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IDENTIFYING STUDENTS' INFORMATION NEEDS IN THE ERA OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES: IS SERBIA ON THE THRESHOLD OF CHANGE?

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SUMMARY

The paper⁷ presents the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in teaching and for research purposes at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. The aim is to consider opportunities and representation of ICT use for the promotion of architectural education, and ways to overcome current barriers when using ICT as well. After giving a short review of the history of ICT, the current status and the level of ICT implementation at the Faculty of Architecture are briefly shown. Also, a survey was conducted to determine the extent to which students use ICT for research and learning. Respondents expressed their preferences regarding learning using electronic materials and services. The survey results highlighted solutions to help students in this era of information overload and rapid development of technology.

⁷ *The paper is a product of research on the subject ICT support in planning and design, within the doctoral studies at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, headed by Prof. Milica Bajic Brkovic, PhD, whom I would like to thank for the great help and useful comments. The article is part of a large-scale research that was first presented at the First International Scientific Conference on Economic and Regional Development EUROBRAND.*

Key words: *e-services; Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade; information and communication technologies; professional architectural education.*

INTRODUCTION

ICTs - the city transformer

Nowadays city development means not only developing new space, i.e. new functions and a new image of the city, but also creating of a new economic force that runs the city. According to Peter Hall, building brand new facilities is economical in a sparsely populated terrain, so that we can talk not only about the decline of urbanization in the city centre, but the urban sprawl in general, due to the spread of suburbs that contain all the necessary urban functions (Hall, 2001). Also, in the words of Manuel Castells, the transformation of cities into faceless phenomenon occurs owing to the development of a global economy and new information and communication technologies (Castells, 2001).

It is interesting to give a brief overview of the city development, with special emphasis on the importance of the socio-economic system. In this way the relationship between the driving forces and social physiognomy of a city can be observed, providing insight into the current state and what awaits us in the future. According to Zaklina Gligorijevic, "the first modernism" is typical for industrial society and it brought social change different from preindustrial institutions. "The second modernism", typical for developed economies and the creative sector, in a social context is compatible with the post-industrial society, where individuality is considered the basis of modernization. During the 1990s, the economy was based on "(...) individualized, highly-educated and highly mobile workforce which has turned its own 'cultural capital' into a source of income" (Gligorijevic, 2009, pp. 210-211).

During the last decade of the last century, actually in 1994 and 1995, a number of European countries developed plans and policies for the improvement of electronic communication within their societies. This was the

beginning of the creation of the so-called information society⁸ with its main development objectives specified in a document called the Lisbon strategy⁹ (Bajic Brkovic, 2008b; Peric, 2010). The economic paradigm of our society is knowledge-based economy with its main determinants: knowledge, change, and globalization. Education and training are priorities for developing information society, or as Carol Hughes points out: "Life today in higher education is lived in competitive space" (Hughes in Jankowska, 2004, p. 51).

A comparison between the development of ICT on the one side and the city, on the other, is given due to the mutual interdependence of the continuous prosperity at both levels. According to Steve Graham, the complexity of the relationship between cities and ICT is developed within the wider context which is conditioned by the political and economic liberalization, technological changes and the internationalization of political economy. Together, these processes cause changes in the traditional way of understanding the city - land use, physical structure, urban design and transport (Graham 2002, pp. 34-36).

ICT impact on professional work

ICT "means any product that is used for storing, searching, manipulating, transmitting, sending and receiving information in electronic or digital form, such as for example telephone, fax, computer or digital television, and network and facilities used for their connection" (Milovanovic Rodic, 2009). In this paper, computer, telecommunications, Internet, World Wide Web and electronic information resources and e-services present ICT as a widespread set of technology tools.

However, it is important to note that the above-mentioned services are only the basic form of ICT usage. Today there exist many products that we did not use only several years ago, and which greatly influenced changes in the way we work and live. The impact of ICT on today's society as a whole can be

⁸ The term information society is in regard to other concepts, like "global village", "technotronic era", "post-industrial society", "information age", "intelligence society", "knowledge society" (<http://vecam.org/article517.html>, 29.01.2010.)

⁹ The most important action plan adopted at the Lisbon summit of EU member states is: "eEurope 2005 - Action Plan of the European Union on the Development and Application of ICT" (Milovanovic Rodic, 2009).

described by the fact that some authors consider internet to be a medium - means that not only has an impact on business, but also on the private side of life (Herman and McChesney, 2004). According to Milica Bajic Brkovic (2008a), during this decade a range of new products such as: cyber communities, online communities, wired working, CIN (city information network), virtual studio, virtual museums, e-education, digital satellite network, Intranet, etc appeared and have successfully been integrated into our daily lives.

In the next section, the most important forms of ICT, in terms of target groups for which the research was conducted, are presented. Since college students, or young and educated people, are at least adversely influenced by the use of ICT, or the so-called digital divide (Bajic Brkovic, 2004), they usually use a large number of services due to permanent professional education. A group of services has been formulated based on the results of the survey conducted by a team of websites called Znanje.infostud (Training via Internet, 2010). The most important and relevant services for e-learning are: 1. websites, 2. electronic journals, 3. online exchange of documents and publications, 4. technical discussions and forums, 5. online courses, and 6. online lectures.

1. *Website*. Site usually serves as the basis for the provision of information, as well as a place where most people start exploring the types of services offered. The website is one of the easiest ICT tools available today. Practically, there are no requirements for specific technical knowledge or skills for effective use.

2. *Electronic journals*. Another common and very useful technology, especially in terms effective review of essential information. It is also a popular form of subscriptions to professional content due to continuous process of education.

3. *Online exchange of documents and publications*. Special services are used for publication of various documents and their downloading.

4. *Expert discussions and forums*. This is one of the most popular service for it is often the starting point to find other necessary information.

5. *Webinar (online courses)*. Service that provides access to systematized information, in order to supplement conventional educational process.

6. *Professional online lectures*. An overview of lectures via free services is one of the most popular forms of education.

The document entitled *Strategy for an Information Society in Serbia* stated that: "The education system must be adapted to provide effective education at all levels by promoting creative thinking and the introduction of lifelong learning. As the widespread use of ICT has become crucial in many professions, knowledge of how to effectively use ICT should be an integral part of educational programs" (MTID, 2006). Key areas of work allocated to the above mentioned are:

- o Adapting curriculum and the teaching process to the needs of the information society;
- o Training of teaching personnel in modern forms of teaching;
- o Strengthening the capacity for modern education and scientific research.

However, despite all the developmental tendencies of ICT, as defined in the above-mentioned strategy, Serbia is faced with a lack of adequate professional staff. According to Milica Bajic Brkovic: "Investing in the 'generations to come' is a trend in many countries, but not in our own. We most likely do not even know that there is an institution of additional education or training and updating knowledge with work, so-called lifelong learning" (Bajic Brkovic, 2008a).

The state of the art - Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade

When it comes to the Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade, modern tendencies regarding the curriculum have been implemented thanks to the Bologna process¹⁰. This implies more intensive application of modern information and communication technologies, activation of existing computer resources at the Faculty of Architecture, and the promotion of innovation in the exchanging, generating and storing knowledge.

The following paragraph presents the most important parts of the curriculum that is based on the use of ICT, seen from the aspects of innovation in the educational process, as well the preparation of future professionals to work in practice. The course Principles of CAAD, whose classes are held during the second semester of the first year, aims to introduce students to the wide

¹⁰ More on this in Savic, M., Nikolic, V. and Timotijevic, M. (Eds.) (2006). *Studies by European standards. Belgrade: Faculty of Architecture.*

range of procedures that fall within the realm of computer support for architectural design. Students are trained to:

- o Monitor the developments and new trends in the field of CAAD,
- o Develop a critical approach to the selection of the appropriate techniques,
- o Apply selected and approved techniques in their projects.

This is achieved through the presentation of the program and introducing and enabling students to apply the basic commercial 3D software (AutoCAD, ArchiCAD, Microstation, Allplan, Rhino and Google Sketch-up). After presenting the basis of modelling, students are given the option of publishing geospatial 3D models using Google Earth. In this course, students also become familiar with 3D printing technology and the examples of this in the domestic market. One of the main goals of the mentioned course is training students for future work in the profession. This process does not take place only in one direction - providing knowledge and training to use basic 2D and 3D programs, but the aim is to form critical awareness of new technologies and to make an appropriate choice with respect to specific project tasks. This is certainly a more important aspect - it is a simulation of practice where innovative programs and their new versions are seen as a constant.

