*Title:* COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ONLINE NEWS CONTENT OBJECTIVITY ON COVID-19 BETWEEN DETIK.COM AND KOMPAS.COM

*Author(s)*: Silvia Pristianita[1], Rustono Farady Marta[1], Mercedes Amanda[2], Yohanes Nugroho Widiyanto[3], Rino Febrianno Boer[4]
*Institution(s):* Universitas Bunda Mulia, Jakarta, Indonesia[1]; Huaqiao University, Xiamen, China[2]; Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, Surabaya, Indonesia[3]; LSPR Communication and Business Institute, Jakarta, Indonesia[4]

*Key words:* COVID-19, Comparative study, Online News Content, Westerstahl Objectivity

*Abstract:* Since March 11, 2020, COVID-19 has been declared as a global pandemic. The case of the COVID-19 has become the major topic of the media around the world because it didn't only threaten human life, it also gave negative impacts on various sectors. Many kinds of news about COVID-19, which its context started from information about the disease until it is been associated with politics and economics, have been published every day, especially in this globalization era, where information can be instantly accessed. The news about COVID-19 became overflow, at the point, various interests lead media for not being objective. While generating the news, journalists are expected to make the news objectively as it is the most important condition in journalism. Objectivity aims at presenting the real situation of some reporting events based on fact, relevance, and neutrality, which became the main factors of objective news. At the same time, it is been known that media have the power to construct social reality depending on how they created the news. This research used quantitative content analysis and was conducted in six phases from January 30th until March 15, 2020. The purpose of this research was to explain the comparative objectivity of two main online news in Indonesia (namely, detik.com and kompas.com.) on reporting COVID-19.

*Title:* CYBERBULLYING AND CYBER-MOBBING: ISSUES IN LEGAL PRACTICE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*Author(s)*: Alexander Vasyaev[1], Viktor Shestak[2]
*Institution(s):* Department of Advocacy, Kutafin Moscow State Law University (MSAL), Moscow, Russian Federation[1]; Department of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and Criminology, MGIMO – University of the MFA of Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation[2]

*Key words:* crime prevention, cyberbullying, cyber-mobbing, extremist crimes, Internet violence

*Abstract:* The article subject is cyberbullying and cyber-mobbing. The emphasis is placed on the legal practice of combating cyberbullying and cyber-mobbing issues in developing countries, since these phenomena are still insufficiently studied. The developing countries legislation is compared with doctrinal and practical developments in the fight against the studied problem in developed countries of the West and former USSR. Experiment was conducted to determine the methods effectiveness to combat cyberbullying using the social networks built-in extensions. 40 random accounts were taken in equal parts related to "male" and "female" representatives, from 18 to 30 years old. The article indicates cyber-mobbing and cyberbullying concepts and their varieties, existing in modern world. The study examines statistical data, programs and measures of different states in fight against cyberbullying and cyber-mobbing. Experiments results showed that Instagram users are aware of the built-in extensions availability of the social network to protect against cyberbullying and use them relatively frequently. With that, female segment of Instagram users is more concerned about comments content under their photos than the male one. Measures have been developed to prevent and counteract cyberbullying and cyber-mobbing, introduction of which into the states policies might help in the fight against these social phenomena.

*Title:* ISSUES OF ENSURING BUDGET SECURITY AS A LEGAL CATEGORY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

*Author(s)*: Juliia V. Abakumova[1], Halyna S. Andrushchenko[2], Olga O. Semchyk[3], Ievgeniia A. Ananieva[4], Roman I. Samsin[5]
*Institution(s):* Vladimir Stashis Institute of Law, Classical Private University, Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine[1]; Departament of Financial Law, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv,Kyiv, Ukraine[2]; Department of State Governance and Administrative Law Issues, V.M. Koretsky Institute of State and Law of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine[3]; Department of Legal Support of Economic Activity Kharkiv National, University of Internal Affairs, Kharkiv, Ukraine[4]; Department of Private Law Disciplines, Kyiv International University, Kyiv, Ukraine[5]

*Key words:* digital development of society, information security, legal apparatus, confidentiality, information structure

*Abstract:* The digital development of society is determined by the fact that all aspects of the development of the technical environment and the formation on this basis of an equilibrium process of social development can be singled out as a structural feature of national security. The budget as a source of social development has a tax, social and social foundation under it. All this is determined by the necessity for additional research on issues related to the formation of the possibility of maintaining the vector of development of

society. The novelty of the study is that all legal research is limited to the formation of only framework conditions, which in turn affect such aspects as the development of deterrent mechanisms. In the work, the authors determine the possibility of development and formation of the budget security category on the basis of a model that is provided not only by legal conditions, but also regulated by information components. The article provides a component model, which is determined by the fact that it forms a protective mechanism based on a legal decision. The practical significance of the study is determined by the fact that budget security stands out primarily as a component of social development and can be considered in order to improve and shape the sustainable development of society as a whole.

