



**Dysgwyr, Ysgolion a
Chymunedau:
ble ydw i'n addysgu?**

**Learners, Schools and
Communities:
where am I teaching?**



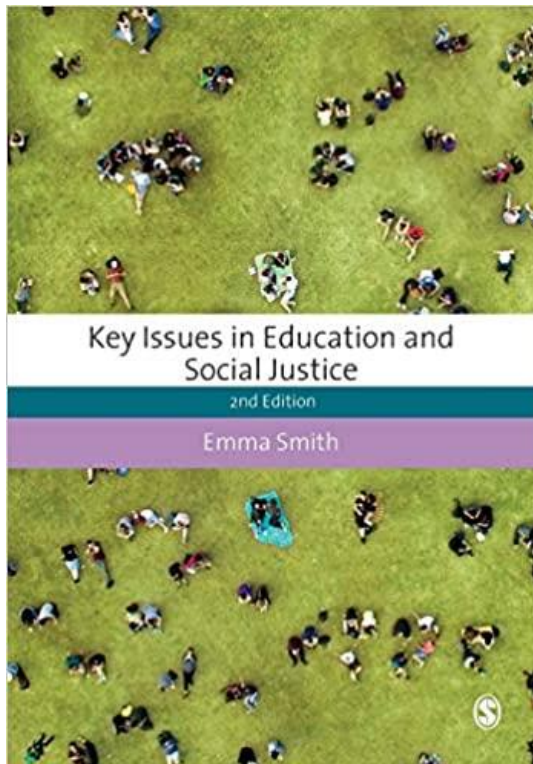
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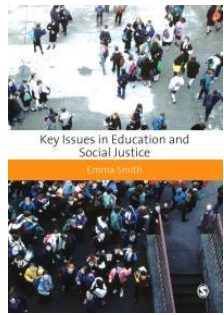
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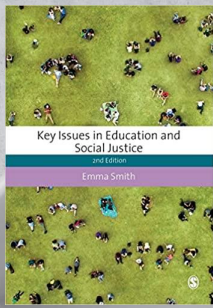
Cyflwyniad i Addysg a
Chyfiawnder Cymdeithasol
An introduction to
Education and Social
Justice

- **Read the EXTRACT** from chapter 1 of Key Issues in Education and Social Justice. Brown.E., 2018....highlights taken from pages 16 – 28...

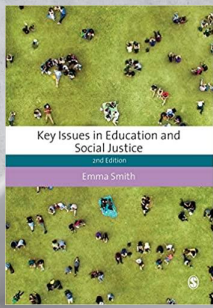
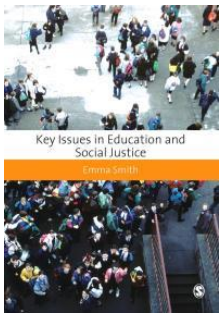




laith cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac addysg



- Beth yw'r geiriau allweddol sy'n cael eu defnyddio i ddisgrifio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol?
- Sut mae ysgolion yn medru cynnig cyfleoedd cyfartal? Pam mae hyn yn bwysig?
- Beth yw'r cysylltiadau rhwng symudedd cymdeithasol ac addysg?
- Sut mae ysgolion yn penderfynu beth sy'n deg? Sut caiff hwn ei weithredu ym mywyd beunyddiol ysgol?



The language of social justice and education

- What are the key words being used to describe social justice?
- How might schools ensure to provide equal opportunities? Why is this important?
- What are the links between social mobility and education?
- How do schools decide what is fair? How is this manifested in everyday life of the school?

Amcanion y modiwl

- I ddatblygu dealltwriaeth ddadansoddol a beirniadol myfyrwyr o sut mae ffactorau y tu hwnt i'r dosbarth yn dylanwadu ar ddysgu'r disgyblion e.e. polisiau cenedlaethol, cymunedau a theuluoedd, a sut mae'r ddealltwriaeth hon yn cysylltu â materion cyfiawnder cymdeithasol
- I ymgysylltu myfyrwyr â dull tystiolaeth-seiliedig sy'n cysylltu'r gymuned y mae'r dysgwr yn byw ynddi â'r dewisiadau pedagogaid a wneir yn y dosbarth er mwyn ysbrydoli dysgwyr a'u teuluoedd

Module aims

- To develop students' analytical and critical understanding of how pupils' learning is influenced by factors beyond the classroom e.g. national policies, communities and families, and how this understanding relates to matters of social justice
- To engage students with an evidence-based approach which connects the community in which the learner lives, to the pedagogical choices made in the classroom in order to inspire learners and their families



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Cyfiawnder Cymeithasol

Social Justice



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Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol – un diffiniad

Social Justice – a definition

- Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol

Cyfiawnder yn nhermau dosbarthu cyfoeth, cyfleoedd a breintiau o fewn cymdeithas. Cysyniad o berthynas deg rhwng yr unigolyn a chymdeithas

- Cyfle Cyfartal

Rol yr ysgol yw i gynnig addysg i bawb sydd yn mynd i'w cefnogi gyda chyfle cyfartal yn ras bywyd – byddwch chi'n gweld yn y modiwl sut mae hyn yn cysylltu gyda Cwricwlwm Cymru.

- Social Justice

Justice in terms of the distribution of wealth, opportunities and privileges within a society. A concept of fair and just relations between the individual and society.

- Equal Opportunity

The role of the school is to provide everyone with an education that will equip them with an equal opportunity to compete in life's races – you will see in this module how this relates to the Curriculum for Wales.



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POLISI A STRATEGAETH

Cenhadaeth ein cenedl: safonau a dyheadau uchel i bawb

Map trywydd sy'n nodi sut mae ein polisiau a'n hymrwymadau
addysg presennol yn ymwneud â'i gilydd.

Cyhoeddwyd gyntaf: 21 Mawrth 2023
Diweddarwyd diwethaf: 21 Mawrth 2023



POLICY AND STRATEGY

Our national mission: high standards and aspirations for all

A roadmap that sets out how our existing education policies
and commitments relate to one another.

