ECAD4019C Astudiaethau Proffesiynol ac Addysgeg:

Ymchwilio i’r Dysgu: beth, sut a pham rydw i’n addysgu?

Sesiwn 3:

Dod yn ymarferydd moesegol: caniatâd a chydsyniad

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Ymagweddau Ymchwil Yr Athrofa

Bod yn sgeptigol

- Deall tystiolaeth empirig mewn meysydd a amheuir
- Bod yn ymwybodol o yrwyr gwleidyddol, economaidd a chymdeithasol ar gyfer 'tystiolaeth'

Bod yn foesegol

- Gwybod a defnyddio egwyddorion moesegol ymchwil
- Deall ymagweddu (positionality)

Bod yn ymchwilydd crefftus

- Deall dulliau ansoddol a meintiol
- Gallu llunio dadl yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth
- Defnyddio sgiliau darllen beirniadol

Bod yn rhan o broffesiwn ymholgar

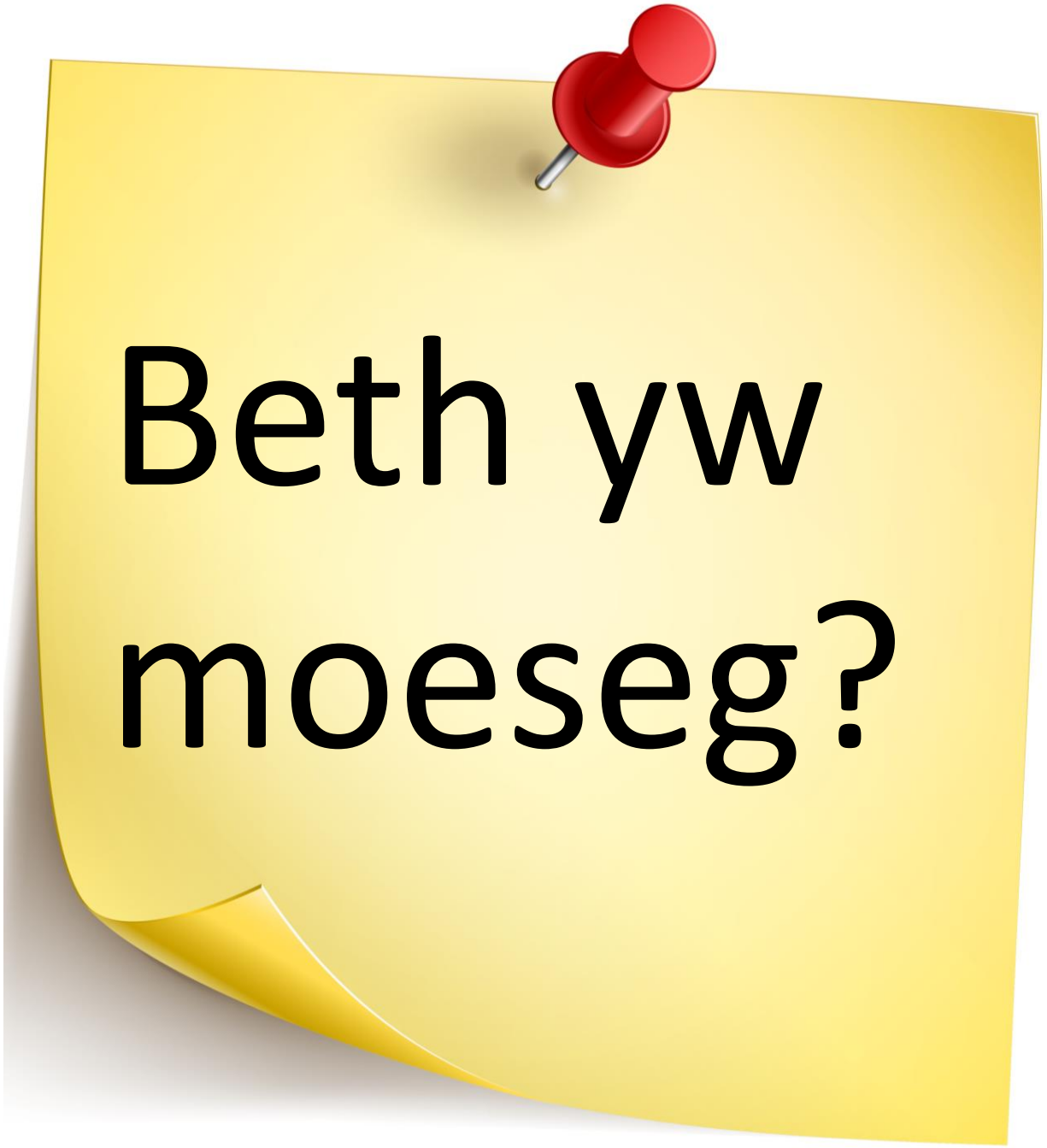
- Cyfrannu'n rhagweithiol at ystod o gynulleidfaoedd
- Cymryd rhan weithredol mewn ymholiadau a chanfyddiadau pob eraill

Nodau’r Sesiwn/Session Aims

- Archwilio egwyddorion moesegol mewn ymchwil addysgol
- To explore ethical principles in educational research

- Deall syniad caniatâd a chydsyniad
- To understand the notion of consent and assent

George.


