

The Role of Information Technology in Enhancing the Quality of Distance Learning in the Digital Era

Husna Imro'athush Sholihah^{a,1}, M. Iqbal Suhaeb^{b,2}, Arief Styo Nugroho^{c,3}, Meggy Merlin Mokay^{d,4}, Darmawan Thalib^{e,5}

^a STKIP Muhammadiyah Blora, Indonesia

^b ITB Nobel, Indonesia

^c Setia Budhi, Rangkasbitung, Indonesia

^d Cendrawasih University, Indonesia

^e Gorontalo University, Indonesia

¹ husna.azka@gmail.com; ² misuhaeb@hotmail.com; ³ ariefstyo@live.com; ⁴ mokaymerlin@gmail.com;

⁵ darmawanthalib@ung.ac.id

INFO ARTIKEL

Sejarah Artikel:

Diterima: 3 October 2024

Direvisi: 28 November 2024

Disetujui: 19 December 2024

Tersedia Daring: 7 January 2025

Kata Kunci:

Technology

Learning

Digital

Information

ABSTRAK

This study aims to explore the role of information technology in improving the quality of distance learning in the digital era. This study used qualitative research methods. It gathered data through in-depth interviews with educators and students in Muhammadiyah 2 Depok Junior High School, Jogja with the respondent 10 teachers and 10 Class VIII student. Additionally, it involved document analysis of online learning practices. The results reveal that information technology enhances education accessibility. It also improves learning. It does this by enabling better interaction and using more engaging materials.

©2025, Husna Imro'athush Sholihah, M. Iqbal Suhaeb, Arief Styo Nugroho,
Meggy Merlin Mokay, Darmawan Thalib
This is an open access article under CC BY-SA license



1. Introduction

Distance learning is now essential in the digital age. This is especially true since the COVID-19 pandemic. Social restrictions and school closures forced many schools to switch to online learning (Dickson & Enock, 2024). Information technology is vital for this transition, enabling students to learn from anywhere. Tools like Zoom, Google Classroom, and WhatsApp have become popular (Maclaurin et al., 2024). They help teachers and students interact and share learning materials effectively.

This research aims to examine how information technology helps to improve the quality of distance learning (Yamada et al., 2024). Using technology well can make learning more flexible and cheaper. Students can access course materials anytime, anywhere (Sisouvong & Pasanchay, 2024). They can also join online discussions and collaborate with classmates. This is vital for students with physical limitations or in remote areas. Access to quality education is often a challenge there (Ramya, 2024).

However, IT has many benefits. But, it also creates challenges in distance learning. Students may have trouble accessing a stable internet connection or finding a suitable device to join online classes. Also, some students find remote learning less motivating than a classroom. Educators must create fun, interactive teaching methods. This will keep students engaged in learning (Ky Nhan, 2024).

This research shows that IT can greatly improve distance learning. If used well, technology can improve learning for all students. It can make it more inclusive. To achieve the best results, all parties must support the effort. This includes schools, parents, and the government. They must ensure all students have equal access to the required technology and educational resources.

2. Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. It's ideal for exploring social phenomena in depth. The goal is to give a clear picture of the conditions being studied. Researchers do not manipulate existing variables. In distance learning, this approach helps collect rich, diverse data. It describes the real experiences of learners and educators. The locations of research in Muhammadiyah 2 Depok Junior High School, Jogjakarta

We used three methods to gather insights for our study: in-depth interviews, keen observations, and detailed document analysis (Sarkity et al., 2024).

In-depth Interviews

We conducted in-depth interviews with educators and students. We aimed to understand their experiences in online learning. This method lets researchers explore, in depth, views on distance learning. It covers its challenges and benefits. The interviews are semi-structured. The researcher has guiding questions but allows informants to explain their answers freely. This way, the researcher can capture nuances and details that may not be revealed in closed questions. In-depth interviews also let researchers watch informants' nonverbal responses. This can reveal their feelings about online learning (Alya Novita & Mailani, 2023).

Observation

Observation was conducted to get a real picture of the interaction and use of technology in the online learning process. The researcher observes the learning activities, from both sides: educators and students. This observation can be done openly or closed, depending on the context. In this study, the researcher used unstructured observation. It allows the focus of observation to develop with the learning process. This way, the researcher can record aspects of social interaction during learning. This includes group dynamics, student involvement, and the use of tech tools by educators.

