

PMB – Oideachas sa Ghaeilge a Cinntiú mar Cheart do Chách

(English Text Below)

Déanann Dáil Éireann:

- ceiliúradh ar ár dteanga náisiúnta agus ár bpríomhtheanga oifigiúil atá lárnach i saol sóisialta, cultúir agus eacnamaíoch an náisiúin uile, an Stáit, agus na Gaeltachta ach go háirithe, mar mheán bríomhar, nua-aimseartha agus síorathraitheach sa ghnáthshaol laethúil, foghlama, cúraim, tráchtála, ceartais, riaracháin, litríochta, ceoil, drámaíochta, agus ealaíon closamhairc, mar a léirítear sa rath atá bainte amach go hidirnáisiúnta ag Kneecap agus An Cailín Ciúin, chomh maith le bheith mar seod ár n-oidhreacht Gaelach agus an teanga oifigiúil is ársa de chuid an Aontas Eorpach;
- tréaslú le múinteoirí, tuismithoirí, pobail scoile, daltaí, gníomhairí agus eagraíochtaí fud fad oileán na hÉireann as obair na gcapall a dhéanamh chun bua na Gaeilge agus an Ghaeloideachais a bhronnadh ar na glúnta óga, go minic i gcomhthéacsanna deacair, agus murach a gcuid oibre ní bheadh muid in ann a mhaíomh go bhfuil breis is 2 milliúin cainteoir Gaeilge fud fad na tíre inniu;
- aitheantas a thabhairt don tairbhe a bhaineann leis an Ghaeloideachas, go hacadúil agus i dtéarmaí forbartha chognaíoch agus scileanna riachtanach do slite beatha agus deiseanna eile fadsaol, agus cuirimid fáilte roimh an taighde leanúnach san earnáil seo, ag nótáil an staidéar de chuid Ollscoil Mhiami le déanaí a d'aithin buntáistí an ilteangachais do leanaí le uathachas agus leanaí eile;
- ceart gach leanbh chun tumoideachas i scoil lánGhaeilge a dhearbhu;
- na cuspóirí náisiúnta seo a leanas a ghlacadh dár gcóras oideachais maidir leis an teanga náisiúnta:
 - rochtain a chinntiú do chách ar ár dteanga náisiúnta, agus don saibhreas litríochta, cultúir agus staire a bhaineann léi;
 - úsáid na Gaeilge a mhéadú fud fad na tíre, agus go háirithe mar theanga an phobail sa Gaeltacht, i mBailte Seirbhíse Gaeltachta, agus i Líonraí Gaeilge;
 - an t-éileamh don Ghaeloideachas ó thuismitheoirí agus ó leanaí ní amháin a shásamh ach a fhás; agus
 - líon agus caighdeán cainteora Gaeilge a oiliúint atá leordhóthanach ar a laghad chun spriocanna agus dualgais eile reachtúil a shásamh, lena n-áirítear, ach ní amháin, an gá le freastal ar phobail Gaeltachta agus ar chainteoirí Ghaeilge lasmuigh di ina dteanga féin, an dualgas i leith an sprioc bhaint amach go mbeidh 20% d'earcaithe státsheirbhíseach inniúil sa Ghaeilge ó 2030, agus an dualgas múinteoirí a sholáthar ar ardchaighdeán don oideachas Gaeilge i scoileanna lánGhaeilge agus Béarla;
- a nótáil le himní:
 - gur thit líon na ndaltaí ag freastal ar scoileanna lánGhaeilge sa tréimhse ina raibh sé geallta sa chlár Rialtais deireanach obair i dtreo an líon sin a dhúbailt;
 - go bhfuil aon chontae déag sa Stát seo gan Ghaelcholáiste ar bith;
 - go bhfágтар roinnt daltaí gan an deis tairbhe iomlán a fháil as oideachas trí Ghaeilge toisc teip ar an ngeallúint iompar scoile a sholáthar don scoil lánGhaeilge is gaire;

