

A' toirt àite dhan Ghàidhlig

Gaelic to the fore

'S e cànan beartach le dualchas làidir a tha sa Ghàidhlig agus tha i ag ath-bheothachadh gu mòr air a' Ghàidhealtachd.

Thàinig mòran dhen ath-bheothachadh air sgàth taic bho bhuidhnean poblach air a' Ghàidhealtachd agus leasachadh Foghlam tro Mheadhan na Gàidhlig, a chaidh a stèidheachadh an toiseach an 1985. Tha prìomh àite a-nis aig a' Chomhairle ann an Alba a thaobh Foghlam tro Mheadhan na Gàidhlig le 17 sgoiltean-àraich agus 4 ionadan-àraich ann an compàirteachas, 18 bunsgoiltean agus 11 àrdsgoiltean a tha a' frithealadh còrr is 1,000 sgoilear. Tha seo a' toirt chothroman cosnaidh nas fheàrr do dh'òigridh a tha a' fàgail na sgoile.

Tha a' Ghàidhlig ri faicinn barrachd is barrachd air soighnichean rathaid, ann an stuthan foillsichte agus, cuideachd, anns na h-ealain, ceòl agus cùisean dualchais.

Tha ath-bheothachadh cuideachd air ceòl tradaiseanta am measg òigridh air sgàth nam Fèisean.

Gaelic is a rich language and culture which is undergoing a major renaissance in the Highlands.

Much of the revival is due to the support of public agencies in the Highlands and to the development of Gaelic Medium Education, first introduced in 1985. The Highland Council now has a leading position in Scotland in the provision of Gaelic Medium Education with 17 nursery units and 4 nursery partner centres, 18 primary schools and 11 secondary schools providing for more than 1,000 pupils. This is providing better job prospects for school leavers.

Gaelic is increasingly evident in street and road signage and in published material as well as in arts, music and heritage-related events.

Traditional music is also very popular with young people, led by the Feisean Movement.

Dingwall Gaelic Choir, conductors Kirsteen and Hamish Menzies collect the coveted Lovat and Tullibardine Shield at Perth Mod, 2004.