First published: 21 March 2023
Last updated: 21 March 2023

‘Cenhadaeth ein cenedl yw cyflawni safonau a dyheadau uchel i bawb drwy fynd i'r afael ag effaith tlodi ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol a chefnogi pob dysgw.’

Llywodraeth Cymru (2023:3) Cenhadaeth ein cenedl:safonau a dyheadau uchel i bawb

‘Our national mission is to achieve high standards and aspirations for all by tackling the impact of poverty on educational attainment and supporting every learner..’

Welsh Government (2023:3) Our national mission: high standards and aspirations for all.



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**Cenhadaeth ein
cenedl:safonau a
dyheadau uchel i
bawb.**

**Our national
mission: high
standards and
aspirations for
all.**



'Mae ein system
addysg gyhoeddus a
theg yn destun
balchder a hyder
cenedlaethol. Rydym
yn gwrthod camau i
ddethol unigolion a
diystyru lleoedd a
phobl. Ond rydym yn
gwybod hefyd bod
gormod o amrywiaeth
rhwng ysgolion
arhwng ardaloedd
daearyddol. Mae hon
yn her i ni i gyd ac yn
un y byddwn ynmynd
i'r afael â hi fel gyda'n
gilydd.'

Llywodraeth Cymru (2023:4)
Cenhadaeth ein cenedl:safonau a
dyheadau uchel i bawb

'Our public and
equitable education
system is a source of
national pride and
confidence. We reject
selection and writing
off places and people.
But we also know that
there is too much
variation between
schools and between
geographical areas.
This is a collective
challenge and one we
will tackle as a shared
endeavour.'

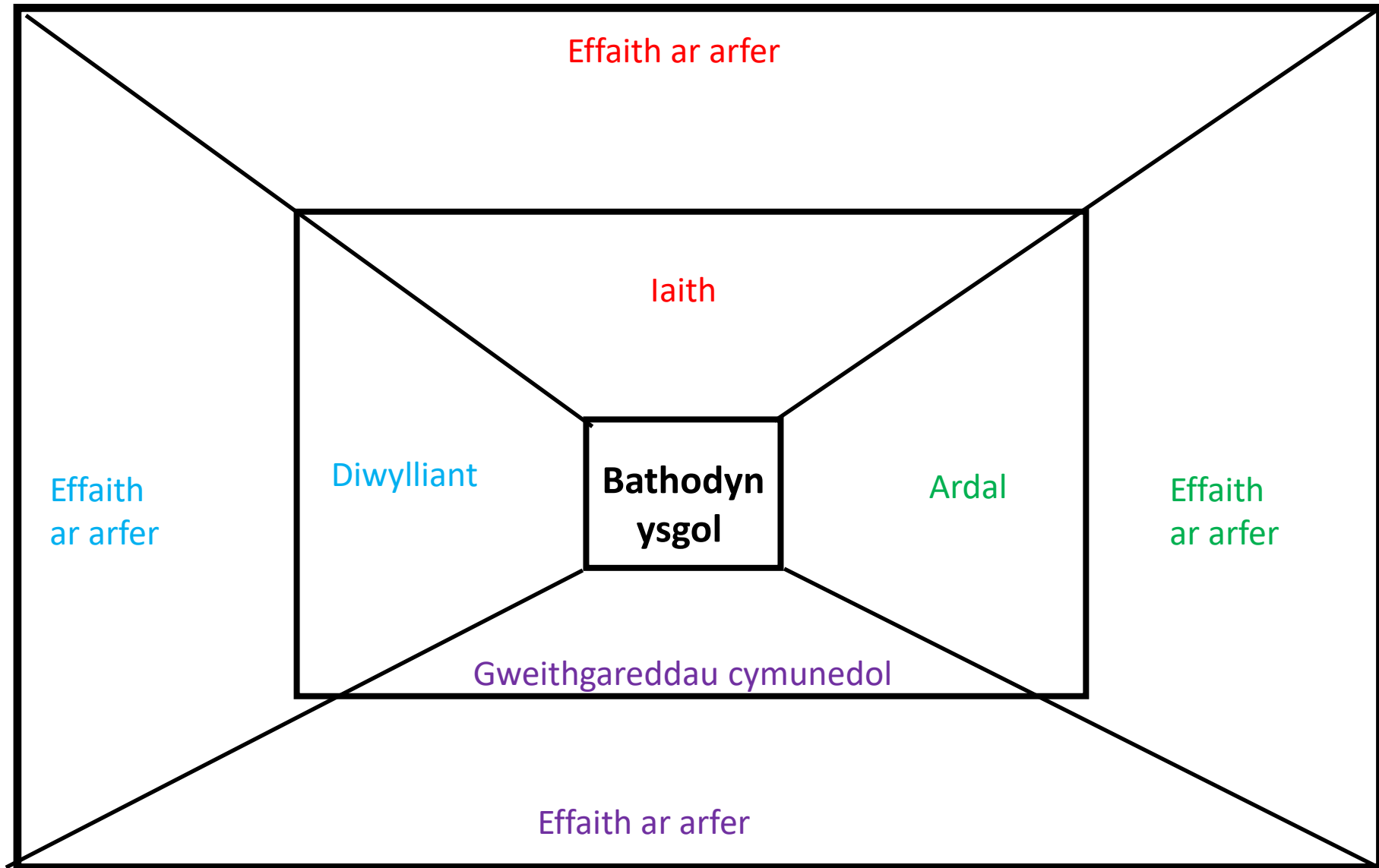
Welsh Government (2023:4) Our
national mission: high standards and
aspirations for all.