- o go bhfuil tionchar díréireach ag ganntanais múinteora ar an earnáil lánGhaeilge agus suirbhé 2023 de chuid Cumann Múinteoirí Éireann tar éis aithint nach raibh 50% de Ghaelscoileanna agus Scoileanna Ghaeltachta in ann folúntais fadtéarmach múinteora a líonadh i gcomparáid le 28% de na bunscoileanna Béarla;
 - o go raibh ar 80% de na iarbhunscoileanna Gaeltachta a ghlac páirt i suirbhé Tuairisc.ie múinteoirí nach raibh líofa sa Ghaeilge a earcú agus theip ar aon triain stádas a bhaint amach mar Scoil Ghaeltachta;
 - o nach bhfuil foirgneamh buan ag 39% de Ghaelscoileanna;
 - o nach bhfuil ach teaghlach amháin as gach cúig sa Ghaeltacht ag tógáil a gclainne trí Ghaeilge;
 - o go bhfuil líon na gcainteoirí laethúla Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht tar éis titim don dara daonáireamh as a chéile;
 - o gur léirigh tuairisc de chuid ArdChigire na Roinne Oideachais i 2022 go raibh droch-chomparáid le déanamh idir múineadh na Gaeilge agus múineadh na gcroí-ábhar eile;
 - o nach bhfuil ach leath de na soláthraithe luathbhliana pobal-mhaoinithe Gaeltachta ina naíonraí;
 - o nach féidir le scoileanna a dhéanann freastal ar phobail Gaeltachta lonnaithe lasmuigh dá teorannacha, lena n-áirítear i mBailte Seirbhíse Gaeltachta, cur isteach ar stádas mar Scoil Ghaeltachta;
- aiféal a chur in iúl:
 - o faoi chinneadh Fhianna Fáil, Fhine Gael, agus na Neamhspleácháigh Réigiúnacha ina gClár Rialtais 2025 fáil réidh leis geallúintí rithábhachtacha i gClár Rialtais 2020 maidir leis an nGaeilge sa chóras oideachais, lena n-áirítear i measc rudaí eile
 - “an bhéim ar Ghaeilge labhartha a mhéadú sa seomra ranga”,
 - “oibriú i dtreo líon na ndaoine óga atá i scoileanna Gaeilge a dhúbailt faoi láthair”,
 - “beartas cuimsitheach a sholáthar don Ghaeilge ó oideachas réamhscoile go hoideachas múinteoirí do gach scoil”,
 - “tacaíochtaí a mhéadú don Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta”, agus
 - “an clár ina múintear Corpoideachas trí Ghaeilge a leathnú do gach bunscoil agus leanúint ar aghaidh ag méadú líon na n-iar-bhunscoileanna sa chlár seo”;
 - o maidir le teip an Rialtais deireanach geallúint an iar-Aire Stáit Patrick O’Donovan, mar a bhí, a chomhlíonadh chun Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge a thabhairt ar ais do theaghlaigh Gaeltachta;
 - o in ainneoin go roghnódh 23% de thuismitheoirí Gaelscoil áitiúil, go gciallaíonn an easpa soláthar faoi riar Rialtais i ndiaidh a chéile nach bhfuil ach 6% de dhaltaí bunscoile agus níos lú ná 3% ag an iarbhunscoil ag freastal ar scoil lánGhaeilge, agus titim i líon na ndaltaí ag fáil oideachas trí Ghaeilge ó timpeall 50,000 sa bhunscoil go dtí thar ar 17,000 ag an iarbhunscoil, agus níos lú ná 3,000 sa tríú-leibhéal ag staidéar trí Ghaeilge;

