

TO STUDY IMPACT OF EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY AND E- LEARNING ON STUDENTS LEARNING OUTCOMES

*** Mrs. Karishma Vinayak Patil**

** Assistant Professor, Matrushi Kashiben Motilal Patel Senior College of Commerce and Science.*

Abstract:

This study aims to evaluate the impact of educational technology and e-learning on student learning outcomes. With the increasing integration of digital tools and online platforms in education, it becomes essential to understand how these technologies influence students' academic performance, engagement, and overall learning experience. The research will focus on analyzing various technological interventions, such as online courses, virtual classrooms, and interactive learning platforms, and assess their effectiveness in improving knowledge retention, skill development, and critical thinking. By examining both qualitative and quantitative data, the study intends to provide insights into the role of e-learning in enhancing educational outcomes and inform future strategies for integrating technology into educational systems.

Keywords: Educational Technology, E-Learning, Student Learning Outcomes, Digital Tools, Online Platforms.

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Introduction:

The rapid advancement of educational technology and the widespread adoption of e-learning have revolutionized the traditional education system, transforming the way knowledge is imparted and acquired. With the integration of digital tools, online platforms, and cutting-edge innovations, the learning process has become more accessible, interactive, and personalized. Educational technology encompasses a diverse range of resources, including virtual classrooms, adaptive learning software, digital assessments, and interactive content, all aimed at enhancing teaching effectiveness and student engagement.

E-learning, a fundamental aspect of this transformation, enables students to access course materials, participate in discussions, and collaborate with instructors and peers remotely, providing flexibility in learning. By breaking geographical barriers and allowing self-paced education, e-learning has opened new opportunities for learners worldwide.

As technology continues to evolve, its role in education is expected to expand further, shaping a future where digital learning plays an essential part in academic and professional development.

Key Aspects of educational technology and e-learning:

1. **Online Learning Platforms:** Digital platforms such as Learning Management Systems (LMS) (e.g., Moodle, Blackboard, Canvas) facilitate the delivery of course content, assessments, and communication between students and instructors. They allow for the organization and tracking of student progress and performance.
2. **Interactive Learning Tools:** These tools, including gamification, simulations, virtual labs, and quizzes, help engage students and make learning more interactive. They foster deeper learning through practical, hands-on experiences that traditional methods may not offer.
3. **Access to Resources and Materials:** Educational technology enables students to access vast amounts

of learning resources, such as videos, e-books, research articles, and tutorials. This allows for self-paced learning and personalized learning paths tailored to individual needs.

4. **Blended Learning:** A combination of traditional in-person learning and online learning (blended learning) enables students to enjoy the benefits of both methods. This approach enhances flexibility, accessibility, and collaboration while retaining face-to-face interactions.

Literature Review:

Theoretical frameworks in educational technology provide structured perspectives for understanding and improving technology-enhanced learning. These frameworks guide the design, implementation, and evaluation of digital learning environments.

Expectancy-Value Theory emphasizes the role of students' motivation in learning, while **Self-Determination Theory** focuses on autonomy, competence, and relatedness, helping shape educational technologies that foster engagement and intrinsic motivation (Tran, 2012).

Dalsgaard and Ryberg (2023) propose a framework for digital learning spaces, categorizing learning into **Individual Space, Working Group, Community of Interest, and Open Connections** to enhance collaboration, transparency, and learner agency.

Kumpulainen (2007) integrates **activity theory, social constructivist theory, and reflective practice**, highlighting the potential of technology to support diverse learning approaches and instructional strategies. These frameworks collectively contribute to a deeper understanding of how educational technology transforms teaching and learning.

