

Zarządzanie i Edukacja

- Zarządzanie gospodarką
- Edukacja kulturalna
- Edukacja społeczna

NUMER Nr 109 – LISTOPAD – GRUDZIEŃ/2016 – ISSN 1428-474X
DWUMIESIĘCZNIK SZKOŁY WYŻSZEJ IM. BOGDANA JAŃSKIEGO

Adres redakcji

Dwumiesięcznik „Zarządzanie i Edukacja”

ul. Elektronowa 2, 03-219 Warszawa

tel./fax 22 676-94-85

e-mail: wydawnictwo@janski.edu.pl

Redaktor naczelny

dr Mariusz Szajda, Szkoła Wyższa im. Bogdana Janskiego

Rada naukowa dwumiesięcznika „Zarządzanie i Edukacja”

dr hab. Włodzimierz Bernacki, prof. UJ; prof. dr hab. Mirosława Czerny, UW;
doc. PaedDr. Tomáš Jablonský PhD. prof. KU, v Ružomberku, prof. dr hab.
Wołodymyr Jewtuch, Ukraińska Akademia Nauk; prof. dr hab. Romuald Jończy,
UE we Wrocławiu; ks. dr hab. Jan Krokos, prof. UKSW; prof. dr hab. Ihor
Hrabynski, Narodowy Uniwersytet Lwowski; dr Marcin Kazimierzczak,
Uniwersytet Abat Oliba CEU, Barcelona; prof. dr hab. Anatolij M. Kołot
Kijowski Narodowy Uniwersytet Ekonomiczny; prof. dr hab. Włodzimierz Kurek,
UJ; dr inż. Elżbieta Kopciuszewska SWBJ w Warszawie; prof. dr hab. Bożena
Muchacka, UP w Krakowie; prof. dr hab. Jan Oleszczuk, UM w Lublinie;
prof. dr hab. Marek Pawlak, KUL; prof. dr hab. Wanda Rusiecka, National
Academy of Sciences of Belarus; dr hab. Grażyna Skąpska prof. UJ,
dr hab. Dr.h.c. prof. PhDr. Vojtech Slomski, PhD. ISM Slovakia v Prešove;
dr n. med. Sławomir Stawicki, Wojciech Sroczyński, prof. UPH

Redaktor tematyczny

dr Małgorzata Stawicka

Redaktor statystyczny

dr inż. Paweł Kopciuszewski

Redaktor językowy

dr Jerzy Ryszard Suchocki, prof. Universidad de las Américas Puebla (UDLAP)

Sekretarz redakcji

Anna Janus (tel. 606 487 769)

anna.janus@janski.edu.pl

Korekta

Anna Janus

Wszystkie artykuły są recenzowane

Recenzenci

dr hab. Łukasz Popławski – UR w Krakowie; prof. Carmine Pinto – Uniwersytet
w Solerno (Włochy); dr hab. Tatiana Kamińska – Uniwersytet Biznesu i Prawa
w Kijowie; prof. Irina Pavlenko – Europejski Uniwersytet w Kijowie; dr hab. Grze-
gorz Wejman – prof. US; ks. prof. dr hab. Stanisław Urbański – UKSW
w Warszawie; dr Maryla Januszewska-Warych – Akademia im. J. Długosza
w Częstochowie; Prof. ThDr. Cyril Hišem, PhD. Faculty of Theology Catholic
University in Ružomberok

Redakcja zastrzega sobie prawo dokonywania
w publikowanych tekstach skrótów i zmian

ISSN 1428-474X

wersja referencyjna czasopisma: papierowa

numer dostępny w wersji elektronicznej na stronie www.janski.edu.pl

Skład, korekta, druk i oprawa: Oficyna Wydawniczo-Poligraficzna „Adam”

SPIS TREŚCI

Zarządzanie gospodarką

Zygmunt Mietlewski

Rekonstrukcja historii ekonomicznej działalności gospodarczej metodą analizy – paradygmat budżetowania β – *biznes* 7

Tomasz Kochański

Specyfika funkcjonowania organizacji uczącej się 24

Nebras Al Masny

Unijne i polskie programy zwiększania efektywności produkcji i wykorzystania energii 47