Document Analysis

Another method is document analysis. It examines the applied learning materials and platforms used in teaching. Through document analysis, researchers can evaluate the curriculum and teaching materials. This includes the digital resources used by educators. It also helps us understand how the materials are organized and delivered to students. The researcher uncovers the connection between learning objectives and real-world practice. By sifting through relevant documents, insights emerge that bridge theory and application. Each page reveals layers of understanding, linking knowledge with hands-on experience.



Figure 1. Qualitative Research Design

Together, in-depth interviews, observation, and document analysis form a robust research triangle. This descriptive qualitative study unlocks insights by weaving together multiple data threads. With these diverse sources, the researcher dives deep into the digital world. Here, the complexities of IT unfold. They show its power in distance learning. The findings promise to shape online education practices and future policies, lighting the way forward.

3. Result and Discussion

Education Accessibility Information technology

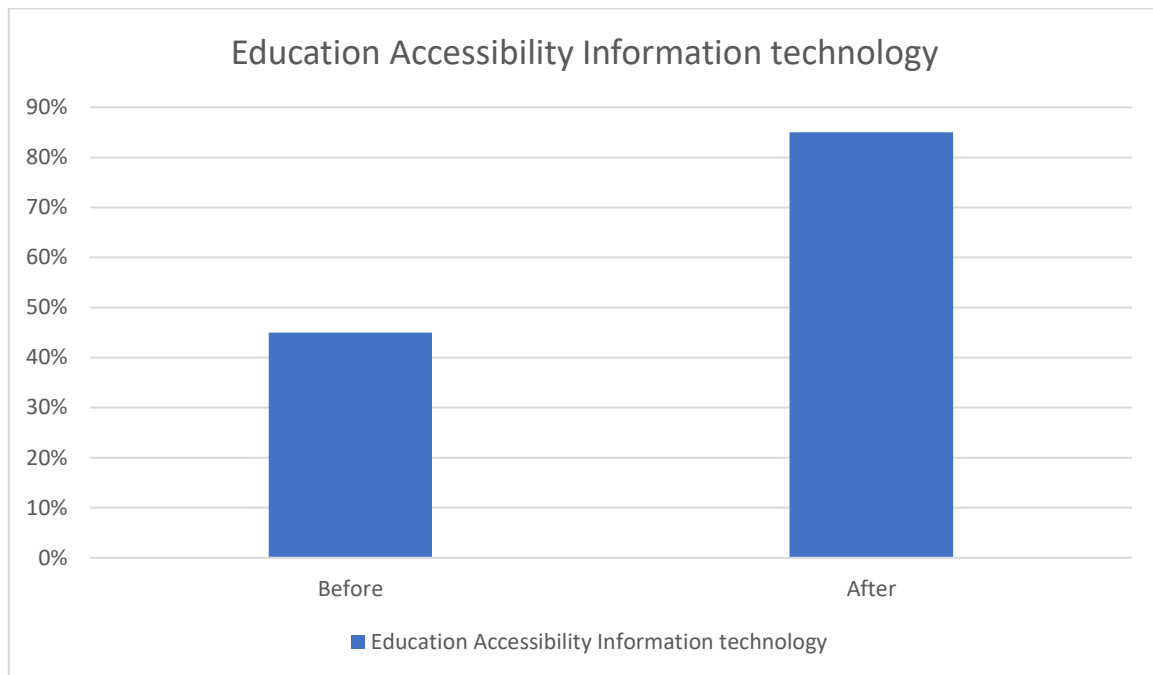
Access to education is vital for an inclusive and fair system. Here, information technology is key. It offers opportunities for students in remote areas to reach resources that were once hard to find (Muscat, 2024). With the internet and digital devices, they can now use learning platforms anytime, anywhere. This reduces geographical barriers. Students also get quality materials from top institutions without needing to be there in person (Chen, 2022).

The rise of information and communication technology (ICT) has revolutionized education. Online learning platforms—think MOOCs and e-learning apps—have flung open the doors to possibility (Nirmala Grace Rani, 2023). They provide learners with unprecedented access to knowledge, breaking the traditional classroom barriers. In this brave new world, teachers can engage students like never before, fostering a dynamic learning environment (Balaban et al., 2023). With each click, education expands. It empowers students and teachers on their journeys of discovery. Students can explore courses offered by top universities across the globe. Knowledge knows no bounds in this virtual classroom revolution (Sanda, 2024). This greatly enhances equal access to education. Students from various economic backgrounds can enjoy the same learning opportunities. Moreover, technology fosters interaction between students and

teachers (Zaky, 2024). Discussion forums, video calls, and online chats engage and excite learners.

