



TUMOIDEACHAS

IMMERSION EDUCATION



www.gaeloideachas.ie

Gaeloideachas 
Guth don Oideachas lán-Ghaeilge agus Gaeltachta





Scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge

Tugtar 'scoil lán-Ghaeilge' nó 'gaelscoil' ar scoil náisiúnta ina ndéantar gach gníomhaíocht trí mheán na Gaeilge agus ina bhfuil múnla an tumoideachas (mínihe thíos) i bhfeidhm. Tá na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge maoinithe ag an Stát faoi na coinníollacha céanna le scoileanna náisiúnta eile, agus cuireann siad an curaclam caighdeánach bunscóile ar fáil.

Cuireann scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge fáilte roimh pháistí ó gach cúlra teanga, cultúrtha, creidimh agus socheacnamaíochta.

Tá scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ar fáil faoi phátrúnachtaí éagsúla. Is é an pátrún údarás bainistíochta na scoile. Cuireann an pátrún treoir agus tacaíocht ar fáil do phríomhoide agus bhord bainistíochta na scoile, agus tá siad freagrach as sainmheon na scoile a chur chun cinn.

Bíonn sainmheoin creidimh éagsúla ag scoileanna ag brath ar a bpátrún. I measc na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge, tá scoileanna sainchreidhmheacha (Caitliceach), scoileanna idirchreidhmheacha (le comhspiorad Caitliceach agus Protastúnach) agus scoileanna ilchreidhmheacha (ní mhúintear aon chreideamh ar leith agus leantar an clár Croí na Scoile i scoileanna ilchreidhmheacha An Foras Pátrúnachta).

Tumoideachas

Is modh foghlama é an tumoideachas, córas a chuidíonn le páistí an Ghaeilge a shealbhú go nádúrtha trí eispéireas laethúil i dtimpeallacht lán-Ghaeilge. Ciallaíonn sé seo gur trí Ghaeilge a mhúintear gach ábhar sa scoil suas go Rang 6, seachas an Béarla.

Ciallaíonn sé freisin gurb í an Ghaeilge an teanga chumarsáide sa scoil, laistigh agus lasmuigh de na ranganna, agus an teanga spraoi sa chlós. Ar an gcaoi seo, cothaítear líofacht an pháiste sa Ghaeilge.

Irish-medium Schools

An Irish-medium school or 'gaelscoil' is a national school in which everything is done through Irish, and which uses the immersion education method (explained below). Irish-medium schools are funded by the State under the same conditions as other national schools, and follow the standard primary school curriculum.

Irish-medium schools welcome children from every linguistic, cultural, religious and socio-economic background.

Irish-medium schools are run by various school patrons. The patron is the authority in charge of school management. Patrons provide guidance and support for school principals and boards of management, and the patron is responsible for the promotion of the school's ethos.

A school's religious ethos is determined by its patron. Some Irish-medium schools are denominational (Catholic), others are inter-denominational (with a shared Catholic and Protestant characteristic spirit) and others are multi-denominational (where no particular denominational religion is taught, and in multi-denominational schools under An Foras Pátrúnachta's patronage, the Croí na Scoile programme is taught instead).

Immersion Education

Immersion education is a system which helps children to become fluent in Irish naturally, by giving them daily experience of an Irish-speaking environment. This means that all subjects, apart from English, are taught through the medium of Irish right up until 6th class.

It also means that Irish is the language of communication in the school, both inside and outside the classroom and in the playground. In this way, children's fluency in the language is supported.





Buntáistí an Tumoideachais

Is iomaí buntáiste a bhaineann leis an tumoideachas do pháistí. De réir taighde in Éirinn agus go hidirnáisiúnta, áirítear i measc bhuntáistí an chórais:

Buntáistí cognaíocha

Eascraíonn solúbthacht chognaíoch agus smaointeoireacht ilteoch as an tumoideachas. Éiríonn le páistí smaoineamh ar bhealaí níos cruthaithí, agus bíonn sé ar a gcumas acu réimse réiteach agus freagraí bailí a thabhairt ar fhadhb.