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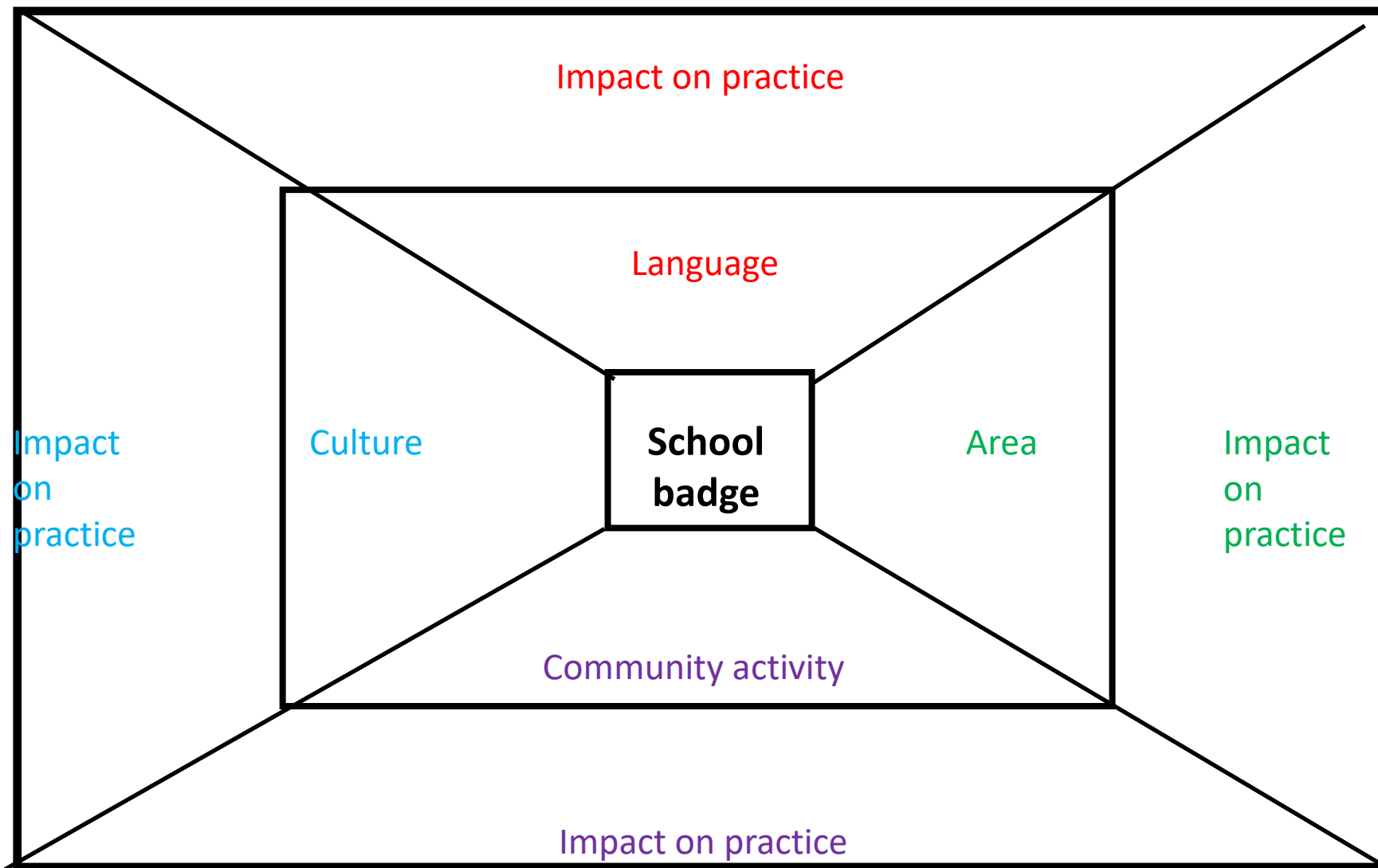




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Hymmodd Addysg Cymru'n Gydde / Hymmodd Learning Together

A ddylai ysgolion
drin pob disgybl
yn gyfartal?

Pam?

Should schools
treat all
pupils equally?

Why?



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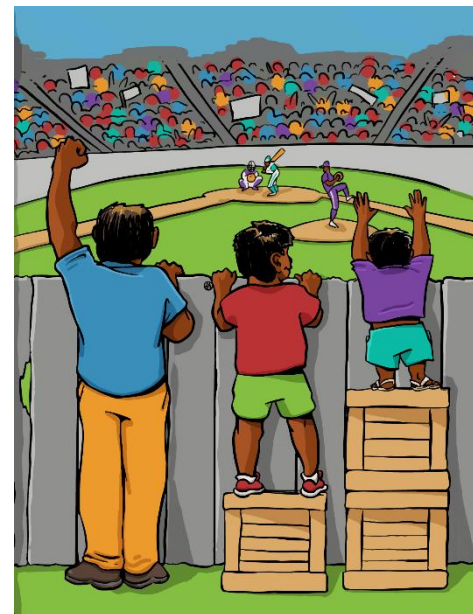
P'un sy'n decach? Cydraddoldeb Vs Ecwiti

Which is fairer? Equality Vs Equity

A



B



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Equality



Equity



Justice



Cydraddoldeb

Ecwiti

Cyfiawnder



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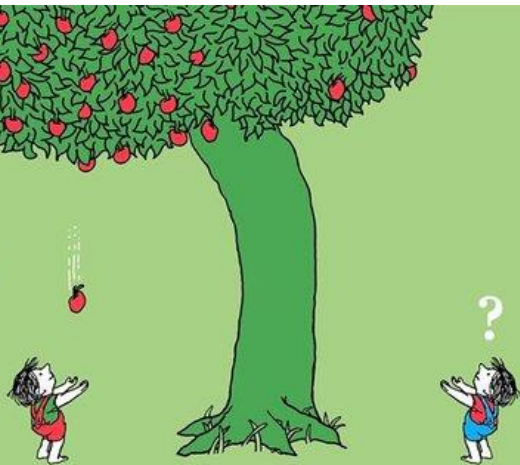
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Hawmwood Adding Quality's Impact | Inspiring Teaching Together

Inequality

Unequal access to opportunities



With apologies to Shel Silverstein from @lunchbreaks

2019 Design in Tech Report | Addressing Imbalance

Equity

Custom tools that identify and address inequality



With apologies to Shel Silverstein from @lunchbreaks

2019 Design in Tech Report | Addressing Imbalance

Equality?