However, despite its many benefits, IT still has challenges to overcome. One of them is the digital divide, where not all students have equal access to the internet and digital devices. Remote areas often lack telecom infrastructure. This hinders students' access to online education. Also, there are challenges with digital literacy. Not all students have the skills to use technology well (Liu, 2024).

To better understand the impact of tech on education, see the table below. It shows some online learning platforms and their benefits.



Graphic 1. Education Accessibility

This graph shows that, before using IT, education access was low. After using IT, access increased to high. This illustrates the positive impact of technology in improving access to education.

Despite the challenges, using IT in education has immense benefits. It greatly improves access to education for all students (Mohanty et al., 2025). If the government, schools, and communities work together, we can close the digital divide. This will improve the internet. Then, all students can get a quality education in this digital age (Maslikhah et al., 2024).

Learning Interactivity

Interactivity is now vital in distance education. This is due to the rise of information technology (Hernández Solís, 2024). Interactive learning apps, like video conferencing and forums, boost student engagement. These platforms let students access materials, collaborate on projects, and discuss in real time. This makes for a more dynamic, interactive learning environment. It, in turn, strengthens their understanding of the material (Haerawan et al., 2024).

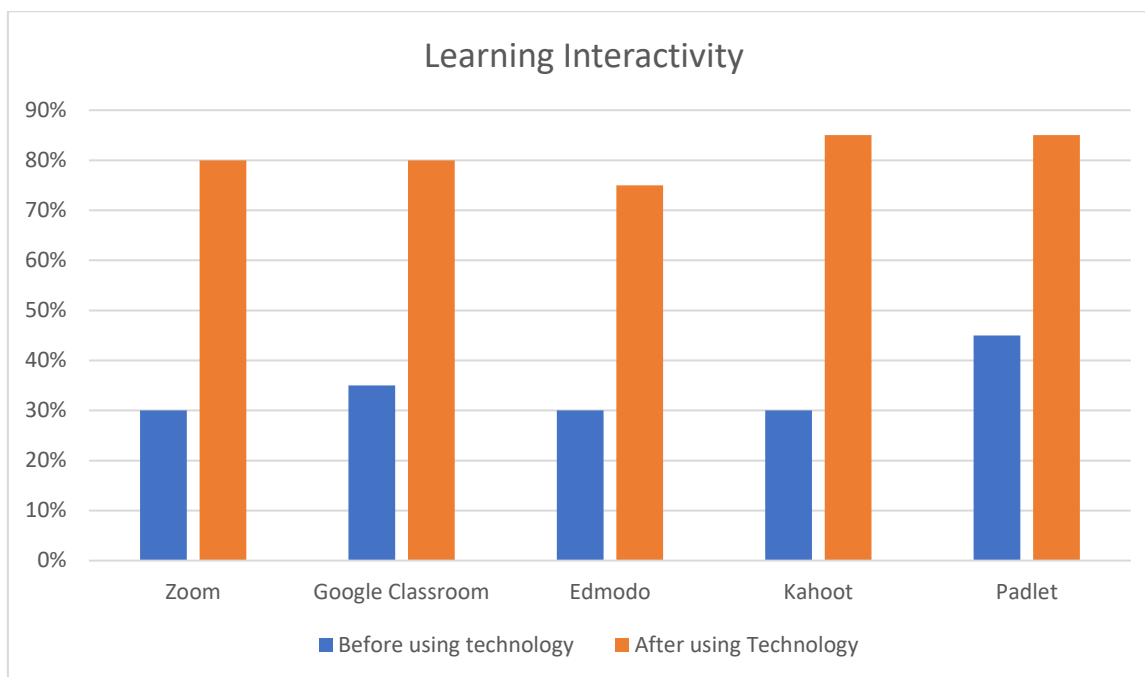
One of the most visible forms of interactivity is through video conferencing. Platforms such as Zoom or Google Meet allow students to interact directly with their teachers and classmates (Hastomo et al., 2024). In these sessions, students can ask questions, give opinions, and engage in in-depth discussions on learning topics. Research shows that this direct interaction makes

students feel more engaged. It also improves retention of information. A study found that students who discussed online classes had better comprehension than those who only listened (Whitfield et al., 2022).

In addition, online discussion forums also play an important role in enhancing interactivity. These platforms let students post questions and comments anytime. This helps them think more critically about the study material. This async interaction lets students reflect on their answers before responding. It leads to deeper, more analytical discussions. The forum lets students learn from their peers' views. It enriches the learning experience (Marnola et al., 2024).