- o go dtugann an próiseas reatha chun patrúin nua iarbhunscoile a roghnú cosc buan i ndáiríre do mhóramh i gceantar ar son scoil Béarla, fiú áit ina bhfuil scoileanna Béarla áitiúla ann cheana féin agus gan rogha ar bith lánGhaeilge;
- o faoin bpléascadh ar líon na ndíolúine do dhaltaí ó staidéar na Gaeilge ó 2.5% sa bhliain 1999 go dtí breis is 13% inniú, a lán acu ag déanamh staidéar ar theanga iasachta go dtí an Ardteistiméireacht gan fadhb, pléascadh atá imithe in olcas toisc critéir curtha i bhfeidhm ag an Aire Norma Foley atá, de réir cur síos a thug Cumann Disléicse na hÉireann, “lochtach go mór agus... nach réitíonn ar chur ar bith leis an gcuid eile den phróiseas bailiúcháin fianaise”;
- o faoi theip Airí Oideachais i ndiaidh a chéile Alt 9(a) d’Acht Oideachais 1998 a chinntiú ionas go gcuirfeadh scoileanna oideachas ‘ar fáil do mhic léinn ar oideachas é is cuí dá gcumais agus dá riachtanais’, agus cinneadh glactha acu ina áit chun daltaí a choimeád amach ó foghlaim na Gaeilge seachas foghlaim a chur in oiriúint dá riachtanais, agus go minic ag cur iachall ar dhaltaí roghnú idir croí-ábhar na Gaeilge agus rochtain ar shainteagasc;
- o faoin easpa scrúdú cainte agus gur fuarthas réidh leis an mBonnleibhéal don Teastas Sóisearach;
- o gur imigh an Polasaí don Oideachas Gaeltachta 2017-2022 in éag gan iarbheart;
- o faoi chinneadh an Aire Helen McEntee le déanaí chun leasuithe cúlchéimnitheach do Ghaeilge na hArdteiste a bhrú chun cinn tar éis drochphróiseas comhairliúcháin i gcionne comhairle ó mhúinteoirí, agus scrúdú níos deacra á mbagairt ar dhaltaí lánGhaeilge gan aon buntáiste;
- o faoin dtitim 30% i líon na mná tí ag óstú daltaí ag freastal ar choláistí samhraidh sa Ghaeltacht ó 2017, agus na costais a bhíonn iomarcach go minic ar dhaltaí;
- o faoi thionchar na blianta fada dí-infheistíochta agus na gciorraithe fógartha le déanaí ag Foras na Gaeilge ar an oideachas lánGhaeilge agus ar dheiseanna seach-churaclam;
- o maidir leis an dteip iomlán atá déanta chun deiseanna lánGhaeilge a chur chun cinn ag an tríú-leibhéal, diúltú an iar-Aire Simon Harris, mar a bhí, roimh leasuithe chun ról níos mó a thabhairt don Údarás um ArdOideachas ina leith, agus nach bhfuil an oideachas tríú-leibhéal san áireamh i bhforbairt an Pholasaí don Oideachas lánGhaeilge lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht;
- o gur theip an gheallúint réamh-thoghcháin maidir le Gaelcholáiste do Bhaile Átha Cliath 2, 4, 6 agus 8;
- o maidir leis an iachall curtha ar dhaltaí Gaeloideachais iompú ar an mBéarla agus iad ag bogadh ar aghaidh tríd na leibhéal oideachais réamhscoile, bunscoile, iarbhunscoile agus tríú-leibhéal;
- o go bhfuil sé mar thoradh ar an ngearradh siar de shíor atá déanta ar uaireanta teagasc na Gaeilge i mbunscoileanna Béarla nach bhfuil fiú an íosmhéid 1,250 uair atá riachtanach trasna an bhunscolaíocht agus iarbhunscolaíocht chun bunchumas a bhaint amach i dteanga de réir caighdeán idirnáisiúnta;
- o gurb í an Ghaeilge an t-aon croí-ábhar nach ndéantar dul chun cinn daltaí inti a thástáil i ngach bunscoil de réir scrúduithe Dhroim Chonrach de chuid an Fhoras Taighde ar Oideachas;
- o faoi iarrachtaí na Roinne Oideachais chun coincheap an Aonaid Gaeilge, atá fós neamhshainithe, laistigh de scoil agus timpeallach Béarla a chur chun cinn in áit Gaelcholáiste tumtha ann féin a sholáthar áit ina bhfuil éileamh;