Objectives:

The objectives of studying the impact of educational technology and e-learning on student learning outcomes include:

1. To examine Academic Performance.

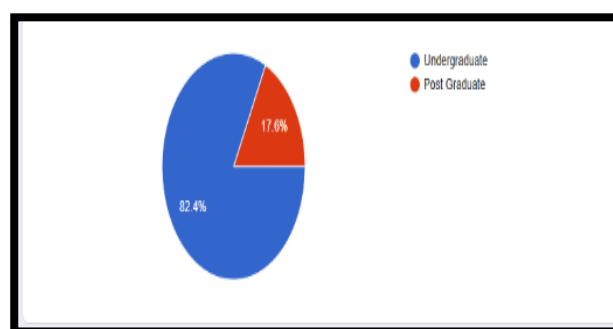
2. To analyse Student Engagement
3. To identify Challenges and Barriers.
4. To evaluate Learning Accessibility and Inclusivity

Research Methodology:

The study is based on Primary data and secondary data which is collected through google form, various books, articles and research papers published in different national, international journals, websites.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

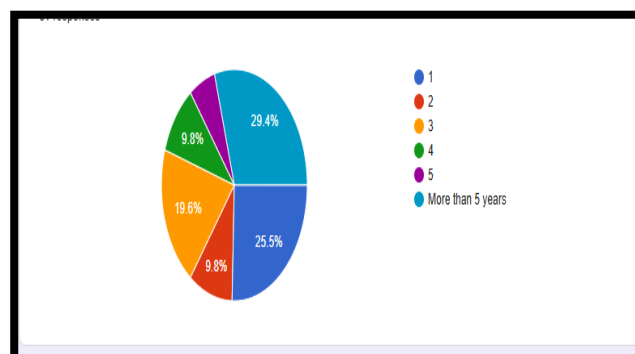
Q.1.What is your current level of study (e.g., undergraduate, postgraduate)?



Interpretation:

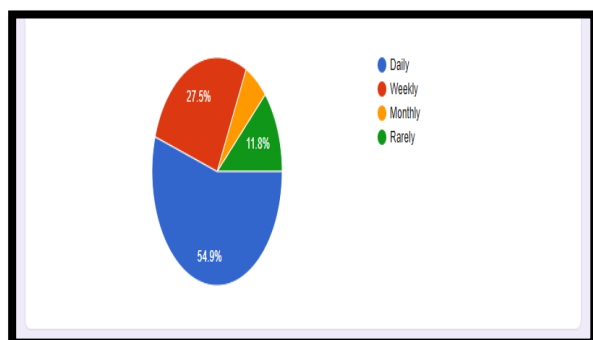
The research may reveal that Graduate Students 82.4% of Improved academic performance due to the flexibility and accessibility of e-learning & Postgraduate Students 17.6% of Significant improvement, with access to specialized tools and global collaboration aiding academic success.

Q.2. How many years of experience do you have with education technology?



The distribution of experience shows varied familiarity with educational technology among students, with many new users (1-2 years) and a significant portion (29.5%) having over 5 years of experience. This diversity likely affects how students perceive the effectiveness of e-learning tools in supporting their learning outcomes.

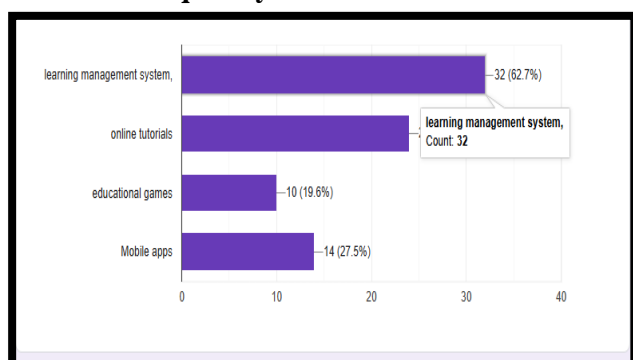
Q.3. How often do you use education technology for learning purposes?