Evenly distributed tools and assistance

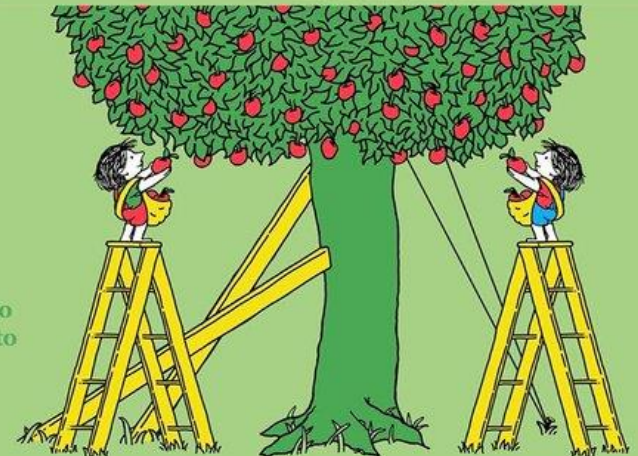


With apologies to Shel Silverstein from @lunchbreaks

2019 Design in Tech Report | Addressing Imbalance

Justice

Fixing the system to offer equal access to both tools and opportunities



With apologies to Shel Silverstein from @lunchbreaks

2019 Design in Tech Report | Addressing Imbalance



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Huwamodd Addysg Cymru'n Gydredu | Inspiring Teaching Together



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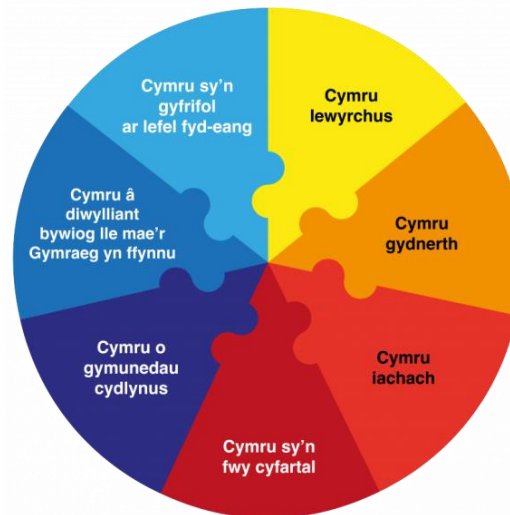
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Y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb a Chyfiawnder Cymdeithasol

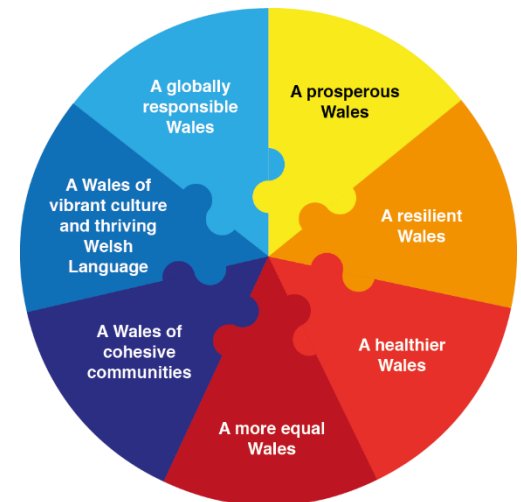
Equality and Social Justice Committee



Sefydlwyd y Pwyllgor ar 23 Mehefin 2021 i archwilio deddfwriaeth a dwyn Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfrif trwy graffu ar ei materion o ran gwariant, gweinyddiaeth a pholisïau, yn cwmpasu'r meysydd a ganlyn (ond heb fod yn gyfyngedig iddynt): cydraddoldeb a hawliau dynol, gwaith teg, cydlyniant cymunedol a diogelwch, mynd i'r afael â thlodi, a rhoi **Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol 2015** ar waith.

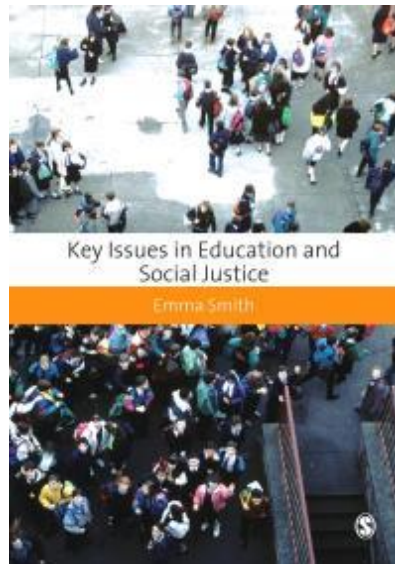
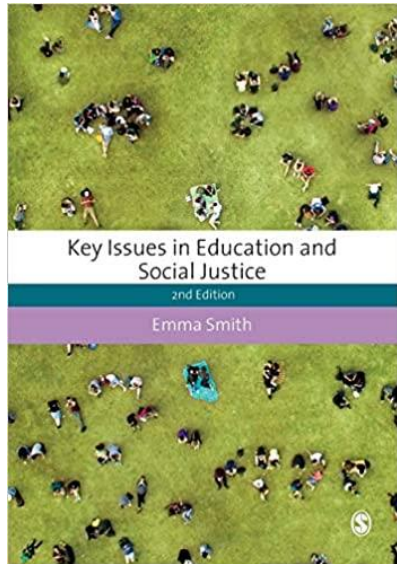


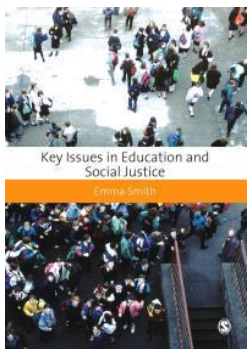
The Committee was established on 23 June 2021 to examine legislation and hold the Welsh Government to account by scrutinising its expenditure, administration and policy matters, encompassing (but not restricted to): equality and human rights, fair work, community cohesion and safety, tackling poverty, and implementation of the **Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015**.



