

## Povzetki *Abstracts*

### **Stanje na področju razprav o intelektualni lastnini: analiza na podlagi analize citatov**

*Christian Linder in Sven Seidenstricker*

Članek obravnava stanje na področju raziskav intelektualne lastnine in avtorskih pravic. Ugotavlja in preverja ključne akterje in najvplivnejše revije. Raziskave na tem področju so večinoma kvalitativne ter zelo subjektivne in selektivne, pričujoči članek pa loteva problema kvantitativno z uporabo analize socialnih mrež in citiranja soavtorjev. Rezultati so trojni. Prvič, identificirali smo najvplivnejša dela in devet podmrež, na katere se deli raziskovanje intelektualne lastnine. Drugič, analizirali smo institucije in njihove mreže stikov ter ugotovili, da raziskovanje na področju intelektualne lastnine kroji peščica univerz, vse ostale pa jim sledijo. Tretjič, pokazali smo, da Severna Amerika obvladuje razprave na področju intelektualne lastnine, člankov iz Južne Amerike ali Afrike pa sploh ni. Članek ponuja pregled raziskovanj na tem področju, uporabljeni kvantitativni pristop pa odpira tudi nova raziskovalna vprašanja.

*Ključne besede:* avtorske pravice, intelektualna lastnina, analiza socialnih mrež, citiranje soavtorjev

### **Spletno korporativno učenje na srbskem trgu**

*Vladimir Zočević in Radojka Krneta*

Namen članka je raziskati odnose med podjetji pri korporativnem učenju in preučiti možnosti za prehod od tradicionalnih sestankov in načinov učenja v podjetjih k modernim načinom komuniciranja in izobraževanja, posebej glede uporabe spletnega učenja in video konferenc v tem procesu. Poleg tega skušamo v članku raziskati, kako dobro so podjetja obveščena o teh tehnologijah in njihovem uvajanju v vsakdanje poslovanje. Prikazovali smo rezultate analize uporabe video konferenc tako v srbskih kot tudi v tujih podjetjih, ki poslujejo v Srbiji.

*Ključne besede:* korporativno učenje, spletno učenje, video konference, virtualni sestanki.

### **Students' and Teachers' Attitudes toward E-study and Teaching Methods in Higher Education**

*Viktorija Sulčić*

The paper presents the results of research on teachers' and students' preferences for various teaching and learning methods used in higher

education. In our study we found that despite our expectations teachers are not too keen on conventional teaching methods. Interestingly, these methods are even more suitable for students than for teachers. However, research has confirmed our hypothesis that students and teachers in favor of e-study are not fond of conventional teaching methods. According to the survey, e-study is more appropriate for part-time students. However, we were unable to confirm the hypothesis that the school's equipment and attitude toward ICT has been an impact on teachers' preference for e-study.

*Key words:* e-learning, e-study, teaching methods, higher education

### **Supplementary pension schemes, long-term sustainability of public finances and financial stability in Slovenia**

*Aleš Berk Skok in Marko Simoneti*

Demographic pressures urge authorities to find solutions for their public pension systems. Supplementary (capital market based) pension schemes have become a prerequisite mechanism for avoiding poverty of nations. In this contribution we stress the need for the Slovenian government to reform the existing embryonic supplementary pension system, which will above all be based on competitive principles. Besides the well funded collective pillar, we argue that government should introduce individual retirement accounts which would serve as a mechanism to provide individuals with an incentive to save for their retirement use. By accomplishing that, Slovenia would not only solve fiscal pressures stemming from the unsustainable public pension system but would also substantially underpin underdeveloped national financial markets and institutions.

*Key words:* supplementary pension system, financial market, financial institutions, sustainability of public finances

### **Innovativeness of Employees in Bureaucratic Hotel Organizations**

*Metod Šuligoj*

The purpose of this study is to ascertain the differences in the attitude to innovativeness between bureaucratic and non-bureaucratic hotel organisations. We defined as bureaucratic the organisations establishing standards. For this purpose we first defined basic terminology such as hotel industry, innovativeness and bureaucracy, general, and of tourism and the hotel industry. We also pointed out that the government is aware of the importance of innovativeness in the hotel industry and tourism, whence a number of measures are introduced. In the empirical part, using statistical methods, such as the descriptive analysis and the Bonferroni test, we established that there are no statistically significant differences between bureaucratic and

non-bureaucratic organisations with regard to innovativeness. In this way, by using a scientific method, we rejected the often misinterpreted opinion on the negative influence of bureaucracy on innovativeness in the hotel industry.

*Key words:* bureaucracy, employees, innovativeness, hotel industry, standards