



Gouvernement du Québec
Comité protestant

REGULATION OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE



E3S9
C66
R45
1988
A
QCSE

Québec 

K S 34

MOE . 1282

C 66

R 45

993936

1988

A

Q C&E

DATE DE RETOUR

ISBN: 2-550-14228-4

Dépôt légal: Premier trimestre 1988

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

Introduction

Public education in Québec is organized along confessional lines.

A Protestant school (defined in the regulation by the word "institution") is a group of pupils under a principal or head teacher appointed by a school board elected by citizens deemed in law to be Protestant; its curricula are those laid down for Protestant schools by the ministère de l'Éducation; its rule, mores and activities respect the values of the community it serves; and in moral and religious education its main centre of interest is the Protestant tradition.

Protestant education recognizes:

- the primacy of parental responsibility in the area of religious and philosophical commitment and the right of the child to his or her own heritage without alienation from home and community;
- the freedom of the individual to interpret religious and moral questions according to conscience and the right of the child to receive an education which presents various opinions concerning truth without imposing a particular religious or ideological position;
- the need to encourage a sense of responsible citizenship in each child; and
- the necessity of acquiring a knowledge of the Bible.

Protestant education in Québec has among its aims the following:

- to provide an education conducive to the fullest development of personality;
- to contribute to the discernment of human values;
- to develop a critical understanding of the full range of its cultural heritage, including the inter-relationships of Judaism and Christianity, Graeco-Roman civilization, and scientific and technological thought;
- to be aware of and have respect for the religious convictions of the parents (or guardians) whose children attend Protestant schools;
- to promote the search for truth in all fields of human experience, including the moral and religious, while recognizing that each individual must be free to weigh alternative points of view;
- to promote excellence of educational standards open to the testing of new ideas whenever and wherever they emerge.

The Protestant Committee reiterates that the Regulation, which is reproduced in the following pages, seeks to render explicit the concern of the Protestant educational community for the transmission of its total heritage, while respecting diverse religious and philosophical convictions. The school milieu is to be a place where opportunities are provided to live and experience those values which are held to be important.

Regulation of the Protestant committee of the Conseil supérieur de l'éducation regarding the recognition of educational institutions as Protestant

An Act respecting the Conseil supérieur de l'éducation (R.S.Q., c. C-60, s. 22, par. a)

Division I Definitions

1. In this regulation, unless the context requires another meaning, these definitions apply:

"school authority": a school board governed by the Education Act (R.S.Q., c. I-14) and any person who owns an institution;

"committee": the Protestant committee of the Conseil supérieur de l'éducation;

"institution": an educational institution in the public or private sector or any section or department thereof.

Division II Recognition

2. Recognition is the juridical act whereby the committee recognizes for a period of five years, *ex officio* or on request, that an institution is Protestant.

3. Before recognizing an institution, the committee may demand an agreement from the school authority that this institution:

(1) observes the regulation of the committee;

(2) follows the curricula and makes use of textbooks and teaching materials approved for moral and religious education by the committee;

(3) in all other disciplines follows the curricula, and uses textbooks approved from the point of view of religion and morals by the committee;

(4) in any program, which it offers supplementing the moral and religious education program, conforms to the criteria established by the committee for this program.

4. The committee may recognize, for a period of time which it shall determine, an institution which does not entirely satisfy the requirements set forth in section 3, provided that the institution agrees in writing to fulfil them within this period.

Division III Moral and religious education and activities of a religious nature

5. A recognized institution shall ensure that every pupil follows each year the program in moral and religious education approved by the committee. A minimum of 100 minutes per week or its equivalent shall be devoted to moral and religious education.

Nevertheless, no pupil shall be required to follow this program if, for reasons of conscience, a written request for exemption is made to the head of the institution by the pupil's father, mother or guardian. A pupil who has attained the age of majority may make his own request.

Pupils who are exempted from moral and religious education shall follow the program of moral education approved by the committee.

6. Notwithstanding section 5, a pupil admitted to a vocational training curriculum is not required to take the program in moral and religious education or the program of moral education approved by the committee, in accordance with the requirements of the vocational training curriculum.

7. The aim of Protestant moral and religious education is to encourage the personal development of the pupil:

- (1) by providing a knowledge of the Bible;
- (2) by developing an understanding of the moral and religious values of the community in which he lives;
- (3) by fostering a respect for all religious traditions including his own;
- (4) by helping the pupil to become aware of the moral principles by which he acts;
- (5) by contributing to the development of the reasoning which he uses to reach moral judgements.

Subject to the provisions of section 5, and section 11, instruction of a denominational character may be given, at the request of the parents whose children attend the school, within the framework of an educational project and within the limits of the program of moral and religious education.

8. A recognized institution may organize activities of a religious nature.

Nevertheless, no pupil shall be required to participate in such activities, if, for reasons of conscience, a written request for exemption is made to the head of the institution by the pupil's father, mother or guardian. A pupil who has attained the age of majority may make his own request.

9. The aims of activities of a religious nature are to foster a sense of belonging among those of the same religious tradition, to provide an opportunity to celebrate important events of a religious nature and to contribute to the development of a sense of personal identity.

10. The school authority shall provide religious animation services for a recognized institution.

Division IV

Qualifications of teaching staff

11. A teacher shall respect the philosophy and the confessional character of a recognized institution.

A teacher, in the execution of his duties, shall respect the pupil's personal religious or ideological point of view.

Every teacher shall have a knowledge of the moral development of the child.

12. A recognized institution shall assign to moral and religious education teachers who have specific training and relevant competence in the subject of Protestant moral and religious education.

However, the school authority shall exempt from the teaching of moral and religious education or from participation in activities of a religious nature any teacher who, for reasons of conscience, presents a written request for exemption.

13. It is the duty of the school authority to bring this regulation to the attention of the teaching staff and the school committee of a recognized institution and to ensure that it is respected.

Division V

Schools not recognized as Protestant

14. When Protestant moral and religious education is offered in a school not recognized as Protestant, the teacher must have the qualifications that the present regulation requires of a teacher in a recognized institution.

Division VI

Transitory measures

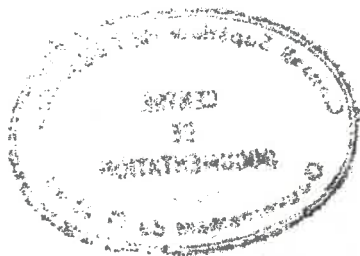
15. The present regulation replaces the Regulation of the Protestant committee of the Conseil supérieur de l'éducation respecting confessional educational institutions recognized as Protestant (R.R.Q., 1981, c. C-60, r. 3).

16. This regulation comes into effect the 15th day after its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

The Regulation of the Protestant Committee of the Conseil supérieur de l'éducation regarding educational institutions recognized as Protestant, approved by Order in Council 1860-87 dated 9 December 1987 comes into force on the 15th day following its publication in the Gazette officielle du Québec (Gazette officielle du Québec, December 23, 1987, vol. 119, n° 55).

Article 6, amended by Order in Council 114-88 dated 27 January 1988, comes into force 1 July 1988 (Gazette officielle du Québec, February 10, 1988, vol. 120, N° 6).

This Regulation replaces the Regulation of the Protestant Committee of the Conseil supérieur de l'éducation regarding educational institutions recognized as Protestant (R.R.Q., 1981, chap. C-60, r. 3).



CONSEIL SUPÉRIEUR DE L'ÉDUCATION



QCSE005442