To analyse the data we can summarize the usage of education technology among students as follows:

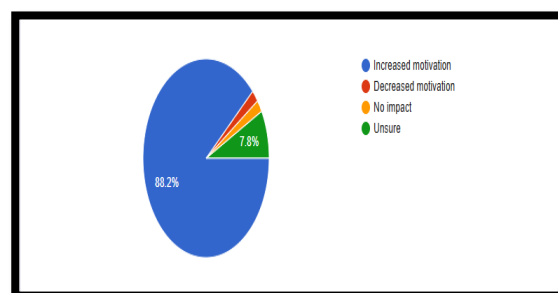
- **54.9% of students** use educational technology **daily**.
- **27.5% of students** use educational technology **weekly**.
- **11.8% of students** use educational technology **rarely**.
- **The remaining percentage**, which is **6.7%**, use educational technology **yearly**.

Q.4. What types of education technology do you use most frequently?



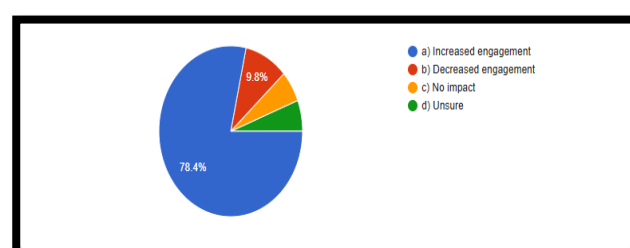
The data shows that **62.7%** of students most frequently use **Learning Management Systems (LMS)**, highlighting their central role in formal education for organizing courses, assignments, and communication. **Educational games** follow with **19.6%**, including platforms like **Kahoot!** and **Quizlet**, which offer interactive and engaging learning experiences. These technologies play a key role in enhancing student engagement and learning across various subjects. **Mobile Games – 27.5%**: These games make learning interactive and portable, which could explain the relatively high percentage

Q.5. How has education technology affected your motivation to learn?



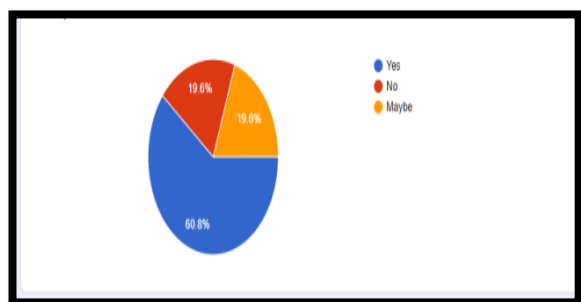
The data reveals that **82.6%** of students feel that **education technology has increased their motivation to learn**, suggesting that digital tools are effectively engaging and inspiring most students. However, the remaining students either reported **no motivation** from technology or were **unsure** about its impact, indicating that while many students find it motivating, others may not experience the same benefits or are uncertain about its influence on their motivation.

Q.6. How has education technology affected your engagement in learning?



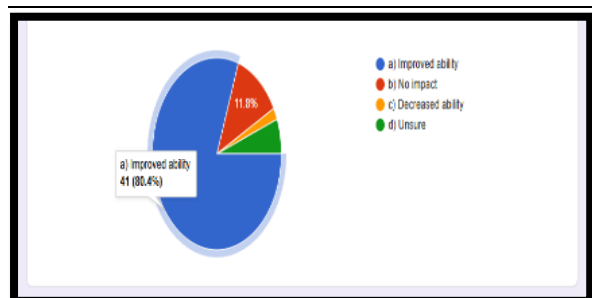
The data shows that **78.6%** of students feel that **education technology has increased their engagement** in learning, likely due to its interactive, accessible, and personalized features. However, **9.8%** reported a decrease in engagement, possibly preferring traditional learning methods. The remaining **11.6%** experienced no significant impact from technology, suggesting that for some, it hasn't altered their learning experience.

Q.7. Have you experienced any technical issues while using education technology (e.g., connectivity problems, software glitches)?