Vladimír Svitek

Pohľad na daňový únik v pozícii samostatnej ekonomicko-právnej kategórie/Uchylenie się od opodatkowania w kontekście kategorii ekonomiczno-prawnych 60

Edukacja kulturalna

Mariusz Szajda

Ikoniczność, obraz i znak w przestrzeni epistemologicznej człowieka jako medium myśli filozoficznej 77

Семенова Елена Александровна

«Карнавальная революция» или «Уличная педагогика»/«Teatr Karnawału» i «Pedagogika ulicy» 98

Olga I. Radomskaya

Development of pupils' creative abilities in an elementary school at fine arts lessons/Rozwój umiejętności twórczych uczniów w szkole podstawowej na lekcjach plastyki 108

Алексеева Лариса Леонидовна

Образование в области искусства в современной российской школе/Edukacja w dziedzinie sztuki we współczesnej szkole rosyjskiej. 118

Беккерман Павел Борисович

Особенности работы с обучающимися в студиях дополнительного художественного образования технических колледжей в процессе подготовки к конкурсам и фестивалям искусств/Praca z uczniami w pracowniach edukacji artystycznej uczelni technicznych w ramach przygotowań do zawodów artystycznych i Festiwalu Sztuki 130

Людмила Школяр, Ольга Стукалова

Реформирование высшего профессионального образования в сфере культуры и искусства в контексте Болонской конвенции: *pro et contra*/Reforma szkolnictwa wyższego zawodowego w dziedzinie kultury i sztuki w kontekście Konwencji Bolońskiej: *pro et contra* 139

Елена Петровна Олесина

Художественное восприятие и воображение современных подростков в контексте педагогического анализа/Kształtowanie wrażliwości artystycznej i wyobraźni współczesnych nastolatków w kontekście analizy metod nauczania 150

Sergey Vytkalov

Free time and problems of its organizational and cultural content in modern conditions/ Organizacja czasu wolnego w kontekście jego funkcji kulturotwórczej 161

Edukacja społeczna

Janka Bursová

Adaptácia seniorov v podmienkach sociálnych služieb. 173

Lýdia Lešková

Syndróm vyhorenia v profesii sociálneho pracovníka/
Wypalenie zawodowe pracownika socjalnego. 182

Vasyl Pavlun

Student creativity development in the process of vocational training/
Rozwój kreatywności studentów w procesie kształcenia zawodowego 202

NOTY O AUTORACH 211

LISTA RECENZENTÓW ZA ROK 2016 212

Sergey Vytkalov

FREE TIME AND PROBLEMS OF ITS ORGANIZATIONAL AND CULTURAL CONTENT IN MODERN CONDITIONS

ORGANIZACJA CZASU WOLNEGO W KONTEKŚCIE JEGO FUNKCJI KULTUROTWÓRCZEJ

SUMMARY

The article deals with potential opportunities free time and its system of organizations in today's realities; attention is accented on the problematic issues of its organization and presented appropriate proposals for its improvement in modern clubs. Analyzes the most original contemporary forms of free time in terms of cultural institutions in Western Ukraine. The article aims to highlight the potential areas of culture and its problems in the modern village.

STRESZCZENIE

W artykule omówione zostały potencjalne możliwości organizacji i sposobów spędzania *wolnego czasu* we współczesnych realiach Zachodniej Ukrainy. Podjęty został problem funkcjonowania różnego rodzaju ośrodków kultury oraz ich reorganizacji odpowiadającej zmianom jakie niosą czasy obecne. Zwrócono uwagę na aspekt oświatowy i kulturotwórczy tych ośrodków wpływający na kształtowanie i rozwój sztuki zarówno masowej jak i wysokiej w określonych społecznościach. Rozkwit kultury wpływa równocześnie na podniesienie poziomu rozwoju duchowego poszczególnych osób, a także wzrost kreatywności społecznej.

Keywords: free time, the system of clubs, historical retrospective, club form

Słowa kluczowe: wolny czas, system klubów, historyczna retrospektywa, forma klubowa

INTRODUCTION

Cultural and educational activities at all times remained an important factor that ensures not only raising public its overall level of spiritual culture, but also of ordinary citizens samples of high art in all its forms of manifestation, since through its diverse means a population gradually learned the basics of cultural creativity, lacked information about the different facets that make art, its evolutionary path, creators, attractions, eventually mastered the language of culture, without which knowledge is impossible and introduction to the culture in general. And then actively was included in the cultural process.