Bíonn smacht méadaíthe acu ar aird, agus bíonn smacht feidhmiúcháin feabhsaithe acu; is é sin go mbíonn siad níos fearr ag tabhairt airde, ag díriú ar thascanna agus á gcur i gcrích.

Bíonn scileanna cuimhne níos fearr acu, agus léiríonn an taighde gur féidir leis an dátheangachas moill cheithre bliana a chur ar ghalair Alzheimer!

Líofacht agus litearthacht in dhá theanga

Forbraíonn páistí líofacht agus litearthacht sa Ghaeilge agus sa Bhéarla araon ar scoil, agus níl aon drochthionchar ag an tumoideachas ar fhorbairt ceachtar den dá teanga ná ar aon ábhar eile sa churaclam.

Tá sé níos éasca do na páistí teangacha eile a fhoghlaim leis na scileanna litearthachta atá sealbhaithe acu. Tugann an tumoideachas tuiscint níos fearr dóibh ar na bunchlocha teanga; gramadach, déanamh focal, ord abairte, agus is scileanna inaistrithe iad seo gur féidir a chur i bhfeidhm i dteangacha eile.

Scileanna cumarsáide

Bíonn scileanna éisteachta agus cumarsáide níos éifeachtaí ag páistí mar thoradh ar an tumoideachas. Bíonn siad níos fearr in ann iad féin a chur in iúl, agus níos fearr in ann daoine eile a thuiscint.

The Advantages of Immersion Education

Children benefit in many ways from immersion education. According to Irish and international research, the advantages of immersion education include:

Cognitive advantages

Immersion education helps children to develop greater cognitive flexibility and divergent thinking. This means that they can be more creative thinkers, and can give a range of valid solutions to a problem.

Children also develop increased attentional and executive control; they're better able to pay attention, to concentrate on and complete tasks.

Immersion education helps to improve memory skills, and research has shown that being bilingual can delay the onset of Alzheimer's Disease by four years!

Fluency and literacy in two languages

Children develop fluency in both Irish and English in school, and immersion education does not have a negative effect on the development of either language, or on the children's progress with any other subject.

It's easier for the children to learn additional languages, thanks to the literacy skills they acquire through immersion education. It gives them a better understanding of the foundations of language; grammar, word formation, sentence structure, and these transferrable skills can be applied to other languages.

Communication skills

Children who have benefitted from immersion education have more effective listening and communicative skills. They are better able to express themselves, and better able to understand other people.



Muinín agus díongbháilteacht féiniúlachta

Cothaíonn an tumoideachas leibhéil níos airde caoinfhulaingthe i measc páistí. Bíonn níos mó teagmhála ag na páistí le cultúir éagsúla agus bíonn meas níos mó acu orthu, rud a spreagann ilchultúrachas níos doimhne agus níos lú ciníochais dá réir.

Tugann an tumoideachas tuiscint níos fearr do na páistí ar a gcuid féiniúlachta féin agus, dá bharr sin, bíonn féinmheas níos mó acu.

Gnóthachtáil mhéadaithe san oideachas

Bíonn gnóthachtáil níos airde sa Bhéarla agus sa mhata araon i scrúduithe caighdeánacha ag páistí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge i gcomparáid lena bpiarghrúpa i scoileanna meán-Bhéarla.

Forbraíonn páistí sa chóras tumoideachais scoileanna cuimhne níos fearr, bíonn siad níos cumasaí ag tabhairt aghaidh ar tascanna agus ag déanamh cinntí stuama, agus bíonn siad níos muiníní ina gcuid cinnteoireachta.

Tá sé aitheanta ag an Institiúid Taighde Eacnamaíochta agus Sóisialta gur mó seans a gcuirtear curaclam níos leithne ar fáil i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ná mar a chuirtear ar fáil i scoileanna de chineálacha eile.