An efficient form of monitoring student activities through the combined teaching model, consisting of lectures held in the traditional manner and activities in a virtual educational environment, was applied in elective courses of the undergraduate studies¹¹. The virtual learning environment involves simple orientation and effective support for the exchange of knowledge and consists of several elements. According to Mirjana Devetakovic Radojevic, a support system for the exchange of knowledge includes the following elements: particular course web page, the front page of the virtual environment, a discussion forum and collections of student works. The course web page presents the relationship between the institutional website and a virtual environment that is formed for a particular course. The front page of the virtual environment can be reached by activating a link from the course website for which the virtual environment is created. This instance can be approved

¹¹ *Three subjects which promote innovative forms of teaching are: Mathematics in Architecture 1, Principles of CAAD and Mathematics in the Architecture 2. These subjects form a selected group of subjects, whose classes are held during the second semester of the first year of undergraduate studies.*

with user's identification. The discussion forum is the focus of knowledge exchange and consists of the topic title, tasks, examples, student contributions, and comments. Collections of student work are structured collections where the work of each student can be monitored, or where all the contributions with which a student participated in the entire course are stored (Devetakovic Radojevic, 2009).

Before exploring the opportunities for improving the teaching process, it is important to give a brief overview of the benefits in terms of e-education at the Faculty of Architecture, and the ways in which knowledge had been acquired only a few years ago. Today, students have a variety of skills in the field of ICT which enables them to obtain a wide range of different information. When it comes to research, ICT contributes to the acquisition of broader and more systematic knowledge - above all, to the abundance of information as a basis for research. However, by using different ICT services, students can be educated in terms of how information is displayed. The result of the methodological and analytical synthesis of research is the creation of innovative student projects, which in earlier times could not have had that kind of quality due to limited access to information. The Faculty website is now at a high level, providing an opportunity for quick review of library content, allowing the access to e-journals, and having access to several e-lectures.

The subject, objective, research questions, and initial research hypotheses

The author explores the ways of using ICT for teaching and research purposes at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. In a narrow sense, the paper is concerned with determining the degree of student satisfaction with e-services and information resources, their capability for using ICT, and the perception of the role and importance of ICT usage for professional work.

The specific goal of this paper is to determine the possibility and frequency of ICT use for the promotion of architectural education, and ways to overcome the current barriers when using ICT. The primary goal is to determine the degree of student readiness for professional work in practice.

The study is expected to answer the following research questions:

- o Does the current faculty website provide students with necessary information while mastering the curriculum?
- o To what extent are students interested in the introduction of new e-services and sources of information via the faculty website?
- o What are students' suggestions for the improvement of ICT in terms of schooling effectiveness?
- o What is the potential benefit of ICT use for students at the Faculty of Architecture?
- o What barriers stand in the way of fully developing ICT-based learning environments in higher education institutions?
- o To what extent does the curriculum prepare students for the workforce?

The basic hypothesis is that the quality of education at the Faculty of Architecture can be enhanced through the use of ICT training. The contribution of the research gives insight into the level of students' readiness for future practical work.

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

The introductory chapter gives a general review of the field of ICT development and its application in architectural education, providing a concise overview of the current situation at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. As there are no studies that deal with the given topic at the mentioned faculty, the aim of this study is to determine whether there is potential for further affirmation of ICT use for teaching purposes. The research should result in creating a complete picture of ICT use at the faculty.

Research methodology

The study consists of three stages:

- o A survey of students' use of ICT, as well as their need for new sources of information;
- o A statistical and semiotic analysis (content analysis) of survey questions and responses;

- o A possible implementation of suggestions by the faculty obtained from the survey concerning the present situation, and planning for future development.

The article reports mostly on the first two stages.

The research sample for this study consisted of 30 students in the third year of undergraduate studies at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. The students were selected randomly, but the analytical unit of 30 students is considered valid for the purposes of statistical analysis, considering that a small percentage leads to the generalization of research findings.

The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire consisting of 26 questions divided into two parts. The first part relates to the degree of ICT use for learning and research purposes by students. The second part of the questionnaire is dedicated to identifying student's needs for information, their level of satisfaction with existing e-resources and information services, suggestions regarding the introduction of new services as well as recommendations for their improvement in the future. The content and types of questions varied from factual (numerical), closed, and open-ended. The content analysis of used words, phrases, concepts, and proposals for improvement from the open-ended questions is also used as a method of collecting data.

Overview and findings from the first part of the questionnaire

The first part of the questionnaire relates to the collection data about the profile of students and their usual method of ICT use in the process of mastering the curriculum. All of the participants in the survey own and are able to use a computer with Internet access at their homes.

The answers from the first part of the questionnaire show a great interest among students for using ICT in the learning process. The survey results indicate that students spend more time using the computer as an indispensable tool for all academic activities, compared to Internet use. It is interesting to note that if the use of computers as a basic means for work increases, the time spent on the Internet is up to 2.5 times less. On the contrary, if students spend more time using the Internet as the main ICT tool, the time used for work on the computer is only a half of that. Therefore, we can conclude that the use of

the Internet is an important preparatory activity for efficient acquisition of study materials on the computer.

Students were able to assess their own competence skills in using ICT by providing free answers. The classification of the answers given shows the following results: 30 % of students rated their competency skills in using computers and the Internet as excellent, 40 % of the respondents assessed their ability as very good, while 27% considered themselves good at using these ICT tools. Only 3% of the students stated that they possess adequate skills in using computers and the Internet.

When asked about their opinion of ICT tools in general, 61% of the students stated that ICT tools are, above all, useful, while 23% of the respondents said that ICT tools are relevant in the process of mastering the curriculum. Thirteen per cent considered that ICT could easily be mastered, while only 3% of the students revealed that the use of ICT tools in the learning process is stressful. The analysis of these data leads to the conclusion that students are aware of the benefits of ICT compared to the traditional teaching methods. Therefore, students are working hard to master the tools of ICT, although the process of learning to use new technologies is not considered simple at all, indicated by the low percentage of students who find the ICT tools as readily manageable.

When it comes to using basic ICT tools - computers and the Internet, and the traditional ones, the results indicate that traditional methods of learning are still used during the creative process of designing and intellectual process of writing a research proposal.

When referring to the reasons for using special forms of ICT when accessing the Internet, the results are as follows: ICT is used by students mainly to enhance communication with others (83%). Activities such as easily following current research trends (20%) and determining confidence in reviewing literature (16%) are not so popular. This could be interpreted as insufficient educational maturity of students for such forms of learning, which is expected of students at higher levels of studies.

Similar results are obtained from the question the most popular forms of ICT tools used by students in the learning process. Electronic journals, books and other sources of text formats (90%), as well as websites with the same percentage of use are the most useful. On the contrary, online library and interactive multimedia software is used up to three times less than other forms

of ICT tools. This is the result of the fact that the two above mentioned ICT tools are designed for more complex processes of learning at higher levels of studies.

Regarding the reasons for the use of ICT tools in terms of self-assertion (Table 1), the large percentage of students find the mentioned tools as a crucial opportunity for research (90%), and as a way to enhance communication with colleagues (73%). A rather small percentage (37%) of ICT use for professional training, and for development of a lifelong learning model can be interpreted as insufficient student awareness of the mentioned learning model that is appropriate for older generations who have acquired basic academic education.

Table 1. Reasons for the use of ICT tools in terms of self-assertion

Questionnaire item	Number of students	Percentage
Crucial opportunity for research	27	90
Professional training and development of lifelong learning model	11	37
Enhancement of communication with colleagues	22	73

Overview and findings from the second part of the questionnaire

The second part of the questionnaire is devoted to identifying students' primary demands in the learning process, determining the degree of student satisfaction with the existing faculty website and students' suggestions for improvement the ICT-based learning. In this part of the questionnaire the significant number of open-ended questions was used in order to consider student needs and proposals in a constructive way.

The first question of this part of the questionnaire is in regard to the ways of students' finding the necessary information in the learning process. The result shows that the students are not well informed about reliable sources of information on the Internet, such as Kobson or Google Scholar browser where the reviewed journals, conference proceedings and books can be found. It is interesting that no one mentions a conversation with the librarian as one of the

sources of information, while only 7% of the students lead consultations with teachers as a relevant form of gaining new knowledge.

The question regarding student reaction toward working with web resources (Table 2) provides the following responses: students are worried about the accuracy and quality of information obtained through ICT (67%); also the off-date data are found as an obstacle in finding new information (53%). A smaller percentage of students (26%) is worried about overlooking important information on the web, while they hardly feel the pressure of information overload (3%). Taking into account that students state that the largest impediment of electronic sources of information is their multitude with an even larger number of information generated at the same time, gives an impression of students' superficial research and the search for the latest information without further verification of its accuracy. The reasons for such student responses can primarily be interpreted as a lack of training to search and to critically assess the information received. During their initial years of studies the focus is not on research which is expected of students in the last year of undergraduate studies. Also, inexperience in doing research may be the result of insufficient feedback between students and teachers, where students are not being provided with information necessary for meaningful data search.