FREE TIME AND ITS SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATIONS IN TODAY'S REALITIES

With cultural and educational forms even Soviet state could, as you know, in a very short time to overcome illiteracy, to form the initial level of cultural perception and any other information on which base began the a massive learning. Eventually, this activity became an important stimulant in raising the cultural level of the population at the time (20-30 years of the twentieth century), when the full network of such education in the country was absent.

According to the calculations of Western sociologists to eliminate illiteracy in the former republics of Central Asia and the Caucasus should be thirty-six centuries (!) (If the process of raising the educational level of the population in Tsarist Russia was traditional, evolutionary way). Through these activities including, was formed on the political culture of the population, that helped to win fascist enemy and rebuild dilapidated country within only one five-year plan.... And this number of positive potential opportunities of cultural and educational activities can continue in the future, despite the fact, as the reader of the research relates to

the past experience of the country where he was born and now living and to the cultural activities in general.

To this scope was sufficiently high interest not only from the ideological structures (which is understandable, because cultural and recreational activities filled accordingly, largely ensure the implementation of ideological doctrine of the country). [1]

Scientists have no less interest in this area, because much of free time (which had a constant tendency to increase) of citizens really remained free from any influence of that time and statistical compilations on the implementation of economic five-year plans also clearly demonstrate this. So of that time pedagogy, for example, saw in this sphere an extremely wide field of education and educational experiment, evidence of which was the permanent annual Union scientific conferences and was created by a number of research institutes in the country [2] that, despite their respective an ideological background generally significantly influenced the cultural level of the population.

There was an attractive recreational space and for social scientists (the subject of attention of their is traditionally is an area of industrial relations, and leisure time, as you know, was only sphere of interest practitioners of culture which without proper scientific basis many lost their because of ignorance of laws and specific work of man) [3]. And experts from other scientific fields found this area of potentially interesting for themselves as its main object was a man with the full range of needs, requests, value motivations and ideals. And the creation in 1969 of a powerful research center - the Research Institute of Culture (Moscow), his staff tasked professionally, namely through the development of appropriate scientific methods, promote the development of culture, including cultural, educational, across the entire USSR, quickly tangible results. Political system of that time only deployed a scientific search for a comprehensive study of this man. And the classic slogan of Lenin that for the effective political and ideological activities necessary "... to know a lot, to be able to approach her, get her absolute trust ... to know the mood ... to know everything!" [4] has not lost its relevance for today for all those intending to or already working in the system "man - man"). So many of

top leaders of the Central Research Institute of socio-economic problems (ISEP Leningrad) were simultaneously and employees of the Leningrad State Institute of Culture - the main where the interest of experts was sent to study this man (Incidentally, the above slogan is higher educational institutions of the country for training cultural sphere, directing thesis research direction 13.00.05 - "cultural and educational work", based on the cultural sphere and nearly 40 titles monthly thematic collections to help amateur performances, 2 professional monthly magazines, more than 15 monthly newsletters rapid information, that were printed by the Main Library of the country to help managers recreational areas in the 70 - early 80 th century. - it is also a convincing argument in favor of that the spiritual space necessary to be engaged professionally and permanently. In general, summing up this opinion should be summarized that such interest and organizational and financial support of cultural sphere of the state, as it was in the Soviet era, the Ukrainian territory (and any other) is not yet known.

Clearly, you should always make allowances for time, circumstances and other objective factors which are conditioned by certain actions of specific individuals. Just as now required to fundamentally change not only the methods or forms of influence on the population, but also to change it (activity - auth.) meaning, given the changes that began in the country. However, the importance of cultural and educational principle in any circumstances, in our opinion, is extremely relevant today. And this only deepens the relevance of the fact preserve the network of cultural institutions in the country and truly creative work of many cultural and recreational facilities, by the way, in Rivne region. And this was discussed even once in our searchings [5; 170-182].

