh dìon cosnadh ann do luchd-teagaisg a thuilleadh air a bhith a' cuideachadh suidheachadh na Gàidhlig.

### 7.3 A' togail air iomairtean agus innleachdan

Feumar cumail a' dol le iomairtean Bòrd na Gàidhlig a chaidh ainmeachadh gu h-àrd, agus le bhith a' rannsachadh a h-uile raon bho am faodadh tidsearan a thighinn. Tha an raon a measg sgoilearan agus oileanaich a' coimhead gealltanach, agus feumar a h-uile oidhirp a dhèanamh gus an tig toradh bhuapa, an dà chuid airson bunsgoil agus àrdsgoiltean. Mar eisimpleir, tha freagairtean air ceisteachain a chaidh a thoirt do sgoilearan (Sgoil MhicNeacail) aig ceann shuas na sgoile agus oileanaich (Oilthigh Obar Dheathain) a' sealltainn gu bheil fios aig an dà bhuidheann gu bheil gainnead luchd-teagaisg Gàidhlig ann, agus tha e na mhisneachd gu bheil nam measg feadhainn le ùidh ann an teagasg. 'S ann taobh na bunsgoile tha a' mhòr-chuid ag iarraidh a dhol, ach bha ùidh ann an teagasg àrdsgoile cuideachd. A measg nam fileantach, bha 13 a-mach a 46 gu cinnteach airson teagasg tron Ghàidhlig, agus bha 5 a thuirt gur dòcha gum biodh ùidh aca ann. Bha 16 a thuirt gun còrdadh e riutha tuilleadh fhaighinn a-mach mu dheidhinn. A measg an luchd-ionnsachaidh bha 10 a-mach à 53 le ùidh ann an teagasg mar dhreuchd. Tha tuilleadh air a ràdh mu luchd-ionnsachaidh ann an earrann 8 gu h-ìosal.

Ged nach freagradh ro-innleachdan Chomhairle nan Eilean Siar anns a h-uile suidheachadh, 's fhiach cuid coimhead riutha, leithid puist solair làn-ùine, pasgain imrich nas fàbharaiche agus beachdachadh air gluasad tidsearan le Gàidhlig gu puist Ghàidhlig, gu h-àraidh ma chaidh iad tro chùrsa trèanaidh mar phàirt den chuibhreann àiteachan a tha air an comharrachadh airson na Gàidhlig. 'S dòcha gu bheil cuid a fhuair taice airgid bho mhaoineachadh Gàidhlig.

## **8 A' TOIRT LUCHD-IONNSACHAIDH GU FILEANTACHD**

8.1 Dh'fhaodadh obair le luchd-ionnsachaidh a bhith na achadh torach a thaobh teagaisg, ann a bhith a' toirt a h-uile cothrom an toirt gu fileantachd an dà chuid anns na sgoiltean agus a measg nan inbheach gus am bi iad a' biadhachadh a-steach do na iomairtean àrdachadh àireamhan luchd-teagaisg.

8.2 Tha raon farsaing de chùrsaichean rim faotainn, gu h-àraidh do dh'inbhich, agus feadhainn aig astar nam measg. Tha fiosrachadh ri faotainn mun deidhinn air an eadar-lìon an ìre mhath furasta, eadar làraichean Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, Ulpan, Clì Gàidhlig, am BBC agus Gaelic4parents. Tha taghadh air leth farsaing aig Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, eadar cùrsaichean làn-ùine agus cùrsaichean goirid, feadhainn air an làrach, feadhainn ann an sgìrean agus ionadan eile, agus cùrsaichean aig astar agus tha iad gu cunbhalach a' leudachadh air cùrsaichean gus coinneachadh ri beàrnan agus feuman a chì iad. Tha cùrsaichean goirid aca aig ochd ìrean, a' freagairt air ìrean cànan nan oileanach. Tha comas aig Sabhal Mòr tuilleadh oileanaich a ghabhail, beagan air an làrach, ach b'urrainn dhaibh cùrsaichean a libhrigeadh an ionadan agus sgìrean eile. Chan urrainn cùrsaichean goirid a libhrigeadh ach nuair nach eil oileanaich làn-ùine air an làrach.

8.3 Thug Sabhal Mòr Ostaig fiosrachadh gu math mionaideach mu chosgaisean nan cùrsaichean aca-san, a bhitheas gu math feumail ma thèid ceuman eile a ghabhail ann a bhith a' toirt feadhainn de na molaidhean air adhart.

8.4 Ann an sgoiltean

Tha tomhais mhath de shaothair a' dol ann am bunsgoiltean a thaobh GLBS, ach uaireannan chan urrainn don chloinn cumail orra leis a' chànan anns an àrdscoil. Tha cuid de chomhairlean a' coimhead ris an t-suidheachadh sin a leasachadh, ach 's urrainn barrachd a dhèanamh. Cha toir cùrsaichean luchd-ionnsachaidh sna sgoiltean òigridh gu fileantachd ach bheir iad pìos air an t-slighe iad, agus bheir e miann do chuid cumail orra leis a' chànan.

Bu chòir do chomhairlean a h-uile oidhirp a dhèanamh airson ullachadh airson Gàidhlig do luchd-ionnsachaidh a bhith air a thairgse ann am bunsgoiltean agus àrdscoiltean, eadhon ann an àiteachan far nach eil e ri fhaotainn an-dràsta.

Thàinig aithrisean gu math misneachail bho dhithis a bha air an tarraing chun a' chanain tron cheòl, ach nach b'urrainn Gàidhlig fhaighinn sna sgoiltean aca. Chothaich iad an aghaidh arrasbacain, ag ionnsachadh air an ceann fhèin agus shoirbhich leotha le tomhais de Ghàidhlig fhaighinn aig ceann shuas na sgoile, a bha na bhunait nas làidir dhaibh aig ìre oilthigh. Cha bhi a h-uile duine cho deònach riuthasan strì a dhèanamh, agus feumaidh an suidheachadh a bhith nas fhasa don leithid. Tha aon dhiubh an-dràsta a' teagasg na Gàidhlig agus an neach eile an impis tòiseachadh air trèanadh airson teagaisg.

Bhiodh na leanas buannachdail a thaobh luchd-ionnsachaidh ann an sgoiltean:

	<b>Na tha ri dhèanamh</b>	<b>Cò a nì e</b>
1	An co-cheangal ris an Ro-innleachd 1+2 cànan, dèanamh cinnteach gur urrainn do sgoilearan Gàidhlig Luchd-ionnsachaidh a dhèanamh san àrdscoil, agus gu h-àraidh ma tha iad air blasad fhaighinn air Gàidhlig sa bhunsgoil	Comhairlean agus Sgoiltean
2	Coimhead ris an ùine teagaisg a tha aig tidsearan a tha a' teagasg clasaichean Gàidhlig, gus am bi an dà chuid cùrsaichean Gàidhlig agus Gàidhlig luchd-ionnsachaidh ann an sgoiltean.	Comhairlean agus sgoiltean
	<b>Na tha ri dhèanamh</b>	<b>Cò a nì e</b>
3	Do sgoilearan a tha air teisteanas àrd-ìre ann an Gàidhlig luchd-ionnsachaidh fhaighinn, agus ma tha ùine aca air an t-siathamh bliadhna, cothrom a thoirt dhaibh air cùrsaichean, 's dòcha aig astar, airson an greim air a' chànan a dhaingneachadh.	Sgoiltean agus colaistean.
4	Ann an sgoiltean far nach eil tidsearan Gàidhlig, cothrom a thoirt do sgoilearan aig ceann shuas na sgoile cùrsaichean aig astar a dhèanamh, mar thoiseach tòiseachaidh sa chànan. Dh'fheumar sùil a thoirt air dòighean margaidheachd nan cùrsaichean sin seachad air crìochan nan sgoiltean anns a bheil Gàidhlig co dhiubh, agus dh'fhaodadh colaistean	Bord na Gaidhlig Colaistean



	Gaidhlig togail air an obair a tha iad a' dèanamh san raon seo.	
5	Do sgoilearan a rinn Gàidhlig Luchd-ionnsachaidh san àrd-sgoil agus a tha a' miannachadh cumail orra le Gàidhlig, gu h-àraidh nam biodh B.Ed san amhairc, tha cùrsa san amharc aig SMO a bhiodh mar dhrochaid eadar an sgoil agus foghlam àrd-ìre, agus a dh'àrdaicheadh an sgilean cànan. Bu chòir sùil a thoirt air freagarrachd dòighean maoinicheadh agus lìbhrigidh ann a bhith a' dealbh a' chùrsa.	Bord na Gàidhlig agus SMO.
6	Ann an còmhraidhean le sgoilearan, agus ann am freagairtean nan ceisteachain, tha e soilleir gu bheil sgoilearan, fileantaich agus luchd-ionnsachaidh, a' faireachdainn gu bheil barrachd shochairan a thaobh cothroman air taobh a-muigh a' chlas aig fileantaich. Bu chòir coimhead ri tuilleadh dhòighean air iomhaigh agus inbhe a' chànan àrdachadh a measg luchd-ionnsachaidh. Bha cuid a thog gum miannaicheadh iad turas gu SMO.	Comhairlean agus sgoiltean; Buidhnean Gàidhlig
7	Ann an sgoiltean far nach eil Gàidhlig Luchd-ionnsachaidh an-dràsta, rannsachadh a bheil miann air a' chànan sa choimhearsnachd, le sùil a thairgsinn ann an àrdsgoiltean.	Comhairlean agus sgoiltean.