Cyflwyniad i Addysg a Chyfiawnder Cymdeithasol

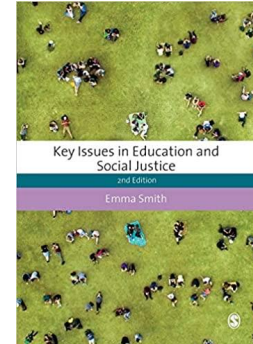
An introduction to Education and Social Justice





laith cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac addysg

The language of social justice and education



- Beth yw'r geiriau allweddol sy'n cael eu defnyddio i ddisgrifio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol?
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Journal of Education Policy



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What would a socially just education system look like?: saving the minnows from the pike

Diane Reay

To cite this article: Diane Reay (2012) What would a socially just education system look like?: saving the minnows from the pike, Journal of Education Policy, 27:5, 587-599, DOI: [10.1080/02680939.2012.710015](https://doi.org/10.1080/02680939.2012.710015)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02680939.2012.710015>



Published online: 29 Aug 2012.



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A key purpose of
education is to

.....

.....

....., especially for
those facing
disadvantage in
terms of



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How would adding up be a good idea? Improving Teaching Together



*Un
o brif ddibenion a
ddysg yw*

*....., yn
arbennig y rheiny
sy'n wynebu
anfantaïs o
ran*



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Principles of Social Justice

What do we mean by each of these terms?



What might they look like in the context of a community or a school?



Access

Equity

Participation

Human Rights

Egwyddorion
Cyfiawnder
Cymdeithasol

Beth ydyn ni'n ei olygu wrth
bob un o'r termau hyn?



Sut olwg allai fod
arnynt yng nghyd-
destun cymuned neu
ysgol?



Mynediad

Tegwch

Cyfranogiad

Hawliau dynol

Embedding Children's Participative Rights in Practice



[Home | Children's Participation in Schools](#)

Mae rhai myfyrwyr TAR Cynradd a rhai staff wedi bod yn rhan o'r prosiect Cyfranogiad Plant mewn Ysgolion. Cynhelir seminar CRN ar-lein i rannu canfyddiadau'r prosiect tair blynedd hwn brynhawn dydd lau. Mae croeso mawr i chi ymuno 4:30yp – 6:00yp

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/crn-curriculum-pedagogy-young-childrens-participative-rights-in-schools-tickets-1253075495539?aff=oddtcreator>

Some PGCE Primary students and some staff have been involved with the Children's Participation in Schools project. There is an online CRN seminar to share the findings from this three-year project on Thursday afternoon. You are very welcome to join 4:30pm – 6:00pm

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/crn-curriculum-pedagogy-young-childrens-participative-rights-in-schools-tickets-1253075495539?aff=oddtcreator>

Tasg:

Darllenwch
yr adroddiad arfer
effeithiol gan Estyn a
neilltuwyd i chi a
gwneud nodiadau ar
y pwyntiau
allweddol.

Task:

Read your allocated
effective practice by
Estyn and make notes
on the key points.
Use the table to collate
the information (each
group should have a
slide)



An inclusive ethos and culture promotes effective pupil participation | Estyn (gov.wales)

Arfer Effeithiol | 27 Gorffennaf 2020

Mae ethos a diwylliant cynhwysol yn hyrwyddo cyfranogiad effeithiol gan ddisgyblion

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Effective practice | 27 July 2020

An inclusive ethos and culture promotes effective pupil participation

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Changing the structure of the school council / Newid strwythur y cyngor ysgol

Arfer Effeithiol | 13 Tachwedd 2019

Newid strwythur y cyngor ysgol

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Darparwr: [Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Bryn Tawe](#)

Nifer y disgyblion: 800

Ystod oedran: 11-18

Effective practice | 13 November 2019

Changing the structure of the school council

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Provider: [Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Bryn Tawe](#)

Number of pupils: 800

Age range: 11-18

Working with partners to support the provision and enrich learning experiences.
- Estyn / Gweithio gyda phartneriaid i gefnogi'r ddarpariaeth a chyfoethogi
profiadau dysgu. - Estyn

Gweithio gyda phartneriaid i gefnogi'r ddarpariaeth a chyfoethogi profiadau dysgu.

Arfer effeithiol 16 Rhagfyr 2024

Rhannu'r dudalen hon 

Cylch Yn Yr Ysgol



Working with partners to support the provision and enrich learning experiences.

Effective Practice 16 December 2024

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Cylch Yn Yr Ysgol



Gwella'r marcio a'r asesu trwy gyfranogiad disgyblion - Estyn Improving marking and assessment through pupil participation - Estyn

Gwella'r marcio a'r asesu trwy gyfranogiad disgyblion

Arfer effeithiol 10 Gorffennaf 2020

Rhannu'r dudalen hon 

Ysgol Uwchradd Aberteifi



Improving marking and assessment through pupil participation

Effective Practice 29 July 2020

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Ysgol Uwchradd Aberteifi



Sut mae Ysgol Uwchradd Llanisien yn gweithio i sicrhau bod yr holl ddisgyblion yn cael cyfle teg i elwa ar brofiadau dysgu - Estyn / How Llanishen High School worksto ensure equitable access to learning experiences for all pupils - Estyn

Sut mae Ysgol Uwchradd Llanisien yn gweithio i sicrhau bod yr holl ddisgyblion yn cael cyfle teg i elwa ar brofiadau dysgu

Arfer effeithiol 2 Chwefror 2024

Rhannu'r dudalen hon

Llanishen High School



How Llanishen High School works to ensure equitable access to learning experiences for all pupils

Effective Practice 5 February 2024

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Llanishen High School



Ymagwedd Ysgol Greenhill at sicrhau tegwch - Estyn / Greenhill school's approach to ensuring equity - Estyn