- éileamh ar an Rialtas:
 - o na geallúintí thúsluaite nár baineadh amach ó 2020 a ghlacadh ar ais sa Chlár Rialtais nua, agus cloí leis an ngeallúint maidir le Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge a thabhairt ar ais;
 - o Bille a thionscnu chun an ceart dearbhaite agus na spriocanna glactha sa rún seo a chinntiú sa dlí;
 - o pleanáil chun 50% den daonra a bhaint amach in ann an Ghaeilge a labhairt faoi 2050, agus spriocanna céimnitheach a shocrú chun freastal ar scoileanna lánGhaeilge a mhéadú, lena n-áirítear chun soláthar a dhúbailt laistigh de deich mbliana agus aon cheathrún den soláthar bunscoile a bhaint amach faoi 2045;
 - o an cur chuige bunleibhéal a thugann tús áite do rogha scoile lánGhaeilge a sholáthar áit nach ann dó agus scoil nua á bhunú a leathnú don dara leibhéal;
 - o tús áite a thabhairt do Ghaelscoil a sholáthar do cheantar Bhaile Átha Cliath 10 agus 12, agus soláthar Gaelcholáistí do cheantar Bhaile Átha Cliath 2, 4, 6 & 8, do cheantar Bhaile Átha Cliath 9; do cheantar Bhaile Átha Cliath 18 agus Choill na Silíní; do Chaisleán an Bharraigh, Co. Mhaigh Eo; do Chloch na Coillte, Co. Chorcaí; do Chill Dhéagláin, Co. na Mí; don Tulach Mhór, Co. Uíbh Fháilí; agus do Sord/Mullach Íde i gContae Bhaile Átha Cliath, agus é mar sprioc go mbeadh Gaelcholáiste amháin ar a laghad i ngach contae faoi 2045;
 - o a ghealltanas a chomhlíonadh chun iompar scoile a sholáthar don scoil lánGhaeilge is gaire;
 - o cur chuige iomlán nua ionchuimsitheach do foghlaim an dara teanga, oiriúnaithe do riachtanais gach dalta, a chur in áit an chreatlach reatha do dhíolúintí, i gcomhairle le daltaí reatha agus iarscoláirí, tuismitheoirí, oidí, saineolaithe, agus grúpaí a dhéanann ionadaíocht thar cheann daoine le deacrachtaí foghlama, sainriachtanais oideachasúla, agus daltaí inimirce;
 - o obair chun a chinntiú go bhfuil áiseanna agus leabhair suas chun dáta agus tarraingteach ar fáil do scoileanna lánGhaeilge ar chomhchaighdeán leo siúd atá ar fáil do scoileanna Béarla;
 - o cinntiú go gcuimsítear riachtanais ar leith na ndaltaí lánGhaeilge agus Gaeltachta nárbh iad an Ghaeilge nó an Béarla an príomhtheanga acu, nó a chuir tús lena gcuid oideachas lasmuigh den Stát, i bpolasaithe an toidhcháí a bhaineann le huaireanta taca teanga agus staidéar na Gaeilge;
 - o ról ar leith an tumoideachas luathbhlianta lánGhaeilge a aithint agus ciste a chruthú chun tacú le leathnú na seirbhísí luathbhlianta lánGhaeilge fud fad na tíre, agus é mar sprioc go mbeadh 100% den soláthar sa Ghaeltacht lánGhaeilge;
 - o ligint don freastal réamhscoile lánGhaeilge a bheth mar chúinse iontrála Gaelscoile;
 - o rannóg a bhunú sa Roinn Oideachais chun scoileanna Béarla a éascú ag aistriú isteach i scoileanna lánGhaeilge chun freastal ar an éileamh reatha;
 - o Ciste Caipitil ar leith a chruthú do Scoileanna lánGhaeilge chun dul i ngleic leis an gcóiríocht neamhchuí a ghoilleann go díréireach ar Ghaelscoileanna agus Gaelcholáistí;
 - o na liúntais múinteora Gaeltachta agus lánGhaeilge a thabhairt ar ais;
 - o straitéis náisiúnta a fhorbairt chun feabhas a chur ar an gcaighdeán teagaisc agus líon na múinteoirí atá inniúil chun an Ghaeilge a mhúineadh agus chun múineadh i scoileanna lánGhaeilge mar chuid de thobar comónta uile-Éireann, deiseanna a mhéadú don forbairt gairmiúil leanúnach, agus painéal ar leith a bhunú do mhúinteoirí agus múinteoirí ionaid do scoileanna lánGhaeilge;