Recall extremely prestigious in terms of Polissya village "Krasnosel'skii windmills", traditionally held in Goshchansky district, or summary measures of regional festival "... A house is rich in creativity" in March, developed by club staff area and aimed at disclosing creative potential of local families. And the six-hour event of final presentation of these families (September, 2011), held in the framework of regional competition cultural and leisure complexes Rivne region, not only did not leave indifferent anyone in the local

hall, but also showed the audience really necessity of such measures to the study own family tree, opening the creative potential of the family and other steps in the formation of respect for themselves, own family, respect to its history, after all. We can mention at this row also a "Creative harvest" ("Your talents, Rivne!") - as a conclusion of artistic activity rural amateur collectives of region or a number of other equally well-known measures for the revival of interest in the local folklore or patriotic education in general. And no structure in the district other than cultural institutions will not be able to do this [6; 3]. In short, if the industry operates, it needs appropriate organizational and technical, scientific and other professional support of all concerned of structures.

However, today top officials of the cultural sphere emphasize that the industry needs new staff. And if it is almost imperceptible in the city, because it has quite an extensive system of educational institutions, arts, entertainment, shopping centers, etc; in it more or less regularly hosts touring activities and a certain way diversifies leisure population and urban network of educational establishments and to some extent diversifies leisure their pets, leaving them opportunities mindlessly (ineffective) spend their free time, then in the countryside the situation is different. There club is often the only institution that could and would lead the entire cultural and recreational activities within its influence.

Today, unfortunately, the sphere of culture and network of cultural and educational institutions of Ukraine in general and Rivne region in particular, is in the most worst conditions, view of its historical retrospective. And several reasons for this. One of them - the lack profession employee culture, that is such model by which he has to be prepared in school; and as a result - what knowledge, skills and practical skills there he should gain; what should be the system of his practical training; where and how long time he has to work on probation.

The second reason for the inefficient the industry is the lack of quality system of preparation of appropriate personnel for the cultural industry, which could constantly updated its creative staff. There are other flaws in the existence of the industry. Let us analyze the problems outlined.

Since the profession of club's worker in the country now is not available at all (in fact changed the political system, according to which had to be re-formatted and, for example, also the system of institutions, cultural institutions), so it is not possible to identify its effectiveness. However, since the cultural sphere continues to serve for the political system in the same way as was done in the previous period, and means the state must allocate (and allocates) exactly on the as much as the network of cultural institutions fits the state's concept about their role or the role of culture itself (who and what puts in this concept) in modern society. We must take into account the a significant imbalances of training system of personnel by this profile and other negative factors associated with the functioning as the sphere of culture and education. We concentrate our attention on what and how it functions in this system.

Nowadays cultural and educational system as a part of cultural education (by which we mean education, which aims - training of personnel for club network that operates solely on the creative potential of specialists trained in the Soviet era), after completing numerous reorganization, remained. And its basic level saved just only at the university of the first level of accreditation - colleges or schools of culture and arts, which in a limited quantities prepare the staff for the sphere of culture. We are talking about the specialty of „Folk arts”, graduates of which should be directed to the network of cultural institutions. For it is in this profession they are provided with the latest methodologies of organization cultural and recreational activities and all knowledge and practical skills necessary for proper functioning of industry (at least it should do). Moreover, the government significantly increased the salaries of workers in this sector, ie financial obligations to them fulfilled. And the new law of Ukraine on culture although not solve the issues facing the industry, but is rather progressive in comparison with its predecessor, adopted in the early years of independence of Ukraine. At the same time, institutions of special education - school (college) of culture and arts today, given the economic situation and the level of financial support for the industry, and largely also due to public opinion that the current club is archaic, gradually are moving away from the traditional training direction, focusing

on specialty „Hairdressing art“ or „Art“ (with a wide variety of its manifestations - music, theater, dance, arts and crafts, etc.), creating inefficient, and most importantly - not desired competition with music, art, drama colleges in which staffing and material resources, and the system of the educational process (number of training hours for mastering the art, professional level of teachers, the quality of the students, etc.) and the educational tradition in general for the full providing of direction “Art” is much better, more efficient. So approving by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2015) new specialty for college – “Management of socio-cultural sphere” in no way doesn't solve the problem of personnel training for the sphere of culture, based on the nature of the professional content of this specialty, where the main is management.

