

Dear Sirs,

We head towards you to convey the discomfort of CGENDL (Coordinadora Galega de Equipos de Normalización e Dinamización Lingüística) because we can approach our report on your visit to Galician last October 6th. Of our all representatives who met with there was no one to work in Education or anyone who was specifically devoted to the promotion of the Galician language in this sector.

The CGENDL (Coordinadora Galega de Equipos de Normalización e Dinamización Lingüística) is a group made up of 465 ENDL (now called EDLG) centres of public education, private and concerted from Galicia. It was born in April 2009 with the idea to coordinate and promote activities and experiences of these groups while acting as their spokesman to society.

The CGENDL is a group of teachers with very different ideologies, but united by an ideology: the Galician language as an essential element to achieve a true multilingualism in our society.

As experts in language teaching, it was highly surprising that the meeting of October 6th were invited representatives of many social sectors (journalists, businessmen...), but there were not invited to a professional organization that lives on a daily basis with all non-university students of.

In July 2011, our organization was invited to meet with the committee of experts in Madrid and they can show by firsthand the situation where the Administration has just left the Galician language within the field of education. We are a group of teachers who closely observe the real situation of absolute marginalization in the current governors placed the Galician language since 2010, easily verifiable statistical level speakers in the loss of the younger generations.

However, the only approach that you received about the presence and use of Galician Language at school was from the representatives of the administration responsible for the drafting of a decree prohibiting they can teach certain subjects in Galician Language, and also does not guarantee the presence of the language in pre-school education, nor that reaches a minimum competence in other educational levels.

Since you only listened to one of the groups involved in the design and implementation of the Language policy in Education (the Administration in charge of approving legislation harmful to our Language: Decree 79/2010) we ask you to read the brief report that we send you about the situation in which the Galician Language is situated within the non-university schools of our Country, who are acting as elements against Galician Language.

Analysis of Non-University Education situation from the application of the Decree 79/2010

Pre-School Education.

Galician Language exclusion of the Pre-school Education, masked in a supposed choice of families on the language of their sons and daughters, not stopped with the judgment of the Court of Justice of Galicia which was declared void this query. A ambiguous note sent at the end of the year 2012-2013 on the procedure to be followed with the new enrolment in Pre-school Education, in which the inquiries with " internal " value were suggested, conveyed to the Head Teachers Equipments of schools ,to the teachers and to the families, the idea that everything was as it was. It continues to ask for the language of mothers and fathers, which in urban areas and mostly Spanish Language, and this remains the only language in the classroom. Between misinformation and neither cuts, nor motivated teachers can meet and help the Galician-speaking students. In groups of 25 students occurs rapidly linguistic assimilation of anyone who has Galician Language as the mother tongue. The Administration has not settled down to any extent to Spanish Language speakers acquire a minimum knowledge of Galician Language.

Primary Education

- After four years of implementation of the Decree of multilingualism , in which were set two objectives, to ensure competition and in full equality in both official languages and to achieve effective knowledge acquisition of a foreign language(s)", we can see that they were not fulfilled neither in another sense.

- There was no equality in both official languages , as in this same Decree is required in Primary Education to be taught in Spanish Language the subject of Maths (which until then was taught in Galician Language). In the case of multilingual centres, although the inequality is clear, by having one of Curriculum subjects in English.

- Neither the students of Primary Education has actual knowledge of a foreign language which is established; it is implanted too early in the centres and a multilingual methodology flawed , because the contents are not assimilated in the natural language of the students and , therefore , they are not learned.

- The Consellería also breached the 11th Article of the Decree on the promotion of the Galician Language in schools, since many of them were underestimated in the Linguistic Project of the Centre and they have a lack of regular program of activities to promote the language referred to in the Decree.

- In this Educational stage there was no Competition Level Evaluation in the official languages , such as regulating one of the additional provisions.

- They are therefore , measures and targets defaulted after four years, which would be deeply thought on the part of representatives of educational policy in order to promote respect for all languages and appreciate the own language.
- This model does not fit , you do not learn more English Language, the academic level decreases and reduces the presence of Galician Language at Schools

Secondary Education

- The obligation to provide subjects in Spanish Language in Scientific areas is focusing a secular prejudice: the Galician Language is not valid for the scientific and technological field, and so, for the important things in life and the future.
- The implementation of Bilingual Sections and Multilingual centres in Englis was not a qualitative improvement in the learning of this language, since most of the classes are taught in Spanish or doing in English, represent a huge reduction of the minimal contents of the field, resulting in a worse training of the students. It was supposed to drastic reduction of the use of the Galician Language in education, especially in schools that chose the option to teach foreign languages in the social sciences and natural science.
- The fact that not only that subjects that should be imparted in Galician Language (except Galician Language and Literature and Social Sciences), translates into practice in breach of the standard collected since from Educational inspection not made absolutely no follow-up regarding a check that imparts 50% of subjects.
- The fact that only two are designated as compulsory subjects to be taught in Galician Language translates into practice in breach of the rule contained in respect of which 50%(or 30% in the case of multilingual centres) are taught in Galician Language, this would have been detected since the educational inspection is made a matter of monitoring that goes beyond reading the writing of the PLC, if they bother to ask them.
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In Vocational Training

The Consellería has never made a cast of language modules in the FP so that there was, as indicated the Decree of 2010, a guaranteed minimum of 50 % of teaching in Galician language. As there are no materials or teacher training, Education is taught primarily in Spanish Language in the most specialities.

In Distance-FP there are only materials written only in Spanish Language and with contents that do not correspond with Galician reality, or with the Galician Legislation.

Is to implement some centres of Basic FP and besides not to attend the promotion of Galician Language, nor the promotion of Portuguese.