Beth yw
moeseg?

Ethics are sets of moral principles or norms that are used to guide moral choices of behaviour and relationships with others.

Gray, D (2018) *Doing Research in the Real World*. London: Sage Publications Ltd (page 70)

Canllawiau BERA (2024)

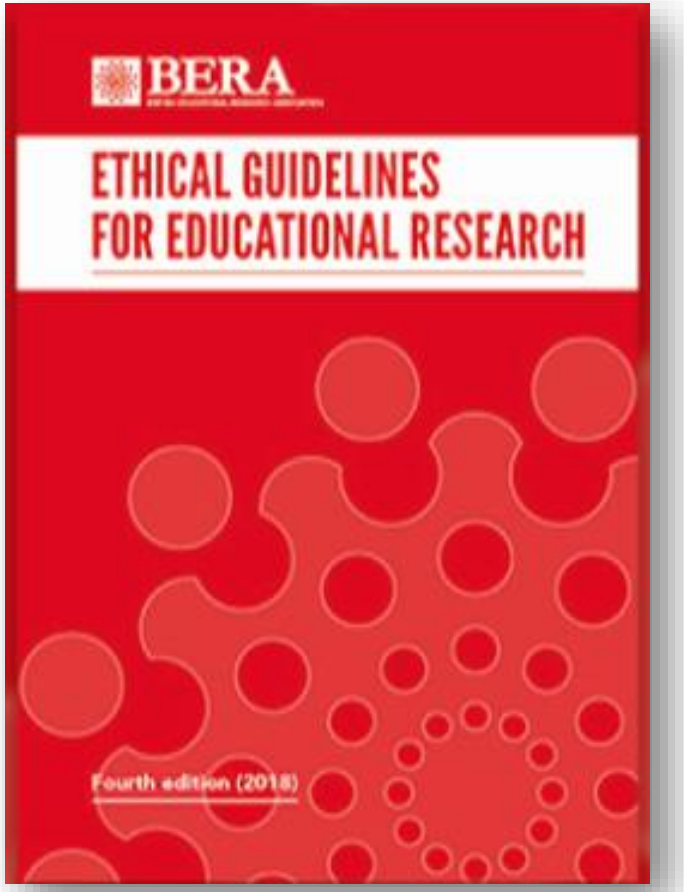
Mae’r canllawiau’n cynnwys ystyriaeth o gyfrifoldebau'r ymchwilydd i gyfranogwyr megis:

Caniatad a chydsyniad

Hawl i dynnu nôl

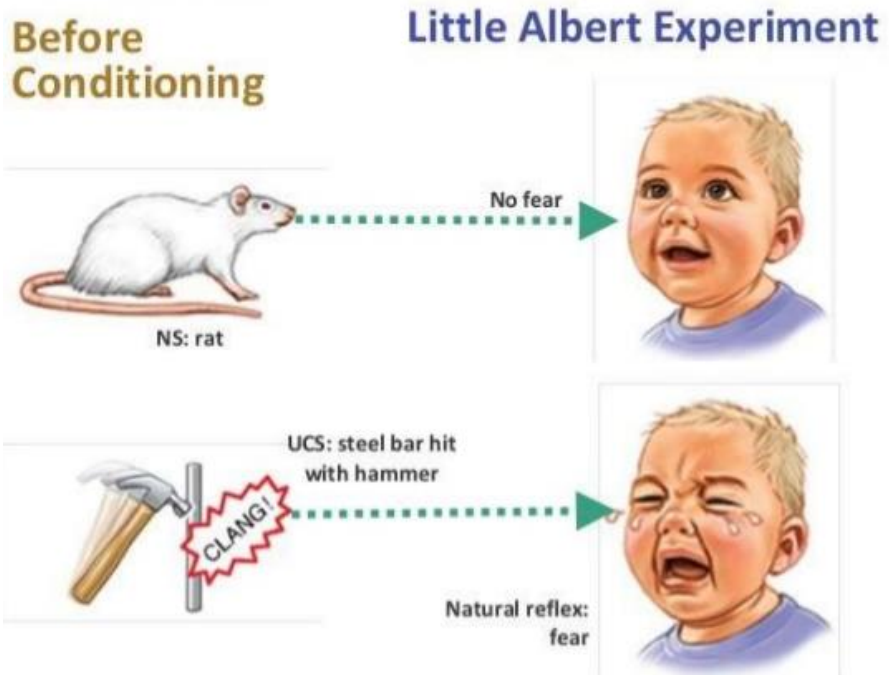
Niwed

Preifatrwydd a storio data



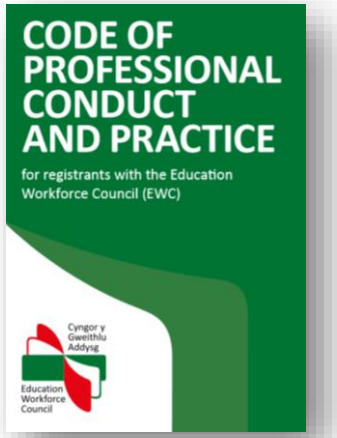
‘Albert Bach’

- Perfformwyd gan Watson a Rayner (1920)
- Defnyddwyd i brofi theori cyflyru clasurol
- Arbrofwyd ar Douglas Merritte
- Gwnaeth yr arbrawf gyflyru plentyn bach i fod ag ofn llygoden fawr
- Dechreuodd ‘Albert Bach’ gyffredinoli ei ofn mewn ymateb i unrhyw beth fflwfflyd, gwyn neu’r ddau



Gwyliwch fideo ‘Albert Bach’ ac ystyriwch y canlynol…

- Ym mha ffyrdd mae’r ymchwil hwn yn anfoesegol?
- A ddylem ni ddefnyddio canfyddiadau’r ymchwil hwn mewn cyd-destunau eraill?



1. Cyfrifoldeb personol a phroffesiynol
2. Uniondeb proffesiynol
3. Cydweithio
4. Gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth broffesiynol
5. Dysgu proffesiynol

The EWC

The EWC is the statutory, self-regulating professional body for education practitioners in Wales. It seeks to raise the status of workers in education and training by maintaining and promoting the highest standards of professional conduct and practice in the interests of registrants, learners and the general public.

The Code

The *Education Workforce Council (Main Functions) (Wales) Regulations 2015*, as amended, stipulates a Code must be published which specifies the standards of professional conduct and practice expected of persons registered with the EWC.

This Code sets out the key principles of good conduct and professional practice EWC registrants uphold, and is intended to inform, support and guide all in their day to day conduct and practice. It is also information for parents, the public and stakeholders involved in the education of learners in Wales, and learners themselves, as to the standards they can expect from registrants.

Failure by a registrant to adhere to the Code may call their registration with the EWC into question. The EWC has legal powers to investigate and hear cases of alleged unacceptable professional conduct, serious professional incompetence and criminal offences involving registrants. Every case is investigated on its own merits, including the employment context (the sector / practitioner role) involved. The Code is applied proportionately to any facts found proven in a particular case.

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Research Ethics & Integrity Code of Practice

2017 - 2020

A yw ‘moeseg’ yn absoliwt?

- Fel arfer mae penderfyniadau moesegol yn *ddewisiadau* sy’n gysylltiedig â’r cydbwysedd rhwng buddion a pheryglon
- Arweinir y dewisiadau hyn gan Ganllawiau moeseg/ethical guidelines
  - Pwyllgorau moeseg
  - Prosesau cymeradwyo moeseg

Cyfrinachedd/ Anhysbysrwydd

‘The confidential and anonymous treatment of participants’ data is considered the norm for the conduct of research’ (BERA, 2024)

- Mae gan y cyfranogwyr yn eich ymchwil yr hawl i breifatrwydd.
- Cyflawnir hyn drwy sicrhau eich bod yn rheoli’ch data ymchwil gyda chyfrinachedd ac anhysbysrwydd mewn golwg.

Ond… ai’r un peth yw cyfrinachedd ac anhysbysrwydd?

Mae **cyfrinachedd** yn golygu peidio â datgelu gwybodaeth am gyfranogwr mewn unrhyw ffordd a all adnabod yr unigolyn neu adael iddyn gael eu holrhain

Confidentiality means not disclosing information from a participant in any way that might identify that individual or allow them to be traced.

Mae **anhysbysrwydd** yn golygu na all yr ymchwilydd nag unrhyw berson arall adnabod y cyfranogwr o'r wybodaeth a ddarperir.