In the network of higher professional education (which train educational qualification level "Specialist" and "Master", and from 2017 - only level „Master“), specialty „Folk arts“ is missing altogether (preserved only in KNUCaA in very limited quantities). And then even those graduates from specialized secondary level, even where saved specialty "Folk arts", are unable to continue their professional improvement and have to change their original profession, dooming its final collapse as such, which have no continuation in higher education link.

In a limited number (20 people mainly on part-time basis based on the volume license) they have the right to enter the specialty "Culture", which have the specialization "teacher-organizer of leisure." And this specialization, incidentally, preserved only in Rivne State Humanitarian University. Its nominal presence, for example, in the Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Lesya Ukrainka Eastern European National University (Lutsk), or Odessa National Polytechnic University (curriculum 2016), does not solve the problem of training for the industry, because the amount of hours that are given to obtaining qualifications, does not correspond to such training demands. In addition, this classical universities that are engaged in another system training. And you can just review their curricula to see this.

At the same time specialty "Library and Bibliography" (which is in the specialized secondary link) in specialized institutions

maintained, because of that college graduates (college) culture are able to continue their studies at a higher qualification educational level for the reduced program (2 years). This is, in our opinion, is the main reason that the network of libraries in Ukraine today operates more efficiently than clubs. Also state financial support it is much better.

The situation can be changed due to retraining of club workers. However, its transferred to self-sufficiency, that is, cultural management should pay costs for training, but as usual they don't have enough funds. And the five-day stay in these courses, including the days of arrival and departure, a one-day departure to explore the achievements of the best houses of culture for sharing experiences, giving very little in terms of getting a truly new teaching skills for young professionals. Especially as, for example, in Rivne region much of them have a very limited period of work in positions without having even education of college of culture. So this category of leaders of clubs working, presumably, by trial and error. Or does not work in general!

Therefore, only a return to the establishment of appropriate special education staff of clubs across its vertical, will improve the quality in the industry. At present it operates only due to enthusiasts, and employees with significant experience and seniority that received higher special education even in Soviet times. And even an experiment with the creation of cultural and recreational facilities, which was held in Rivne region, does not have the expected result, because it must be implemented by new experts with the appropriate level of modern special education. That influx of new personnel in the industry is not going through the absence of their preparation. So ignoration the abovementioned will result in the fact that cultural sphere and the sphere of entertainment will increasingly do not meet the new needs of the state and the population is within the influence of particular clubs.

By the way, another reason for the low efficiency of this structure is the fact that the head of the complex (usually rural / village head) decides on the appointment of the head of clubs unilaterally. And often this is done taking into account different other indicators than, for example, professional education. So, by

statistically, branch does not feel staff deficit, as even graduates of schools of culture by profession, and who are prepared mainly for cultural and educational development of rural areas, do not find a use there because this head is often guided in recruitment with all other criteria, and neither Culture Department, nor the Department of Culture of Rivne state administration have no influence on it. The regional center of folk art gradually loses its meaning, because it was deduced from the authority of the Department of culture and obeys for regional council with all the circumstances arising therefrom. So there is and the need for amendments to the Law on local self-government. Timely also return to professional terminology in the culture area.

Nowadays not motivated withdrawn from circulation the term "amateur", and replaced it on it would seem more appropriate - amateurism. However between them, for our opinion, there is a significant difference, because amateurism - the scope of the various interests that are realized by a person beyond any specially created cultural institutions, without effect on this work (activities) of any professionals, solving financial and organizational problems of cultural activities exclusively own forces etc. Today, however, the network of cultural institutions in Ukraine actually saved (decreased on average by 10%, ie ceased operations only cultural institutions that actually do not work because of emergency condition or absence people within their services) and partial renaming clubs on "People's home", "Enlightenment" and so on, in general it does not change the essence, which is to provide rational leisure activities for population. And the general public realizes the leisure interests in online clubs created by the state, under the control of state-trained managers, through the intervention of a variety of methodical (again - government) structures in the face of representatives of district House of Culture, the District Department of Culture etc.), participation in festivals, parades, organized once again by government agencies and others. So, all this gives grounds for the use of the term "art" (technical or any other) initiative, ie activities organized under the direction of, or with the help of the public sector in the area of free time (not in terms of ideological content!).