Ag an iarbhunleibhéal, is féidir go mbronnfar marcanna breise ar iarrthóirí a fhreagraíonn scrúdú scríofa Ardteiste trí Ghaeilge.

Tá tuilleadh eolais maidir leis na buntáistí agus na tagairtí taighde lena mbaineann ar fáil ar www.gaeloideachas.ie.

Confidence and sense of identity

Immersion education fosters a higher level of empathy in children. They have a broader exposure to other cultures and develop a greater respect for them, leading to deeper multiculturalism and less racism.

Immersion education gives children a better understanding of their own sense of self, and this gives them increased self-esteem.

Increased educational attainment

Children in Irish-medium schools attain higher grades in standardised tests both in English and in maths than their peers in English-medium schools.

Immersion education helps children to develop their memory skills, they are better able to approach tasks and make reasonable decisions, and are more confident in their decision-making abilities.

The Economic and Social Research Institute have recognised that Irish-medium schools are more likely to provide a broader curriculum than other school types.

At post-primary level, a candidate who answers in Irish in the written examination in certain Leaving Certificate subjects may be given bonus marks.

Further information on these benefits, as well as references for the research on which this information is based, is available on www.gaeloideachas.ie.



Buntáistí an Tumoideachais

Cad is fiú an tumoideachas don pháiste?
Cad a deir an taighde in Éirinn agus go hidirnáisiúnta?

Buntáistí cognaíocha

Éiríonn le páistí smaoineamh ar bhealaí **níos cruthaithe**



Bíonn siad níos fearr **ag tabhairt airde, ag díriú ar thascanna** agus á gcur i gcrích



Scileanna cuimhne níos fearr



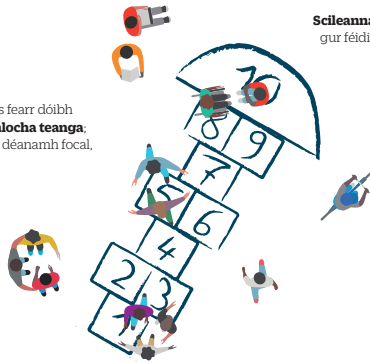
Níos fearr taighde gur féidir leis an dátheangachas moill cheithre bliana a chur ar ghalair Alzheimer

Líofacht agus litearthacht in dhá theanga

Forbraíonn páistí **líofacht** agus **litearthacht** sa Ghaeilge agus sa Bhéarla araon ar scoil

Tuiscint níos fearr dóibh ar na **bunchlocha teanga**, gramadach, déanamh focal, ord abairte

Níos éasca do na páistí **teangacha eile a fhoghlaim** leis na scileanna litearthachta atá sealbhaithe acu



Scileanna inaistrithe iad seo gur féidir a chur i bhfeidhm i dteangacha eile

Scileanna éisteachta agus **cumarsáide** níos éifeachtaí ag páistí

Níos fearr in ann **iad féin a chur in iúl** agus níos fearr in ann daoine eile a thuiscint

Scileanna cumarsáide

Muinín agus féiniúlacht

Níos mó teagmhála ag na páistí le cultúir éagsúla agus bíonn **meas níos mó** acu orthu

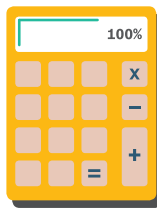
Spreagtar **íochultúrachas** níos doimhne agus níos lú ciníochais



Tuiscint níos fearr do na páistí ar a gcuid féiniúlachta féin — bíonn **féimheas** níos mó acu



Gnóthachtáil san oideachas



Gnóthachtáil níos airde sa Bhéarla agus sa mhata araon ag páistí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge i gcomparáid lena bpiarghrúpa i scoileanna meán-Bhéarla

Is féidir go mbronnfar **marcana breise** ar iarrthóirí a fhreagraíonn scrúdú scríofa Ardeiste trí Ghaeilge

Is mó seans go gcuirtear **curaclam níos leithne** ar fáil i mbunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ná mar a chuirtear ar fáil i scoileanna eile



Fianaise uait? Tuilleadh eolais maidir leis na buntáistí agus na tagairtí taighde lena mbaineann ar fáil ar **www.gaeloideachas.ie**





Advantages of Immersion Education

What is the value of immersion education for a child? What does the Irish and international research say?