## 8.5 Anns na h-Oilthighean

Tha mòran a' faighinn a' chiad bhlasad de Ghaidhlig san oilthaigh. Dè na h-oileanaich a thug fiosrachadh, bha 60% nach d' fhuair Gàidhlig san sgoil, oir cha robh an cànan air a thairgse san sgoil aca. Tha am freagairtean-san agus freagairtean nan oilthighean a' sealltainn, ann an oilthighean sna bailtean mòra, gu bheil a' mhòr-chuid de na tha a' dèanamh Gàidhlig air a' chiad bhliadhna a' tighinn chun a' chànan as ùr. Tha caochladh adhbharan dhan tarraing, eadar ùidh ann an Alba (do dh'oileanaich bho dhùthchannan eile) agus anns a' Ghàidhealtachd; ùidh ann an cultar agus ann an ceòl; ùidh ann an cànanan agus ceangal teaghlaich ris a' Ghaidhealtachd. Ann an Oilthigh na Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean(OGE), ann an Steòrnabhagh, tha a' mhòr chuid de na h-oileanaich air tomhais de Ghàidhlig a dhèanamh san sgoil, agus dhiubh sin 's e fileantaich a tha sa mhòr-chuid. 'S e glè bheag a tha a' tighinn thuca bho thaobh a-muigh nan eilean, oir tha gainnead àite-fuirich na thrioblaid. Ann an OGE, aig Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, tha a' mhòr chuid a tha a' tighinn nach do rinn Gàidhlig san sgoil, gu h-àraidh ma tha iad a' tighinn airson a' chùrsa comais, a tha a dh'aon ghnothaich do luchd-ionnsachaidh. Tha oileanaich an t-Sabhail Mhòir a' tighinn à iomadh ceàrnaidh, oir tha margaidheachd mhath ga dheanamh air na diofar chùrsaichean, agus tha àite-fuirich air an làrach.

Ged nach b' urrainn do na h-oilthighean figearan cinnteach a thoirt tha e coltach gu bheil cuibhreann mhath de dh'oileanaich thar nam bliadhnachan a thagh teagasg mar dhreuchd. Tha cuid a tha a' tionndadh gu teagaisg an dèidh beagan bhliadhnachan a chur seachad ann an dreuchdan eile.

Den fheadhainn a tha a’ tòiseachadh air a’ chànan san oilthigh agus a tha a’ leantainn orra gu ceum ann an Gàidhlig, tha feum air tuilleadh ùine fhaighinn dhaibh airson fàs comhfhurtail ann an còmhraidh. Tha an dà chuid oileanaich agus roinnean oilthaigh air am feum seo a thogail. ‘S e OGE aig Sabhal Mòr an aon àite far nach eil ceist mu bhith a’ toirt luchd-ionnsachaidh gu fileantachd ag èirigh, oir tha an teagaisg air fad a tha oileanaich a’ faighinn anns a’ Ghàidhlig. Anns na h-oilthighean eile tha oileanaich a’ dèanamh cuspairean eile air taobh a-muigh nan roinnean Gàidhlig, cuid suas gu ìre ceum. Tha roinnean nan oilthighean air gearraidhean fhulang ann an àireamhan luchd-teagaisg, agus a thuilleadh air sin chan eil gu leòr ùine maoinichte aca airson barrachd ùine a chur fa chomhair clasaichean còmhraidh. A-nis, le dòighean teagaisg Ulpan rim faotainn, dh’fhaodadh oilthighean coimhead ri sin mar ghoireas a chuireadh ris na cùrsaichean foirmeil aca fhèin, nam biodh maoineachadh ann air an son. Bhiodh ùine gu leòr aig oileanaich sa chiad dà bhliadhna clasaichean Ulpan a fhrithealadh a thuilleadh air na clasaichean acadamaigeach.

Tha miann air nochdadh cuideachd ùine agus airgead a bhith ann airson stuthan tarraingeach a chruthachadh.

Tha cothroman ann mu thràth airson chùrsaichean goirid aig àm saor-làithean, agus airson cùrsaichean bogaidh fad seachdain aig an oilthaigh, ach chòrdadh cùrsaichean no cothroman nas fhaide ri oileanaich, e.g. cùrsaichean bogaidh bliadhna agus greisean muinntireas. Bhiodh a leithid freagarrach eadar ceumnachadh agus tòiseachadh air PGDE, oir tha ùidh aig cuid de na thug fiosrachadh air a dhol taobh teagasg, no a bhith an lùib obair Gàidhlig, ach chan eil iad tur misneachail mu am fileantachd. Ged a bhiodh Cùrsa Comais SMO freagarrach do chuid, tha maoineachadh uaireannan na thrioblaid, oir chan fhaigh ceumnaichean maoineachadh bho SAAS airson cùrsa nach eil nas àirde na cùrsa a mhaoinich SAAS roimhe.

Le na tha air a bhith ri dhèanamh a thaobh raointean sgoile agus coimhearsnachd anns a’ Ghàidhlig, dh’fhaodadh nach eil aire gu leòr air a bhith air a thoirt do thaice do dh’oilthighean ann a bhith a’ tarraing aire a dh’ionnsaigh nan cùrsaichean Gàidhlig, mus tig daoine chun nan oilthighean. Tha fiosrachadh aig sgoiltean anns a bheil Gàidhlig, ach tha margaidh nas farsainge ann nach eileas a ruighinn an-dràsta. A-mach air OGE, chan eil e ceadaichte do dh’òraidichean iad fhèin sanasachd a dhèanamh a bharrachd air na tha ceadaichte thaobh prospectus no laithean fosgailte. Cuideachd, chan eil maoineachadh air a bhith ann airson stuthan teagaisg ioma-meadhan a dhealbh a bheireadh deagh iomhaigh don chànan. Mura b’e am maoineachadh a fhuair foghlam Gàidhlig aig ìre sgoile, foghlam adhartach agus coimhearsnachd, ‘s e suidheachadh air leth truagh air am bitheamaid ag aithris an-dràsta. Tha roinnean Gàidhlig anns na seann oilthighean gu ìre mhòr air taobh a-muigh seo, ach a-nis tha oifigearan leasachaidh Gàidhlig aig na trì oilthighean anns na bailtean mòra far a bheil roinnean Gàidhlig, agus bhiodh conaltradh leotha feumail airson comharrachadh dhòighean anns am b’urrainn suidheachadh na Gàidhlig a neartachadh anns na h-oilthighean.

Bhiodh na leanas feumail a thaobh luchd-ionnsachaidh ann an oilthighean:

	<b>Na tha ri dhèanamh</b>	<b>Cò a nì e</b>
1	Clasaichean Ulpan a ruith an oilthighean, do dh’oileanaich air a’ chiad dà bhliadhna, mar thaice do na clasaichean acadamaigeach.	Roinnean Gàidhlig nan Oilthighean an co-bhonn ri Ulpan, dh’fhaodadh le taice airgid bho GLAIF

2	Coimhead ri doighean maoinachaidh agus lìbhrigidh airson nan cùrsaichean a tha nan drochaid eadar ceum agus teagasg no dreuchd eile airson luchd-ionnsachaidh a thoirt gu fileantachd. Tha seo coltach ri 8.4 gu h-àrd agus aig puing 5.	Bòrd na Gàidhlig agus colaistean a tha a' libhrigeadh cùrsaichean Gàidhlig.
3	Sanasachd a bharrachd gus am bi fios aig sgoilearan sna sgoiltean (gu h-àraidh ann an Alba) mus tagh iad cùrsaichean oilthigh: (a) gur urrainn dhaibh tighinn gu ìre fileantachd, fiù 's mur eil facal Gàidhlig aca an-dràsta, agus (b) gu bheil tòrr dhreuchdan matha ann airson daoine le ceum ann an Gàidhlig;	Bòrd na Gàidhlig, sgoiltean agus oilthighean.
4	Conaltradh ri roinnean Gàidhlig nan Oilthighean gus dearbhadh dhòighean anns an toireadh taice airgid piseach air an suidheachadh.	Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Comunn na Gàidhlig (a thaobh an Sgeama Ceumnaichean) agus oilthighean.

## 8.6 Inbhich eile

Tha buidhnean inbhich eile ann às am faodadh tuilleadh luchd-teagaisg a thighinn, ged a dh'fhaodadh nach biodh an t-àireamh mòr.

Tha luchd-teagaisg aig nach robh Gàidhlig a' faighinn cothrom ionnsachadh tro na cùrsaichean GLBS. Dh'fhaodadh gum biodh cuid dhiubhsan a mhiannaicheadh a thighinn gu ìre fileantachd airson atharrachadh gu teagasg sa Ghàidhlig. Tha cùrsa an-dràsta ga dhealbh, airson a libhrigeadh ann an 2014, a fhreagradh air inbhich mar seo. Dh'fhaodadh seo obrachadh còmhla ris an sgeama inntigidh thidsearan ùra, le bhith a' cruthachadh beàrn ann an sruth Beurla, seach gu bheil gainnead àiteachan ann gu tric do thidsearan Beurla. Dh'fhaodadh arrasbacan a bhith ann mur eil suidheachadh ionmhais an fheadhainn a dheigheadh air làidir gu leòr airson bliadhna bhon obair, agus mar sin bidh e gu mòr an urra ris an seòrsa cùmhnantan a dh'aontaicheas ùghdarras ionadail airson saorsa bliadhna a thoirt.

Tha cuideachd fèill mhòr air cùrsaichean Ulpan, agus dh'fhaodadh gu bheil feadhainn air a thighinn tro na cùrsaichean sin a bhiodh freagarrach airson teagasg mar dhreuchd, nam biodh an cànan aca agus nam biodh teisteanais freagarrach aca.

## 9 **Co-dhùnadh**

Ged a b' e beachdachadh air plana fad-ùine airson àireamhan ann am Foghlam Tron Ghàidhlig, gu h-àraidh aig ìre Prìomh 1 bun-adhbhar an rannsachaidh seo, ann a bhith a' sgrùdadh na ghabhas dèanamh aig an ìre seo bha e iomchaidh, mar a chaidh a mholadh ann an raon-obrach a' phròiseact, sùil a thoirt air taobhan eile de dh'fhoghlam na Gàidhlig, agus de nithean a tha a' suathadh ri foghlam na Gàidhlig. Tha uiread de thaobhan air, a dh'fheumas a bhith an eisimeil a-chèile, ma tha adhartas gu bhith ann. Mar sin, tha an aithisg seo a' toirt sùil fharsaing air an t-suidheachadh, agus a' moladh ghnìomhan a bhios riatanach an toirt gu buil. Ged nach deigheadh an targaid àireamhan a ruighinn mu 2017, tha adhbharan misneachd ri fhaicinn ann an caochladh raointean, gu h-àraidh nuair a thèid beachdachadh air na tha de shaothair a' dol an-dràsta, agus mar a tha buidhnean air a bheil

uallach airson na Gàidhlig a' tarraing còmhla ann an ro-innleachdan agus iomairtean a bhios gu leas a' chànain. Ma chumas iad sin a' dol, ma thèid am maoinachadh agus an leudachadh, agus ma ghabhas a h-uile comhairle uallach airson spionnadh a chur nam planaichean leasachaidh, chan eil adhbhar nach tig an tuilleadh piseach anns na bliadhnaichean an dèidh 2017.