*Title:* LEHRWERKBEGLEITENDE ONLINE – ÜBUNGEN FÜR DEUTSCHLERNEN –  DIDAKTISCHER MEHRWERT ODER ERFOLGREICHE KOMMUNIKATION MARKETINGSTRATEGIE?
*Author(s)*: Andreja Retelj
*Institution(s):* Philosophische Fakultät, Universität Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slowenien
*Key words:* Online-Übungen, Lehrwerke, Deutsch als Fremdsprache, Grammatik, Wortschatz
*Abstract:* Der Beitrag setzt sich zum Ziel lehrwerkbegleitende Online-Übungen unter vier Aspekten zu analysieren: Quantitativer Aspekt, Übungsformate, Förderung der Sprachfertigkeiten und Taxonomie der Lernziele. Das Korpus besteht aus 820 Online-Übungen, die als Zusatzmaterial zu sieben unterschiedlichen Lehrwerkpaketen auf den Stufen A1, A2, B1, insgesamt zu 21 Lehrwerken dienen. Die Analyse der Online-Übungen deutet darauf hin, dass trotz der großen Anzahl der Online-Übungen überwiegend grammatische Strukturen und Wortschatz gefördert werden, was Hand in Hand mit den niedrigsten Taxonomiestufen geht, die mit Online-Übungen erreicht werden. Lehrwerkbegleitende Online-Übungen ermöglichen bisher noch keine vielfältigen Lernwege, denn es wurden nur vier unterschiedliche Übungsformate identifiziert.

*Title:* AUTOMATED COMMUNICATION SYSTEM FOR DETECTION OF LUNG CANCER USING CATASTROPHE FEATURES
*Author(s)*: Ramaiah Arun[1],Shanmugasundaram Singaravelan[2]
*Institution(s):* Department of Computer Science and Engineering, PSR Engineering College, Sivakasi, India[1]**;** Department of Computer Science and Engineering, PSR Engineering College, Sivakasi, India[2]
*Key words:* lung cancer, automated detection, catastrophe features
*Abstract:* One of the biggest challenges the world face today is the mortality due to Cancer. One in four of all diagnosed cancers involve the lung cancer, where the mortality rate is high, even after so much of technical and medical advances. Most lung cancer cases are diagnosed either in the third or fourth stage, when the disease is not treatable. The main reason for the highest mortality, due to lung cancer is because of non availability of prescreening system which can analyze the cancer cells at early stages. So it is necessary to develop a prescreening system which helps doctors to find and detect lung cancer at early stages. Out of all various types of lung cancers, adenocarcinoma is increasing at an alarming rate. The reason is mainly attributed to the increased rate of smoking - both active and passive. In the present work, a system for the classification of lung glandular cells for early detection of Cancer using multiple color spaces is developed. For segmentation, various clustering techniques like K-Means clustering and Fuzzy C-Means clustering on various Color spaces such as HSV, CIELAB, CIEXYy and CIELUV are used. Features are Extracted and classified using Support Vector Machine (SVM).

*Title:* CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR CLOUD COMPUTING ACCEPTANCE IN THE AUDIT PROFESSION
*Author(s)*: Dunja Dobrinić
*Institution(s):* Faculty of Organization and Informatics, University of Zagreb, Varaždin, Croatia
*Key words:* cloud computing acceptance, TAM, TOE, security risk, technology adoption, technology acceptance.
*Abstract:* The paper proposes a conceptual model of cloud computing acceptance. The model includes variables from TAM (Technology Acceptance Model), TOE (Technology-organization-environment) framework, and the security risk variable. This study aims to verify the suitability of the proposed model for measuring cloud computing acceptance by the auditors and auditors' assistants in the Republic of Croatia. For the purposes of the study, data were collected through a questionnaire. The sample included 111 certified auditors and 28 auditing assistants. The *structural equation modeling* (SEM) method was used to analyze the data collected and evaluate the proposed model. The results confirmed the impact of perceived usefulness and time and complexity on the intention to use. The influence of image, education, perceived ease of use and security risk on perceived usefulness was confirmed, while the

effect of perceived ease of use on the intention to use did not prove significant. Constructs perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and time and complexity explain 31% of the variance in intention to use cloud computing. The paper outlines the limitations of the research as well as the scientific contribution.

*Abstract:* The development of modern technologies, applying pedagogical principles, has enabled a new educational paradigm of e-learning, which represents quality support to teachers in the transfer of knowledge. This paper presents the possibilities of applying an e-learning system in teaching visual arts, precisely in teaching contemporary art. Well-designed and applied teaching content in an e-learning system enables various scenarios of learning, teaching, and testing the knowledge of contemporary art. Contemporary art thus becomes a communication within which the observer becomes an interpreter of the different levels of meaning of an artwork. This research, designed as an educational experiment, involved 57 students from two primary schools in Split-Dalmatia County. We found differences in the knowledge and preferences of fourth graders regarding contemporary art with respect to teaching methods. The results show increasing student preferences for contemporary art in a group using the Moodle system and in a group of students creating inspired by contemporary artworks. Students expressed satisfaction with learning about contemporary art using Moodle. The difference between the results of the initial and final testing of knowledge showed statistical significance in the groups that had art lessons. Moodle provides opportunities to learn a variety of content, including contemporary art in primary school.