

ED. COMPARADA

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MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CULTURA

*Noruega*

DISTRIBUIÇÃO

*Estatística Educacional*

*1948-49*

*P. 1*

*Jan 2*

Assunto: **QUESTIONÁRIOS - envio informações para  
dadas no questionário enviado.**

Ficha **5**

N. Protocolo

**39.  
7.1.53**

Procedência: **MONTECA, Oslo  
Informações - 8.12.52**

Rêferência: **BRITISH, R.**

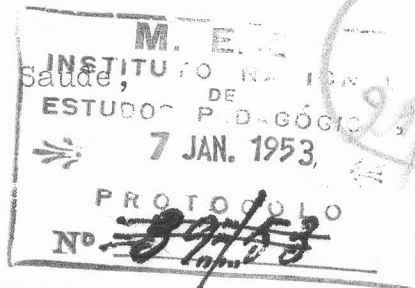
Andamento: **dir. - S.R.M. - 8.1.53**

sol.

Jnr. 5762 L 1952.  
JCL/KH.

Murilo Braga,  
Instituto Nacional de Estudos  
Pedagogicos,  
Ministério da Educação e Saúde,  
Rio de Janeiro, D. F.,  
Brasil.

Dear Sir,



Questionnaire regarding enrolment in the Norwegian primary schools.

With reference to your letter of 28th February 1952 the Ministry has the honour to inform you that with the present statistical material, it is not possible to give a detailed answer to your questionnaire, as this is drawn up in a manner differing very much from the management of Norwegian schools.

We regret to inform you that we consider it impossible to adapt the present statistical material to your questionnaire, but take the pleasure of sending you some information regarding the primary schools in Norway which answers as fully as is possible, the questions put forward.

In 1946 the total population of Norway was 3.157.257; and an estimate of the population of children of school age (elementary) is given in the enclosed table.

In 1948-49 the number of schoolchildren in the primary school was

in rural districts 226.199  
in towns 73.890.

In the rural districts the following number of schoolchildren finished school:

28.910 according to Law on Primary schools § 12, no. 4 (ordinarily)  
00.384 for other reasons.

Your other questions can only be answered as far as they refer to Oslo. The Ministry has therefore submitted the case to The Teachers Training College Board - The Advisory Board to the Ministry of Church and Education in educational matters regarding the primary schools. The Board gives the following information:

As regards Oslo we can give the number of pupils in each of the seven classes: Per August 1951 the number of pupils in the ordinary

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primary school was:

1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class	5th class	6th class	7th class
6.080	4.997	4.280	3.464	3.406	3.783	3715

The percentage of pupils who fail to move up each year per class group has not been given. On the other hand the problem of these pupils who fail to move up was fairly thoroughly investigated for the years 1936-37 and 1946-47. For the latter year the percentage of pupils who failed to move up was as follows:

1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class	5th class	6th class	7th class
0,5	0,8	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,1

This table is to be found in the book of "Gjensittere i folkeskolen" ("Pupils who fail to move up in the Primary Schools"). The book is sent separately.

The teachers of the class award the marks, apart from the leaving-test in the 7th class, as there are then two censors for each of the written subjects, Norwegian, Arithmetic and English. See special plans separately forwarded.

In the "Gjensittere i folkeskolen" in the Primary school is also to be found a similar table for Aker Municipality (previously the municipality around Oslo, at present amalgamated with Oslo) for the year 1936-37 - see page 25.

In this book is further to be found an extensive survey of the situation regarding pupils who fail to move up in a wide range of municipalities.

The character scale employed is to be found in the Plans on education in the Oslo Primary schools, a copy of which is forwarded separately.

The Norwegian primary schools do not use characters which indicate that the pupil has completely failed in one particular subject.

In Norway more stress is laid upon the fact that the children in one class - as far as possible - shall continue together until the end of the obligatory education, among other things, because of the importance it has for the education in a democratic society. Therefore one aims at making the percentage of failures as small as possible, but as will be seen from the book mentioned the percentage of pupils who fail to move up varies very much in the different municipalities.

It is relatively seldom that the same pupil fails twice during the school period.

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The book and the Plan which are mentioned combine to give valuable information regarding the Norwegian Primary schools.

After the primary school the pupils leave for the advanced schools: the continuation schools, the high schools and the technical schools.

Yours faithfully,

  
E. Boyesen.

Enrollment                      Public                      Private                      Total

7 th grade

Passed .....  
 Failed .....  
 Total .....

- Second : Population -

Total population of the Nation (last census)..... *3.157.257 in 1946.*

Population of children in school age (elementary)

1949	}	6 years .....	25 745	Men	Male
		7 " .....	24 592	women	Female
		8 " .....	22 056	"	"
		9 " .....	21 182	"	"
		10 " .....	23 176	"	"
		11 " .....	22 061	"	"
		12 " .....	22 362	"	"
		13 " .....	21 710	"	"
		14 " .....	21 257	"	"
		15 " .....	20 993	"	"
		16 " .....	21 081	"	"
		17 " .....	20 138	"	"
		18 " .....	20 225	"	"
		19 " .....	19 397	"	"
Total .....	19 653	"	"		
	19 087				

- Third : standards for promotion -

1 - which is the basic criteria adopted to pass the pupils from the 1st to the 2nd grade, from the 2nd to the 3rd, and so on? (Examples of possible answers: The promotion depends primarily of the final examinations. The promotion of the pupils depends essentially of their marks of class-room work of the whole year. Depends on the successful achievement of two thirds, at least, of the established curriculum. Etc).

except for the 7th grade. The promotion here depends primarily of the final examinations.