Ymagwedd Ysgol Greenhill at sicrhau tegwch

Arfer effeithiol 11 Gorffennaf 2023

Rhannu'r dudalen hon

Greenhill Special School



Greenhill school's approach to ensuring equity

Effective Practice 11 July 2023

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Greenhill Special School



Mynd i'r afael ag effaith tlodi ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol, gan gynnwys datblygu'r ysgol gymunedol - Estyn/ Tackling the impact of poverty on educational attainment, including the development of the community school - Estyn

Mynd i'r afael ag effaith tlodi ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol, gan gynnwys datblygu'r ysgol gymunedol

Arfer effeithiol 26 Ebrill 2024

Rhannu'r dudalen hon

Cefn Hengoed Community School



Tackling the impact of poverty on educational attainment, including the development of the community school

Effective Practice 29 April 2024

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Cefn Hengoed Community School



Lleihau effaith tlodi ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol - Estyn/ Reducing the impact of poverty on educational attainment - Estyn / Reducing the impact of poverty on educational attainment - Estyn

Lleihau effaith tlodi ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol

Arfer effeithiol 7 Mawrth 2024

Rhannu'r dudalen hon [↑](#)

Mary Immaculate R.C. High School



Reducing the impact of poverty on educational attainment

Effective Practice 8 March 2024

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Mary Immaculate R.C. High School



Gosod hawliau'r plentyn wrth wraidd datblygu'r cwricwlwm - Estyn / Placing the rights of the child at the heart of curriculum development - Estyn

Gosod hawliau'r plentyn wrth wraidd datblygu'r cwricwlwm

Arfer effeithiol 10 Gorffennaf 2020

Rhannu'r dudalen hon [\[icon\]](#)

Hafod Primary School



Placing the rights of the child at the heart of curriculum development

Effective Practice 17 May 2018

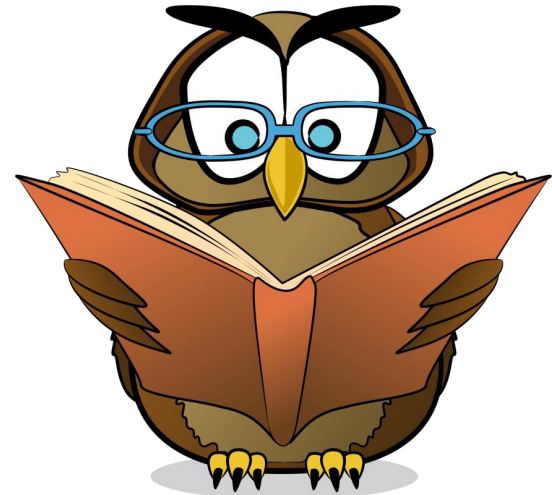
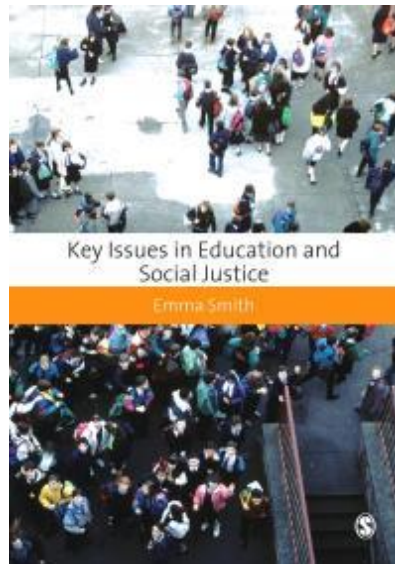
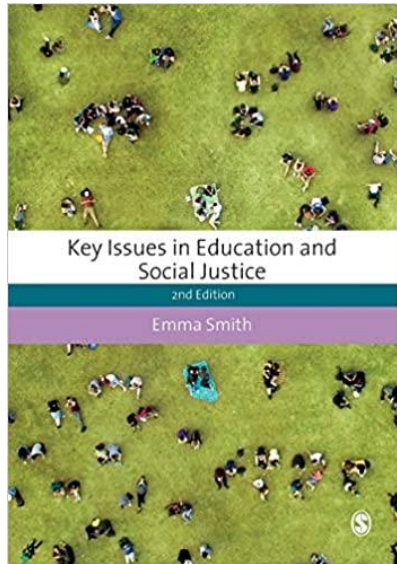
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Hafod Primary School



Cyflwyniad i Addysg a Chyfiawnder Cymdeithasol

An introduction to Education and Social Justice



- First, the way we treat people has to be consistent, so if students behave in similar ways then any punishments or rewards have to be applied in the same way.
- Second, this treatment has to be relevant, so we might not reward or punish an individual because their name begins with a certain letter of the alphabet, for example.
- Finally, it has to be proportionate, so if we have to treat people differently

Pete and Sam were both given a piece of homework by their teacher that needed to be completed by the following day. Pete went home and spent the evening researching his homework using the Internet and writing his findings up neatly, and submitted his work the next morning. Sam also completed his work on time but he scribbled it down quickly on the school bus that morning. When the marks came back Pete received a Grade A and Sam a Grade D.

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Teg neu annheg?
Fair or unfair?

Most people reading this scenario would probably argue that it is fair that Pete received a higher mark than Sam. Pete put a great deal of effort into his work – whereas Sam did not – and that effort ought to be rewarded. But what if we then found out that Sam's home life was very difficult. He had to care for his sick mother and look after his younger siblings. He had no access to the Internet at home and was not able to visit his local library because he spent the evening cooking for the family and caring for the younger children. Knowledge of Sam's circumstances might perhaps make us think differently about how he was treated.

The complexity of deciding what is fair and unfair and developing principles to guide us in making this decision has preoccupied philosophers for centuries. However, in our everyday lives we frequently have to make decisions about actions that might be fair or unfair – for example when

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5m



Teg neu annheg?

Fair or unfair?

5m



Actions?

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KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, or the UNCRC, is a list of rights that all children and young people in Wales and across the world have.

Article 1:

Everyone under 18 has these rights.

Article 2:

All children have these rights no matter what. All children should be treated equally.

Article 3:

Adults should always do what is best for you.

