



## **Education of natural science in the work of the Municipal Center for Extracurricular Activities**

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**Abstract:** In the description of my work I presented my own experience in the organizing and carrying out of extracurricular activities with the students, the used modes and methods of work, the obtained results and some good practices in the field of natural sciences. Organizing and carrying out of scientific festivals, participation in joint projects together with scientific organizations.

**Key words:** European dimension, interactive methods, key competences, natural sciences, extracurricular activities.

We are witnesses of a fundamental change in the pedagogical culture and practice in our schools to establish the parameters of the quality of training. The good scientific culture is an important part of the students' education. Unfortunately, at the present time the scientific and technological culture is on a low level. One of the contemporary problems and realities of the education in natural science school subjects, as a whole and in particular in the secondary education, is the decreased interest for the training in them and in particular in physics, as well as synchronization of the interrelations: school environment – society. In many countries there is a drop in the orientation of the students towards the science and technology - the problem of Science and Technology (S&T).

The training of the young people often creates some problems. The teachers meet with the problem of insufficient motivation of the learners for study and difficulties that they encounter in the process of training. The students find it difficult to apply the mastered knowledge to an applied context. The knowledge is rather academic and rather remote from the context, in which the children live and communicate, which makes it nonfunctional.

At present there are not enough extracurricular activities that should meet these necessities of the Bulgarian school. The reasons are various, but they mainly consist in the lack of a material base, an exchange of experience and good practices and motivation.

The necessity for key competences to improve their educational achievements is a part of the strategies of the European Union for spiritual growth, professional realization and sustainable development. The basic knowledge in the field of natural sciences and technologies is one of the eight equally important key competences presented in the European Reference Framework adopted in 2006 by the European Parliament and the Council of Europe.

The educative work through extracurricular activities provides an opportunity to acquire these skills and so to achieve the inter-subject standards in education.

The used methods and modes of work are active with regard to the realized activities: project training (method of J. Dewey), working groups, round tables, role games, learning and upbringing through cooperation (method of Kegan).