Anonymity means the researcher or another person cannot identify the participant from the information provided

Cadw data’n anhysbys

- Mae’r gallu i rannu’ch ymchwil yn bwysig. Fodd bynnag, yn foesegol, rhaid i ni ddiogelu’n cyfranogwyr.
- Lle bynnag y bo modd, ni ddylech gasglu gwybodaeth (megis enw, cyfeiriad) a all adnabod eich cyfranogwyr.
- Dylech gadw’ch data’n anhysbys o’r cychwyn.

Sut gellir cadw data’n anhysbys?

Sut gellir cadw data'n anhysbys?

- Mae'r broses o gadw data'n anhysbys yn gofyn am newid dynodwyr mewn rhyw ffordd.
- Gall hyn olygu bod gwybodaeth sy'n adnabod pobl yn cael ei thynnu'n ôl, ei chyfnewid neu ei chyffredinoli.

Cofiwch y gellir adnabod unigolyn drwy

- **Ddynodwyr uniongyrchol** megis enwau, cod post neu luniau.
- **Dynodwyr anuniongyrchol** a allai, wth gael eu cysylltu â gwybodaeth arall, adnabod rhywun, er enghraifft, gwybodaeth am y gweithle, swydd, cyflog neu oedran.

Caniatâd a chydsyniad

- Mae caniatâd gwybodus (informed consent) yn gytundeb gwirfoddol i gymryd rhan mewn ymchwil.
- Nid dim ond ffurflen a lofnodir, ond mae'n broses lle mae gan y pwnc ddealltwriaeth o'r ymchwil a'i risgiau.
- Mae caniatâd gwybodus yn hanfodol cyn dechrau ar eich ymchwil.
- Mae **cydsyniad** (assent) yn derm a ddefnyddir i fynegi parodrwydd i gymryd rhan mewn ymchwil gan bersonau sydd, drwy ddiffiniad, yn rhy ifanc i roi caniatâd gwybodus ond sy'n ddigon hen i ddeall yr ymchwil arfaethedig yn gyffredinol, ei risgiau disgwyliedig a'r manteision posibl, a'r gweithgareddau a ddisgwylir ganddynt fel pynciau.

Caniatâd a chydsyniad – beth yw’r gwahaniaeth?
Consent and assent – what is the difference?

Gall caniatâd ond cael ei roi gan unigolion sydd wedi cyrraedd 18 oed

Consent may only be given by individuals who have reached the age of 18

Cydsyniad yw cytundeb rhywun sy' ddim yn gallu rhoi caniatâd cyfreithiol i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgaredd

Assent is the agreement of someone not able to give legal consent to participate in an activity

Obtaining parental consent for a child is currently sufficient for that individual to participate in research. However, supplementing this with informed assent respects the opportunity for children to make their own choices, including the right to dissent or drop out, and be involved in the decision-making process (Dockett, Perry, & Kearney, 2013). Some researchers argue that obtaining assent serves as an important reminder to treat children with respect and dignity, but also may benefit children's development as autonomous decision makers (Ford et al., 2007). The idea that parents act as surrogate decision makers for their children, whose views are sufficient for defining their children's needs, has been shifting towards the idea that listening to children and understanding their own needs and wishes not only shows respect for children's rights but is relevant to the improvement of social policies and practices (Lindeke et al., 2000; Mayall, 2000).

Source: Pyle, A and Daniels, E (2015). Using a picture book to gain assent in research with young children. Early Child Development and Care

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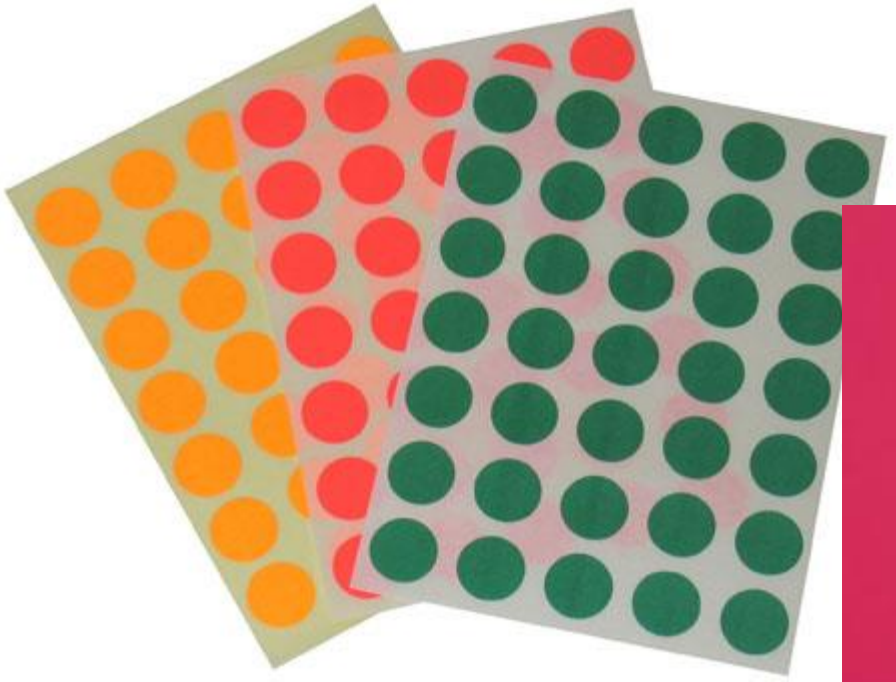