Table 1. Result of Learning Interactivity

Learning App	Interactivity	Benefit	Before Tech	After Tech
Zoom	Video Conference	Direct interaction between students and teachers	30%	80%
Google Classroom	Task and material management	Easy distribution of materials and quick feedback	35%	80%
Edmodo	Discussion Forum	Encourage collaboration and discussion among students	30%	75%
Kahoot	Game Education	Increase engagement through interactive quizzes	30%	85%
Padlet	Visual Colaboration	Facilitate collective brainstorming of ideas	45%	85%



Graphic 1. Learning Interactivity

The graph shows that before the application of interactive learning methods, the level of student engagement was at a low level. However, after the application of the method, it increased to high. This means that interactive technology has increased student engagement.

Interactivity is crucial in distance learning. It makes learning more effective and enjoyable. Educators can use digital tools to create engaging and informative spaces. This not only improves outcomes but also encourages students to be active in their education.

Education Personalization

Personalized learning is an approach. Education now adapts like a well-fitted suit, personalizing for every student. Thanks to cutting-edge technology, learning materials transform into tailored treasures. Each student can explore knowledge in their unique style. Data analysis tools shine a spotlight on strengths and weaknesses alike. This allows educators to dance to each learner's rhythm. The result? Enhanced engagement that propels students toward their true potential (Susilo, 2024).

A key part of personalizing learning is using e-learning platforms. They provide access to learning materials anytime, anywhere. Once they master the material, they can leap to the next topic. Consider a student who quickly solves math puzzles. They then tackle tougher challenges, never slowing for their peers.

Adaptive assessment tools also play an important role in personalizing learning. They can adjust question difficulty based on student performance. They provide feedback and help teachers find areas for improvement. Thus, each student gets a more relevant and meaningful learning experience. Also, data analysis lets educators track student progress in real time. They can then make better decisions about which teaching strategies to use (Willis, 2024).

Using technology to personalize learning makes it more meaningful for each person. It also makes the learning process more efficient. Educators can use data analysis tools and e-learning platforms. They can then target instruction to each student's needs. It creates an inclusive learning environment. It supports students' overall growth (Gupta, 2024).

Evaluation of Distance Learning

Evaluations and feedback are the heartbeat of the learning journey. They measure students' grasp of the material and illuminate paths for future growth. In today's digital classroom, information technology paves the way for this process. A Learning Management System (LMS) is a powerful ally. It streamlines evaluations. By using LMS, educators can manage and track students' progress in real-time, as well as provide quick and efficient feedback.

Learning management systems let teachers design and upload tests. They can be online quizzes, written assignments, or group projects. With automation features built into many LMSs, assessments can be done more quickly. Online quizzes are automatic report cards, delivering instant results to students. With each click, learners receive immediate feedback on their answers—a learning lightning bolt! This not only saves time for educators but also provides a more responsive learning experience for students. When students get feedback right after an evaluation, they can reflect on their mistakes. They can also grasp any concepts they haven't mastered before moving on to new material (Patungan & Joaquin, 2024).

The LMS shines a spotlight on student performance patterns. Educators can uncover trends and identify where many students stumble. Armed with this data, teachers can tailor their approach to fit the class's needs. If the numbers show a confusing math topic, teachers can provide extra help. They can hold remedial sessions or offer resources. Each guided effort makes learning clearer and helps students conquer their challenges.

Feedback provided through the LMS can also be more in-depth and detailed. This method lets teachers comment on student work, explain answers, and suggest improvements. Thus, students get grades and clear advice on enhancing their understanding (Tan et al., 2024).

The importance of feedback lies not only in the academic aspect but also in the development of students' social and emotional skills. Positive feedback boosts students' motivation and confidence. Constructive feedback helps them learn from mistakes and see challenges as chances to improve. In online learning, face-to-face interaction may be limited. So, good feedback is vital to keep students engaged and excited to learn.

Learning management systems have reshaped distance education's evaluation landscape. With seamless access and swift feedback, educators craft experiences tailored to each student's needs. This approach clarifies students' progress. It also fosters a sense of support in their learning journey. As a result, overall outcomes blossom like a well-tended garden (Paul Joshua S. de Dios et al., 2023).

Discussion

The spotlight of this study reveals a game-changer: interactivity. Online learning apps, from video calls to discussion forums, amplify student engagement significantly. When students and educators connect, the material comes alive. It strengthens bonds among classmates.