Table 2. Student reaction toward working with the web resources

Questionnaire item	Number of students	Percentage
Information overload	1	3
Worry about overlooking important information on the web	8	26
Worry about the accuracy and quality of information	20	67
Problems with finding updated information	16	53

When referring to the positive effects of ICT use in the learning process, 83% of the students stated that the biggest advantage is the ability to work from home. Particularly indicative is the fact that none of the respondents (0%) consider the traditional learning model as a superior one compared to the modern e-learning. Such data show the benefits of e-learning or the synthesis

of the two known forms, but without the traditional one dominating, which illustrates the students' ability to use ICT in the learning process.

The next set of questions relate to the frequency of use of e-learning services, the degree of accessibility of necessary information on the faculty website and the reasons for their unavailability. When it comes to the frequency of use of e-learning by students, the figures refer to the use which is less than five times a week are almost equal, while a sharp increase is recorded in the case of e-learning use for more than five times a week. Much frequent use of e-learning is the result of proper use of the advantages provided by e-learning.

The question referring to student suggestions for improving the existing e-learning forms within the faculty website (Table 3) provides the following responses. The highest percentage of students (40%) believes that improving access to information within the faculty website is of crucial importance for its improvement. This is reflected not only in the straightforward approach to data, but also in providing access to additional links related to the lecture topic, as well as access to additional links related to the faculty course. Nearly a third of the students (30%) stressed that promotion of e-learning forms depends on the adequate review of data. The fact is that the data on the front page of the course's virtual environment should be presented in a logical and simple way, with frequent updates. The students also requested a more comprehensive presentation of the lectures. Twenty per cent of the students consider that a more accurate and simpler instructions for using e-learning services contribute to its efficient use, while the same percentage of respondents state that improvement of the above-mentioned service depends on the increase in the interaction between students and professors via email. In this case, the open-ended questions had an advantage over the closed form because students were able to express dissatisfaction with the existing situation in their own words and to send specific comments. The content analysis method also indicated that a lot of students used the same words and phrases, emphasizing the student demand which can be formulated as follows: "Listen to our information needs regarding ICT use in the learning process".

When students were asked what their preferred information resources to include in the faculty website would be (Table 4), most of them (86%) found it necessary to introduce different types of text formats (encyclopedias, lexicons, dictionaries) in the process of teaching. More than a half of

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respondents (56%) found that introducing website links to scientific literature publications are useful. Precisely 50% of students are committed to providing direct access to statistical data and economic surveys from the faculty website, while about a third of the respondents (36%) are especially interested in constant notification of new scholarships and funds.

Table 3. Student suggestions for improving the existing e-learning forms within the faculty website

Questionnaire item	Number of students	Percentage
<i>Instructions</i>	6	20
More accurate and simpler instructions for use of e-learning service		
<i>Access</i>	12	40
Straightforward approach to data		
Access to additional links related to the lecture topic		
Access to additional links related to the course		
<i>Data</i>	9	30
Data presentation in a logical and simple way		
More comprehensive presentation of the lectures		
Updating the data more frequently		
<i>Other</i>	6	20
Increase of the interaction between students and professors via email		
Mandatory equipping students notebooks by the Faculty		

Table 4. Student preferences for scholarly information sources for research

Questionnaire item	Number of students	Percentage
Electronic sources of different text formats (encyclopedias, lexicons, dictionaries)	26	86
Notification of new scholarships and funds	11	36
Statistical data and economic surveys	15	50
Websites of the scientific literature publishers	17	56

The next question deals with identifying opportunities for improving the Faculty's website by introducing new forms of the virtual learning environment (Table 5). Seventy per cent of the student population voted for introducing collections of student work. A third of the students (33%) stated they want to see the form of discussion forums, and the same percentage want the establishment of workshops (30%). Twenty per cent of the students find the written instructions for using the web-page of academic courses useful in the modernization of the teaching process.

Table 5. Student suggestions for improvements of e-resources and services

Questionnaire item	Number of students	Percentage
Establishment of discussion forums	10	33
Establishment of workshops	9	30
Written instructions for using the web-page of the academic subjects	6	20
Introducing collections of student work	21	70

The last set of questions deal with identifying perceptual barriers to implementing ICT tools among the student population. When it comes to student willingness for introducing ICT in the teaching process, 80% of the

respondents stand for its affirmation in the teaching process. However, when it comes to active participation of students in introducing ICT into the teaching process, a much smaller percentage of students answered in the affirmative (44%), while 36% of the students were not willing to be personally engaged. A fifth of students is not sure how to react in a given situation. The absence of student initiative can be seen in the answer concerning the control over introducing ICT into the teaching process. Most students (66%) believe that the Faculty's administration is the most responsible for introducing new learning forms. The question concerning the sense that there is a lack of students' power when it comes to introducing ICT provides the following answers: most students (57%) responded affirmatively to the question, 27% do not believe that there are any restrictions on the student activities, while 3% of the students are not sure what to say. Thirteen per cent of the students have no opinion regarding the question. When it comes to the assessment of the impact which professional organizations (chambers, associations, companies) have on the stimulation of ICT among students, most students (87%) believe that the mentioned organizations can provide impetus for the use of new ICT tools among students. Only 7 per cent of students are opposed to this view, 3 per cent of those surveyed are unsure, while the same number of respondents did not know how to answer the question. Finally, the question of whether possessing knowledge about the use of ICT is a priority in comparison to other forms of education, 36 per cent of students gave an affirmative answer, while more than a half of respondents (53%) disagreed with this statement. Eleven per cent of students were not able to formulate an answer to this question.

The answers to these last questions show that most students, 80%, agree with the modernization of the teaching process through the introduction of new ICT forms. However, less than a half of them are willing to actively participate in this process, because they consider that the responsibility for introducing innovation is on the faculty. This is confirmed by the fact that the majority of students (57%) feel the lack of power when it comes to the use of new ICT tools. However, more than a third, precisely 36% of the students, consider ICT as the priority form of education compared to the other training forms. This shows that there is ambition among students and a desire for further education.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The last part of the article is an overview of the current status of ICT education at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade. In fact, after explaining current trends in the teaching process as the central research topic, an indirect answer to the question of training students for future work in the profession is given. Also, the last part of the article illustrates the crucial considerations as the answers to research questions posed in the introductory part of the paper.

The general opinion is that the Faculty of Architecture as an institution seeks the introduction of modern ICT in the teaching process. This can be seen in the modernization of individual courses by introducing e-lectures. The emphasis is on improving the courses, as a basis for active involvement of students in a new way of learning, but great attention is paid to the provision of all other services that are helpful for better preparation of students for lectures. Faculty resources include the necessary technical equipment, as well as links with all relevant institutions and their services (libraries, institutes).

The conclusion to be drawn by analyzing the first part of the questionnaire is that ICT positively affect student productivity in the learning process. This can be seen in the following:

- o Improved communication with colleagues;
- o Finding new information relevant for lectures with ease;
- o Internet is an important form of ICT tools necessary to master preparatory activities in the learning process;
- o ICT-based learning is more advanced than traditional methods of learning;
- o Willingness to invest the effort in the mastering of ICT tools is considered a logical consequence of the desire to use new technologies.

The second part of the questionnaire provides the classification of students' primary demands of the learning process, and also shows the degree of student satisfaction with the existing faculty website. Modern learning processes largely take place using new technology, in contrast to the earlier direct exchange of the information among colleagues. However, the results show that a synthesis of the electronic and traditional learning is necessary. The main obstacles when using the faculty website are defined as technical problems, but there is also a lack of combining the electronic and traditional

learning. The analysis of the survey results leads to the conclusion that students are interested in the affirmation of the existing website, which is seen from direct data access, access to additional links regarding the topic of lectures, as well as access to additional links relating to the course. Students also agree with modernizing the teaching process through the introduction of new ICT forms.

Based on the above findings, an indirect assessment of student competency for their future work in practice may be given:

1. Firstly, higher education is designed to encourage the communication among students in different ways. Actually, there is tendency of creating an academic network based on a specific curriculum. This is achieved through the organization of teaching (1) in the traditional way, (2) by modern methods (e-learning) and (3) using new technologies (forums and groups on the faculty website). A synthesis of different teaching forms can be interpreted as a sound basis for future professional practice, where the constant exchange of information, cooperation with different stakeholders during the architectural design process and the ability to quickly react and adapt to a consulting process is one of the most important strengths and abilities.

2. The analysis of the second part of the questionnaire gives insight into the level of mastering and use of ICT by students. The survey results confirm that students have a satisfactory level of knowledge regarding the use of ICT, as confirmed by the innovative student proposals for modernizing the teaching process. This can be interpreted as a thorough preparation of students for technical performance in the future practical work. The methodology of the design process is to be experienced by students through ongoing practice, but, according to the survey results, they will be able to respond to all the technical requirements.

3. Contrary to previous findings that affirm the existing level of ICT use by students, as well as their readiness for the future work we provide the following conclusion. It emerges as the synthesis of the existing educational practice and the future demands regarding practice and is based on personal assessments.