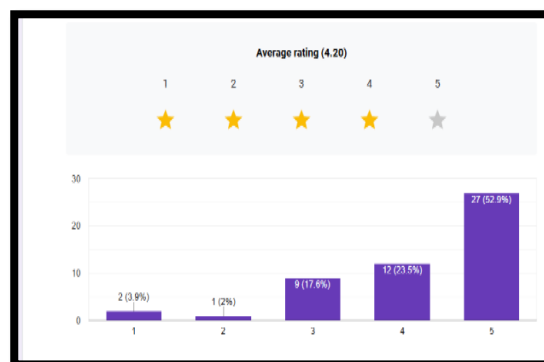


The data reveals that **60.8%** of students have encountered **technical issues** (such as connectivity problems or software glitches) while using educational technology. In contrast, **19.6%** reported no technical problems. The remaining **19.8%** either felt there was no impact from these issues or were unsure about their experiences, indicating mixed perceptions of the technology's reliability.

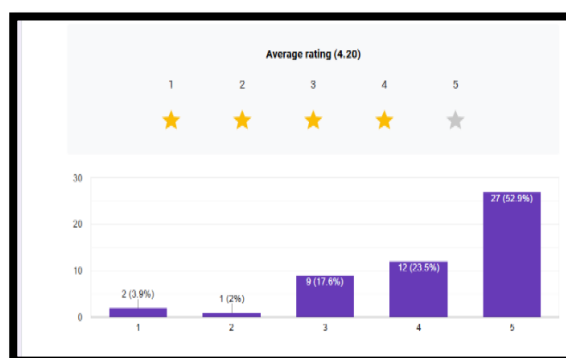
Q.8. How has education technology affected your ability to apply what you've learned to real-world situations?



The data indicates that **80.4%** of students believe that **education technology has improved their ability to apply what they've learned to real-world situations**, suggesting that digital tools help bridge the gap between theory and practical application. However, **11.8%** reported **no impact**, and the remaining students experienced a **decreased ability**, indicating that for some, the technology may not have had a significant or positive effect on their practical skills development.



Q.9. Rank the following education technologies in order of their impact on your learning outcome?



The data shows that **52.6%** of students gave **no rating**, suggesting a lack of strong opinion or uncertainty about the impact of educational technology on their learning. Meanwhile, **23.5%** rated its impact as **4**, indicating that a notable portion of students believes education technology has had a **positive and significant** effect on their learning experience.

Findings:**Frequency of Use:**

Most students use educational technology regularly, with **54%** using it daily and **27.5%** weekly. The most common tool is **Learning Management Systems (LMS)**, used by **62.7%** of students.

Engagement & Motivation:

78.6% of students report increased engagement, and **82.6%** feel more motivated to learn due to educational technology.

Technical Issues:

60.8% of students have faced technical issues like connectivity problems, which could hinder learning. However, **19.6%** did not experience any issues.

Application of Learning:

80.4% of students believe that education technology has improved their ability to apply learning to real-world situations.

Impact Perception:

52.6% of students gave no rating on the impact, while **23.5%** rated it highly, suggesting a positive effect for many.

Challenges and Drawbacks:

- Digital Divide:**

Despite its benefits, the access to educational technology is not uniform. Students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds may face difficulties accessing necessary devices, stable internet connections, or e-learning platforms, leading to educational inequality.

- Distraction and Overuse:**

Students may become distracted by non-educational content on digital devices (e.g., social media, games) during online learning sessions. Overuse of technology can also lead to issues like eye strain, reduced face-to-face interaction, and a decline in physical activity.

- Learning Fatigue:**

Extended use of online learning platforms may lead to burnout or fatigue, particularly in long-distance learning environments where students have fewer opportunities for breaks or social interaction.

Conclusion:

The exploration of educational technology's role in enhancing learning outcomes has revealed a complex landscape marked by significant achievements and persistent challenges. The integration of technology into educational settings has been driven by the promise of more personalized, engaging, and accessible learning experiences. This journey has illuminated the potential of various technologies, including learning management systems, mobile applications, virtual reality, and artificial intelligence, to transform teaching and learning processes. These technologies have facilitated innovative pedagogical approaches, such as blended learning, flipped classrooms, and project-based learning, underscoring the shift towards more student-centered education.

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