

Fiosrachadh a bharrachd

Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig glè thoilichte geàrr-chunntas a thoirt seachad le barrachd fiosrachaidh a tha air nochdadh bho chaidh na pàipearan againn a chur a-steach an t-seachdain sa chaidh.

Tha foillseachadh na h-aithisg Ghàidhlig bho [Shuirbhidh Beachdan Sòisealta na h-Alba](#) an-diugh (29.06.2022) a' sealltainn gun robh àrdachadh mòr ann an taic dhan Ghàidhlig agus cuideachd ann am mothachadh agus ùidh sa chànan bhon t-suirbhidh mu dheireadh ann an 2012.

- Tha còrr is an dàrna leth den fheadhainn a ghabh pàirt san t-suirbhidh, 55% den bheachd gum bu chòir Gàidhlig a bhith air a teagasg do gach sgoilear aois eadar còig agus 15 eadar uair is dà uair a thìde gach seachdain. Seo àrdachadh mòr bho dìreach 38% ann an 2012.
- Anns an iomairt 1+2, chuir còrr is trian (37%) a' Ghàidhlig anns an dà prìomh chànan a bu chòir ionnsachadh, a' fàgail gur e Gàidhlig an treas cànan as mòr-chòrdte às dèidh Spàinntis (53%) agus Fraingis (51%).
- Tha an cuibhreann de dh'inbhich a tha ag ràdh gun tuig iad co-dhiù beagan Gàidhlig air a dhol suas bho 25% gu 41%, agus eadar 2012 agus 2021, tha an cuibhreann a tha ag ràdh gun urrainn dhaibh co-dhiù corra fhacal Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn air dùblachadh bho 15% gu 30%.
- Tha an cuibhreann de dh'inbhich a tha air soidhnichean Gàidhlig fhaicinn còrr is uair san t-seachdain cha mhòr air dùblachadh, bho 14% ann an 2012 gu 27% ann an 2021, agus thuir 70% gun robh iad air Gàidhlig a chluinntinn, a leughadh no fhaicinn anns na meadhanan no tro aplacaidean/air-loidhne thairis air na 12 mìosan a dh'fhalbh.
- Thuir faisg air dà thrian (65%) gum bu toil leotha na sgilean Gàidhlig aca a thoirt air adhart, agus thuir 70% gu bheil ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig a' toirt faireachdainn de choileanaidh do dhaoine, a' cur ris a' chlàr-ghnothaich sunnd.

Additional Information

Bòrd na Gàidhlig is very pleased to be able to provide a summary of further information that has become available since the papers submitted last week.

Today's (29.06.2022) publication of the Gaelic report from the [Scottish Social Attitudes Survey](#) shows significant increases in the support for Gaelic and also in awareness and interest in the language from the last survey in 2012.

- More than half of those surveyed, 55%, believe that all children in Scotland between five and 15-years-old, should be taught Gaelic as a school subject for between one and two hours a week. This is a marked rise from just 38% support in 2012.
- In the 1 + 2 Initiative, over a third (37%) placed Gaelic in the top two languages that should be learnt, making Gaelic the third most popular language after Spanish (53%) and French (51%).
- The proportion of adults who say they can understand at least a little Gaelic has increased from 25% to 41%, and similarly 2012 and 2021, the proportion who say they can speak at least the odd word of Gaelic has doubled from 15% to 30%.
- The proportion of adults who have seen Gaelic signage more than once a week has nearly doubled, from 14% in 2012 to 27% in 2021, and 70% reported that they had heard, read or seen Gaelic in the media or via apps/online over the last 12 months.
- Nearly two thirds (65%) said that they would like to improve their Gaelic skills, and 70% stated that learning Gaelic gives someone a sense of achievement, contributing to the wellbeing agenda.

- Tha àrdachadh air tighinn anns a’ chuibhreann a tha a’ faireachdainn gu bheil ro bheag ga chosg air brosnachadh cleachdadh na Gàidhlig (bho 17% gu 22%) agus crìonadh anns a’ chuibhreann a tha a’ faireachdainn gu bheil cus ga chosg air seo (35% gu 30%).
- Tha àrdachadh de 10% air tighinn air an àireamh dhaoine a bhiodh ag iarraidh àrdachadh fhaicinn ann an àireamh luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig san àm ri teachd, bho 46% gu 56%.
- There has been an increase in the proportion who feel too little is being spent on promoting the use of the Gaelic language (from 17% to 22%) and a decline in the proportion that feel too much is being spent on this (35% to 30%).
- There has been an increase of 10% in the number of people who would like the number of Gaelic speakers to rise in the future, to 56% from 46%.

Dh’fhaodadh gum biodh e feumail cuideachd aire na Comataidh a tharraing do dh’ionnstramaidean poileasaidh Gàidhlig eile leithid Plana Nàiseanta nan Eilean a tha ag ràdh:

Taobh a-staigh a’ Phlana, tha Riaghaltas na h-Alba ag aithneachadh cho cudromach ’s a tha a’ Ghàidhlig do dh’iomadh coimhearsnachd eileanach, agus cho cudromach ’s a tha coimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig nan eilean ri glèidheadh agus seasmhachd na Gàidhlig ann an Alba. Tha gealltanasan anns a’ Phlana a bhith a’ cuideachadh daoine fa leth, coimhearsnachdan is buidhnean ann an coimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig eileanach le bhith a’ cleachdadh na Gàidhlig.

Tha leasachaidhean poileasaidh eile air an gabhail a-steach ann an obair bhuidhnean leithid Co-chruinneachadh na Gàidhealtachd is nan Eilean a bhios gu cunbhalach a’ beachdachadh air an dòigh as fheàrr air a’ Ghàidhlig a neartachadh, a bharrachd air a bhith a’ cur ri sunnd, fàs sòisealta, cultarail agus eaconamach na h-Alba.

Bidh Bòrd na Gàidhlig a’ cur fhreagairtean a-steach gu raon farsaing de cho-chomhairlean poileasaidh poblach gus dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil a’ Ghàidhlig air a riochdachadh ann an leasachaidhean poileasaidh eile, leithid planadh, còmh-dhail, eaconamaidh agus eile. Gheibhear na freagairtean [air loidhne](#).

It may also be useful to bring the Committee’s attention to other Gaelic policy instruments such as the National Islands Plan which states:

Within the Plan, the Scottish Government recognises the importance of the Gaelic language to many island communities, and the importance of the Gaelic speaking island communities to the survival and sustainability of Gaelic in Scotland. The Plan includes commitments throughout to supporting individuals, communities and organisations in Gaelic speaking island communities in their use of Gaelic.

Other policy developments are included in the work of organisations such as the Convention of the Highlands and Islands which regularly considers how Gaelic can best be strengthened, as well as its contribution to wellbeing, social, cultural and economic growth in Scotland.

Bòrd na Gàidhlig is involved in responding to a wide range of public policy consultations in order to ensure that Gaelic is represented in other policy developments, such as planning, transport, economy and others. These responses can all be founded [online](#).