¹² Actually, by examining the results of the compulsory exam in the first year of undergraduate studies, entitled Principles of CAAD, which is possible with the help of collections of student work at the faculty website, one gets the impression of a satisfactory presentation level which could be easily applied in practice. However, when perceiving the possibility of using certain computer programs among students in the third year of studies, an uneven use of special software is evident. This means that all students have the necessary knowledge about the simpler, more technical programs (AutoCAD), a slightly smaller number of students successfully use software based on visual communication (PhotoShop, CorelDraw), while only a few students successfully use programs for 3D visualization (3dsmax, Sketch-up, Rhino). Training with the mentioned software is part of the mandatory classes in the first year of study, but there is an evident degradation of the knowledge during the subsequent years of study. Therefore, the main conclusion that stems from this is that there is a discontinuity in the curriculum based on the use of ICT and the focus on other topics in the realm of architecture and urbanism. This reveals information on what to expect of future professionals in practice. In fact, new generations of students are educated in a way that they are fully literate in the use of ICT, but only a third of them will be able to adequately respond to the most complex demands of practice. If we take into account the previous benefits that result from training for ICT use, the general picture of students' readiness for future practice is positive.

The results of this study represent only a starting point and provide new possibilities for research in this area. The aim was to point out the flaws in modern educational process, and to formulate the basic guidelines to overcome them. The education of future architects should play a major role in the modernization of Serbia, in terms of academic research and development of information and communication technologies. In this way, professional architecture education may be useful for creating a good environment for the modernization of the entire nation.

¹² In this case, the individual assessments can be considered objective, given that the authors of the article actively collaborate with the students of the third year of undergraduate studies. This creates a comprehensive insight into the students' abilities and the levels of training for different ICT tools.

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IDENTIFIKACIJA STUDENTSKIH POTREBA ZA INFORMACIJAMA U ERI INFORMACIJSKO-KOMUNIKACIJSKIH TEHNOLOGIJA: JE LI SRBIJA NA PRAGU PROMJENA?

SAŽETAK

U radu su prikazani načini uporabe informacijsko-komunikacijskih tehnologija (IKT) u nastavi i u istraživačke svrhe na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Beogradu. Cilj rada je provjera mogućnosti uporabe IKT za promociju arhitektonskog obrazovanja te načina za prevladavanje trenutnih prepreka prilikom upotrebe IKT-a. Nakon kratkog povijesnog pregleda IKT-a, prikazano je trenutno stanje i razina primjene IKT-a na Arhitektonskom fakultetu. Također, istraživanje je provedeno s ciljem da se utvrdi koliko studenti upotrebljavaju IKT prilikom istraživanja i učenja. Ispitanici su izrazili čemu daju prednost u vezi s primjenom elektroničkih materijala i usluga u svrhu učenja. Rezultati ankete prikazuju načine za pomoć studentima u eri preopterećenosti informacijama i brzog razvoja tehnologija.

Ključne riječi: Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Beogradu, elektronički servisi, informacijsko-komunikacijske tehnologije, profesionalno obrazovanje arhitekata.¹³

UVOD

Informacijsko-komunikacijske tehnologije (IKT) – transformator grada

Aktualni razvoj grada ne znači samo proizvodnju novog prostora, odnosno nove funkcije i nove slike grada, već stvaranje novih gospodarskih sila

¹³ Rad je nastao kao proizvod istraživanja na predmetu pod nazivom *IKT podrška u planiranju i projektovanju*, u okviru Doktorskih akademskih studija Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu, pod rukovodstvom prof. dr Milice Bajić Brković, kojoj se zahvaljujem na velikoj pomoći i korisnim komentarima. Članak predstavlja dio opširnijeg istraživanja koje je prvi put predstavljeno na Prvoj međunarodnoj znanstvenoj konferenciji o ekonomskom i regionalnom razvoju EUROBRAND.

koje pokreću grad. Prema Peteru Hallu, izgradnja potpuno novih objekata je ekonomična na rijetko naseljenom terenu, tako da možemo govoriti ne samo o deurbanizaciji u središtu grada, već i o deurbanizaciji grada u cjelini, zbog širenja predgrađa koji sadrže sve potrebne urbane funkcije (Hall, 2001). Također, prema riječima Manuela Castellsa, transformacija gradova u različite fenomene javlja se zbog razvoja globalnog gospodarstva i novih informacijskih i komunikacijskih tehnologija (Castells, 2001).

Ovdje je zanimljivo dati kratak pregled razvoja grada, s posebnim naglaskom na važnost društveno-ekonomskog sustava. Na taj način se može promatrati odnos između pokretačkih društvenih sila i fizionomije grada, čime se pruža uvid u sadašnje stanje i ono što nas čeka u budućnosti. Prema riječima Žakline Gligorijević, "prvi modernizam" je tipičan za industrijsko društvo i društvene promjene koje je donio u odnosu na predindustrijske institucije. Drugi modernizam, tipičan za razvijena gospodarstva i kreativni sektor, u društvenom kontekstu je kompatibilan s postindustrijskim društvom, gdje se individualnost smatra temeljem modernizacije. Gospodarstvo tijekom 90-ih godina prošlog stoljeća je na temelju "(...) individualizirane, visoko-obrazovane i vrlo mobilne radne snage koja je pretvorila svoj vlastiti 'kulturni kapital' u izvor prihoda" (Gligorijević, 2009, str. 210-211).

Tijekom posljednjeg desetljeća prošlog stoljeća, zapravo tijekom 1994. i 1995. godine, veliki broj europskih zemalja je izradio planove i politiku rada za poboljšanje elektroničke komunikacije unutar svojih društava. To je bio početak stvaranja tzv. informacijskog društva¹⁴ sa svojim glavnim razvojnim ciljevima navedenim u dokumentu pod nazivom Lisabonska strategija¹⁵ (Bajić Brković, 2008b; Perić, 2011). Ekonomska paradigma našeg društva je gospodarstvo utemeljeno na znanju, sa svojim glavnim odrednicama: znanje, promjene i globalizacija. Obrazovanje i osposobljavanje su prioriteta za razvoj informacijskog društva, ili kako Carol Hughes ističe: "Živjeti danas s visokim obrazovanjem znači živjeti u natjecateljskom prostoru" (Hughes u Jankowska, 2004, str. 51).

¹⁴ Za pojam informatičkog društva vezuju se drugi pojmovi, poput "global village", "technotronic era", "post-industrial society", "information age", "intelligence society", "knowledge society" (<http://vecam.org/article517.html>, 29.01.2010.)

¹⁵ Najvažniji akcijski plan donijet na lisabonskom samitu zemalja članica Europske unije: "eEvropa 2005 - Akcijski plan Europske Unije o razvoju i primjeni IKT" (Milovanović Rodić, 2009).

Usporedba između razvoja IKT-a na jednoj strani i grada, s druge strane, data je zbog međuovisnosti kontinuiranog napretka na obje razine. Prema Stephenu Grahamu, složenost odnosa između gradova i IKT-a razvija se u okviru šireg konteksta koji je uvjetovan političkom i gospodarskom liberalizacijom, tehnološkim promjenama i internacionalizacijom političke ekonomije. Zajedno, ovi procesi uzrokuju promjene u tradicionalnom načinu razumijevanja grada - načinu korištenja zemljišta, fizičkoj strukturi, urbanom dizajnu i prijevozu (Graham, 2002, str. 34-36).

Utjecaj IKT na profesionalni rad

Pod IKT-om se „podrazumijeva bilo koji proizvod koji se koristi za spremanje, pretraživanje, manipuliranje, prijenos, slanje i primanje informacija u elektroničkom i digitalnom obliku, kao npr. telefon, faks, računalo ili digitalna televizija, ali i mreže i postrojenja koja se koriste za njihovo povezivanje" (Milovanović Rodić, 2009). U ovom radu, računalo, telekomunikacije, internet, World Wide Web i elektronički izvori informacija i e-usluge predstavljaju IKT kao rasprostranjen skup tehnoloških alata.

Međutim, važno je napomenuti da su gore navedene usluge samo osnovni oblik IKT korištenja. Danas postoje mnogi proizvodi za koje nismo znali prije samo nekoliko godina, a koji u velikoj mjeri utječu na promjene u načinu na koji radimo i živimo. Utjecaj IKT na današnje društvo u cjelini može se opisati činjenicom da neki autori smatraju internet kao medij - sredstvo koje ima utjecaj ne samo na poslovanje, već i na privatnu stranu života (Herman&McChesney, 2004). Prema riječima Milice Bajić Brković (2008a), tijekom ovog desetljeća pojavio se niz novih proizvoda, kao što su: cyber zajednice, on-line zajednice, wired working, CIN (gradske informacijske mreže), virtualni studio, virtualni muzeji, e-obrazovanje, digitalne satelitske mreže, intranet, itd., koji su uspješno integrirani u naš svakodnevni život.