Cognitive advantages

Children can become **more creative thinkers**

Helps to **improve memory skills**

Research has shown that being bilingual can delay the onset of Alzheimer's Disease by four years

They're better able to **pay attention, to concentrate** on and complete tasks

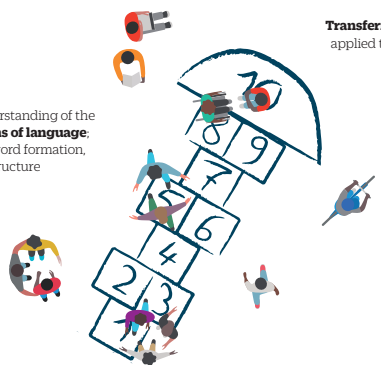
Fluency and literacy in two languages

Children develop **fluency** and **literacy** in both Irish and English in school

Better understanding of the **foundations of language**, grammar, word formation, sentence structure

Easier for the children to **learn additional languages**, thanks to the literacy skills they acquire through immersion education

Transferrable skills can be applied to other languages



Confidence and identity

Receive broader exposure to other cultures and develop a **greater respect** for them

Promotes deeper **multiculturalism** and less racism



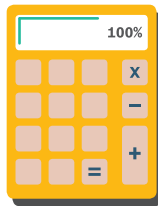
Better understanding of their own sense of self, and this gives them increased **self-esteem**

Increased educational attainment

Attain higher grades in standardised tests both in English and in maths than their peers in English-medium schools

Candidates who answer in Irish in the written examination in certain Leaving Certificate subjects may be given **bonus marks**

Irish-medium primary schools are more likely to provide a **broader curriculum** than other school types



Want evidence? Further information on these benefits, as well as research references, is available at www.gaeloideachas.ie





Ceisteanna Coitianta

Cén buntáiste atá ag an tumoideachas do pháistí a bhfuil Gaeilge acu sa bhaile?

Tugann an córas tumoideachais deis do chainteoirí dúchais tógáil ar an stór Gaeilge atá acu cheana, agus í a shuibhriú. Tugann an timpeallacht lán-Ghaeilge sa seomra ranga agus taobh amuigh de tacaíocht laethúil d'úsáid na Gaeilge sa bhaile. Cabhraíonn sé seo le páistí a thuiscint go labhraítear an Ghaeilge níos forleithne ná ina dteaghlaigh féin. Aithníonn Curaclam nua Teanga na Bunscoile torthaí foghlama agus mór agus mion chéimeanna dul chun cinn ar leith do chainteoirí dúchais.

An gá go mbeadh Gaeilge agam le mo pháiste a chur chuig scoil lán-Ghaeilge?

Ní gá. Is féidir spreagadh a thabhairt do do pháiste an Ghaeilge a shealbhú fiú mura bhfuil líofacht sa teanga agat féin. Níl Gaeilge mar theanga bhaile ag formhór na bpáistí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge. Dáiltear an obair bhaile leis seo san áireamh agus cuirtear tacaíochtaí ar fáil do thuismitheoirí chun gur féidir leo féin Gaeilge a fhoghlaim más mian leo é (féach www.irishforparents.ie).

An cúnadh is mó gur féidir a thabhairt do do pháiste agus iad ag freastal ar scoil ná meon dearfach agus spreagúil maidir leis an scoil agus an nGaeilge a léiriú dóibh. Cabhróidh sé le do pháiste má thuigeann siad go bhfuil tú bródúil astu, go bhfuil suim agat ina bhfuil ar siúl acu ar scoil agus go bhfuil tú ar bís le foghlaim uathu. Cinnte is fiú go mór cur le do chuid Gaeilge féin, más féidir, le do shuim inti a léiriú dóibh.

