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Category: Original scientific paper

Title: THE EFFECTS OF MEDIA DISPLAYS REGARDING
TERRORIST ATTACKS ON ATTITUDES CONCERNING
TOURIST DESTINATION PLANNING

Author(s): Barbara Pavlakovič¹, Mladen Knežević¹, Marko Koščak¹,
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Institution(s): Faculty of Tourism, University of Maribor, Brežice,
Slovenia¹; Research Advisor at Co-operatives, United Kingdom²

Key words: Safety and security, tourism destination, tourist product
design, experiment

Abstract: Designing and presenting a destination as a tourist product is a process, which is influenced by different issues. Among them are perceptions of destination and attitudes towards a destination. In this study we have examined how media representation of destination safety and security affects attitudes about tourism destinations. Safety and security are important questions in the field of tourism and therefore we initially present differing aspects of this topic. This research question was addressed as an experiment among students of tourism, who are future tourism product designers. The independent variable was the projection of terrorist attack films on observed destinations. The experiment used different questionnaires – among them was a nonverbal semantic differential. The results of these questionnaires showed that the perception of different destinations is lower than before the experiment and therefore that the safety and security issues are important factors when designing a tourist product.

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References: 9 *Tables:*3 *Figures:* 3

Category: Original scientific paper

Title: FUNDING PATTERNS OF BIBLIOMETRICS RESEARCH

Author(s): Peter Kokol

Institution(s): Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer
Science, University of Maribor, Maribor, Slovenia

Key words: papers as topics; research literature production;
research funding; bibliometrics; funding patterns

Abstract: To identify research funding patterns behind bibliometrics as a rapidly expanding science was the aim of the study presented in this paper. We analysed funding information of 8,622 bibliometric papers harvested from Web of Science, among which 1,786 (20.7%) were Papers with Reported Funding (PRFs). The trend in number of PRFs funding in last five years was positive. The most productive countries in PRFs` production were

China, the USA and the UK. The same countries were also the most prolific regarding how many times they were mentioned in funding acknowledgements. The number of PRFs published per country was related with OECD reported Gross Domestic Spending on R&D for 2015. There was a significant correlation between number of PRFs per country and the number of all bibliometric papers per country. Far the most prolific funding agency was National Natural Science Foundation of China, followed by the European Commission and the USAs National Science Foundation. The Research trend and direction prediction is the most prolific research theme regarding the percent of PRF and thus most likely to get funded.

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References: 37 *Tables:*3 *Figures:* 0

Category: Original scientific paper

Title: COMMUNICATIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH
ASSERTIVENESS IN SLOVENIAN NURSING STAFF IN
CLINICAL PRACTICE

Author(s): Silva Roncelli Vaupot, Danica Železnik

Institution(s): University College of Health Sciences, Slovenj
Gradec, Slovenia

Key words: assertiveness, self-esteem, communication, nursing staff
Abstract: The objective of this research was to investigate the assertiveness of nursing staff members in their everyday practice. The secondary goal was to investigate whether assertiveness is related to sex, age, years of working experience, education and self-esteem. Nursing staff members are expected to have a high level of assertiveness to establish optimal professional communication and working performance. A cross-sectional study design and convenience sampling were applied. Altogether, 303 nursing staff members (88.8% female and 11.2% male; aged between 21 and 58 years) from the northeastern part of Slovenia were enrolled in the study. The participants were asked to complete an anonymous questionnaire, which consisted of the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. The sample included 44.6% registered nurses and 55.4% nursing assistants with mean = 15.9 (SD 10.1) years of working experience. In general, the level of assertiveness by Rathus scale was low at mean = +4.0 (SD 17.2) points. The male nursing staff members were significantly more assertive than the female nursing staff members ($p=0.024$). A positive association was observed between assertiveness and self-esteem ($p<0.001$). There was no evidence of a significant association between assertiveness and age, years of experience or level of education. The nursing staff members reported low levels of assertiveness, which is consistent with previous findings in this field. Improving assertive behaviour towards patients and other healthcare staff may contribute to improving the quality of patient care.