U sljedećem dijelu teksta prikazani su najvažniji oblici IKT-a s aspekta ciljne skupine za koju se provodi istraživanje. Kako je studentska populacija, odnosno mladi i obrazovani ljudi, u najmanjoj mjeri izložena nepovoljnom utjecaju korištenja IKT-a, ili tzv. digitalnog jaza (Bajić Brković, 2004), oni se obično koriste velikim brojem usluga zbog trajnog profesionalnog obrazovanja. Skup usluga je formuliran na temelju rezultata istraživanja koje je proveo tim web-stranice pod nazivom Znanje.infostud (Infostud, 2010). Najvažnije i

relevantne usluge za e-učenje su: 1. web-stranice, 2. elektronički časopisi, 3. on-line razmjena dokumenata i publikacija, 4. stručne rasprave i forumi, 5. on-line tečajevi, i 6. stručna on-line predavanja.

1. *Mrežno odredište (web-site)*. Mrežno odredište obično služi kao osnova za pružanje informacija, kao i mjesto gdje većina ljudi u početku istražuje vrste usluga koje se nude. Web-stranica je jedan od najjednostavnijih IKT instrumenata koji su danas dostupni. Praktično, ne postoje uvjeti za određeno stručno znanje ili vještine u cilju učinkovitog korištenja.

2. *Elektronički časopisi*. Još jedna česta i vrlo korisna tehnologija, posebno u smislu učinkovitog pregleda bitnih informacija. Također je popularan oblik pretplate na stručne sadržaje radi kontinuiranog procesa edukacije.

3. *On-line razmjena dokumenata i publikacija*. Posebni servisi služe za objavljivanje različitih dokumenata te njihovo preuzimanje s tih dokumenata.

4. *Stručne diskusije i forumi*. Ovo je jedan od najpopularnijih servisa jer predstavlja često polazište za pronalaženje drugih nužnih informacija.

5. *Webinar (on-line tečajevi)*. Servis koji pruža pristup sistematiziranim informacijama, u cilju dopune klasičnom edukativnom procesu.

6. *Stručna on-line predavanja*. Pregled stručnih predavanja preko besplatnih servisa je jedan od popularnijih oblika edukacije.

U dokumentu pod nazivom *Strategija razvoja informacionog društva u Srbiji* ističe se sljedeće: "Obrazovni sustav mora biti prilagođen osigurati djelotvorno obrazovanje na svim razinama promicanjem kreativnog razmišljanja i uvođenjem cjeloživotnog učenja. Kako je široko korištenje IKT-a postalo presudno u mnogim strukama, znanje o tome kako učinkovito koristiti IKT bi trebalo biti sastavni dio obrazovnog programa" (MTID, 2006). Kao ključna područja djelovanja izdvajaju se sljedeća:

- o Prilagodba kurikula i nastavnog procesa za potrebe informacijskog društva;
- o Obuka nastavnog osoblja za suvremene oblike nastave;
- o Jačanje kapaciteta za suvremeno obrazovanje i znanstveno istraživanje.

Međutim, unatoč svim tendencijama razvoja IKT-a, kako je definirano u gore navedenoj strategiji, Srbija je suočena s nedostatkom odgovarajućeg stručnog osoblja. Prema riječima Milice Bajić Brković: "'Ulaganje u generacije koje dolaze', trend koji je prisutan u mnogim zemljama svijeta, kod nas još uvijek nije zaživio, niti mu se pridaje veća pozornost. Instituciju doškolovala ili

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usavršavanja i osvježavanja znanja uz rad, tzv. lifelong learning, skoro da ni ne poznajemo" (Bajić Brković, 2008a).

Primjer - Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Beogradu

Kada je riječ o Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Beogradu, u nastavni plan i program provedene su suvremene tendencije zahvaljujući Bolonjskom procesu¹⁶. Ovo podrazumijeva intenzivniju primjenu suvremenih informacijskih i komunikacijskih tehnologija, aktivaciju postojećih računalnih resursa na Arhitektonskom fakultetu te promicanje inovacija u razmjeni, stvaranju i pohranjivanju znanja.

Sljedeći odjeljak predstavlja najvažnije dijelove nastavnog plana i programa koji se temelji na korištenju IKT-a, promatrano s aspekta inovacija obrazovnog procesa, kao i pripreme budućih stručnjaka za rad u praksi. Predmet pod nazivom *Osnove CAAD*, čija se nastava održava tijekom drugog semestra prve godine studija, ima za cilj upoznati studente sa širokim rasponom postupaka koji pripadaju području računalne potpore za arhitektonsko projektiranje. Studenti se osposobljavaju da:

- o prate razvoj i nove trendove u području CAAD,
- o kritički pristupaju odabiru odgovarajućih tehnika,
- o primijene odabrane i usvojene tehnike u svojim projektima.

Ovo se postiže prezentacijom programa i upoznavanjem studenata s mogućnostima primjene osnovnih komercijalnih 3D softvera (AutoCAD, ArchiCAD, Microstation, Allplan, Rhino i Google Sketch-up). Nakon predstavljanja osnova modeliranja, studentima se daje mogućnost georeferenciranog objavljivanja 3D modela korištenjem programa Google Earth. U okviru tog predmeta studenti se također upoznaju s 3D tehnologijom tiska i primjerima za to na domaćem tržištu. Jedan od najvažnijih ciljeva opisanog predmeta je osposobljavanje studenata za budući rad u praksi. Ovaj proces se ne zbiva samo u jednom smjeru – pružanjem znanja i obukom za korištenje osnovnih 2D i 3D programa, već je cilj predmeta i formiranje kritičke

¹⁶ Više o ovome vidjeti u Savic, M., Nikolic, V. and Timotijevic, M. (Eds.) (2006). *Studies by European standards*. Belgrade: Faculty of Architecture. Studijski program se sastoji od tri razine: Osnovnih akademskih studija u trajanju od 3 godine (180 ECTS), Diplomskih akademskih studija - Master koje traju 2 godine (120 ECTS) i Doktorskih akademskih studija u trajanju od 3 godine (180 ECTS).

svijesti o novim tehnologijama i odgovarajućem izboru u konkretnim projektnim zadacima. Ovo je, svakako, važniji aspekt predmetnog koncepta jer predstavlja simulaciju praktičnog rada gdje su inovativni programi i njihove nove verzije konstanta.

Učinkovit oblik za praćenje studentskih aktivnosti kroz kombinirani model nastave, koji se sastoji od predavanja na tradicionalan način i aktivnosti u virtualnom obrazovnom okružju, primijenjen je na izbornim predmetima u okviru Osnovnih akademskih studija¹⁷. Virtualno obrazovno okružje uključuje jednostavnu orijentaciju i učinkovitu podršku razmjene znanja, a sastoji se od nekoliko elemenata. Prema istraživanjima Mirjane Devetaković Radojević, sustav potpore za razmjenu znanja uključuje sljedeće elemente: web-stranice određenih predmeta, ulaznu stranicu virtualnog okružja, forum za rasprave i zbirke studentskih radova. Web-stranica određenog predmeta predstavlja vezu između institucionalne web-stranice i virtualnog okružja koje se formira za određeni predmet. Ulaznoj stranici virtualnog okružja može se pristupiti aktiviranjem poveznice web-stranice predmeta za koje je formirano virtualno okružje. Ovaj pristup može biti odobren uz identifikaciju korisnika. Forum za rasprave je središte razmjene znanja, a sastoji se od naslova teme, zadatka, primjera, studentskog priloga i komentara. Zbirke studentskih radova su strukturirane zbirke, gdje se rad svakog učenika može pratiti, odnosno gdje se pojavljuju svi prilozi s kojima je student sudjelovao tijekom cijele nastave (Devetaković Radojević, 2009).

Prije nego što prijedemo na istraživanje mogućnosti za poboljšanje nastavnog procesa, važno je dati kratak pregled prednosti u smislu e-obrazovanja na Arhitektonskom fakultetu, kao i načina stjecanja znanja prije samo nekoliko godina. Danas studenti imaju različite vještine u području IKT-a, što im omogućuje stjecanje širokog raspona različitih informacija. Kako je ovo fakultet koji u velikoj mjeri stavlja naglasak na vizualne komunikacije, IKT su svakako servisi koji omogućavaju inovativniji pristup u smislu virtualnih 3D modela koji su zamijenili nekadašnje makete. Uporabom ove prednosti studentski radovi dobivaju novu dimenziju kvalitete. Kada je riječ o istraživanjima, IKT, prije svega, doprinosi stjecanju šireg i sustavnijeg znanja,

¹⁷ *Tri predmeta koji promiču inovativne oblike nastave su: Matematika u arhitekturi 1, Načela CAAD i Matematika u arhitekturi 2. Ti predmeti čine izbornu grupu predmeta, čija se nastava održava tijekom drugog semestra prve godine Osnovnih akademskih studija.*

kao i obilja informacija kao osnove za istraživanje, ali koristeći različite IKT usluge studenti se mogu obrazovati i u smislu načina prikaza informacija. Rezultat sinteze analitičkog i metodološkog dijela istraživačkog rada rezultira stvaranjem inovativnih studentskih radova, koji u ranijem periodu nisu mogli imati takvu kakvoću zbog ograničenog pristupa informacijama. Fakultetska web-stranica je danas na visokoj razini, s obzirom na to da daje mogućnost za brzo pretraživanje biblioteke sadržaja, omogućuje pristup e-časopisima, a omogućuje i pristup do nekoliko e-predavanja.