An dtuigfidh mo pháiste an múinteoir?

Tacaíonn múnlá an tumoideachais le sealbhú teanga an pháiste trí rannpháirtíocht agus ionsú iomlán; ní fhágtar ar a gconlán féin iad. Cé go labhraíonn na múinteoirí Gaeilge leis na páistí ón gcéad lá ar aghaidh, úsáidtear comharthaíocht choirp, pictiúir, gothaí, agus tuin chainte chun brí a chur in iúl agus cumarsáid a dhéanamh leis na páistí. De réir a chéile, tosaíonn na páistí ag úsáid Gaeilge go nádúrtha iad féin.

Frequently Asked Questions

How does immersion education benefit children who speak Irish at home?

Immersion education gives children who are native Irish speakers the opportunity to build on their fluency and enrich their language skills. Immersion in Irish both in the classroom setting and outside of it supports the family's use of Irish at home and helps the children to understand that Irish is spoken by people other than their family. The new Primary Language Curriculum recognises specific learning outcomes, progression milestones and steps for children who are native Irish speakers.

Do I need to have Irish to send my child to an Irish-medium school?

No. You can do a lot to encourage your child to become fluent in Irish without being able to speak the language yourself. The majority of children in Irish-medium schools do not have Irish as one of their home languages. Homework is given to the children with this in mind and supports are provided to parents so that they can learn Irish themselves should they wish to (see www.irishforparents.ie).

The best way to help your child when they start in school is to show them that you are excited and positive about them going to school and becoming fluent in Irish. Letting your child know that you are proud of them, that you're interested in what they're doing in school and that you're excited to learn along with them will be a big help to them. If you can, learn some Irish yourself to show them how interested you are.

Will my child understand the teacher?

Immersion education helps children to become fluent through participation and total absorption; it's not a sink-or-swim approach. Though teachers will speak in Irish to the children from the very first day, they will use body language, pictures and tone of voice to make sure that the children understand them and communicate with them. Over time, children will start to use Irish naturally by themselves.





Úsáideann múinteoirí amhráin, fráasáí úsáideacha, rímeanna agus cantaireacht, agus bíonn meascán cúramach ann i rith an lae de ghnáthaimh chomóna, chun na páistí a mhealladh i leith úsáid na Gaeilge.

An mbeidh tionchar ag an tumoideachas ar chumas Béarla mo pháiste?

Dea-thionchar seachas droch-thionchar a bhíonn ag an tumoideachas lán-Ghaeilge ar chumas an pháiste sa Bhéarla. Léiríonn torthaí taighde go bhfuil páistí sna bunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge i bhfad thar an meánleibhéal náisiúnta i léitheoireacht an Bhéarla agus go bhfuil ag éirí leo thar an meán náisiúnta sa mhata freisin.

Baineann páistí nach bhfuil an Ghaeilge ná an Béarla mar ghnáth-theanga bhaile acu tairbhe as an tumoideachas agus téann sé chun a leasa i dtaobh shealbhú an Bhéarla. Leis an tumoideachas, méadaíonn cumas na bpáistí i dteangacha eile (an Béarla san áireamh) seachas a mhalairt.

An bhfuil tumoideachas lán-Ghaeilge oiriúnach do pháistí a bhfuil riachtanais speisialta acu?

Freastalaíonn scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ar pháistí le riachtanais speisialta fhisiciúla agus oideachasúla go rialta; páistí le deacrachtaí radhairc agus éisteachta, neamhoird de chuid speictream an uathachais, disléicse, agus riachtanais speisialta oideachais eile. Cuirtear na tacaíochtaí céanna ar fáil do na páistí seo is a chuirtear ar fáil i scoileanna meán-Bhéarla.

Maítear nach ndéanann an tumoideachas dochar do pháistí le riachtanais speisialta oideachais agus dearbhaíonn tuairisc ón gComhairle Náisiúnta um Oideachas Speisialta in 2011 go dtacaíonn an córas le forbairt shóisialta, mhothúcháin agus idirphearsanta.