## 10 GEÀRR-CHUNNTAS

Faodar prìomh phuingeon na h-aithisg a chur mar a leanas:

1. Ged a tha dochas gun teid àireamhan na cloinne a bhios a' dol gu Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig an àirde, chan eil coltas gu ruig na h-àireamhan an targaid de 800 cho tràth ri 2017.
2. Le cumail air adhart le na ro-innleachdan a tha ann, agus gan leasachadh, agus le bhith a' toirt an tuilleadh aire agus taice do raointean nach eil gu ruige seo air uiread de dh'aire fhaighinn, faodar coimhead nas dòchasaiche ri toradh nan oidhirpean sin ann am bliadhnaichean nas fhaide air adhart na 2017.
3. Tha uaireannan a tha deagh rùn chomhairlean air am bacadh le trioblaidean bunaiteach, leithid dìth luchd-obrach, eadar tidsearan agus luchd-taice.
4. Tha tàladh dhaoine gu teagaisg na amas bunaiteach a tha a' faighinn aire, agus feumar cumail a' dol le seo agus feumar a leudachadh, le co-obrachadh bhuidhnean, gu raointean leithid a bhith a' dèanamh an t-slighe nas rèidhe do luchd-ionnsachaidh.
5. Tha eisimpleirean ann de phoileasaidhean fastaidh agus suidheachadh luchd-teagaisg as urrainn do chomhairlean a chur an sàs.
6. Tha cuid de chomhairlean a dh'fheumas tuilleadh a dhèanamh airson fiosrachadh mu Fhoghlam Gàidhlig a sgaoileadh agus airson margaidheachd a dhèanamh air buannachdan dà-chànanais.
7. Feumaidh margaidheachd air Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig a bhith air a dhèanamh gach bliadhna, a' cleachdadh dhòighean a ruigeas mòran dhaoine.
8. Tha uireasbhaidhean ann an leantainneachd o bhunsgoil gu àrdsgoil ri fhaicinn ann an cuid de dh' àiteachan, uaireannan air sgàth cion luchd-obrach, ach uaireannan mar thoradh air nach eil Gàidhlig a' dleasadh àite làidir ann an rianachd a' churraicelam.
9. Tha cothrom leis an ro-innleachd Cànan 1 + 2 a tha air a mholadh gu nàiseanta, airson leantainneachd a chur an gnìomh.
10. Feumar coimhead ri dòighean air cùrsaichean sgoile do luchd-ionnsachaidh a bhith air an leudachadh gu àiteachan far nach eil iad an-dràsta.
11. Tha mòran a bharrachd a ghabhas a dhèanamh a thaobh luchd-ionnsachaidh airson an toirt gu fileantachd agus cothrom a thoirt dhaibh ann an dreuchdan Gàidhlig, leithid teagaisg.

**LONG TERM PLAN TO INCREASE NUMBERS  
IN GAELIC MEDIUM EDUCATION**

March 2013

Report by Catherine Dunn  
for Bòrd na Gàidhlig

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This study was set up in order to investigate how local authorities and Gaelic organisations could work towards achieving the target set in the National Gaelic Plan 2012-2017 in respect of increasing the number of children entering Gaelic medium education and to consider what would be required in order to achieve that target. The target stated in the plan is that 800 children per year would enter Gaelic medium education in P1.
- 1.2 Work began on this study in September 2012. Initially, information was gleaned from Gaelic plans, statistical information and a variety of documents and reports. Thereafter, information was sought from a range of organisations and individuals, including local authorities, Gaelic organisations, Scottish Government officers, universities, students, parents, schools, and pupils. The majority of organisations and individuals were happy to co-operate and although there were a few who did not respond, there were others in the same area of operation that gave sufficient information to allow for a balanced overall view. The report indicates what councils are doing in respect of Gaelic Medium Education, how numbers are likely to increase, what plans are in place to bring about improvement, some information about the financial implications of planned improvements, and information about areas of activity that fit into the overall aims of this project. Suggestions are made about strategies and actions that could be developed.
- 1.3 The outlook for the four years to 2017 does not look optimistic in terms of bringing about the desired increase in registration for Gaelic Medium Education, although the prospect of improvement is promising. However, some current and planned initiatives and developments will not achieve full results until the years beyond 2017. There is work ongoing in a range of areas that need to be nurtured and developed vigilantly and zealously so that substantial and sustained growth will result. The requirement for local authorities and other organisations to develop Gaelic plans is helpful in drawing the attention of organisations to their responsibilities, and it will undoubtedly continue to be of benefit, although it can be easier to devise a plan than to put it into action.
- 1.4 It was difficult to get reliable information about financial implications, other than what is given in section 5 below. An attempt at costings could have been made for the other initiatives that are suggested in respect of marketing and courses, but there are too many variables and they are at too early a stage.
- 1.5 Council plans have been summarised in section 5 below and actions that need to be taken to achieve the target are given in the following sections: 6.5; 6.6; 7.3; 8.3; 8.4 ;8.5.

## **2 LOCAL AUTHORITIES – OVERVIEW**

2.1 Local authorities can be divided into four groups:

### **2.2 Group A**

These are the authorities that have shown themselves to have a high level of commitment and are proactive in bringing about significant improvements in Gaelic Medium Education provision. This commitment has been evident over a number of years, and they have effective strategies in place for the achievement of challenging objectives, and for increasing the numbers entering Gaelic education. Their schools account for 83% of the children in



Gaelic Medium , 90% of the children in Gaelic nurseries, and 90 % of the children who attend voluntary pre-school groups are found in their council areas.

The councils in this group, the names of which are as per alphabetical listing in the Gaelic version of the report, are:

Edinburgh City Council  
Glasgow City Council  
Argyll and Bute Council  
The Highland Council  
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

### 2.3 Group B

There are some authorities that have plans for expansion which are at an early stage. They have been successful in maintaining Gaelic Medium Education in primary schools, and in offering Gaelic/Gaelic Medium Education in secondary schools. Their schools account for 11% of the children in Gaelic Medium Education in primary schools. They are:

East Dunbartonshire Council  
South Lanarkshire Council  
North Lanarkshire Council

### 2.4 Group C

There is very little progress in some authorities. They provide Gaelic Medium Education from classes 1-7 in primary schools, but there has been very little growth, and in some cases the situation is critical. Frequently, problems in recruiting and retaining teachers have been an issue and a disincentive, even where there is goodwill towards Gaelic. Their schools account for 6% of the children in Gaelic medium education in primary schools. They are:

Angus Council  
Aberdeen City Council  
Inverclyde Council  
Stirling Council (with Clackmannanshire)  
East Ayrshire Council  
Perth and Kinross Council

### 2.5 Group D

There are other authorities which do not provide Gaelic Medium education in schools but some of whose pupils are sent to other authorities for Gaelic Medium Education. They have had very few requests from parents, and pupils are enrolled in schools in neighbouring authorities. Some of them have minimal pre-school provision or do some work with learners at the primary school stage. Falkirk Council is the only council, among those that returned the questionnaire, that intends to carry out a survey to ascertain any demand for establishing a Gaelic Medium unit, and that has indicated that they intend to carry out promotion work regarding the benefits of bilingualism.

It was interesting to note that among this group information on Gaelic was easier to locate on their websites than on the websites of some of the authorities that provide Gaelic

education. Two councils (East Lothian and West Lothian) give information on where Gaelic Medium education is available in Edinburgh from pre-school to secondary school, and tell what assistance the councils can give to pupils who choose to attend Gaelic Medium education.

The councils in this group are:

Fife Council  
East Lothian Council  
West Lothian Council  
Midlothian Council  
Falkirk Council  
North Ayrshire Council  
West Dunbartonshire Council  
East Renfrewshire Council  
Renfrewshire Council

### **3. LOCAL AUTHORITIES – PROFILES**

3.1 The profiles have been compiled from information given by the councils, along with the statistical information collected and compiled annually by Bòrd na Gàidhlig. All the councils were sent a questionnaire, and there was an opportunity to discuss issues with some authorities afterwards. The Gaelic plans of Councils were studied, where available, as were council websites. A separate questionnaire was issued to councils which do not currently offer Gaelic medium education, but some were not returned. More detailed information is given in the profiles below for the councils in Groups A-C in section 2 above.

#### **3.2 Edinburgh City Council**

Gaelic Medium education has prospered well in Edinburgh, since its beginnings in Tollcross Primary School and particularly in the last few years. The unit was set up by Lothian Regional Council, and after the council was divided into smaller councils, Edinburgh City Council continued to offer Gaelic Medium education in primary school, with secondary provision in James Gillespie's High School. They accept pupils from the other council areas that used to be part of Lothian Region, and also children from Fife, and occasionally from Borders Council. A Gaelic Primary School is to be opened in the city in August 2013. The new school will allow the council to make provision for two classes of 25 pupils per class on each year of primary school, if they are able to recruit teachers. It seems likely that the school will be near capacity, between nursery and primary, and this could affect the number of places available for pupils from other authorities. There are also plans to increase the number of subjects offered through the medium of Gaelic in secondary school, if they are able to recruit teachers.

Gaelic Learners in Primary Schools (GLPS) is offered in nine schools, in the catchment areas of James Gillespie's High School and Tynecastle High School, with the opportunity available for pupils to continue with the subject in these secondary schools.

The main issue for the council at present is a lack of staff for nursery education. There is a great demand for places at this stage, with significantly more pupils at the pre-three stage

than the number of places available in nursery. They have the will and the accommodation for them, but they do not have enough staff.

