

2. STÁDAS – Éilimh (ó dheas)

Éilimh:

- Aire Sinsearach don Ghaeilge agus don Ghaeltacht, le Gaeilge
- le go mbeadh ionchur ag an nGaeilge ag Bord an Rialtais
- Comhchoiste Oireachtais seasta don Ghaeilge agus don Ghaeltacht
- ar comhchéim leis na Comhchoistí Oireachtais eile

5 chúis go bhfuil gá le hAire Sinsearach don Ghaeilge agus don Ghaeltacht le Gaeilge sa chéad Rialtas eile:

- Le feidhmiú Plean 20 Bliain an Rialtais a stiúradh agus a bhainistiú, agus le Bille na dTeangacha Oifigiúla a láidriú go suntasach.
- Le tabhairt faoin ngéarchéim teanga sa Ghaeltacht.
- Le mianta phobal na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta a chur chun cinn ag Bord an Rialtais (chuige seo tá gá le hAire le tuiscint ar na fadhbanna agus ar na riachtanais ar leith atá ag an earnáil).
- Le Plé le hAíré Sinsearach eile maidir leis na réimsí oibre s'acu a imríonn tionchar ar an nGaeilge agus ar an nGaeltacht.
- Le maoiniú dóthanach a chinntiú don earnáil.

5 chúis go bhfuil gá le Comhchoiste Oireachtais seasta don Ghaeilge agus don Ghaeltacht a bhunú:

- Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar fheidhmiú Straitéis 20 Bliain an Rialtais don Ghaeilge.
- Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar an státhóras trí chéile maidir leis an tseirbhís a chuirtear ar fáil trí Ghaeilge don phobal, go háirithe sa Ghaeltacht.
- Scrúdú a dhéanamh ar gach reachtaíocht a thagann os comhair na Dála chun a chinntiú go bhfuil cosaint cheart ann don Ghaeilge agus don Ghaeltacht.
- Tionscnaimh agus fiosrúcháin chun leas na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta a thosú de réir mar is cuí.
- Eolas a bhailiú ó eagraíochtaí Gaeilge agus Gaeltachta agus ón phobal faoi ghnéithe a bhaineann le forbairt na teanga agus an t-eolas a úsáid ar mhaithe le cearta na Gaeilge.

2. STATUS – Commitment (in the south)

Demands:

- An Irish speaking Senior Minister for the Irish Language and Gaeltacht Affairs
- in order to have Irish-language input at Cabinet level
- A Permanent Joint Oireachtas Committee for the Irish Language and Gaeltacht Affairs
- of the same standing as other Joint Oireachtas Committees

5 reasons an Irish-speaking Senior Minister for the Irish Language and Gaeltacht Affairs is necessary in the next Government:

- To direct and manage the implementation of the Government's 20 Year Strategy, and significantly strengthen the Official Languages Bill.
- To tackle the language crisis in Gaeltacht areas.
- To highlight the requirements of the Irish-language and Gaeltacht communities at Cabinet level (to this end a Minister who understands the specific needs and problems of the sector is a must).
- To enter into dialogue with other Senior Ministers whose remit affects the Irish language and Gaeltacht affairs.
- To ensure adequate funding for the sector.

5 reasons the establishment of a permanent Joint Oireachtas Committee for the Irish Language and Gaeltacht Affairs is necessary:

- To oversee the implementation of the Government's 20 Year Strategy for the Irish Language.
- To oversee the state system in general in terms of services provided to the public in the Irish language, especially in Gaeltacht areas.
- To examine all legislation coming before the Dáil to ensure proper protection for the Irish language and Gaeltacht areas and affairs.
- To begin initiatives and inquiries to benefit the Irish language and Gaeltacht affairs as appropriate.
- To collect information from Irish-language and Gaeltacht organisations as well as from the public in relation to aspects of language development, and to use this information in respect of Irish-language rights.