Predmet i ciljevi rada, istraživačka pitanja i polazne hipoteze istraživanja

Predmet rada je istraživanje načina korištenja IKT-a u nastavno-istraživačke svrhe na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Beogradu. U užem smislu, rad se bavi određivanjem stupnja zadovoljstva studenata e-uslugama i informacijskim resursima, njihovom osposobljenošću za IKT, kao i poimanjem uloge i važnosti IKT korištenja za profesionalni rad.

Specifični cilj ovog rada je utvrditi mogućnost i učestalost korištenja IKT-a za promociju arhitektonskog obrazovanja, kao i mogućih načina prevladavanja trenutnih prepreka pri korištenju IKT-a. Osnovni cilj rada je utvrditi stupanj spremnosti studenata za stručni rad u praksi.

- o Istraživanje daje odgovore na sljedeća istraživačka pitanja:
- o Pruža li trenutna web-stranica fakulteta studentima potrebne informacije prilikom svladavanja nastavnog plana i programa?
- o U kojoj mjeri su studenti zainteresirani za uvođenje novih e-usluga i izvora informacija putem web-stranice fakulteta?
- o Koji su studentski prijedlozi za unapređenje IKT-a u pogledu učinkovitosti nastave?
- o Što je potencijalna korist od uporabe IKT-a za studente Arhitektonskog fakulteta?
- o Koje su prepreke za puni razvoj IKT okružja za učenje na visokim učilištima?
- o U kojoj mjeri nastavni plan i program priprema studente za rad u praksi?

Osnovna hipoteza je da kakvoća obrazovanja na Arhitektonskom fakultetu može biti unaprijeđena usavršavanjem korištenja informacijskih i

komunikacijskih tehnologija. Doprinos istraživanja se ogleda u pružanju uvida u stupanj studentske spremnosti za budući praktični rad.

PRIKAZ ISTRAŽIVANJA

U uvodnom poglavlju daje se opći pregled u području IKT razvoja i njegove primjene u arhitektonskom obrazovanju, uz sažeti pregled trenutne situacije na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Beogradu. Kako ne postoje studije koje se bave zadanom temom na spomenutom fakultetu, cilj ovog istraživanja je otkriti postoji li potencijal za daljnju afirmaciju IKT korištenja u nastavne svrhe. Istraživanje bi trebalo rezultirati stvaranjem cjelovite slike o uporabi IKT-a na fakultetu.

Opis istraživačkog postupka

Studija se sastoji od tri faze:

1. Ankete o načinu na koji studenti koriste IKT, kao i njihove potrebe za novim izvorima informacija;
2. Statističke i semiotičke analize (analize sadržaja) pitanja i odgovora iz ankete;
3. Moguće provedbe prijedloga dobivenih iz ankete o postojećoj situaciji, ali i planiranju za budući razvoj.

Naglasak istraživanja je uglavnom na prve dvije faze.

Uzorak istraživanja ovog rada bio je sastavljen od 30 studenata treće godine Osnovnih akademskih studija na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Beogradu. Studenti su izabrani slučajnim odabirom, ali analitička jedinica od 30 studenata se smatra valjanom za potrebe statističke analize, jer i mali postotak dovodi do generalizacije nalaza istraživanja.

Odgovarajući instrument za prikupljanje podataka je upitnik koji se sastoji od 26 pitanja podijeljenih u dva dijela. Prvi dio se odnosi na stupanj studentskog korištenja IKT-a u nastavi i u istraživačke svrhe. Drugi dio upitnika je posvećen identificiranju studentskih potreba za informacijama, njihovim stupnjem zadovoljstva s postojećim e-resursima, prijedlozima u vezi sa uvođenjem novih servisa, kao i preporukama za njihovim poboljšanjem u budućnosti. Sadržaj i tip pitanja međusobno variraju i to od pitanja na koje treba dati činjenični (brojčani) podatak, preko pitanja zatvorenog, pa do pitanja

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otvorenog tipa. Analiza sadržaja korištenih riječi, fraza, koncepata i prijedloga za poboljšanje unutar komentara na pitanja otvorenog tipa također se koristi kao metoda prikupljanja podataka.

Prikaz i analiza rezultata prvog dijela upitnika

Prvi dio upitnika se odnosi na prikupljanje podataka o profilu studenata i njihovom uobičajenom načinu korištenja IKT-a u procesu svladavanja nastavnog plana i programa. Svi sudionici istraživanja posjeduju i u mogućnosti su koristiti računala s pristupom internetu u svojim domovima.

Odgovori iz prvog dijela upitnika pokazuju veliki interes među studentima za korištenje IKT-a u procesu učenja. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da učenici provode više vremena koristeći računalo kao nezamjenjiv alat za sve akademske aktivnosti, u odnosu na internet. Zanimljivo je napomenuti da ako se uporaba računala kao osnovnog sredstva za rad povećava, tada je vrijeme provedeno na internetu do 2,5 puta manje. Naprotiv, ako studenti provode više vremena koristeći internet kao glavni IKT alat, dvostruko manje vremena koriste za rad na računalu. Iz ovoga možemo zaključiti da je uporaba interneta važna pripremna aktivnost za učinkovito stjecanje studijskih materijala na računalu.

Studenti su bili u mogućnosti procijeniti svoje sposobnosti i vještine u korištenju IKT-a pružanjem slobodnih odgovora. Klasifikacija danih odgovora pokazuje sljedeće rezultate: 30% studenata ocijenilo je svoje vještine uporabe računala i interneta kao izvrsne, 40% ispitanika procjenjuje svoju sposobnost kao vrlo dobru, dok se 27% studenata smatra dobrim u korištenju spomenutih IKT alata. Samo 3% studenata je izjavilo da smatra da posjeduje zadovoljavajuće vještine uporabe računala i interneta.

Na pitanje kakvim smatraju IKT alate u cjelini, 61% studenata navodi za IKT alate da su, prije svega, korisni, dok 23% ispitanika smatra IKT alate relevantnim u procesu svladavanja nastavnog plana i programa. Iako savladivim, IKT alate, smatra 13% studenata, a samo 3% studenata je izjavilo da je korištenje IKT alata u procesu učenja stresno. Analiza ovih podataka upućuje na zaključak da su studenti svjesni prednosti IKT-a u usporedbi s tradicionalnim metodama učenja. Stoga, studenti ulažu napore u svladavanje IKT alata, iako proces učenja uporabe novih tehnologija ne smatraju nimalo jednostavnim, na

što ukazuje nizak postotak onih studenata koji smatraju IKT alate kao lako savladive.

Kada je riječ o uporabi osnovnih IKT alata - računala i interneta, kao i onih tradicionalnih, rezultati pokazuju da se tradicionalne metode učenja još uvijek koriste u kreativnom procesu projektiranja i intelektualnom procesu pisanja istraživačkih prijedloga.

Govoreći o razlozima za korištenje posebnih oblika IKT-a prilikom pristupa internetu, rezultati ankete su sljedeći: IKT alate studenti uglavnom koriste za poboljšavanje komunikacije s drugim kolegama (83%). Aktivnosti kao što su lako praćenje trenutnih trendova istraživanja (20%) i određivanje stupnja sigurnosti u relevantnost literature (16%) nisu toliko popularne. To bi se moglo protumačiti kao nedovoljna edukativna zrelost studenata za takve oblike učenja, što se očekuje od studenata tijekom viših razina studija.

Sličan se rezultat dobiva i na pitanje o najpopularnijim oblicima IKT alata koje koriste studenti u procesu učenja. Elektronički časopisi, knjige i drugi izvori tekstualnog formata (90%), kao i web-stranice s istim postotkom korištenja su najkorisniji. Naprotiv, on-line knjižnica i interaktivni multimedijalni softver se koristi i do tri puta manje od drugih oblika IKT alata. To je rezultat činjenice da su dva gore navedena IKT alata dizajnirana za složenije procese učenja na višim razinama studija.

Što se tiče razloga za korištenje IKT alata u smislu osobne afirmacije (Tablica 1), velik postotak studenata smatra spomenute alate ključnom prilikom za istraživanje (90%) i kao način poboljšanja komunikacije s kolegama (73%). Vrlo mali postotak (37%) IKT alate koristi za stručno usavršavanje, te za razvoj modela cjeloživotnog učenja, što se može tumačiti kao nedovoljna informiranost studenata o spomenutom modelu učenja koji je primjeren za starije generacije, sa stečenim osnovnim akademskim obrazovanjem.