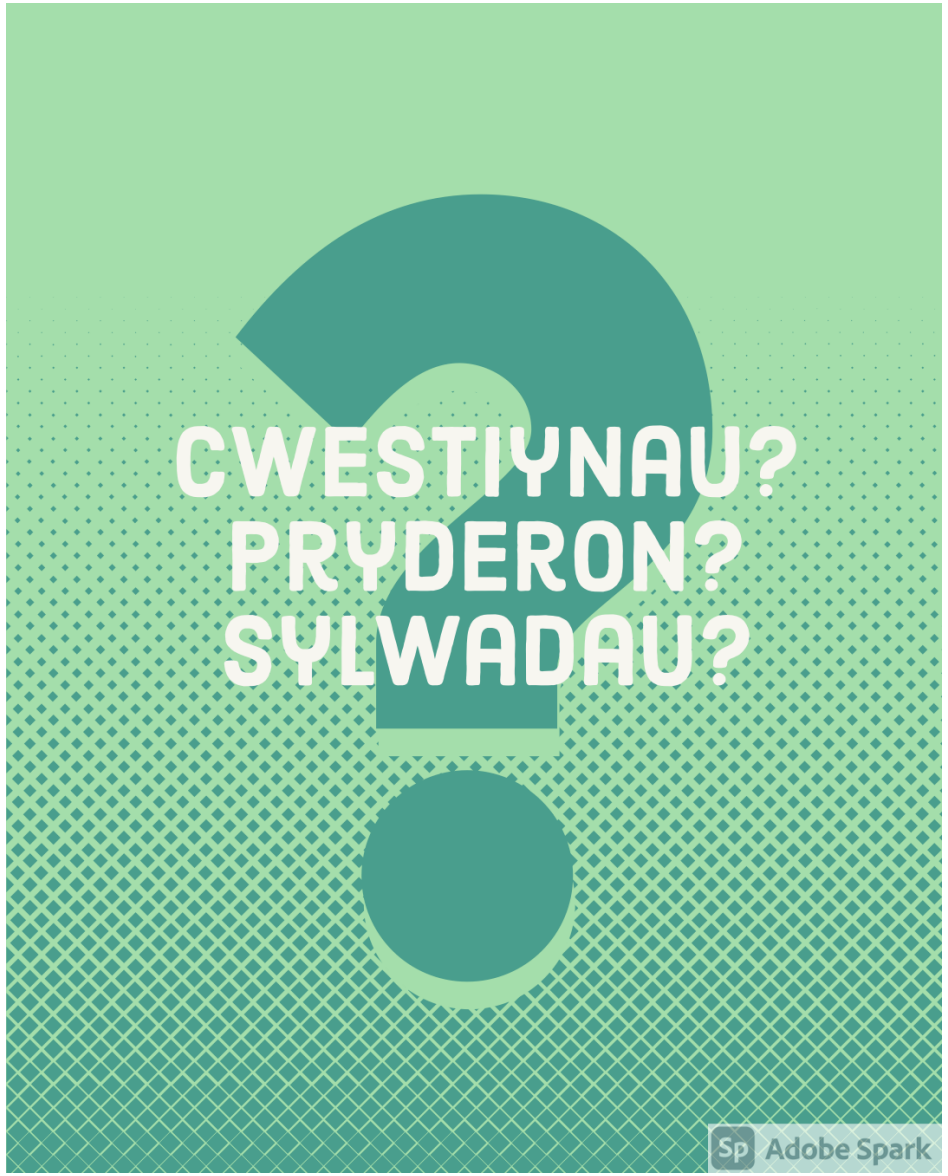
CWESTIYNAU?
PRYDERON?
SYLWADAU?
Adobe Spark