### 3.3 Glasgow City Council

Gaelic Medium education has been particularly successful in the city of Glasgow, especially since primary and secondary education transferred to Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu. The situation is now at the stage that that school is practically full, in terms of provision for primary, and plans to open another primary school on the south side of the River Clyde in 2015 are at an advanced stage. Nursery education is provided at three locations in the city. Children attend Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu from authorities that were formerly part of Strathclyde Regional Council, but where there is currently no provision for Gaelic education. Children also attend the school for secondary education from neighbouring authorities that do not make provision for secondary education in Gaelic although they have Gaelic medium education in primary. Some parents choose to take their children to Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu instead of enrolling them in their nearest provision, usually because it is more convenient for their work commitments.

The council intends to continue to extend subject provision through the medium of Gaelic in secondary, as part of its annual recruitment programme.

The council is also turning its attention to opportunities for learners, with plans in place to increase the number of schools that offer GLPS. There are four at present, but the aspiration is to increase this number by an additional two schools per year. Although Gaelic Learners' courses were in the recent past offered in up to three schools in Glasgow, that provision was discontinued and there is currently no provision for Learners at secondary level. To give pupils who have had a taster in the language in primary school through GLPS, the council intends to offer Gaelic Learners in one secondary school from session 2013-14, with a view to extending provision to other schools thereafter.

### 3.4 Argyll and Bute Council

Argyll and Bute Council makes provision for Gaelic Medium education in Gaelic Medium units in six primary schools, and there are plans to open a further Gaelic Medium unit in Helensburgh. The Council also plans to open an additional Gaelic nursery. Apart from Oban and Dunoon, the schools are situated in an island or a rural context where general population figures are low, and therefore the numbers in the Gaelic Medium units are low. Problems in recruiting staff, and lack of supply staff to cover for a variety of absences, have frequently been an issue. Most schools have the capacity to take additional pupils but uncertainty about teacher supply acts as a disincentive to parents to commit to Gaelic Medium education.

Pre-school provision, either as voluntary groups or nursery provision attached to schools, is available in all the areas that provide Gaelic Medium education, with the exception of Tiree.

Every pupil that has been through Gaelic Medium education in primary school can continue to study Gaelic as a subject in secondary school, but at present there is no provision to continue to experience other subjects through the medium of Gaelic, although the council aspires to bring about improvement in that position.

Argyll and Bute was at the centre of developments when the GLPS programme started in primary schools, and it is now available in 50 out of the 80 primary schools, with an aspiration to make it available in all primary schools. Gaelic Learners' courses are offered in five of the ten secondary schools, and the council intends to extend provision to another three secondary schools.

### 3.5 The Highland Council

The Highland Council has more pupils in Gaelic Medium education than any other council, with 784 pupils this session among 21 schools, including one Gaelic primary school. They have the capacity to accommodate up to 1066 pupils, if promotional initiatives are successful in filling the available places. However, it has to be borne in mind that some of the schools which have the capacity to accommodate additional pupils are in remote areas where the number of children is low, and it would be unlikely that every available place would be filled. Although Gaelic Medium education is reasonably well distributed throughout the Highland Council area, it covers an exceptionally extensive area, with significant travelling time a problem in many places, and there are a number of areas where children do not have the opportunity to attend a Gaelic school or a Gaelic Medium unit. Looking at groups of secondary schools and their associated primary schools, there are nine school groupings where there is currently no provision for Gaelic Medium education in Primary schools. In some of these pupils can choose Gaelic Medium education within a neighbouring school grouping. The Council has had its share of problems with lack of staff and also in attracting pupils to Gaelic Medium Education.

The council has recently undertaken an extensive task in devising a future strategy for Gaelic education, with a view to building an appropriate and sustainable provision on a solid foundation. The council plans to open two new Gaelic primary schools, one in Portree and one in Fort William, they are looking to extend Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig Inbhir Nis and planning to open a new Gaelic Medium unit in Thurso. The same pattern of an increase in numbers can be seen in Bunsgoil Ghaidhlig Inbhir Nis and in Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu. In Bunsgoil Ghaidhlig Inbhir Nis the numbers are increasing despite problems in recruiting a head teacher for the school. It can be evidenced from these two examples that the provision of a Gaelic school is the most effective way of attracting pupils in an urban context. The numbers in nursery in Inverness are very healthy, making the outlook for increasing numbers of entrants very promising.

In the places where the council plans to open new Gaelic schools the current primary and nursery statistics are an encouraging sign of further success. Looking at nursery school statistics, there are another six primary schools which present an improving picture, if the children currently in nursery transfer to Gaelic Medium education in primary school. Other schools, some of which are in remote areas, have remained more or less static year on year. The situation in two primary schools looks uncertain. These are also in remote areas, where the number of children in the catchment area is low.

Gaelic as a subject is offered in 12 secondary schools, and all pupils who have experienced Gaelic Medium education in primary school have the opportunity to continue with the language, either in their home area or by travelling to Inverness. In eight of these schools Gaelic Medium subject teaching is also available, some in the first two years, with teaching up to certification stage at S4 available in four schools. Between one and eight subjects are offered in the first two years.

GLPS is provided in 59 primary schools out of 182, and Gaelic Learners' courses are available in 12 secondary schools out of 29. In 6 of these schools pupils can study another European language as well as Gaelic, with the result that pupils do not have to choose between Gaelic and another language. Three of the schools which offer Gàidhlig as a subject do not offer Gaelic Learners' courses. There are three schools in the Inverness area which offer only Gaelic Learners' courses, but Gàidhlig is available in another school in the city. The council is seeking to expand and consolidate in both primary and secondary schools.

Between fluent speakers and learners, 21% of the pupils in classes S1-S6 in the region as a whole are doing Gaelic courses.

### 3.6 Comhairle nan Eilean Siar

For a considerable number of years every child in the Western Isles has had the opportunity to choose Gaelic Medium education within area schools. Improvements to the school estate have resulted in a reduction in the number of schools and Gaelic units, but there has been an improvement in number in some schools, as parents in some areas do not now have to by-pass the nearest school when they choose Gaelic Medium education. That improvement strategy for the school estate is still ongoing. At present there are Gaelic units in 21 out of 27 primary schools. Although they are not officially classified as Gaelic schools, there are two schools which do not accept enrolment for English Medium education and where all the pupils are in a Gaelic Medium stream. It looks highly likely that another school will have no English Medium provision from August 2013. There are another four schools where between 59% and 82% are in the Gaelic units, and another four where approximately half the pupils are in the Gaelic streams. One unit, in a remote area with very few pupils, was revived in 2012, by combining early years and nursery. The Council is looking to replicate this approach in another remote area.

The council has set challenging targets for 55% of P1 pupils to be in Gaelic Medium education by 2015, as an increase from 30% in 2012-13, and working towards 70% thereafter. In percentage terms the predictions look promising, but because the number of children in the region is falling, there could be a drop in numerical terms. The information available on the total number of children attaining primary school age from 2014 shows a possible decline of 14% from the total number of pupils on P1 in 2012. These figures are taken from the numbers of children born in the Western Isles, but inward and outward migration could result in some movement, up or down. The decrease in numbers is largely in the learning communities that are most supportive of Gaelic.

Success in managing to increase numbers is especially evident outwith Lewis, where the biggest challenge is in the Greater Broadbay Learning Community, in the Stornoway area, and where there is the greatest number of children, but where just 22% opted for Gaelic Medium education in P1 in 2012. In the other four Learning Communities there is more support for Gaelic, with figures of between 40% and 67%, but it is worth noting that in one of these areas the total intake was just 7 pupils, among three schools, and between the two languages.

The council has the desire and the capacity for improvement within the current finance available, as the total number of pupils in schools would not increase, and accommodation and teaching staff could be deployed accordingly. A strategy for the management of staff deployment has been agreed which will help to ensure that there will be sufficient Gaelic staff. This strategy is detailed in paragraph 7.2 below.

In some areas pre-school and nursery class provision is only available in Gaelic, but it does not necessarily follow that children will take the next step into Gaelic medium education. Nevertheless, it is a mode of provision that is worth continuing, when one considers the percentage increase opting for Gaelic Medium from Gaelic-only pre-school provision. The first Gaelic Medium education in secondary schools was in the Western isles, in 1983, with two subjects being offered in two schools in the first two years of secondary. These two schools have continued teaching through the medium of Gaelic more or less consistently. The total roll in both schools has decreased significantly and in 2012-13 one of them does not have a class operating through the medium of Gaelic, except for Gàidhlig as a subject. Gaelic Medium subject teaching is available in three out of the other four secondary schools, with fluctuations up or down depending on the availability of staff, and there is improvement evident, especially in the first two years. The council is considering delivery by electronic means to allow further expansion, especially to give parity of opportunity to pupils in the one school which does not have staff in place for subject delivery in Gaelic.

Gàidhlig as a subject is available in all six secondary schools, and all fluent speakers in the first two years take Gàidhlig and another language, with the opportunity to choose to continue with both to certificate level. There is GLPS provision in the 27 primary schools, and each pupil continues into a Gaelic Learners course in secondary school, along with the study of another language, and also with the opportunity to continue with both to certificate level. Between fluent speakers and learners, 58% of pupils between S1-S6 throughout the region are studying Gaelic courses.

### 3.7 East Dunbartonshire Council

East Dunbartonshire Council has one Gaelic nursery and one primary school with a Gaelic Medium unit, with 20% of the pupils in the school in Gaelic medium. Pupils can continue to study Gaelic in secondary school, but at present there is no Gaelic-medium subject teaching available. The council has an aspiration to increase the number of pupils that opt for Gàidhlig in secondary. There is capacity for another 40 pupils from P1-7 within current resources. Subject to demand, they hope to run an additional nursery class in afternoons.

GLPS is available in 10 primary schools, but at present there is no provision to allow continuation into secondary school. An additional teacher would be required to allow introduction of this provision.