2. STÁDAS – Éilimh (ó thuaidh)

Éilimh:

- a. **Aire Pobail* tiomanta don Ghaeilge**
- Aire a bheidh sásta an Straitéis don Ghaeilge agus Acht Gaeilge a chur chun cinn
- b. **Aire Oideachais a thacaíonn leis an Ghaeilge sa chóras oideachais**
- Aire a bheidh sásta an Ghaelscolaíocht a chur chun cinn agus tacú go láidir leis na scoileanna eile gur mian leo an Ghaeilge a mhúineadh

5 chúis go bhfuil gá le hAire Pobail* tiomanta don Ghaeilge:

1. Le cinntiú nach bhfaighfí réidh leis an Straitéis 20 Bliain don Ghaeilge 2015-35, agus an feachtas Líofo (a bhfuil breis is 12,000 cláraithe leis).
2. Le cinntiú go leanfar ar aghaidh leis an Bhille Gaeilge, a raibh breis is 95% as an 13,000+ duine a ghlac páirt sa chomhairliúchán i 2015 ar a son, sa Tionól.
3. Le maoiniú dóthanach a chinntiú don earnáil.
4. Le mianta phobal na Gaeilge a chur chun cinn ag Feidhmeannas an Rialtais (tá gá le hAire le tuiscint ar na fadhbanna agus ar na riachtanais atá ag an earnáil, agus a chuirfidh an Ghaeilge chun cinn le hAire eile).
5. Le stádas na Gaeilge sna hOllchomhairlí nua a neartú, agus le cinntiú go gcomhlíonann siad a ndualgais i leith na Cairte Eorpaí do Theangacha Réigiúnacha nó Mionlaigh.

5 chúis go bhfuil gá le hAire Oideachais a thacaíonn leis an Ghaeilge sa chóras oideachais

1. Tá gá le Gaelscoileanna breise le freastal ar an bpobal a bhfuil spéis acu Gaeloideachas a fháil dá bpáistí.
2. Is gá clár oibre a chur le chéile agus a chur i bhfeidhm leis an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn don GCSE agus don A Leibhéal, ag tosú sna bunscoileanna.
3. Tá easpa ollmhór sa soláthar do riachtanais speisialta sna Gaelscoileanna; is gá seo a réiteach agus tacaíocht agus áiseanna sainiúla a chur ar fáil.
4. Tá gá le forbairt a dhéanamh ar an soláthar ar oideachas Gaeilge ag an tríú leibhéal.
5. Tá neart Gaelscoileanna go fóill ag feidhmiú i bhfoirgnimh nach bhfuil sásúil agus atá ag cur baic ar fhorbairt na scoile. Ní mór seo a athrú.

** Beidh cúram na Gaeilge ag an Aire Pobail nuair a chuirfear deireadh leis an Roimn Cultúir, Ealaíon agus Fóillíochta.*

2. STATUS – Commitment (in the north)

Éilimh:

- a. **Communities Minister* dedicated to the Irish Language**
- a Minister willing to promote the Irish Language Strategy and the Irish Language Act
- b. **An Education Minister who supports the Irish language in the education system**
- a Minister willing to promote Gaelscoil education and strongly support those schools that wish to teach Irish

5 reasons a Communities Minister* dedicated to the Irish Language is necessary:

1. To ensure that the 20 Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2015-35, and the Líofo campaign (10,000 people have subscribed to it) are not abandoned.
2. To ensure that the Irish Language Bill, which received over 95% support among the 13,000+ who participated in the 2015 consultation process, is pursued in the Assembly.
3. To ensure adequate funding for the sector.
4. To promote the Irish-language communities' wishes at Government Executive level (a Minister is required who understands the difficulties faced by the sector as well as its needs, and who will promote the language with other Ministers).
5. To strengthen the status of the Irish language in General Councils and to ensure they fulfil their obligations in relation to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

5 reasons an Education Minister who supports the Irish Language in the education system is necessary/required

1. More Irish-medium schools are required to provide for the communities who wish for their children to receive their education through Irish.
2. An agenda must be agreed and implemented in order to promote Irish at GCSE and A Levels – this must be initiated in primary schools.
3. Special needs provision in Irish-medium schools is majorly deficient; the Education Minister must remedy this and provide support and specific resources for the sector.
4. Provision of Irish-language education at third level needs to be developed.
5. Many Irish-medium schools are operating in unsuitable buildings that inhibit their development. This must change.

** Responsibility for the Irish language will transfer to the Communities Minister when the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure is abolished.*