Tablica 1

Prikaz i analiza rezultata drugog dijela upitnika

Drugi dio upitnika posvećen je određivanju osnovnih studentskih zahtjeva u procesu učenja, određivanju stupnja zadovoljstva studenata s postojećom fakultetskom web-stranicom i studentskim prijedlozima za poboljšanje učenja temeljenog na uporabi IKT alata. U ovom dijelu upitnika je

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korišten značajan broj pitanja otvorenog tipa, kako bi se studentske potrebe i prijedlozi mogli promotriti na konstruktivan način.

Prvo pitanje ovog dijela upitnika odnosi se na utvrđivanje načina na koji studenti pronalaze potrebne informacije u procesu učenja. Rezultat pokazuje da studenti nisu dobro informirani o pouzdanim izvorima informacija na internetu, kao što su Kobson¹⁸ ili Google Scholar preglednici gdje se mogu naći radovi u referenciranim časopisima, priopćenja sa konferencija, zbornici i knjige. Zanimljivo je da nitko ne spominje razgovor s knjižničarom kao jedan od izvora informacija, dok samo 7% studenata navodi konzultacije s nastavnicima kao relevantan oblik stjecanja novih znanja.

Pitanje u vezi sa studentskim reakcijama prema uporabi informacija dobivenih putem IKT-a (Tablica 2) daje sljedeće odgovore: studenti su zabrinuti zbog nesigurnosti u točnost i kakvoću informacija dobivenih putem IKT-a (67%); također, neažuriranost podataka je jedna od prepreka za pronalaženje novih informacija (53%). Manji postotak učenika (26%) je zabrinut zbog previđanja važnih informacija na internetu, dok pritisak zbog preopterećenja s previše informacija jedva osjećaju (3%). Uzimajući u obzir da studenti smatraju najvećim nedostatkom elektroničkih izvora informacija njihov velik broj s još većim brojem informacija koje se generiraju u isto vrijeme, postoji dojam o studentskom površnom pretraživanju informacija i potragom za najnovijim podacima bez daljnje provjere njihove točnosti. Razlozi za ovakvu studentsku reakciju se mogu prije svega tumačiti kao nedostatak obučenosti studenata za pretraživanje i kritički pristup primljenim informacijama. Na prethodnim godinama studija fokus nije na istraživačkom radu, što se očekuje od studenata s posljednje godine Osnovnih akademskih studija. Također, neiskustvo u načinu pretraživanja može biti rezultat nedovoljnih povratnih informacija između studenata i nastavnika, pri čemu studenti nisu dobili informacije za smisleno pretraživanje podataka.

Tablica 2.

¹⁸ Konzorcij biblioteka Srbije za objedinjenu nabavku (KoBSON) je novi oblik organiziranja biblioteka Srbije, čiji su glavni ciljevi: optimizirana nabava stranih znanstvenih informacija, prelazak s papirnatih izdanja na elektronska, unapređenje pristupa elektroničkim informacijama i promocija domaćeg znanstvenog izdavaštva (www.kobson.nbs.rs).

Kada je riječ o pozitivnim učincima korištenja IKT u procesu učenja, 83% studenata navodi da je najveća prednost mogućnost rada od kuće. Osobito indikativna je činjenica da nitko od ispitanika (0%) ne smatra da je tradicionalni model učenja superiorniji u odnosu na suvremeno e-učenje. Ovi podatci ukazuju na prednosti e-učenja ili sintezu dva poznata oblika, ali nikako s dominacijom tradicionalnog modela, što ilustrira sposobnost učenika da se koriste IKT-om u procesu učenja.

Sljedeći skup pitanja odnosi se na učestalost korištenja usluge e-učenja, stupanj dostupnosti potrebnih informacija na fakultetskoj web-stranici i razloge njihove nedostupnosti. Kada je riječ o tome koliko često učenici koriste servis e-učenja, brojke koje se odnose na korištenje spomenutog servisa manje od pet puta tjedno su gotovo jednake, dok je oštar porast zabilježen u slučaju korištenja servisa e-učenja više od pet puta tjedno. Mnogo češća uporaba usluga e-učenja rezultat je odgovarajuće uporabe prednosti procesa e-učenja.

Pitanje koje se odnosi na studentske prijedloge za poboljšanje postojećih oblika e-učenja unutar fakultetske web-stranice (Tablica 3) daje sljedeće odgovore. Najveći postotak studenata (40%) vjeruje da poboljšanje pristupa informacijama u okviru fakultetske web-stranice ima ključnu važnost za njezino unapređenje. To se odražava ne samo u neposrednom pristupu podacima, već i u pružanju pristupa dodatnim poveznicama vezanim za temu predavanja, kao i pristupu do dodatnih poveznica vezanih za fakultetski predmet. Gotovo trećina studenata (30%) naglasila je kako promicanje oblika e-učenja ovisi o odgovarajućem pregledu podataka. Riječ je o tome da podatci na ulaznoj stranici virtualnog okružja fakultetskog predmeta trebaju biti predstavljeni na logičan i jednostavan način, a također je potrebno i ažurirati ih češće. Studenti su zatražili sveobuhvatniji prikaz informacija s predavanja. Dvadeset posto učenika smatra da preciznije i jednostavnije upute za uporabu usluge e-učenja mogu pridonijeti njihovoj učinkovitoj uporabi, a isti postotak ispitanika navodi da poboljšanje gore navedenih usluga ovisi o povećanju interakcije između studenata i profesora putem e-pošte. U ovom slučaju otvorena pitanja imaju prednost u odnosu na pitanja zatvorenog tipa, jer su studenti mogli svojim riječima izraziti nezadovoljstvo postojećim stanjem i poslati određene komentare. Metoda analize sadržaja također je pokazala da se mnogo studenata koristi istim riječima i izrazima, što naglašava studentski zahtjev koji se može oblikovati na sljedeći način: "Slušajte naše potrebe za primjenom IKT-a u procesu učenja".

Tablica 3.

Na pitanje koje bi oblike elektroničkih izvora informacija studenti rado vidjeli na web-stranici fakulteta (Tablica 4), većina njih (86%) smatra potrebnim uvesti različite vrste tekstualnih formata (enciklopedije, leksikoni, rječnici) u proces nastave. Više od polovice ispitanika (56%) smatra korisnim uvođenje poveznica mrežnih stranica izdavača znanstvene literature. Upravo 50% studenata se zalaže za omogućavanje izravnog pristupa do statističkih podataka i ekonomskih istraživanja sa fakultetskog mrežnog odredišta, a oko trećina ispitanika (36%) posebno je zainteresirana za stalne obavijesti o novim stipendijama i fondovima.

Tablica 4.

Sljedeće pitanje bavi se identificiranjem mogućnosti za poboljšanje fakultetske web-stranice uvođenjem novih oblika virtualnog obrazovnog okružja (Tablica 5). Sedamdeset posto studentske populacije je glasovalo za uvođenje zbirke studentskih radova. Trećina ispitanih studenata (33%) izjavila je da žele formiranje foruma za rasprave, a isto toliko studenata želi uspostavu radionica (30%). Dvadeset posto studenata pisane upute za korištenje web-stranica akademskih predmeta smatra korisnim u procesu modernizacije nastave.

Tablica 5.

Posljednji skup pitanja odnosi se na utvrđivanje perceptivnih prepreka za provedbu novih IKT alata među studentskom populacijom. Kada je riječ o studentskoj spremnosti za uvođenje IKT-a u nastavni proces, 80% ispitanika se zalaže za afirmaciju nastavnog procesa, 13% nije izrazilo želju za uvođenjem IKT-a, dok 7% ispitanika nema jasan stav u odnosu na postavljeno pitanje. Međutim, kada je u pitanju aktivno sudjelovanje studenata u uvođenju IKT-a u nastavni proces, mnogo manji postotak studenata je odgovorio afirmativno (44%), dok 36% studenata ne žele biti osobni sudionici. Petina ispitanih studenata nije sigurna na koji način bi se postavila u danoj situaciji. Nepostojanje studentske inicijative može se vidjeti i u odgovoru na pitanje o

mjerodavnosti uvođenja IKT-a u nastavu. Većina studenata (66%) vjeruje da je uprava fakulteta najzaslužnija za uvođenje novih oblika učenja. Znatno manji postotak studenata smatra da je moć za uvođenje promjena podjednako u rukama dekana i samih studenata (17%). Na pitanje koje se tiče osjećaja pomanjkanja moći studenata prilikom uvođenja IKT-a, studenti su dali sljedeće odgovore: većina studenata (57%) odgovorila je potvrdno na pitanje, 27% ne vjeruje da postoje bilo kakve restrikcije studentskih aktivnosti, dok 3% studenata nije sigurno što reći. Trinaest posto studenata nema stav u odnosu na postavljeno pitanje. Kada je riječ o procjeni utjecaja koji profesionalne organizacije (komore, udruge, tvrtke) imaju na stimulaciju uporabe IKT-a među studentima, većina njih (87%) smatra da spomenute organizacije mogu dati poticaj za korištenje novih IKT alata među studentima. Samo 7% studenata se protivi tom shvaćanju, 3% anketiranih se dvoumi, dok isti broj ispitanika nije znao kako odgovoriti na pitanje. Na kraju, na pitanje o tome je li posjedovanje znanja o upotrebi IKT-a prioritet u odnosu na druge oblike usavršavanja, 36% studenata je dalo potvrdan odgovor, dok se više od polovice ispitanih (53%) ne slaže s tom konstatacijom. Odgovor na postavljeno pitanje nije znalo formulirati 11% studenata.