### 3.8 South Lanarkshire Council

South Lanarkshire Council has one Gaelic nursery and one primary school with a Gaelic Medium unit that takes in pupils from throughout the region. The unit has been successful and at present 37% of the pupils in the school are in the Gaelic classes. There is capacity for another 33 pupils, from P1-7, but there could be financial implications in respect of travel costs. Pupils are able to continue with Gaelic as a subject in secondary school. Although Gaelic medium subject teaching is not available, some pupils from the council area have elected to attend Sgoil Ghaidhlig Ghlaschu for secondary education, and the council supports this financially.

The council currently has no plans to offer GLPS or Gaelic Learners' courses in secondary schools.

### 3.9 North Lanarkshire Council

At present North Lanarkshire Council has one primary school offering Gaelic Medium education in a very successful unit, with 61% of the pupils in the school in the Gaelic classes. There is a Gaelic nursery attached to the school. This school is in the northern part of the council area, and the council is planning to open a new unit in the south, where there is a pre-school group and a Gaelic nursery, if finance becomes available. Pupils can continue with Gaelic in secondary school, both as a subject and as a learning medium as six other subjects are offered in Gaelic in the first two years. Continuity from primary to secondary is very good, as it would appear that all pupils continue to study Gaelic on transfer to secondary.

There is one primary school offering GLPS, and in 2012-13 for the first time there is a small group of Gaelic Learners in secondary school.

### 3.10 Angus Council

Angus Council has one primary school which has a Gaelic Medium unit. The Gaelic unit is located in a large primary school, and only 2% of the total roll are in the Gaelic stream. There were no new entrants in the current session, and although there used to be a Gaelic nursery class, it is not operating this year. Pupils can continue to study Gaelic as a subject in secondary school, but pupils frequently do not opt for Gaelic when it comes to making subject choices. The council's Gaelic plan indicates an intention to do more to attract pupils to Gaelic. Problems with teacher recruitment have been an issue.

There is no provision for Gaelic Learners' courses in schools.

### 3.11 Aberdeen City Council

Aberdeen City Council has one primary school which has a Gaelic Medium unit and a Gaelic nursery. There was an increase in the number of pupils going into Gaelic in P1 in 2012-13, but the numbers in the Gaelic nursery are low. There is capacity to take more pupils within current provision. The council is at present reviewing the school estate and if there was increased demand for Gaelic, that would need to be incorporated within future plans. Pupils are able to continue with Gaelic as a subject in secondary school, but the numbers in secondary are low. There is no provision for teaching of other subjects in Gaelic, and there is no provision for Gaelic Learners in schools

The council has highlighted a lack of Gaelic staff as an issue, both at school level and at authority level in terms of development work,

### 3.12 Inverclyde Council

Inverclyde Council has one primary school which has a Gaelic medium unit and a Gaelic nursery class. A small number of pupils from North Ayrshire Council attend the Gaelic provision. The school that previously housed the unit closed in June 2012, and the unit moved to a brand-new school in the vicinity. There is very little capacity to take more pupils at present. Problems with teacher recruitment have restricted expansion, but there is a view that there is not much additional demand for Gaelic Medium education.

Pupils who wish to continue with the study of Gaelic in secondary school attend Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu, with financial assistance for travel provided by the council.

There is no provision for Gaelic Learners.

### 3.13 Stirling and Clackmannanshire Councils

There is one primary school, in Stirling, which has a Gaelic unit, and it serves both Stirling and Clackmannanshire Councils, which work together in respect of education. There is some capacity for an increase in numbers within current resources. There is one pre-school group, located within the Clackmannanshire council area. Pupils can continue to study Gaelic as a subject in secondary school, but there is no provision to study other subjects through the medium of Gaelic.

There is no provision for Gaelic Learners' courses.

### 3.14 East Ayrshire Council

East Ayrshire Council has one primary school which has a Gaelic medium unit and one nursery class, and pupils have the opportunity to continue to study Gaelic as a subject and as a teaching medium in secondary school. There is no capacity to take more than the current number of pupils in primary school, but if teaching staff were available, they could take a further 20 pupils in secondary. Teacher recruitment has been an issue.

A class for Gaelic Learners is operating in 2012, for the first time.

### 3.15 Perth and Kinross Council

Perth and Kinross Council has two Gaelic Medium units, one of which opened in 2011. The numbers are low, and there is therefore capacity to accommodate more pupils. The outlook is uncertain, as lack of staff has militated against the council's wish for an increase in numbers in the new unit, and to keep the older unit open, although the recruitment situation is beginning to look promising. There is one nursery unit. A voluntary pre-school group operates in another part of the council area that is too far away from the two units for pupils to attend Gaelic Medium primary education. Pupils from both Gaelic Medium units can continue with Gaelic as a subject in secondary school.

GLPS is available in 6 schools, and Gaelic Learners' courses are available in two secondary schools.

## **4 ESTIMATES FOR INCREASING NUMBERS ENTERING P1**

- 4.1 Some councils did not provide detailed information, as they had not set themselves numerical targets in some instances, and there were some who were not confident about giving estimates. There were some who did not respond to requests sent to them for additional clarification of their original answers.

Therefore the numbers suggested in this section are based on the following, and they are predictions rather than confirmed figures:



- information from estimates provided by councils;
- where no information was provided, average intakes and the numbers of children currently in nursery or pre-school groups have been used as a working basis;
- estimates based on council plans;
- numbers slightly inflated in the expectation of an improvement in the teacher supply position, and that more will be done in marketing Gaelic Medium education, locally and nationally.

#### 4.2 Estimate 2013-17 (A)

The numbers below assume that spending will be in line with the current financial situation, but incorporating improvement plans, where these were given.

<b>Council</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
Angus	1	0	2	2	2
The Highland Council	145	150	150	155	155
Comhairle Eilean Siar	108	100	118	125	130
Edinburgh	46	50	50	50	50
Argyll and Bute	30	30	30	30	30
Glasgow	80	105	105	105	105
Inverclyde	5	5	5	5	5
Aberdeen	4	4	4	5	5
Perth and Kinross	0	4	4	4	4
East Ayrshire	7	8	5	5	5
East Dunbartonshire	7	9	9	10	11
South Lanarkshire	25	16	9	16	9
North Lanarkshire	29	29	29	29	29
Stirling	9	4	7	9	4
	<b>496</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>544</b>

#### 4.3 Estimate 2013-17 (B)

The numbers in the next table are based on some additional financial provision being available, where increase is dependent on additional funding, and on plans coming to fruition and targets being met. It should be noted that some councils were reluctant to make predictions of growth based on hypothetical additional funding, especially given their previous experience of staff shortages, and did not feel it was appropriate to raise expectations in case expansion plans did not come to fruition. Further increases will be dependent on the success of initiatives to increase teacher numbers, and on the success of marketing strategies.

Council	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Angus	2	2	2	2	2
The Highland Council	145	165	177	190	195
Comhairle Eilean Siar	110	100	118	125	130
Edinburgh	46	50	50	50	50
Argyll and Bute	30	30	30	35	35
Glasgow	80	105	105	105	105
Inverclyde	5	5	5	5	5
Aberdeen	7	7	7	7	8
Perth and Kinross	5	5	5	5	5
East Ayrshire	7	8	5	5	5
East Dunbartonshire	7	14	14	16	17
South Lanarkshire	25	30	25	28	19
North Lanarkshire	30	40	40	40	40
Stirling	9	9	9	11	11
	<b>508</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>629</b>

## 5 REQUIREMENTS FOR INCREASE AND EXPANSION.

Some councils were not willing to quantify their requirements for expansion or the financial implications of further development, although some identified requirements such as staff, buildings, other resources and transport. Although the financial implications of additional staff can be estimated, this can not be done in respect of building requirements, as costings vary from place to place, depending on the extent of the work required. Those who gave more detailed information were at a more advanced stage in their development strategies, and could therefore more realistically quantify their requirements. The table below identifies plans that are at an advanced stage, and gives a degree of information about anticipated requirements.

Council	Plans	Requirements	Cost
The Highland Council	New unit: Thurso  Bunsgoil Ghaidhlig: Fort William, scheduled for 2015. Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig: Portree Extension: Bunsgoil Ghaidhlig Inbhir Nis. New Gaelic Department in Inverness Royal Academy	Teaching staff  Support Staff Buildings Transport	£40173 for a teacher.  Numerical and financial information is not available, as it is currently being looked at as part of a wide-ranging exercise looking at feasibility in all its aspects.

Council	Plans	Requirements	Cost
Edinburgh	A new primary school to open in August 2013, with an expectation that two classes will operate for each year group from P1-7.	Refurbished school. Four new posts required.	Capital funding in place. The council to meet the costs of teaching staff.
Argyll and Bute	New unit: Dunoon New nursery provision	No information about requirements.	No information about costs. £80346 for 2 teachers.
Glasgow	Sgoil Ghaidhlig: Pollokshields	Refurbished building. Staff	Capital funding has been identified and allocated for the new school. Allocations from Specific Grant will be required when staff recruitment begins, until the school reaches the stage at which the per capita allowance covers costs.
North Lanarkshire	A new unit in the south of the council area.	One Principal teacher and two teachers when the unit is fully operational.  Building works	£40173x 2 for teachers; £49704 for a Principal Teacher  £20,000
East Dunbartonshire	If more funding were available there could be an increase in the number of pupils.  1 teacher for secondary Gaelic Learners	1 teacher 1 support assistant.  Transport	£40173 for a teacher. £16000 for a support assistant. £40173
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar	A percentage increase in numbers opting for Gaelic Medium Education(30% - 55% initially, then looking to 70%)	Development strategies in place.	Within council budgetary provision.

## 6 ATTRACTING CHILDREN INTO GAELIC MEDIUM EDUCATION.

6.1 It is clear from the situation in recent years that councils can be well-intentioned towards Gaelic, and that they can strive to increase numbers, but that that alone is not enough to bring about the desired increase. Nevertheless, it is not surprising that the councils that employ the greatest number of methods of conveying the message of the advantages of bilingualism are the most successful in attracting pupils. The efforts of parents who have had sustained campaigns for expansion have also had success.