Article 4:

The Government should make sure that all children and young people get these rights.

Article 5:

The Government should respect the right of your family to help you know about your rights.

Article 6:

You have the right to life, to grow up and reach your full potential.

Article 7:

You have the right to a name and a nationality.

Article 8:

You have the right to an identity.

Article 9:

You have the right to live with your parents, if this is what's best for you.

Article 10:

You have the right to see your family even if they live in a different country.

Article 11:

You have the right not to be kidnapped or taken out of the country illegally.

Article 12:

You have the right to be listened to and taken seriously.

Article 13:

You have the right to find out and share information, and say what you think.

Article 14:

You have the right to practise your own religion, as long as you're not stopping people from enjoying their rights.

Article 15:

You have the right to meet with friends and join groups.

Article 16:

You have the right to privacy.

Article 17:

You have the right to honest information from the media that you can understand, as long as it's safe.

Article 18:

You have the right to be brought up by both parents, if possible.

Article 19:

You have the right to be protected from being hurt or badly treated.

Article 20:

You have the right to be looked after properly if you can't live with your own family.

Article 21:

If you can't live with your parents, you have the right to live in the best place for you.

Article 22:

If you are a refugee, you have the same rights as any other child in the country.

Article 23:

If you are disabled, you have the right to special care and support so that you can lead a full and independent life.

Article 24:

You have the right to clean water, healthy food, a clean environment and good healthcare.

Article 25:

If you're not living with your family, you have the right to a regular check on how you're being cared for.

Article 26:

You have the right to support from the Government if your family hasn't got enough money to live on.

Article 27:

You have the right to a proper house, food and clothing. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

Article 28:

You have the right to an education.

Article 29:

You have the right to be the best you can be. Education must help you develop your skills and talents to the full.

Article 30:

You have the right to speak your own language and follow your family's way of life.

Article 31:

You have the right to relax and play.

Article 32:

You have the right to be protected from doing dangerous work.

Article 33:

You have the right to be protected from dangerous drugs.

Article 34:

Nobody should touch you in ways that make you feel uncomfortable, unsafe or sad.

Article 35:

You have the right to not be abducted, sold or trafficked.

Article 36:

You have the right to be kept safe from things that could harm your development.

Article 37:

You have the right not to be punished in a cruel or hurtful way.

Article 38:

You have the right to be protected during a war and not to fight in the army if you're under 15.

Article 39:

You have the right to special help if you've been hurt or badly treated.

Article 40:

You have the right to legal help and to be treated fairly if you've been accused of breaking the law.

Article 41:

If the laws in your country protect you better than the rights in this list, those laws should stay in place.

Article 42:

The Government must let children and families know about children's rights.

Articles 43-54:

These articles are about how adults and the Government must work together to make sure all children get their rights.

Do you need to talk to us about a problem?

Our Investigations and Advice service is free and confidential. It's there to help and support children and their families. Get in touch to find out how we can help:

Phone: **0808 801 1000** Email: advice@childrenscommissioner.wales

Get in touch

Website: www.childrenscommissioner.wales

Email: post@childrenscommissioner.wales

@ [@childcomwales](#)

DEALL EICH HAWLIAU

Rhestr o hawliau sydd gan bob plentyn a pherson ifanc yng Nghymru ac ar draws y byd yw Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, neu'r CCUHP.

Erthygl 1:

Mae gan bawb o dan 18 oed yr hawliau yma.

Erthygl 2:

Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawliau yma waeth beth. Dylai blant cael eu trin yn gyfartal.

Erthygl 3:

Dylai oedolion bob amser wneud yr hyn sydd arau i ti.

Erthygl 4:

Dylai'r Llywodraeth ofalu bod yr hawliau hyn ar gael i bob plentyn a pherson ifanc.

Erthygl 5:

Dylai'r Llywodraeth barchu hawl dy deulu i dy helpu i wybod am dy hawliau.

Erthygl 6:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i fywyd, i dyfu i fyny ac i gyrraedd dy bolensial llawn.

Erthygl 7:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael enw a chenedligrwydd.

Erthygl 8:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i hunaniaeth.

Erthygl 9:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i fod gyda dy rieni os mae dyna sydd arau i ti.

Erthygl 10:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i weld dy deulu os ydynt yn byw mewn gwlad arall.

Erthygl 11:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i beidio â chael dy gymryd o'r wlad yn anghyfreithlon neu i gael dy gipio.

Erthygl 12:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i rywun wrando arnat ac i gael dy gymryd o ddifri.

Erthygl 13:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i ddarganfod a rhannu gwybodaeth ac i ddweud dy fam.

Erthygl 14:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i ymarfer dy grefydd dy hun, cyhyd ac nad wyt ti'n atal pobl rhag derbyn eu hawliau.

Erthygl 15:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gwrrdd â ffrindiau ac ymuno â grwpiau.

Erthygl 16:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i breifatrwydd.

Erthygl 17:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael gwybodaeth onest, ddealladwy gan y cyfryngau, cyhyd â bod e'n ddiogel.

Erthygl 18:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael dy fagu gan y 2 riant, os yw'n bosib.

Erthygl 19:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael dy amddiffyn rhag cael dy frifo neu dy drin yn wael.

Erthygl 20:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i dderbyn gofal priodol os nad wyt ti'n gallu byw gyda dy deulu dy hun.

Erthygl 21:

Os nad wyt ti'n byw gyda dy rieni, mae gennyt ti'r hawl i fyw yn y lle gorau i ti.

Erthygl 22:

Os wyt ti'n ffoadur (refugee), mae gennyt ti'r hawl ag unrhyw blentyn arall yn y wlad.

Erthygl 23:

Os oes anabledd gyda ti, mae gennyt ti'r hawl i dderbyn gofal a chefnogaeth arbennig er mwyn i ti fedru byw bywyd llawn, annibynnol.

Erthygl 24:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael dŵr glân, bwyd maethlon, amgylchedd glân a gofal iechyd da.