Odgovori na nekolicinu posljednjih pitanja pokazuju da se većina studenata, čak 80%, slaže s modernizacijom nastavnog procesa uvođenjem novih oblika informacijske i komunikacijske tehnologije. Međutim, manje od polovice njih su spremni aktivno sudjelovati u tom procesu, jer smatraju da je odgovornost za uvođenje inovacija u rukama uprave fakulteta. To potvrđuje i činjenica da većina studenata (57%) osjeća nedostatak moći kada je u pitanju korištenje novih IKT alata. Međutim, više od trećine, točnije 36% studenata, smatraju IKT kao prioritetni oblik obrazovanja u odnosu na druge oblike usavršavanja. To potvrđuje studentsku ambiciju i želju za daljnjim školovanjem.

ZAKLJUČCI

Posljednji dio rada predstavlja kritički prikaz sadašnjeg stanja edukacije o IKT-u na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Beogradu. Naime, nakon objašnjenja aktualnih tendencija u nastavnom procesu, kao središnje teme istraživanja, ovdje se daje posredni odgovor na pitanje o osposobljenosti studenata za budući rad u praksi. Istodobno, na samom kraju istraživanja daje

se prikaz sintetiziranih razmatranja koja predstavljaju odgovore na istraživačka pitanja postavljena u uvodnom dijelu rada.

Generalni je stav da Arhitektonski fakultet kao institucija teži uvođenju suvremenih IKT-a u nastavni proces. To se ogleda u osuvremenjivanju pojedinih predmeta putem kombinirane nastave. Naglasak je na usavršavanju nastavnih predmeta, kao temelju za aktivno uključivanje studenata u novi nastavni proces, ali se velika pozornost poklanja i osiguranju svih ostalih servisa koji su od pomoći za što bolju pripremu studenata za predavanja. Resursi fakulteta podrazumijevaju nužnu tehničku opremljenost, kao i povezanost sa svim relevantnim institucijama i njihovim servisima (knjižnice, instituti).

Zaključak koji se da izvući analizirajući prvi dio upitnika je da IKT pozitivno utječu na produktivnost studenata u procesu učenja. To se može vidjeti u sljedećem:

- o poboljšana komunikacija sa suradnicima;
- o lakoća pronalaženja novih informacija relevantnih za predavanja;
- o internet je važan oblik IKT alata kojim se mogu svladati pripreme aktivnosti u procesu učenja;
- o učenje uz pomoć IKT alata je naprednije od tradicionalne metode učenja;
- o spremnost na ulaganje truda u ovladavanje IKT alatima smatra se logičnom posljedicom želje za uporabom novih tehnologija.

Drugi dio upitnika pruža klasifikaciju primarnih studentskih zahtjeva u procesu učenja, a također pokazuje i stupanj zadovoljstva studenata s postojećom fakultetskom web-stranicom. Suvremeni proces učenja uglavnom se obavlja preko novih tehnologija, za razliku od ranije izravne razmjene informacija među kolegama. Međutim, rezultati pokazuju da je potrebna sinteza elektroničkog i tradicionalnog oblika učenja. Glavne prepreke prilikom uporabe web-stranice fakulteta definirane su kao tehnički problemi, ali tu je i nedostatak veze elektroničkog i tradicionalnog modela učenja. Analizom rezultata ankete dolazi se do zaključka da su studenti zainteresirani za afirmaciju postojećeg mrežnog odredišta, što se ogleda u izravnijem pristupu podacima, omogućavanju pristupa dodatnim poveznicama u svezi s temom predavanja, kao i pristupom dodatnim poveznicama u svezi s predmetom fakulteta. Studenti se slažu s modernizacijom nastavnog procesa uvođenjem novih IKT oblika.

Na temelju prethodnog može se dati neizravna ocjena studentske osposobljenosti za budući rad u praksi:

1. Prvo, fakultetsko obrazovanje je koncipirano za poticanje komunikacije među studentima na različite načine. Zapravo, postoji tendencija stvaranja akademske mreže na temelju određenih nastavnih programa. To se postiže organizacijom nastave: (1) na tradicionalan način, (2) po suvremenim metodama (e-učenje) i (3) novim tehnologijama (forumi i skupine na fakultetskoj web-stranici). Sinteza različitih nastavnih oblika može se tumačiti kao dobar temelj za budućnost stručne prakse, gdje je konstantna razmjena informacija, suradnja s različitim dionicima u procesu arhitektonskog projektiranja i sposobnost za brzo reagiranje i prilagođavanje projektantskom procesu jedna od najvažnijih prednosti i sposobnosti.

2. Analiza drugog dijela upitnika daje uvid u razinu studentskog ovladavanja uporabom informacijskih i komunikacijskih tehnologija. Rezultati istraživanja potvrđuju da studenti imaju zadovoljavajuću razinu znanja o uporabi IKT-a, što potvrđuju inovativni studentski prijedlozi za modernizaciju nastavnog procesa. Ovo se može tumačiti kao temeljita priprema studenata za tehničku izvedbu u budućnosti praktičnog rada. Metodologija projektnog procesa je nešto s čime se studenti najbolje mogu upoznati tijekom prakse, ali će, prema rezultatima istraživanja, na vrlo visokoj razini moći odgovoriti na sve tehničke zahtjeve u okviru toga.

3. Suprotno prethodnim nalazima koji potvrđuju postojeću razinu korištenja IKT-a među studentima, kao i njihovu spremnost za buduću praksu, javlja se sljedeći zaključak koji nastaje kao sinteza postojećeg obrazovanja i zahtjeva buduće prakse, a temelji se na osobnoj procjeni.¹⁹ Zapravo, uvidom u rezultate obveznog ispita na prvoj godini Osnovnih akademskih studija, pod naslovom *Principi CAAD-a*, što je moguće uz pomoć kolekcije studentskih radova na fakultetskoj web-stranici, stječe se dojam o zadovoljavajućoj razini predstavljanja koja bi se mogla lako primijeniti u praksi. Međutim, kada se promotri mogućnost uporabe pojedinih računalnih programa među studentima 3. godine, kao evidentno se javlja neujednačena razina znanja uporabe posebnog softvera. To znači da svi studenti imaju potrebna znanja iz jednostavnijih, više tehničkih programa (AutoCAD), nešto manji broj studenata

¹⁹ U ovom slučaju, osobno procjenjivanje može se smatrati objektivnim s obzirom na to da autor članka aktivno surađuje sa studentima treće godine Osnovnih akademskih studija. To stvara cjelovit uvid u studentske sposobnosti kao i razine obuke za različite IKT alate.

A. Perić:

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uspješno vlada programima koji se temelje na učinkovitoj vizualnoj komunikaciji (PhotoShop, CorelDraw), dok se najmanji broj studenata uspješno koristi programima za 3D vizualizaciju (3DSMax, Sketch-up, Rhino). Obučavanje studenata za rad s navedenim programima dio je obvezne nastave na prvoj godini studija, ali postoji očita degradacija znanja tijekom sljedećih godina studija. Glavni zaključak koji se ovdje javlja je da postoji diskontinuitet u nastavnom planu i programu koji se temelji na korištenju IKT-a i fokusiranje znanja k drugim temama u području arhitekture i urbanizma. Iz ovog direktno proizlazi ono što se može očekivati od budućih profesionalaca u praksi. Naime, nove generacije studenata se obrazuju tako da budu u potpunosti pismene za uporabu IKT-a, ali je činjenica da će oko trećine njih biti obučeno da na najsloženije zahtjeve prakse odgovori na visokoj razini. Ukoliko uzmemo u obzir prethodne prednosti koje nastaju kao rezultat obučenosti za uporabu IKT-a, opća slika o pripremljenosti studenata za buduću praksu ima pozitivan ton.

Rezultati ove studije predstavljaju samo polazište i otvaraju nove mogućnosti za istraživanja u ovom području. Cilj je bio ukazati na nedostatke u suvremenom odgojno-obrazovnom procesu te formuliranju osnovnih smjernica za njihovo prevladavanje. Obrazovanje budućih arhitekata treba igrati važnu ulogu u osuvremenjivanju Srbije, i to u pogledu akademskih istraživanja i razvoja informacijskih i komunikacijskih tehnologija. Na taj način stručno obrazovanje u arhitekturi može biti korisno za stvaranje dobrog okružja za modernizaciju cijele nacije.