- o athbhreithniú cuimsitheach a chur i gcríoch ar ról na Gaeilge sna hinstitiúidí oiliúna do mhúintoirí chun a chinntiú go bhfuil siad oiriúnach dá bhfeidhm cumas sa Ghaeilge a chothú, maoiniú cuí a sholáthar do na hinstitiúidí seo, go háirithe iad siúd a chuireann Máistir Gairmiúil san Oideachas, agus tús a chur leis an obair chun Coláiste Oideachais ar leith lánGhaeilge a bhunú sa Ghaeltacht;
- o uaireanta teagaisc reatha a chosaint don Ghaeilge i mbunscoileanna, agus féachaint ar bhealaí na huaireanta seo a mhéadú chun oideachas leordhóthanach sa teanga a sholáthar chun cainteoirí a chruthú de réir an dea-chleachtas idirnáisiúnta, lena n-áirítear tríd an pháirt-thumoideachas;
- o scrúdú Gaeilge Dhroim Chonrach a chinntiú mar thástáil caighdeánach riachtanach i ngach bunscoil;
- o moltaí an Chomhchoiste Oireachtas Gaeilge a chur i bhfeidhm maidir leis an sonraíocht T1/T2 Ardteistiméireachta Gaeilge, scrúdú cainte a chinntiú de luach 40% ar a laghad agus rogha Bonnleibhéal a thabhairt ar ais do Ghaeilge an Teastas Shóisearaigh, agus scrúduithe a chaighdeánú de réir leibhéal faoin gComhchreat Tagartha Eorpach um Theangacha;
- o Polasaí ar lean don Oideachas Gaeltachta a fhorbairt, agus é mar sprioc go mbeidh glacadh 100% le stádas mar Scoil Gaeltachta sa Ghaeltacht, agus a leathnú chun scoileanna lánGhaeilge lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht a chuimsiú a dhéanann freastal ar phobail Gaeltachta agus Líonraí Gaeilge;
- o Pacáiste Tarrthála a sholáthar do earnáil na gColáiste Samhraidh Gaeltachta agus sprioc fadtéarmach a shocrú faoina mbeidh deis ag gach dalta Gaeloideachais freastal;
- o ranganna Gaeilge saor in aisce a chur ar fáil d'fhoghlaimeoirí ag leibhéal tosaitheora agus idirmheánach i ngach contae tríd na Boird Oideachais agus Oiliúna;
- o an tríú-leibhéal a chuimsiú mar chuid den Pholasaí don Oideachas lánGhaeilge lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht, dualgas a chur ar an Údarás um ArdOideachas chun tabhairt faoin bpleanáil maidir le deiseanna an Ghaeilge a staidéar agus staidéar trí Ghaeilge ag an tríú-leibhéal a phleanáil, agus roghanna a scrúdú maidir le ollscoil lánGhaeilge a bhunú.

PMB – Guaranteeing the Right to Education in Irish for All

That Dáil Éireann:

- celebrates our national and first official language and its centrality to the social, cultural and economic life of the whole nation, the State, and the Gaeltacht in particular, as a vibrant, modern and dynamic medium for communication in everyday life, learning, care, commerce, justice, administration, literature, music, theatre, and audiovisual art, as exemplified by the recent international successes of Kneecap and An Cailín Ciúin, as well as being the living jewel of our Gaelic heritage and the most ancient official language of the European Union;
- commends the Trojan efforts of teachers, parents, school communities, students, activists, and organisations across the island of Ireland who deliver the gift of the Irish language and of an Irish medium education to generations of young people, in often difficult circumstances, and without whose work we could not boast over 2 million Irish speakers nationwide today;
- recognises that Irish medium education benefits children academically and in terms of cognitive development and skills vital to career and other opportunities in later life, and welcomes ongoing research in this field, noting the recent University of Miami study which identified the benefits of multilingualism for children with autism and other children;
- affirms the right of every child to an immersive education in an Irish medium school;
- adopts the following national aims for our education system with regard the national language:
 - to ensure access for all to our national language and to the wealth of literature, culture and history it contains;
 - to increase the use of the Irish language nationwide, and especially as the community language in the Gaeltacht, Gaeltacht Service Towns, and Irish Language Networks;
 - to not only meet but grow the demand for Irish medium education from parents and children; and
 - to foster, at a minimum, a sufficient number and quality of Irish speakers to satisfy other statutory targets and obligations, including but not limited to the need to serve Gaeltacht communities and Irish speakers elsewhere in their own language, the requirement to meet the 20% target for Irish speaking recruits to the public service from 2030, and the duty to provide high-quality teachers for Irish language education across both Irish and English medium schools;
- notes with concern that:
 - the portion of students attending Irish medium schools fell during the period where last programme for Government committed to work towards it being doubled;
 - eleven counties in the State have no Irish medium secondary school;
 - failure to deliver on the promise of school transport to the nearest Irish medium school leaves a number of students unable to fully enjoy an education through Irish;
 - teacher shortages disproportionately impact the Irish medium sector, where a 2023 INTO survey found 50% of Gaelscoil and Gaeltacht Schools were unable to fill long-term teacher vacancies compared with just 28% of English medium primary schools;
 - 80% of Gaeltacht post-primary schools surveyed by Tuairisc.ie had to hire teachers who are not fluent in Irish and one third failed to secure Gaeltacht School status;
 - 39% of Gaelscoileanna lack a permanent school building;