### 6.2 HM Inspectorate Report 2011

The report from Her Majesty's Inspectorate for Schools, published in June 2011 : Gaelic education: Building on the successes, addressing the barriers, makes observations which can be summarised as follows:

- that success is related to cooperation between parents and teaching staff and when they have support from schools and authorities,
- they identify the importance of the way in which head teachers and councils carry out their responsibilities;
- the absolute necessity of consistently promoting the benefits and opportunities of bilingualism among parents;
- the need to expand pre-school provision, at Parent and Toddler, Croileagan and nursery stage to give children their first taste of the language.

### 6.3 Marketing and support activities

The report identified in 6.1 above refers to the necessity of ensuring that parents are fully informed about the benefits of Gaelic medium education. Councils approach this in a variety of ways, as demonstrated in the replies sent by them to questionnaires.

A number of strategies were used by councils and the most successful councils were using most of the following:

- information leaflets;
- open days;
- information about Gaelic in enrolment procedures;
- information days and various fun days and activities;
- advertisements in public places;
- media advertising/press releases;
- information on websites;
- pre-school and primary liaison.

The Highland Council and Comhairle nan Eilean Siar both send a letter from the Director of Education to parents prior to enrolment, and ask head teachers to recommend Gaelic Medium education to parents when they are enrolling their children. Comhairle nan Eilean Siar works in tandem with Comunn na Gàidhlig to employ a part-time officer specifically for promotional activities, including visiting pre-school groups, and organising fun days and activities and information sessions. In the last four years and with the agreement of the Health Board, they have given packs with information and gifts to the parents of every child born in the Western Isles. The part-time officer co-ordinates this work.

Almost all councils stated that information was available on their websites, and although some of these websites were very good and gave good information about the benefits of bilingualism, it was not easy to locate Gaelic information on some sites. This is an area in which councils should do a lot more, as people nowadays have the internet as their first port of call when seeking information. There were significant variations among individual school websites, some of which gave Gaelic a prominent place, and others that merely stated that they had Gaelic provision in the school.

Councils and schools also need to stop using the term “mainstream” for English Medium education. This term was spotted on websites, and it appears to have an underlying message that there is something odd about Gaelic. It is not as prevalent as previously, but it is still being used. Where a school has both streams, the terms “English stream” and “Gaelic stream” or something similar should be used.

Besides stating how crucial the role of councils is in marketing, the Inspectorate report also stresses the importance of the role of head teachers in promotional strategies. Where head teachers consistently promote Gaelic Medium education among parents, and where they put Gaelic at the centre of school activity, this frequently has positive results. A supportive head teacher has an important role in situations where the unit is small, and where a teacher – and young teachers at times – can feel isolated both in their own school and isolated from other Gaelic teachers. Some teachers have experienced negativity and sometimes hostility from English-medium staff within a school, and this can be a demoralising. There is also some evidence that some schools feel that their council could do more to promote the status of Gaelic within the council area.

There is no doubt that an increase in numbers in a unit/school is a powerful marketing tool in itself, and also where parents are energetic in lobbying councils to continue to develop provision, that can also attract more parental support.

It is evident that Gaelic schools in an urban setting are successful and that in themselves they are attractive to parents. It is to be hoped that Gaelic schools in less-populated locations will prove equally attractive. In the Western Isles, various surveys and consultation exercises among parents have elicited that there is no appetite for a Gaelic school, as they are concerned about the danger of divisions within small communities. When a local school has a good reputation, and is located in a new building or a building in good condition, and offers Gaelic Medium education, there is no real incentive to by-pass it. The Council tried in 2008 to redesignate schools which had healthy units as Gaelic-only schools, but there was vociferous opposition from the communities, including from some parents who had children in the Gaelic unit. It is interesting to note, in respect of some of these schools, that no children have enrolled in English medium since that time. It may be that that the arguments put forward in support of Gaelic proved useful in terms of marketing. These schools now offer only Gaelic enrolment. The desired result can sometimes be achieved by stealth rather than coercion.

In addition to the usefulness of marketing per se, there are other initiatives in operation that act as back-up to marketing strategies. Some councils, sometimes in conjunction with other Gaelic organisations, have initiatives in place which support parents who are not Gaelic speakers. These initiatives include classes for parents, and support with homework, including online support. Without the information available to parents and the support in

place for them once they have made the commitment, there is no doubt that the numbers would be considerably lower than they are.

#### 6.4 Barriers to increase

Parents, some of whom are Gaelic speakers and others who are not, tend to be exceptionally happy with the choice made when they opted for Gaelic medium education for their children. Some others cannot be convinced: even some parents who will send their children to a Gaelic nursery provision if there is no English provision close to their home will not choose Gaelic education on enrolment in primary school.

Information was obtained from questionnaires to and in discussion with officers of councils and officers from Gaelic organisations about issues that affected the provision of Gaelic Medium education. The issues that surfaced most often are given below.

- Staffing shortages and competency issues

Problems in recruitment and retention of teaching staff have been issues in most of the places where the situation has been static or where there has been a decrease. This is true of councils which only have one unit, but the same problems can arise in the case of councils that have a number of units and that have a good reputation in respect of Gaelic, and especially in the remoter parts of council areas. There are shortages of other staff, such as support staff, that are essential for the delivery of Gaelic Medium education at both pre-school and primary school stages.

Staffing shortages are a considerable obstacle and the cause of loss of confidence among parents in enrolling their children on a Gaelic pathway. That results in a decrease in numbers, making the situation of the unit precarious. There are a small number of instances also where parents have become concerned about teacher skills and competence, either in respect of language skills or suitability for teaching. When such concerns surface, it inevitably affects parental choice, and occasionally results in children being withdrawn from Gaelic Medium education.

- Converting parents

Sometimes, despite effort and commitment in disseminating information about the benefits of the Gaelic pathway, it proves impossible to convert some parents. A survey conducted by Comhairle nan Eilean Siar in 2012 among parents who had not opted for Gaelic Medium education, identifies reasons given by parents for opting for English Medium. Responses were received from 95 parents, 18 of whom had had children in a Gaelic nursery or pre-school group.

- there is no Gaelic in the family;
- concerns about lack of ability to help with homework;
- Gaelic should be taught as a subject in the English stream;
- we would prefer him/her to be in a larger class;
- we prefer English;
- Gaelic Medium education was not available in the school closest to us, and we did not want to by-pass that school;
- the child has learning difficulties;
- we do not have Gaelic and have no wish to learn the language in any case;

- the child is not interested in Gaelic;
- I thought about it but the rest of the family were opposed to it;
- although we have Gaelic in the home I am happier for her to be learning through the medium of English;
- I cannot see what use it would be for later life or for careers;
- Gaelic is our child's first language and we can teach Gaelic skills in the home, but English is more useful for education and the world of work.

The reasons given are the same as the reasons that have arisen since Gaelic Medium education began, and that despite parents being in an area where there is much activity in terms of marketing and where parents who do not have Gaelic are given a lot of support.

It is interesting to compare these responses to responses to questionnaires given to senior pupils in The Nicolson Institute, Stornoway as part of this project. Separate questionnaires were given to Gàidhlig classes and to classes of learners. All the fluent speakers were grateful that they were given the opportunity to be in Gaelic Medium education, and could give intelligent reasons for their gratitude, but 69% of the learners regretted not having had the opportunity to achieve fluency during primary school, as a result of parental choice. Such powerful messages need to be broadcast in some way.

- Low numbers in catchment areas

Where the total number of pupils in a school catchment area is low, and where the annual intake is very low, the unit does not grow and it can be difficult at times for parents to separate their child from its peers in order to go into the Gaelic stream. There are instances of schools which have previously had a thriving unit and where the number of children has declined considerably, and where fluctuations up or down can be seen in the numbers opting for Gaelic. It is encouraging that there are some places where this works in favour of Gaelic, and to see small schools that have become Gaelic only. There are also examples, where numbers are low, of combining nursery classes and the early years of primary to revive and invigorate a unit.

- Continuity

As the profiles in section 3 indicate, lack of continuity from pre-school to primary school and through to secondary school is an area that needs to improve. It is more attractive to many parents if they know their child is going to have the opportunity to be involved in Gaelic throughout the whole of their education. The situation for Gaelic Learners needs attention, as is considered in section 8 below, but as regards children who have come through Gaelic Medium they will make the most progress in the language if they are exposed to it in as wide a range of contexts as possible, but staffing shortages and low numbers of pupils have resulted in an unequal provision across secondary schools throughout the country. Most of the councils which offer Gaelic Medium education in secondary schools endeavour to increase the number of subjects taught through Gaelic, but it is not always possible to recruit Gaelic speakers to vacant posts. The "Streap" course has been useful in equipping teachers already in post to teach in Gaelic. A distance learning method of delivery has been successfully used for Geography, and with advances in technology, it

should be possible to use electronic means of delivery for pupils in places where numbers are low, and where there is little likelihood of subjects being taught in Gaelic by resident school staff.

In respect of Gaelic as a subject, the way in which the curriculum is organised in certain schools is an obstacle, when pupils have to make a choice between Gaelic and another language. There are places where pupils have had the opportunity for many years to study two languages in addition to English in the first two years of secondary school, as indicated in section 3 above. GLPS has introduced that provision into primary schools, although the HMI report referred to in 6 above cites uneven provision from school to school. There is a national initiative promoting a **1+2 language learning model** which recommends that schools look to providing two languages in addition to English for pupils at the broad general education stage of A Curriculum for Excellence. Gaelic needs to be strongly promoted as part of this model.

#### 6.5 Building on marketing strategies

As was previously stated, the councils that pay most attention to marketing tend to be the most successful in attracting children to Gaelic medium education. Councils could do more to ensure that parents have full information, and although there are useful national initiatives, some of these could be developed further. The following are worth doing:

- A national marketing strategy

As the target audience changes from year to year, initiatives need to be ongoing. There is no doubt that if any other method or approach to education had been proven to be as effective as Gaelic Medium education any government would ensure that it was the norm for all. The necessary resources, either teaching staff or teaching materials, are not currently available to facilitate such a move, but that should not prevent the message from being broadcast as widely as possible, especially in consideration of the endeavours to improve the teacher supply position. The provision of sufficient teaching materials is merely a matter of additional funding.

