

Excerpts from the Education Act

Section 1-1. The objectives of education.

Education and training in schools and training establishments shall, in collaboration and agreement with the home, open doors to the world and give the pupils and apprentices historical and cultural insight and anchorage.

Section 2-1. Right and obligation to attend primary and lower secondary education

Children shall normally start to attend school in the calendar year in which they attain the age of 6 years. (...) The right and obligation to attend school last until the pupil has completed the tenth year of schooling. (...) If a pupil is absent from compulsory teaching without having the right to do so, his or her parents or those who are in loco parentis may be liable to fines if the absence is a result of deliberate or negligent actions on their part.

Section 2-3a. Exemption from activities, etc. in the teaching

Following written notification by parents, pupils shall be exempted from attending those parts of the teaching at the individual school that they, on the basis of their own religion or own philosophy of life, perceive as being the practice of another religion or adherence to another philosophy of life, or that they on the same basis find objectionable or offensive. It is not necessary to give grounds for notification of exemption pursuant to the first sentence.

Section 2-8 Adapted language education for pupils from language minorities

Pupils attending the primary and lower secondary school who have a mother tongue other than Norwegian or Sami have the right to adapted education in Norwegian until they are sufficiently proficient in Norwegian to follow the normal instruction of the school. If necessary, such pupils are also entitled to mother tongue instruction, bilingual subject teaching, or both.

Consequences of exemptions from school subjects

Pursuant to the Education Act, students are to receive education in all subjects as is required to have in school. Exemptions may have adverse consequences for students when they are to enter secondary school. If the student is exempt from a subject or parts of a subject, the school lacks a basis for assessment in the subject. The student may then be left without the necessary qualifications for secondary school.

It is therefore important that parents engage in dialog with the school if the student is to be exempted from a subject or parts of a subject. It must be ensured that the student does not meet challenges in regards to this at a later date.

In Norway and Klepp, all students normally participate in religion, physical education and swimming.



Klepp kommune

Welcome to Klepp Primary School



Information for minority language parents/
guardians about home - school cooperation

Home & school working together

It is important for us at school and you at home to establish a good working relationship. For this to happen, we need to communicate with each other. When we work well together, we enhance your child's ability to learn, enjoyment and safety at school.



- If they talk positively about school, students will have a better everyday experience at school -

Interpretation services

When working together with schools in Klepp Municipality, you may want to use an interpreter. It is the school that books an interpreter for you. Tell the school if you need one.

Parental responsibility

Among other things it is important:

That your child gets:

- breakfast and a healthy packed lunch
- plenty of sleep

That your child has:

- clothing that is suitable for the weather
- the necessary school supplies (for example: gym clothes, indoor shoes, backpack, etc.)

That you as parents:

- meet regularly with your child's teacher (parent-teacher conferences and meetings)
- attend class meetings and other collaborative meetings at school
- reply to messages from the school
- notify the school if your child will be absent due to illness or for other reasons (dentist or doctor appointment)
- apply for an extended absence if your child is to be free from school
- get in contact with your child's teacher if there is anything you do not understand - questions are always welcome!
- help/motivate your child with their homework
- speak positively to your child about school at home

It is the parents/guardians who have the primary responsibility for a child's upbringing and education in partnership with the school system.

The school's responsibility

- to support parents in education and bringing up their child
- be involved in promoting the child's social and academic development
- facilitate good communication and cooperation with you at home
- arrange parent-teacher conferences and class meetings. The school must document the student's learning and development
- create a good educational environment that promotes health, well-being and learning
- facilitate the student's participation in their own education

SFO (After-school care)

Primary schools offer and arrange after-school care (SFO) from 1st to 4th grades. This extra after-school care is paid for by parents.

We encourage the use of SFO, because your child will have the opportunity practice their Norwegian. By interacting with other children, your child will receive both linguistic and social training.