The above remark applies to the use of the term "cultural and educational work", which has always acted as a "pre-education" of the population and was an important factor in raising the artistic (technical, economic, etc.) level of the population, preparing it to accept a truly high art or other vector professional work. So this term, in our view, further also have to stay in the cultural space of modern Ukraine, in its scientific treatment, in which a significant proportion of the population, just only because of economic factor (paid training) is not able to get at least an elementary art education and unable to be full participant in cultural creativity in general. Similarly, it would be appropriate to return to the classifier scientific specialty 13.00.05 - "Cultural and educational work". Its replacement by the specialty "Management of socio-cultural sphere" in a culture college does not solve the problems of the industry, based on the nature of the profession.

It is logical to return the specialty "Culture" to the field 02 - "Culture" and do not refer it to the field of 034 - "Humanities". Not the term is "old", but a form of work or the form of management (management).

Today Ukrainian population, especially those who lives in Western territories, has another level of cultural demands and needs another level of logistical support. They have and another understanding of the the cultural institutions through quite lively contacts with foreign countries, the media, etc., so they will not go to culture institutions that behind in technical equipment in a order and even a few, therefore they do not accept the club as institution attractive to themselves. A worker of culture who does not have the relevant skills to work with the population, did not see how a particular club can be organized in the modern Ukrainian village, poorly oriented in terms of culture in general, and has no relevant professional education - never become an organizer or person around which will be concentrated others. Therefore, the "old", emphasize again, is not the terminology of cultural institution as such, but only forms of work with the population significant part of today's "experts" working in the Ukrainian village, without appropriate knowledge, skills, practical experience in this area and not directed to the area of culture as the only possible for your own creative self.

By the way, among others, there is another problem - free time of people who have no work at all. And with them must work very differently from with those who are truly in his spare time wants to escape from everyday problems. This is extremely important today, when Ukraine began the reform of local government, where significant powers are transferred to the level of local communities because the population is now must decide what institutions and what experts they need. And having a club, which secured by itself rate to 1.25 (as is the case, for example, in rural areas of Rivne and Volyn region), it does not try to save this institution for community.

CONCLUSION

There is a need to develop appropriate criteria and certification of club employees, based on which should be laid concrete results of the work, innovation, taking into account the best practice of organization of the local population, etc. However, this is already the subject of another conversation. There is a need of the development of joint projects of the Department of Culture, Regional Center of Folk Art, subordinated to Regional Council, profile ministry, humanitarian universities, in the structure of which exist institutions of art, or a special university departments, where focuses on training of culturologists (or, perhaps better said, the professionals who are sent to work in clubs), other interested structures (for example, music schools, where not all graduates are prepared exclusively to the field of professional art) aimed at training new personnel sphere of culture. Only in this way, the sphere of culture, or take a narrower - a network of clubs will really need for local people and young country.

REFERENCES

1. Essays on the history of the ideological activity of the CPSU. 1938-1961. - M.: Political literature publishing house, 1986. - 445 p.
2. Pinalov S.A., *The history of cultural and educational work in the USSR* / S.A. Pinalov, A.P. Vinogradov, G.I. Chernyavsky.