As well as the comments given below about the internet, and the advertisements that councils place in local media outlets, it would be useful to put advertisements in the national press annually, perhaps in November, to give an opportunity to people who were not aware of Gaelic Medium education to find out more about it before the enrolment date. Although the television adverts that were broadcast for teacher recruitment were good and effective they are very expensive and there is the possibility that people would miss them. The cost of other methods of advertising could be investigated, especially advertisements on public transport, as have already been piloted on a small scale, or on advertising hoardings in cities. Advertising that would be visible for a longer period of time would be effective. General research in respect of advertising shows that this is the type of advertising that reaches the greatest number of people.



- Information on the internet

Councils should investigate how easy it is to find Gaelic on their websites and to decide if the advantages of bilingualism are presented in an attractive format that will catch someone's eye. The Bòrd na Gàidhlig website is very informative, although the design of the maps on the website needs to be revisited. At first sight they are quite misleading, as the settlement names are all positioned on the east side of the country, and many of the towns named do not have Gaelic provision. It would be preferable to omit these from the map and the places where Gaelic is available been indicated and seen at a glance. The map on the Comunn na Gàidhlig site is better, and it is also a very useful site in terms of the information given

The website for the Western isles is the best of the council websites, with exceptionally good information, including testimonies and an excellent video. The site was compiled in conjunction with Comunn na Gàidhlig, and it also has a Facebook presence. By using Facebook, it is possible to disseminate information far and wide in a short space of time. Not all councils have the resources to replicate this type of activity, but the following should be tackled:

- Gaelic should be visible on the home page or at least be named in the A-Z section on the site's home page, and that should lead on to information about where Gaelic Education is available;
- information about the advantages of Gaelic Medium education should be given, or a link to useful sites such as Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Comunn na Gàidhlig or the Western Isles site;
- individual school websites should be reviewed to ensure that Gaelic Medium education enjoys a prominent position, and that they have links to appropriate Gaelic sites.
- action should be taken to ensure that the word "mainstream" is not used on school websites and handbooks.

- School initiatives

If Gaelic is at the centre of what happens in schools, and if the head teacher is fully committed to Gaelic as an effective medium for learning, that generates its own success in encouraging parents, and in giving pupils a strong sense of identity. In instances where the head teacher is ambivalent about Gaelic Medium education, or is even a reluctant facilitator of it, that can do untold damage, as Gaelic will at best be an afterthought in school activity. At a time when councils are operating or compiling Gaelic plans, guidance to schools on how to promote Gaelic should be a fundamental part of them. And what is true of schools is true of councils. Even although Gaelic may be a minor element in the overall work of a council, the will to progress must be seen and acted upon.

- Continuity

Schools and councils should implement the recommendations in the **Language Learning 1+ 2 Approach** report to ensure that Gaelic is one of the languages offered in all secondary schools which have Gaelic Medium education in any of their associated primary school, so that pupils are not required to make a choice at this early stage.

For developments in teaching through the medium of Gaelic at secondary stage by electronic means or other distance learning methods, the experience of Sabhal Mòr Ostaig in distance learning would be an asset in taking this forward.

- Information about careers

In the responses to questionnaires from pupils and students there was an awareness of the importance of Gaelic in a range of careers, and not only in the most obvious areas such as teaching and the media. This should be emphasised at all stages of education, both among fluent speakers and learners. Gaelic organisations are active in this regard at careers' events and in issuing information leaflets, but schools need to disseminate this type of positive information to pupils in discussions about careers and choices. There is demand for Gaelic speakers in career areas such as clerical work, speech therapy, psychology and in many aspects of health services and in technical careers in the media.

#### 6.6 Summary of marketing activities required.

	<b>To be done</b>		<b>Who will do it?</b>
1	Advertising	Advertising in the national press. Advertisements on public transport. Advertisements on advertising hoardings.	Bòrd na Gàidhlig and councils.
2	The internet	Review of Council websites: Gaelic to be on home pages; Gaelic to be in the A-Z; Advantages of bilingualism to be included; Availability of Gaelic medium education; Links to Gaelic sites; Review of school websites. Discontinuation of the term "mainstream" for English medium..	Councils.
3	Schools	Guidance to schools on promotion of support of Gaelic. Head teachers to promote Gaelic and Gaelic to be at the core of school activity. Expansion of provision for Gàidhlig and Gaelic medium education in secondary schools. Careers information.	Councils and schools.

## **7. INCREASING THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS**

### **7.1 The current position**

Organisations with an interest in Gaelic education are in full agreement that increasing the number of teachers entering Gaelic teaching is a matter of urgency, and, indeed, this is an area which has had a lot more attention and support in recent years. It is difficult for councils to make ambitious plans if they cannot be confident that they will be able to recruit teachers to implement plans.

For a number of years the number of places allocated for the training of teachers of Gaelic has been well above the demand for these places, and there is more demand for places on PGDE courses than for the B.Ed degree course. A new course is being developed within the University of the Highlands and Island for 2013-14 which will create a further 20 places. On occasion the universities have had to refuse entry to courses on the grounds of unsuitability, as it will not help the overall position if teachers who could do more harm than good enter the profession. If the deficiencies are in language ability, courses to improve their language skills are recommended to them, and some have re-applied after taking such advice and have been successful.

There are a small number of vacancies in permanent posts at present, as was indicated in section 3 above, and these are in areas when the situation is precarious. In respect of the Teacher Induction Scheme, whereby councils offer the government vacant posts to give newly-qualified teachers the opportunity of a year's placement, in the last three years councils were looking for more teachers than the number of teachers available for both primary and secondary vacancies. Newly-qualified teachers select the councils they wish to go to, ranging from first choice to fifth choice, or indicate that they are willing to go anywhere. Although there is a substantial monetary incentive attached to going along the Preference Waiver route, up until 2012 it was not a popular choice among primary teachers, although six made this choice in 2012. The number selecting this route is higher for secondary teachers. The more teachers that are willing to be placed with any council, the better it could be for councils that are not a popular choice with newly-qualified teachers.

In addition to full-time positions, there is a demand for supply teachers to cover sickness absence, maternity leave or to cover a vacant post until an appointment is made. That is a problem for all councils to some degree.

### **7.2 Development initiatives and strategies**

Bòrd na Gàidhlig has done excellent work in its initiative to bring about an improvement in the teacher supply situation, using advertisements, visits to schools and universities, presence at significant events, and also giving financial assistance to those undertaking teacher education courses. There are other initiatives, in place or about to start, to encourage people that would be suitable for a teaching in Gaelic, in both primary and secondary schools, to improve their language skills. These initiatives target a range of client groups, including some who are Gaelic speakers but are currently teaching in English, in both primary and secondary school, fluent speakers currently in other career areas, and earners of the language who need to undertake further study of the language. There is also an immersion course which is at the design stage, and is scheduled to begin in 2014, for those who are currently teaching in English, to equip them for teaching in Gaelic.

Comhairle nan Eilean Siar has been reviewing its own situation and agreeing policies to better equip them to fill vacant posts that arise, and to help with recruitment in the future. Their strategy includes:

- placing Gaelic-speaking teachers, who are currently in English medium posts, in Gaelic posts as these arise, especially in cases where these teachers had been accepted for teacher training on the basis that they were Gaelic speakers;
- new recruitment policies that designate all vacant posts in Uist and Barra as Gaelic essential, and that designate all promoted posts in Uist as Gaelic essential posts;
- the establishment of permanent Gaelic supply posts, which can be deployed for English supply or for development work if they are not required for Gaelic cover, and
- more favourable re-location packages for Gaelic posts.

Some of these policies will be especially useful within a school estate improvement programme which results in a decrease in the number of schools, with a consequent decrease in the number of posts available, as it can give employment protection to staff besides helping the overall situation in Gaelic.

### 7.3 Enhancing initiatives and strategies

It is essential that the initiatives directed by Bòrd na Gàidhlig and mentioned in 7.2 continue, while still investigating every source from which more teachers could be recruited. School pupils and university students are a promising source, and every effort must be made to ensure that these are productive sources, for both primary and secondary school. For instance, the responses to the questionnaires given to senior pupils (The Nicolson Institute, Stornoway) and to students (Aberdeen University) show that both groups are aware that there is a shortage of Gaelic teachers, and it is encouraging that there are some who are interested in teaching. Most of them are interested in Primary teaching, but there was also some interest in secondary teaching. Among the fluent speakers, 13 out of 46 are definitely interested in Gaelic Medium teaching, with another 5 indicating that they may be interested. Sixteen indicated that they would wish to have more information about it. Among the learners, 10 out of 53 were interested in teaching as a career. The situation with regard to learners is further explored in section 8 below.

Although the Comhairle nan Eilean strategy would not be appropriate in every situation, it is worthy of consideration, especially the establishment of permanent full-time supply posts, more favourable recruitment packages, and transfer of Gaelic speaking teachers to Gaelic posts, especially if they went through teacher training as part of the quota set aside for Gaelic. Some of them may also have had financial assistance from Gaelic funding.

## **8 BRINGING LEARNERS TO FLUENCY**

- 8.1 Work with Gaelic learners is potentially a very productive source for teachers, by giving them every opportunity to achieve fluency either as learners in schools or as adult learners so that they can feed into the initiatives to improve the teacher supply situation.
- 8.2 There is a wide range of courses available, especially for adults, including distance learning courses. It is easy to access information about them on the internet, with sites such as Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, Ulpan, Clì Gàidhlig, the BBC and Gaelic4parents. Sabhal Mòr Ostaig offers a wide range of choice, including full-time courses and short courses, courses on site,

in other centres and areas, and distance learning courses and they regularly develop course provision to fill identified gaps and meet needs. They have short courses at eight levels, to fit in with various language entry levels among students. Sabhal Mòr has some capacity to take more students, a small number on campus but can also deliver in other centres and areas. Short course delivery is restricted to times when full-time students are not on campus.