In distance learning, a common hurdle is loneliness, a stark contrast to classroom camaraderie. Harnessing technology creatively transforms discussions into dynamic dialogues. Students exchange ideas, ask questions, and give feedback. This builds a strong understanding of the material. Together, they thrive in the digital classroom (Hao et al., 2024).

In addition, personalization of learning is another important aspect found in this study. Technology empowers educators to tailor teaching materials for every learner. By harnessing the power of data analysis, teachers unlock insights into student progress. This personalized strategy enhances learning effectiveness and cultivates confidence. Students take the reins of their education, advancing at their own pace. They flourish as their unique styles shape their paths to success.

Evaluation and feedback are also crucial components in technology-enabled distance learning. LMSs simplify evaluations. They let teachers give quick, efficient feedback. Timely feedback helps students understand their progress and identify areas for improvement. Also, feedback can increase student motivation in online learning. It helps, as students often face more psychological challenges there.

While information technology opens doors in distance education, challenges lurk in the shadows. The digital divide looms large; not every student has equal access to the internet or devices. Moreover, a gap in digital literacy exists; many students lack essential tech skills. Thus, educational institutions must do more than just implement technology. They must invest in training and support. This will help students master these tools and seize their opportunities (Dharmayanti et al., 2024).

This study shines a spotlight on the bright future of information technology in distance education. By adding interactivity, personalization, and quick tests, educators can engage students (Elfa et al., 2024). Such an environment becomes a welcoming haven, tailoring itself to the unique needs of every student. Yet, for this vision to flourish, a collective effort is essential. Governments, schools, and communities must unite. We must ensure all learners can access vital resources and support. It's time to equip our students with the digital skills they need to thrive.

4. Conclusion

This research shows that information technology plays a significant role in improving the quality of distance learning in the digital era. By utilizing various tools and platforms, education can be more inclusive, engaging and effective. However, it is important for educators to continue developing their technology skills in order to utilize the full potential of information technology in education. To increase the effectiveness of distance learning, it is recommended that educators are regularly trained in the use of the latest technologies. Educational institutions provide adequate infrastructure to support technology accessibility for all students, further research is conducted to explore the long-term impact of online learning on student learning outcomes. Thus, the role of information technology in education is not only as a tool, but as an integral component that supports the teaching-learning process in today's digital era..

5. Acknowledgement

Author thanks to all people and institution in most cases helped, support and fund this research.

6. References

- Alya Novita, & Mailani, E. (2023). Analysis of Students Difficulties in Solving Mathematics Problems on Number Operations Material Using Qualitative Descriptive Methods for Class IV Students. *Indonesian Journal of Advanced Research*, 2(12), 1615–1626. <https://doi.org/10.55927/ijar.v2i12.7170>
- Balaban, I., Rienties, B., & Winne, P. H. (2023). Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Education. *Applied Sciences*, 13(22), 12318. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app132212318>
- Chen, H. (2022). Isolated or Aligned? The Cooperative English Class for Fair Education in Inclusive Teaching Framework. *International Education Studies*, 15(4), 25. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ies.v15n4p25>