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Coden: IORME7*Short title:* Informatologia, Zagreb*Vol. No. (Year):* 51(2018)*Issue No:* 3-4*Other indetification:* INFO-2194*Page numbers:* 158-171*Received:**Language –of text:* Engl. *– of Summary:* Engl., Croat.*References:* 13 *Tables:*9 *Figures:* 0*Category:* Preliminary Communication*Title:* THE RELATION BETWEEN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION PROCESS IN SOFTWARE AND NOT SOFTWARE INDUSTRIES IN KOSOVO*Author(s):* Emin Neziraj¹, Afërdita Berisha-Shaqiri², Justina Shiroka Pula², Vasilika Kume³, Besnik Krasniqi²*Institution(s):* Department of Business Administration, University "Haxhi Zeka", Kosovo¹; Department of Management and Informatics, Economic Faculty, University of Pristina, Pristina, Kosovo²; Department of Management and Economics, Economic Faculty, University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania³*Key words:* Information technology, Innovation, Business produce sector, R&D

Abstract: Background and objective. This paper will focus on innovation process caused by information communication technology. The study in this paper discovers the relation of information technology in software and not software products service industry in innovation processes across their effect in the MBE-s in Kosovo. The main objective of the research study is to recognize the level of use of the new technology, respectively the new information technology in producing and service industry in Kosovo. Materials and Methods. The scientific methodology used in this work is the quantitative methodology with the deductive approach since it is intended to support the existing theory over the information technology and innovative processes. The quantitative data was use from empirical data of Statistical Agency Kosovo and authors own research. Results, the results of this study showing, the influences of information technology in innovation process with $p=0.23$. Conclusion Public and Private organizations should take appropriate steps to develop and improve new technologies by creating long-term policies and strategies derived from market needs.

Key words: entrepreneurial management, higher education, business simulations, e-learning, entrepreneurial skills

Abstract: The key characteristics of entrepreneurs of the twenty-first century include the willingness to take responsibility, ability to develop strategic visions and objectives, and powerful motivation to succeed. The challenges of the entrepreneurial environment are mirrored in the higher education system that has the task of preparing students for the unpredictable and turbulent labour market. Business decisions are vital for the survival of an enterprise, together with the entrepreneurial functions of project planning, development and execution, as well as the ability to adapt to teamwork settings, be proactive and take risks. Accordingly, keeping abreast of innovative and interactive trends in teaching is a crucial element in the overall development of the skills and competencies of future entrepreneurs, in particular, and the teaching process, in general.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the satisfaction of students with regard to the benefits derived from the application of active teaching methods in an undergraduate university study programme at the Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management of the University of Rijeka. Using business simulations in teaching the course "Entrepreneurial Management and Innovation" is an active learning method that allows students to experiment with business strategies, in a risk-free setting, in the strategic areas of managing human resources, capacities, investments, service quality, prices and marketing.

Research for the purposes of this paper was conducted among second-year, full-time students of the undergraduate university study programme, using the survey method and a pre-designed structured questionnaire. Research results point to a high level of student satisfaction with regard to the innovative approach to teaching and the benefits of active learning methods used, which the respondents distinctly prefer relative to traditional seminar-based teaching. The study indicates a high level of satisfaction with the benefits of simulations in the process of developing entrepreneurial spirit and managerial skills but also a lower level of satisfaction in the segment of complexity in connection with previously acquired knowledge.

The results of this study can contribute to improving the existing knowledge and to expanding the use of active learning through the application of a hybrid learning model that opens up opportunities for achieving the ultimate goal of enhancing the employability of students and increasing their competitiveness.

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Institution(s): Department of CSE, PSR Engineering College, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu, India¹; Department of CSE, Sethu Institute of Technology, Pulloor, Tamilnadu, India²; Department of CSE, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, India³
Key words: Access control; Data sharing; Privacy protection; Cloud-based services

Abstract: The rapid development of computer technology, cloud-based services have become a hot topic. They not only provide users with convenience, but also bring many security issues, such as data sharing and privacy issue. In this paper, we present an access control system with privilege separation based on privacy protection (PS-ACS). In the PS-ACS scheme, we divide users into private domain (PRD) and public domain (PUD) logically. In PRD, to achieve read access permission and write access permission, we adopt the Key-Aggregate Encryption (KAE) and the Improved Attribute-based Signature (IABS) respectively. In PUD, we construct new multi-authority cipher text policy attribute-based encryption (CP-ABE) scheme with efficient decryption to avoid the issues of single point of failure and complicated key distribution, and design an efficient attribute revocation method for it. The analysis and simulation result show that our scheme is feasible and superior to protect users' privacy in cloud-based services.