8.3 Sabhal Mòr Ostaig gave detailed information about the costs of their courses, and this information will be very useful if further steps are taken to implement some of the recommendations.

#### 8.4 In schools

Work in primary schools in respect of GLPS is an area where considerable work is being done, but it is not always possible for pupils to continue with the language in secondary school. Some councils are considering improvements to that position, but more can be done. Gaelic Learners' courses in school will not bring young people to fluency but can take them some distance on that route, and can give them the desire to continue with the language.

Councils should make every effort to make provision for Gaelic Learners' courses in their primary and secondary schools, even in places where it is not currently available in either sector.

Inspirational accounts of their journey to fluency were given by two people, who were both initially attracted to the language through an interest in music, but could not access Gaelic courses in their schools. They overcame various obstacles, learning independently, and managing to get some Gaelic in senior school, which helped them to have a stronger foundation at the university stage. Not every young person will be as tenacious as they were, and the situation must be made easier for young people in a similar situation. One of these is currently engaged in Gaelic teaching, and the other is in the process of embarking on teacher training.

The following would be beneficial regarding learners in schools:

	<b>What should be done</b>	<b>Who could do it</b>
1	In connection with the 1+2 languages model, ensure that pupils can study Gaelic Learners' courses in secondary school, and especially if they have had experience of it in primary school.	Councils and schools
2	Review the contact teaching time of teachers who are engaged in Gàidhlig courses, to investigate the possibility of having both Gàidhlig and Gaelic Learners' courses in schools.	Councils and schools
3	For pupils who have achieved certification in Gaelic Learners at higher grade, and who have time in their sixth year, an opportunity to access courses, possibly, distance learning courses, to strengthen their language skills.	Schools and colleges.

	What should be done	Who could do it
4	Schools which do not have provision for Gaelic Learners should give pupils in the upper school the opportunity to access distance learning courses to give them a start in Gaelic. The marketing strategies for such courses need to be examined, to ensure that they are marketed beyond the bound of schools currently offering Gaelic, and colleges could build on work already being done in this regard.	Bòrd na Gàidhlig Colleges
5	For pupils who have done Gaelic Learners' courses in secondary school and who wish to continue with Gaelic, especially if they were considering a B.Ed degree, SMO is planning to design a course that would act as a bridge between school and higher education, and would enhance language skills. The suitability of funding sources and delivery methods should be looked at the time of designing the course.	Bòrd na Gàidhlig and SMO.
6	In discussions with pupils, and in responses to questionnaires, it is clear that pupils, both fluent speakers and learners, feel that fluent speakers have more privileges as regards opportunities outwith the classroom. Methods of enhancing the image and status of the language among learners should be devised. Some stated that they would appreciate a trip to SMO.	Councils and schools; Gaelic organisations
7	In schools which do not currently offer Gaelic Learners' courses, a survey of demand for the language in the area, with a view to offering it in primary and secondary schools.	Councils and schools

### 8.5 In the universities

There are many who get their first taste of Gaelic at university. Of the students who supplied information, there were 60% who did not have Gaelic in school as it was not an option in the schools they attended. Their responses and the responses from the university Gaelic departments show that, in the universities located in cities, most of those who take Gaelic in their first year are having their first experience of Gaelic. They are attracted to the language for a variety of reasons, including an interest in Scotland (for students from other countries) and in the Highlands; an interest in culture and music, an interest in languages and some family connection to the Highlands. In the University of the Highlands and Islands, in Stornoway, most of their students have done Gaelic in school, and of these the majority are fluent speakers. They have very few students from outwith the islands, as lack of dedicated accommodation is an issue. In UHI at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, most entrants have not done Gaelic in school, especially the students undertaking the Cùrsa Comais, which is designed for learners. The Sabhal Mòr students come from far and wide, as the marketing for the various courses is done well, and there is accommodation on campus.

Overall, while universities were unable to give accurate figures, it would appear that a reasonable proportion of Gaelic graduates over the years have followed a career in teaching. Some decide to undertake teacher training after having spent a few years in other career areas.

For those who begin their study of the language in university and who continue to take degrees in Gaelic, responses show that more time needs to be found for oral work in Gaelic to allow them to become more confident in using the language. This need has been identified by both students and university Gaelic departments. Only within UHI at Sabhal Mòr is there no question about bringing learners to fluency, as all the teaching of students is in Gaelic. In the other universities students study subjects outwith the Gaelic departments, some up to degree stage. University departments have suffered cuts in teaching staff, and in addition, they do not have enough funded teaching time to allocate more time to conversation classes. At present, with Ulpan teaching methods available, universities could consider these as a resource which could complement their own formal courses, provided funding was forthcoming for this. Students in the first two years of university would have sufficient time to attend Ulpan classes in addition to academic classes.

The need for time and funding to allow for the creation of attractive teaching resources has also been identified.

Opportunities are already available for short courses at vacation times, and for week-long immersion courses at universities, but students would appreciate longer courses or other opportunities, e.g. year-long immersion courses or residency placements, especially as a bridge between taking their degree and embarking on a PGDE course, as a number of the students consulted were interested in teaching, or in other Gaelic careers, but were not completely confident about their own fluency. Although SMO's Cùrsa Comais would be suitable for some, funding can be an issue for this type of course, in that it does not qualify for SAAS funding for graduates, as it is not seen to represent progression from previously funded courses.

While a lot has been done for schools and community developments in Gaelic, it is possible that not enough attention has been given to support for universities in attracting students to Gaelic courses, prior to students coming to universities. Schools which offer Gaelic have this information, but there is a wider potential market that is currently not being reached. Apart from UHI, university staff themselves are not permitted to advertise beyond what is allowed within a prospectus or on open days. Furthermore, there has been no funding for the design and production of multi-media teaching resources that would present a good image of the language. If Gaelic education, further education and community education had not had additional funding, there would have been very little progress in Gaelic development. Gaelic departments in the traditional universities in the cities have largely been outwith these funding streams, but the three universities in the cities now all have Gaelic development Officers, and discussions with them, and with university teaching staff would be useful in order to identify ways in which Gaelic in universities could be strengthened and developed.

The following are worthy of consideration for Gaelic learners in universities:

	<b>What should be done</b>	<b>Who could do it</b>
1	Ulpan classes to operate in universities for students on the first two years, to complement academic courses.	University Gaelic departments in conjunction with Ulpan, possibly with funding from GLAIF, or other appropriate source.

	What should be done	Who could do it
2	A review of funding and delivery methods for courses that would be a bridge between a degree and teaching or other career to bring learners to fluency. This is similar to 8.4 above at point 5.	Bòrd na Gàidhlig and colleges that deliver Gaelic courses.
3	More advertising to give information to school pupils (especially in Scotland) before they choose university courses that: (a) they can achieve fluency even if they have no Gaelic at the start, and (b) that there are good career opportunities for those who have a degree in Gaelic.	Bòrd na Gàidhlig, schools and universities.
4	Discussions with University Gaelic departments regarding ways in which additional funding could help them bring about improvements.	Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Comunn na Gàidhlig (graduate scheme) and universities.

## 8.6 Other adults

There is another group of adults from which additional teacher recruits could come, although the number could be small.

Teachers who previously spoke little or no Gaelic have had opportunities to learn through the GLPS programme. Some of them may possibly be interested in achieving fluency with a view to transferring to teaching through the medium of Gaelic. There is a course currently being developed and due for completion in 2014 that would be appropriate for this category. This could operate in tandem with the teacher induction scheme for newly qualified teachers, by creating a vacancy in the English stream for a young teacher, as there are frequently too few places for English medium teachers. A potential problem for recruits to this course could be how secure their financial position is, and if this would allow them to give up their work for a year. The success of the course will be dependent on the conditions that local authorities will agree in order to give a sabbatical year.

Ulpan courses are also proving very popular, and it is possible that some who complete these courses would be suitable candidates for teaching, if their language skills and academic qualifications were appropriate.

## 9 **Conclusion**

Although the main purpose of this report was to consider the long-term plan to increase numbers in Gaelic medium education, especially at P1, in reviewing what can be done at this stage it was appropriate, as was included in the remit of the project, to look at other aspects of Gaelic education, and at matters touching on Gaelic education. There are many elements which need to work interdependently if there is to be progress. This report therefore incorporates a broad overview of the situation, and recommends actions which need to be implemented. Although the numerical target of 800 pupils entering Gaelic Medium education at P1 would not be achieved by 2017, there is cause for optimism in various fields, especially when one considers the activities currently being undertaken, and in the way organisations with responsibility for Gaelic are cooperating in strategies and initiatives that will benefit the language. If these continue, if they are extended and funded, and if every council takes the matter of invigorating their development plans seriously, there is no reason to doubt that more improvement will be seen in the years after 2017.



## 10 SUMMARY

The main points of the report can be summarised as follows:

1. Although it appears likely that the number of pupils in Gaelic Medium education will rise, it does not appear likely that the number will rise to the 800 target figure as early as 2017..
2. By continuing with current strategies and developing them, and by giving additional attention and support to areas that have not as yet been the focus of as much attention, one can look more optimistically for these efforts to yield results in the years beyond 2017.
3. The good intentions of councils are sometimes hampered by basic issues, such as lack of staff, both teachers and support staff.
4. Attracting recruits to teaching is a main aim that is being supported, and this needs to continue and to be extended , with the co-operation of relevant organisations, to areas such as making the pathway easier for learners.
5. There are examples of good practice in recruitment policies and the deployment of teachers that councils can adopt.
6. Some councils need to do more to disseminate information about Gaelic medium education and in marketing the benefits of bilingualism.
7. Marketing of Gaelic Medium education needs to be done annually, using methods that reach a large number of people.
8. There are deficiencies in continuity from primary to secondary in some places, sometimes as a result of lack of staff but sometimes as a result of Gaelic not having a position of importance in the curriculum.
9. The national recommendations for a 1 + 2 Languages model provides opportunities to implement continuity.
10. Ways of extending provision for Gaelic Learners' courses in schools to areas where they are not currently available need to be investigated.
11. More can be done for Gaelic learners to help them achieve fluency, to give them the opportunity for a career in Gaelic, such as teaching.