- o just one in five families in the Gaeltacht are raising their children through Irish;
- o the number of daily Irish speakers in the Gaeltacht has fallen over two censuses;
- o the Chief Inspector of the Department of Education found in a 2022 report that the teaching of Irish compared unfavourably with the teaching of other core subjects;
- o naíonraí comprise just half of the publicly funded Gaeltacht early years providers;
- o schools which serve Gaeltacht communities located outside its boundaries, including in Gaeltacht Service Towns, are excluded from applying for Gaeltacht School status;
- regrets:
 - o the decision of Fianna Fáil, Fine Gael and the Regional Independents in their 2025 Programme for Government to scrap key commitments in the 2020 Programme for Government relating to Irish in the education system, including, among others, to
 - “increase the emphasis on spoken Irish in the classroom”,
 - “work towards doubling the number of young people currently in Irish-medium schools”,
 - “provide a comprehensive policy for the Irish language from pre-primary education to teacher education for all schools”,
 - “increase supports to An Comhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscoilíochta”, and to
 - “expand the programme in which PE is taught through Irish to every primary school and continue to increase the number of post-primary schools in this programme”;
 - o the failure of the previous Government to deliver then-Minister of State Patrick O’Donovan’s promise of restoring the Irish Speaking Scheme for Gaeltacht families;
 - o that despite a local Gaelscoil being the preference of 23% of parents, the lack of supply presided over by successive Governments means that just 6% of students at primary level, and fewer than 3% at second level, attend Irish medium schools, with student numbers receiving education through Irish collapsing from approximately 50,000 at primary level to around 17,000 at second level, and to fewer than 3,000 at third level studying through Irish;
 - o that the current selection process for new post-primary school patrons effectively gives a permanent veto to a majority in an area who favour English medium schools, even where local English medium schools and no Irish medium option exists;
 - o the explosion in the number of exemptions for students from studying Irish from 2.5% in 1999 to over 13% today, a significant number of whom study a foreign language to Leaving Certificate without problem, an explosion exacerbated by criteria introduced by Minister Norma Foley which have been described by the Dyslexia Association of Ireland as ‘inherently flawed and... completely inconsistent with the rest of the evidence-gathering process’;
 - o the failure of successive Ministers for Education to uphold Section 9(a) of the Education Act 1998 to ensure schools ‘provide education to students which is appropriate to their abilities and needs’, choosing to exclude students from the learning of Irish rather than tailoring learning to their needs, and often forcing students to choose between the core subject of Irish or access to specialist tuition;
 - o the lack of an oral exam and the removal of Foundation Level at Junior Certificate;
 - o that the Policy on Gaeltacht Education 2017-2022 has expired with no follow-on;