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References: 33 *Tables*:2 *Figures*: 2
Category: Authors Review
Title: PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST COMPUTER RELATED CRIMES: APPROACHING AN INDIVIDUAL
Author(s): Roman V. Veresha
Institution(s): Academy of Advocacy, Kyiv, Ukraine
Key words: preventive measures against cybercrime, cybersecurity, cybercrime, individualized preventive measures
Abstract: Cybercrime is a combination of information, financial and personal security threats. The purpose of this research is to target statistical data to allocate the most effective preventive measures against cybercrime that would contribute to the combat at the level of potential (or real) cyber victims and cyber criminals. Brining the so-called Cyberethics into the life of people will be preventive against cybercrimes, as it will add to their culture of cyberspace through educational and popular science projects (such-like program that was put into action in Nigeria stroke positively). With the rapid spread of cybercrime, preventive measures geared towards individuals such as anti-criminalization, anti-bullying and anti-phishing propaganda, the practice of shaping negative attitude towards crimes, and discovery of responsibility for committing cybercrimes gain in importance. Society improvement as a counter-move to cut out criminal factors provoking a positive or neutral attitude to cybercrimes should be geared towards better living, as the higher is the standard the lower is the level of cybercrime. Taking individualized preventing measures to people prone to commit cybercrimes will prevent against such even before they take place (with cyber extortion and ransomware threats, such actions gain in relevance). For the fight against cybercrime, special programs are to level down victimization in

the field of cybersecurity by fostering a shielding attitude in persons who can become victims. The path of designing such programs will lead to a drop cybercrime activity. Specific public authorities and non-governmental organizations should take part in the preventive process. All-encompassing preventive measures against cybercrime approaching individual at the international level will allow designing specific pilot programs for individualized prevention.

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References: 27 *Tables*:2 *Figures*: 0
Category: Authors Review
Title: CULTURE IN NEW MEDIA TIMES
Author(s): Borivoje Baltezarević, Radoslav Baltezarević, Vesna Baltezarević
Institution(s): Faculty of Management, Sremski Karlovci, Faculty of Communication, Belgrade, Faculty of Culture and Media, Belgrade
Key words: technology, new media, culture, digitization, virtual social network
Abstract: New media is focusing on new technologies and digitizing their content which has both good and bad effects, that individuals and society as a whole, are exposed to. Digitizing intrapersonal communication brings about simultaneous digatilizization of culture and society. Technology, besides a plethora of its undoubtedly good features, also demonstrates the negative effects underpinned by the 'migration process' of individuals to virtual spaces, that are contributing to the transformation of existing culture into virtual culture. Culture in transition to the digital age is transformed into a culture of forgetting and is faced with the interruption of continuity of the role an individual plays in preserving of the existing traditional cultural values. The aim of this paper is to present the views of respondents who are using virtual social networks on the culture that is being created in a virtual environment and their attitudes about whether virtual networking leads to the changes in their relation to traditional culture and social relationships in the real world.

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Received: 2018-13-04
Language -of text: Engl. *- of Summary*: Engl., Croat.
References: 43 *Tables*:0 *Figures*: 0
Category: Professional Paper
Title: STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE CHURCH MEDIA IN SLOVAKIA
Author(s): Terézia Rončáková

Institution(s): Faculty of Philosophy, Catholic University in Ružomberok, Slovakia

Key words: media, Church, audience, diversification, journalists, influence

Abstract: The author analyses strong and weak points of the Church media in Slovakia. Her conclusions are based on more than ten previous researches in the field of Church and media, realized on the Catholic University in Ružomberok, Slovakia. She states, that Slovak church media are exclusively pastoral, wilfully resigning to the evangelization function. Marginal evangelization attempts (such as in *Radio Lumen* in the late 1990s) have failed. This means, inter alia, that they do not do journalism in its original sense. They act as public relations bodies of the bishop's conferences and as an extension of spiritual service of the church

to the believers. The competent decision-makers (i.e. church hierarchy) are not willing to subsidize evangelization medium, because the currently accepted doctrine is to use 'their own' media space to spread 'their own' messages. Thus, opening complex topics, covering opinion plurality and encouraging discussion, is regarded as harmful. This function is, in the last years, substituted by the commercial project of the *Conservative daily Postoj*, but this is neither a church nor religious medium. As the researches show, also the request of believing audience for independent critical Church medium is disputable. The audience is – disregarding age – divided between the audience of the official church media and decent secular media. Between these two groups exists a relatively strong antagonism.