- Kyiv: High School, 1983; Amateur artistic creativity in the USSR. An outline of history. Late 1950 – early 1990's / for Ed. A.S. Kargin. - M.: Dm. Bulanin, 1999.
3. Social problems of the culture of modern village. Issue. 60. - M.: Scientific Research Institute of Culture, 1986; Actual problems of cultural and educational work in conditions of restructuring. Collection of scientific works. - M.: Moscow State Institute of Culture, 1988; Man and modern club: restructuring of relationships: materials of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference - M.: Scientific Research Institute of Culture, 1989; Improving the management mechanism of cultural and educational institutions. Collection of scientific works - L.: Leningrad State Institute of Culture, 1989; Cultural interests and demands of the rural population. Ways of their satisfaction and development by means of cultural and educational work. Collection of scientific works - Moscow: Moscow State Institute of Culture, 1983; Artistic amateur performance in the enterprise. - Moscow: Profizdat, 1984; Artistic amateur performance: traditions, mastership, education. Collection of scientific papers - No. 137. - M.: Scientific Research Institute of Culture, 1985; Youth and culture. Problems of leisure, artistic creativity, becoming a personality. Collection of scientific works - No. 135. - M.: Scientific Research Institute of Culture, 1985; Issues of organization and methods of integrated research in the field of village culture. - Moscow: Moscow State Institute of Culture, 1981 etc.
 4. Lenin V.I., *The Tasks of Youth Unions* / V.I. Lenin // Complete Works, Volume 19. The fifth edition. - M.: Publishing house of political literature, 1979.
 5. Vytkalov S.V., *Rivne, cultural and artistic potential in paradigms of modernity: Monograph* / S. Vytkalov. - Rivne: PPDМ, 2012. - 416 p., ill.
 6. Vytkalov S.V., "Your talents, Rivne!" *Again on the stage* / S.V. Vytkalov // Volyn, 2016. - № 49 (1299). - Dec 23.

NOTY O AUTORACH

Алексеева Лариса Леонидовна – dr hab. доктор педагогических наук, доцент Российская Академия Образования, Москва

Беккерман Павел – Педагог дополнительного образования ГБПОУ Политехнический колледж имени П.А. Овчинникова Москва

Al Masny Nebras – mgr; Ambasada Zjednoczonych Emiratów Arabskich w Polsce

Bursová Janka – PhDr. Mgr. PhD. Catholic University, Faculty of Theology in Spišské Podhradie

Kochański Tomasz – dr inż.; Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna

Lešková Lýdia – doc. PhDr. Ing. PhD.; Katolícka univerzita v Ružomberku

Mietlewski Zygmunt – dr inż.; Akademia Morska w Gdyni

Олесина Елена – dr; Российская Академия Образования, Москва

Pavlun Vasyl – Ph.D.; Rivne State Humanitarian University, Rivne.

Radomskaia Olga – PhD.; Российская Академия Образования, Москва

Семенова Елена Александровна – candidate of Pedagogical Science, scientist of theatre laboratory of the Russian Academy of Education

Стукалова Ольга – dr hab. доктор педагогических наук, доцент Российская Академия Образования, Москва

Svitek Vladimír – mgr; advokátsky koncipient, Advokátska kancelária JUDr. Jozef Podoba

Szajda Mariusz – dr; Akademia Sztuki w Szczecinie

Школяр Людмила – dr hab. доктор педагогических наук, доцент Российская Академия Образования, Москва

Vytkaľov Sergey – Ph.D.; Rivne State Humanitarian University, Rivne.

LISTA RECENZENTÓW ZA ROK 2016

Prof. dr hab. Jewgienij M. Babosow (Narodowa Akademia Nauk Białorusi); PhDr. Zuzana Budayová, PhD. (Katólicka Univerzita v Ružomberku);

PhDr. Janka Bursová PhD. (Katólicka univerzita v Ružomberku);

Dr Katarzyna Bocheńska-Włostowska (Uczelnia Warszawska Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie)

Dr.h.c. doc. PhDr. Pavel Czarnecki (ISM Slovakia v Prešove)

Dr in. Jerzy Donarski (SWBJ w Warszawie)

Prof. ThDr. Cyril Hišem, PhD. (Theology Catholic University in Ružomberok)

Dr Maryla Januszewska-Warych (Akademia im. J. Długosza w Częstochowie)

Dr hab. Tatiana Kamińska (Uniwersytet Biznesu i Prawa w Kijowie)

Prof. dr hab. Jerzy Kosiewicz (AWF w Warszawie);

Prof. Irina Pavlenko (Europejski Uniwersytet w Kijowie)

Prof. Carmine Pinto – Uniwersytet w Solerno (Włochy)

Dr hab. Łukasz Popławski (UR w Krakowie)

Dr Sławomir Stawicki (Akademia Medyczna w Warszawie)

Prof. dr hab. Michał Troszyński (PAN)

Ks. prof. dr hab. Stanisław Urbański (UKSW w Warszawie)

Dr hab. Grzegorz Wejman (prof. US)