Erthygl 25:

Os nad wyt ti'n byw gyda dy deulu, mae gennyt ti'r hawl i'r gofal rwyd ti'n derbyn i gael ei wirio'n rheolaidd.

Erthygl 26:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gefnogaeth gan y Llywodraeth os nad oes gan dy deulu ddigon o arian i fyw.

Erthygl 27:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i dŷ addas, bwyd a dillad. Rhaid i lywodraethau helpu teuluoedd sy'n methu ffordio darparu hyn.

Erthygl 28:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael addysg.

Erthygl 29:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i fod y gorau gallet fod. Rhaid i addysg dy helpu i ddatblygu dy sgiliau a dy ddoniau yn llawn.

Erthygl 30:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i siarad dy iaith dy hun a dilyn ffordd dy deulu o fyw.

Erthygl 31:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i ymlacio a chwarae.

Erthygl 32:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael dy ddiogelu rhag gwaith sy'n beryglus.

Erthygl 33:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael dy ddiogelu rhag cyffuriau peryglus.

Erthygl 34:

Ddylai neb gyffwrdd â ti mewn ffyrdd sy'n gwneud i ti deimlo'n anghyfforddus, yn annigol neu'n drist.

Erthygl 35:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i beidio â chael dy gipio, dy werthu neu dy fasnachu.

Erthygl 36:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael dy gadw'n ddiogel rhag pethau a allai niweidio dy ddatblygiad.

Erthygl 37:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i beidio â chael dy gosbi mewn ffordd greulon neu sy'n brifo.

Erthygl 38:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael dy amddiffyn yn ystod rhyfel ac i beidio ymladd yn y fyddin os wyt ti o dan 15.

Erthygl 39:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i help arbennig os wyt ti wedi cael dy frifo neu dy gamdrin.

Erthygl 40:

Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i help cyfreithiol ac i gael dy drin yn deg os wyt ti wedi cael dy gyhuddo o dorri'r gyfraith.

Erthygl 41:

Os yw cyfreithiau dy wlad yn dy amddiffyn yn well na'r hawliau yn y rhestr yma, dylai'r cyfreithiau yna aros yn eu lle.

Erthygl 42:

Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth roi gwybod i blant a theuluoedd am hawliau plant.

Erthygl 43-54:

Mae'r rhain yn trafod sut mae rhaid i oedolion a'r Llywodraeth weithio gyda'i gilydd i wneud yn siŵr bod pob plentyn yn derbyn eu hawliau.

Oes angen i ti drafod problem gyda ni?

Mae ein gwasanaeth Ymchwiliadau a Chyngor am ddim ac yn gyfrinachol. Mae yno i helpu ac i gefnogi plant a'u teuluoedd.

Cysyllta â ni i weld sut gallwn helpu:

Ffôn: **0808 801 1000** E-bost: cyngor@comisiynyddplant.cymru

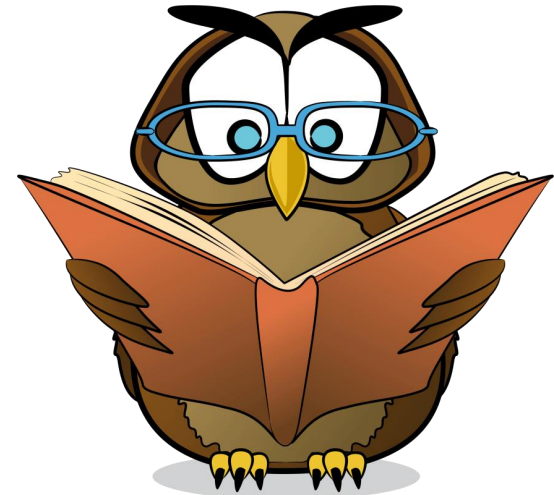
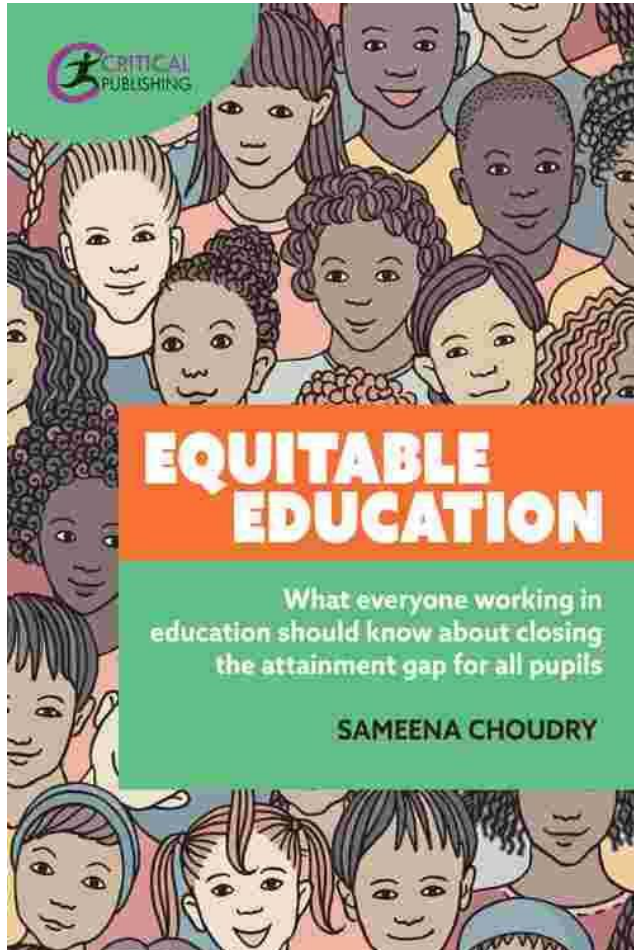
Cysyllta â ni

Gwefan: www.comisiynyddplant.cymru

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Choudry, S (2021). **Equitable Education : What Everyone Working in Education Should Know About Closing the Attainment Gap for All Pupils.** Critical Publishing.



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A key purpose of
education is to

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those facing
disadvantage in
terms of

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