An mbeidh mé in ann cúnamh a thabhairt do mo pháiste leis an obair bhaile?

Aithníonn scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge an tábhacht a bhaineann le rannpháirtíocht na dtuismitheoirí i ngach gné d'oideachas a bpáistí, obair bhaile san áireamh. Tuigeann múinteoirí nach bhfuil Gaeilge líofa ag gach tuismitheoir agus tugtar obair bhaile d'fhonn treisiú a dhéanamh ar a bhfuil foghlamtha ag an bpáiste le linn am scoile.

Teachers use songs, useful phrases, rhymes and recitations, and a careful mix of routines throughout the day to encourage the children's use of Irish.

How will learning everything through Irish affect my child's development in English?

Irish-medium immersion education has a positive effect on children's fluency in English, rather than a negative one. Research has proven that children in Irish-medium primary schools are well above the national average for reading in English, and that they are also performing above the national average in maths.

Children whose home language is not Irish or English also benefit from immersion education and it helps their fluency in English. Immersion education helps rather than hinders children in learning languages, including English.

Is Irish-medium education suitable for children with special needs?

Irish-medium schools routinely provide education for children with special needs, both physical and educational; children with impaired sight or hearing, autism spectrum disorders, dyslexia and other special educational needs. Irish-medium schools offer the same supports for these children as English-medium schools do.

Immersion education does no harm to children who have special educational needs and a report from the National Council for Special Education published in 2011 recognised that bilingual education contributes to children's social, emotional and interpersonal growth.

How will I help my child with homework?

Irish-medium schools recognise the importance of engaging parents in all aspects of their child's learning, including homework. Teachers are aware that many parents may not speak Irish and homework is designed to reinforce what the child has already covered during school hours.





Beidh do pháiste in ann an obair bhaile a thugtar dóibh a mhíniú duit sa teanga a úsáideann sibh le chéile sa bhaile. Cabhróidh sé go mór le do pháiste má léiríonn tú dóibh go bhfuil fíospéis agat sa sealbhú teanga agus an dul chun cinn atá ar bun acu.

An bhfuil ceisteanna eile agat?

Tá fáilte romhat i gcónaí teagmháil a dhéanamh le Gaeloideachas le comhairle a fháil maidir leis an tumoideachas agus oideachas lán-Ghaeilge. Tá suíomh ar leith ag Gaeloideachas le tacú le tuismitheoirí atá ag foghlaim na Gaeilge, www.irishforparents.ie.

Bíonn foireann na heagraíochta ar fáil i gcónaí le plé le tuismitheoirí maidir le hoideachas a bpáistí. Tá eolas cuimsitheach maidir leis an eagraíocht agus an córas oideachais lán-Ghaeilge ar fáil ar www.gaeloideachas.ie, agus foilsítear ábhar go rialta ar [Twitter.com/gaeloid](https://twitter.com/gaeloid) agus [Facebook.com/gaeloideachas](https://facebook.com/gaeloideachas) chomh maith.

Your child will be able to explain the homework they've been given in the language you speak together at home. It will help your child a lot if you show them that you're very interested in how they are becoming fluent in Irish, and in the progress they're making at school.

Further questions?

You're always welcome to contact Gaeloideachas for advice on Irish-medium immersion education. Gaeloideachas has a dedicated website to support parents and guardians who wish to learn Irish, www.irishforparents.ie.

Gaeloideachas' staff are always available to talk to parents about their children's education. You'll find comprehensive information about the organisation and about Irish-medium education on our website, www.gaeloideachas.ie, and you can get regular updates on [Twitter.com/gaeloid](https://twitter.com/gaeloid) and [Facebook.com/gaeloideachas](https://facebook.com/gaeloideachas).