- o the recent decision by Minister Helen McEntee to push through regressive Leaving Certificate Irish reforms following a botched consultation process against the advice of teachers, threatening Irish medium students with a harder exam for no reward;
 - o the 30% collapse in the number of mná tí hosting students attending summer colleges in the Gaeltacht since 2017, and the often prohibitive costs for students;
 - o the impact of decades of underinvestment and recent funding cuts announced by Foras na Gaeilge on Irish medium education and extra-curricular opportunities;
 - o the total failure to advance Irish medium opportunities at third level, the rejection by then-Minister Simon Harris of amendments to give the Higher Education Authority a greater role in this regard, and the exclusion of third level education from the development of a Policy on Irish Medium Education outside the Gaeltacht;
 - o the failure of the pre-election promise of a Gaelcholáiste for Dublin 2, 4, 6 and 8;
 - o the forcing of Irish medium students to switch to English as they progress through the levels of education through pre-school, primary, post-primary and third level;
 - o the successive cuts to Irish language teaching hours in English medium primary schools leaving students without the minimum 1,250 hours necessary across primary and post-primary to gain a basic level in a language by international standards;
 - o that Irish remains the only core subject in which progress of students is not tested in all primary schools using the Educational Research Centre's Drumcondra tests;
 - o the attempts by the Department of Education to promote the as-yet undefined concept of an Aonad Gaeilge within an English medium school and environment instead of delivering a standalone immersive Gaelcholáiste where there is demand;
- calls on the Government to:
 - o restore the aforementioned unfulfilled 2020 commitments to the new Programme for Government, and deliver on the promise to restore the Irish Speaking Scheme;
 - o table a Bill to enshrine the right affirmed and aims adopted in this motion into law;
 - o plan to achieve 50% of the population able to speak Irish by 2050, and set progressively increasing targets for attendance at Irish medium schools, including to double provision within a decade and reach a quarter of primary provision by 2045;
 - o expand the primary-level approach that gives priority to providing an Irish medium school option where none exists when establishing a new school to second-level;
 - o prioritise delivery of a Gaelscoil for the Dublin 10 and 12 area, and Gaelcholáistí in for the Dublin 2, 4, 6 & 8 area; the Dublin 9 area; the Dublin 18 and Cherrywood area; Castlebar, Co. Mayo; Clonakilty, Co. Cork; Ashbourne, Co. Meath; Tullamore, Co. Offaly; and Swords/Malahide in Co. Dublin, aiming for a minimum one Gaelcholáiste per county by 2045;
 - o deliver on the commitment to provide school transport to the nearest Irish medium school;
 - o replace the current framework for exemptions from Irish with an entirely new inclusive approach to second language learning tailored to the needs of all students, in consultation with pupils, past and present, parents, educators, experts and groups representing people with learning difficulties, special educational needs and immigrant students;
 - o work to ensure up to date and engaging resources and books are available for Irish medium schools of an equal quality with those for English medium schools;

- o ensure the distinct needs of Irish medium and Gaeltacht students whose first language is neither Irish nor English, or who began their education outside the State, are built into future policies relating to language support hours and study of Irish;
- o recognise the distinct role of immersive Irish medium early years education and create a fund to support expansion of Irish medium early years services nationwide, aiming for 100% Irish medium provision in the Gaeltacht;
- o allow Irish medium pre-school attendance as a factor in Gaelscoil admissions;
- o establish a unit in the Department of Education to facilitate the transition of English medium schools to Irish medium to meet existing demand;
- o create a dedicated Capital Fund for Irish medium Schools to address the inadequate accommodation that disproportionately affects Gaelscoileanna and Gaelcholáistí;
- o restore the Gaeltacht and Irish medium teaching allowances;
- o develop a national strategy for improving both teaching quality and the number of teachers competent to teach Irish and at Irish medium schools as part of a common All-Ireland pool, increase opportunities for continuous professional development, and establish a specific panel for teachers and substitutes for Irish medium schools;
- o conduct a comprehensive review of the role of Irish in teacher training institutions to ensure they are fit-for-purpose in fostering Irish competency, provide sufficient funding to these institutions, particularly those providing the Irish language Professional Master of Education, and start work to establish a dedicated immersive Irish medium Coláiste Oideachais in the Gaeltacht;
- o protect existing teaching hours for Irish in primary schools, and examine ways to increase those hours to deliver a sufficient education in the language to produce speakers in line with international best practice including through partial immersion;
- o require a Drumcondra test in Irish as a standardised test in all primary schools;
- o implement the recommendations of the Oireachtas Irish Language Committee Report on the T1/T2 Leaving Cert Irish proposals, ensure a 40% minimum oral exam and a restored Foundation Level option at Junior Certificate Irish, and standardise exams on the basis of levels under the Common European Framework of Reference;
- o develop a follow-on Policy on Gaeltacht Education, with a view to 100% sign-up for Gaeltacht School status in the Gaeltacht and expanding to Irish medium schools outside the Gaeltacht which serve Gaeltacht communities and Lónraí Gaeilge;
- o deliver a Rescue Package for the Gaeltacht Summer College Sector and set a future goal that every student of Irish medium education would have the chance to attend;
- o provide free Irish language classes for adult learners at beginner and intermediate level in every county through the Education and Training Boards;
- o incorporate third level within the planned Policy on Irish medium education outside the Gaeltacht, place a duty on the Higher Education Authority to plan for an increase of opportunities to study Irish and through Irish at third level, and examine options for establishing an Irish medium university.