

## QUESTIONNAIRE IN PREPARATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS SPAIN

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How does the law, in light of constitutional principles, regulate the legal relationship between school authorities and parents on the following points in the European member states?

### **Topic 1 primarily examines how the law regulates the legal relationship between school authorities and parents on school choice and admission?**

- Can a school for primary or secondary education ask parents to pay fees?  
According to the legislation NO, but it is accepted because both the state and families know that the state support is not enough
- Can a school refuse parents to register their child? On what grounds?  
The right to choose the center: The main reasons for choosing the center are, first, closeness to home and, secondly, the quality of education offered by the center. However, behind quality could hide class or ethnic preferences.  
  
The agents say that "there is no right to choose for families with religious beliefs other than Catholicism or at least a right not to select schools with a religious ideology other than their own (there are Muslim scholars to receive religious instruction Catholic aided schools, and when there is no option to take religion, religious ideology permeates the center of school curriculum)
- Can a child disagree with a parental decision on school choice and be heard to seek governmental review of a parental decision (right of the child to be heard)?  
Not a normal case. Families by themselves solve the problem and the children attend the school chosen by parents.
- Can denominational schools established by parents be legally enforced to teach "alternative worldviews"?  
No because there is an absolute respect for the ideology of the College. This condition is respected by the state. Ideario o character propio del Centro
- Are parents prevented from homeschooling their children?  
not allowed

### **Topic 2 examines how the law regulates the legal relationship between school authorities and parents on the school project?**

- What does the school's duty in loco parentis – to stand in the parent's place – essentially mean? Is it interpreted that the rights of parents over their children end at the school door?  
Parents are entitled to know the progress of their children and their behavior in the College to assist in the education of their children

### **Topic 3 examines how the law regulates the legal relationship between school authorities and parents on the exercise of fundamental rights within the school?**

- What are the limitations on the freedom of expression in school, can pupils express worldviews of parents in schools?
- They can, but in case of manifest wrong attitudes, teachers talk with students to help modify their behavior. Failures to surrender their attitudes are called parents to understand the attitudes of their child at school and put in place plans to help change behavior.  
If the situation is more serious and require action by the College, procedures are established by law.

- How is in educational environments the respect for the private life of parents regulated?  
There is no specific regulation on this issue.

**Topic 4 examines how the law regulates the legal relationship between school authorities and parents on the application of disciplinary measures/ questioning of pupils?**

- What rights do parents have in discipline procedures against their child? Is parental notification part of student discipline procedures?  
To receive information about the rules governing the living in the center.  
To be informed about the procedure for submitting complaints and suggestions.  
For them to be notified of absences and delays.  
To be notified them educational measures corrective and disciplinary that may be incur their sons and daughters.  
To submit written complaints and suggestions they deem appropriate, concerning both the operation of the school as the decisions or measures taken with their children.
- Can a child be interrogated by school officials and coerced to give a confession for noncriminal offenses without notification to the pupils and parents that an interrogation is taking place?  
The agreement initiating the disciplinary proceedings must be notified the individual instructor, the student alleged perpetrator and their parents, guardians , if the student minor is not emancipated. The notice shall advise those concerned not to make claims within a maximum of ten days on the content of the institution of proceedings, initiation may be considered draft resolution as it contains a precise statement about the responsibility imputed.  
Only those who have the legal status of interest on the record are entitled to know the content at any time of pipeline.

**Topic 5 examines how the law regulates the legal relationship between school authorities and parents on curriculum development?**

- Can parents choose which religious instruction their child should follow in school? Or do parents only have the authority to give their children advice about religion?  
Yes, parents choose religious education they want for their child, usually choosing schools that offer specific training that they want.
- Can parents opt their children out of religious instruction?  
Typically, if parents do not want religious training center imparts request that their child does not attend religion classes for
- Can parents opt their children out of sex education?  
During the past eight years could not quit unless present their case before the courts, but from the change of government last December has been removed for that matter giving rise to complaints from parents: Education for citizenship.
- Do pupils have the right to reproductive health information and services, including abortions, without parental knowledge or consent?  
No

**Topic 6 examines how the law regulates the legal relationship between school authorities and parents on the quality of education?**

- What legal procedures exist for the parents to submit a complaint for failure in provision of quality education to their child?  
Any problem of lack of quality education, or incompetent teachers, parents have the right to lodge complaints, according to the Internal Regulations of the Centre to set performance standards, when they have not been seen by the ordinary way.

- What is the responsibility of the school towards parents in case of failure to provide quality education? If necessary parents can complain to the educational Inspection, once known the facts will confirm with the direction of I Center and establish the rules to be put in place to resolve the case. The school can be penalized by the education authority .

**Topic 7 examines how the law regulates the legal relationship between school authorities and parents on the evaluation of educational performances?**

- What legal procedures exist for parents to submit a complaint against the evaluation of educational performances of their child?