Tacaíocht do Thuismitheoirí

Cuireann Gaeloideachas na tacaíochtaí seo a leanas ar fáil do thuismitheoirí, caomhnóirí agus cúramóirí a bhfuil a gcuid páistí ag freastal ar scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge:

Líne Chabhrach 01 8535195

Fáiltear roimh theagmháil ó thuismitheoirí i nGaeilge nó i mBéarla. Bíonn foireann na heagraíochta lánsásta ceisteanna a fhreagairt agus comhairle a thabhairt maidir le hoideachas lán-Ghaeilge do do pháiste. Is féidir teagmháil a dhéanamh linn chomh maith ar ríomhphost nó trí na meáin shóisialta.

www.gaeloideachas.ie

Eolas cuimsitheach i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla maidir le hoideachas lán-Ghaeilge: nuacht, léarscáil agus sonraí teagmhála na naíonraí agus na scoileanna, taighde, acmhainní agus eile.

www.irishforparents.ie

Acmhainní féin-theagaise do thuismitheoirí gur mian leo Gaeilge a fhoghlaim, agus acmhainní do mhúinteoirí a chuireann ranganna Gaeilge ar fáil do thuismitheoirí.

Stocaireacht agus Abhcóideacht

Mianta thuismitheoirí a chosaint i leith oideachas lán-Ghaeilge dá bpáistí agus ionadaíocht thar a gceann ar raon leathan saincheisteanna.

Obair Forbartha

Spreagadh, comhairle agus tacaíocht phraiticiúil a chur ar fáil do thuismitheoirí maidir le bunú naíonraí agus scoileanna, agus leanúnachas ón naíonra go bunscoil agus iarbhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge.

Support for Parents

Gaeloideachas provides the following supports for parents, guardians and carers whose children are attending Irish-medium schools:

Helpline 01 8535195

Parents are welcome to contact us in Irish or English. Our staff are happy to answer questions and give advice on Irish-medium education for your child. You can also contact us by email or via social media.

www.gaeloideachas.ie

Our website provides comprehensive information on Irish-medium education: news, a directory and map of naíonraí and schools, research, resources and more.

www.irishforparents.ie

Resources for parents who want to teach themselves Irish, and for teachers who provide Irish classes for parents.

Lobbying and Advocacy

Protecting the interests of parents who want Irish-medium education for their children, and representing them on a broad range of issues.

Development Work

Providing encouragement, advice and practical support for parents on how to establish new naíonraí and schools, and promoting continuity from Irish-medium pre-school to primary and post-primary level.





Fúinn

Bunaíodh Gaeloideachas in 1973 mar eagraíocht dheonach náisiúnta chun tacaíocht a thabhairt d'fhorbairt na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ag an mbunleibhéal agus ag an iar-bhunleibhéal. Tá bord stiúrtha deonach aici, agus foireann lánaimseartha lonnaithe i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i nGaillimh.

Áirítear i measc ról agus feidhmeanna na heagraíochta comhairle, cúnamh agus tacaíocht a chur ar fáil do thuismitheoirí agus chaomhnóirí ar mian leo oideachas lán-Ghaeilge dá bpáistí, mar aon le seirbhís tacaíochta a sholáthar do naíonraí agus scoileanna.

Tá an eagraíocht aitheanta mar Pháirtí Oideachais ag an Roinn Oideachais & Scileanna. Faigheann sí maoiniú ó Foras na Gaeilge agus ón táille ballraíochta a íocann scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge agus Gaeltachta léi.

About Us

Gaeloideachas was established in 1973 as a national voluntary organisation to support the development of Irish-medium schools at primary and post-primary level. Gaeloideachas has a voluntary board of directors, and full-time staff located in Dublin and Galway.

The role and responsibilities of the organisation include providing advice, assistance and support to parents and guardians who want Irish-medium education for their children, as well as support services for naíonraí and schools.

Gaeloideachas is recognised as an education partner by the Department of Education & Skills. The organisation is funded by Foras na Gaeilge, and by the membership fees paid by Irish-medium and Gaeltacht schools.



www.gaeloideachas.ie



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