- Dharmayanti, P. A. P., Padmadewi, N. N., Utami, I. G. A. L. P., & Suarcaya, P. (2024). Digital Literacy Competence for Scientific Writing: Students' Perceptions and Skills. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 15(5), 1550–1560. <https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1505.16>
- Dickson, S. M., & Enock, S. B. (2024). Analysis of Covid-19 Pandemic and Migration to Distance Learning and Digital Education in Public Tertiary Institutions in Abia State. *JOURNAL OF DIGITAL LEARNING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION*, 3(7), 1175–1181. <https://doi.org/10.56778/jdlde.v3i7.369>
- Elfa, F., Batubara, J., & Deliani, N. (2024). The Role of Educators in Enhancing Student Learning Motivation in The Digital Technology Era. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Multidiscipliner Research*, 2(4), 274–281. <https://doi.org/10.69693/ijim.v2i4.253>
- Gupta, T. (2024). Adaptive Learning Systems: Harnessing AI to Personalize Educational Outcomes. *International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology*, 12(11), 458–464. <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.65088>
- Haerawan, H., Cale, W., & Barroso, U. (2024). The Effectiveness of Interactive Videos in Increasing Student Engagement in Online Learning. *Journal of Computer Science Advancements*, 2(5), 244–258. <https://doi.org/10.70177/jsca.v2i5.1322>
- Hao, M., Liu, Z., Liu, Y., Wan, Q., Chen, J., Shu, J., Liu, Y., & Mei, L. (2024). Investigating the relationships among peer moderation, cognitive engagement, and learning achievement in online discussion forums. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10494820.2024.2362804>
- Hastomo, T., Kholid, M. F. N., Mulyah, P., Septiyana, L., & Andewi, W. (2024). Exploring how video conferencing impacts students' cognitive, emotional, and behavioral engagement. *Journal of Educational Management and Instruction (JEMIN)*, 4(2), 213–225. <https://doi.org/10.22515/jemin.v4i2.9335>
- Hernández Solís, M. (2024). Interactivity videos for teaching planning in the distance education university. *In-Red 2024 - X Congreso Nacional de Innovación Educativa y Docencia En Red*, 1–1. <https://doi.org/10.4995/INRED2024.2024.17038>
- Ky Nhan, L. (2024). Investigating EFL English-Majored Students' Perceptions of Interactive Teaching Methods in Language Classes. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology (IJISRT)*, 1173–1178. <https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/IJISRT24OCT843>
- Liu, D. (2024). POTENTIAL IMPACT OF STEAM EDUCATION ON THE OUTCOMES OF MUSIC TEACHER TRAINING. *Scientific Journal of Polonia University*, 66(5), 94–102. <https://doi.org/10.23856/6610>
- Maclaurin, A., Sturniolo-Baker, R., Shaw, S., & Monteith, D. (2024). High School Enabling Programs, Learning Journeys, and Transitions: Measuring Effectiveness from the Student Perspective. *Student Success*. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ssj.3419>
- Marnola, I., Degeng, I. N. S., Ulfa, S., & Praherdhiono, H. (2024). Project Based Learning in Online Discussion Forums and Self-Regulated Learning. *Al-Hayat: Journal of Islamic Education*, 8(2), 724. <https://doi.org/10.35723/ajie.v8i2.607>

- Maslikhah, Andika, Tampubolon, N. K. T., Harahap, J. B., & Luthfiana, D. N. (2024). Stay or Switch: How Usage Barriers Influence Consumer Transition to Green Skincare Products in Indonesia Using Push-Pull-Mooring Framework. *International Journal of Environmental Impacts*, 7(4), 603–614. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijei.070401>
- Mohanty, B. S., Shaikh, Z. H., Mahapatra, D. M., Ratnakaranm, S., & Manikeswari, D. (2025). *Wearable Technologies In Education* (pp. 309–330). <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-7817-5.ch012>
- Muscat, L. (2024). Voices of Inclusion: Perspectives from Maltese Education Stakeholders. *European Journal of Inclusive Education*, 3(1), 101–118. <https://doi.org/10.7146/ejie.v3i1.146644>
- Nirmala Grace Rani, S. (2023). Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for Inclusive Education. *Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities*, 11(S1i2-Nov), 36–41. <https://doi.org/10.34293/sijash.v11iS1i2-Nov.7313>
- Patungan, A. J., & Joaquin, M. N. B. (2024). *Predicting LET results for mathematics teachers using machine learning*. 070006. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0230585>
- Paul Joshua S. de Dios, M. Bronzal, E. M., Airiks L. Lorda, Emharie D. Calleja, Cyra A. Carinan, & Cabiles, R. C. (2023). Evaluation of English Self-Learning Modules in the Implementation of Modular Distance Learning. *Journal of English Education and Linguistics*, 3(2), 33–69. <https://doi.org/10.56874/jeel.v3i2.883>
- Ramya, R. (2024). *Teaching, Learning, and Coaching Using Generative AI Tools* (pp. 387–414). <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-6170-2.ch014>
- Sanda, M.-A. (2024). Influence of instructors' adaptability and management of virtual classroom environments on the effectiveness of tertiary students' virtual knowledge acquisition. *Advances in Online Education: A Peer-Reviewed Journal*, 2(3), 213. <https://doi.org/10.69554/EFST8397>
- Sarkity, D., Liana, M., Fitriani, R., & Sundari, P. D. (2024). Implementing Case-Method in Maritime-Related Learning: A Qualitative Descriptive Study in Physics Learning on The Topic of Hydrostatics Pressure. *BIO Web of Conferences*, 134, 07014. <https://doi.org/10.1051/bioconf/202413407014>
- Sisouvong, V., & Pasanchay, K. (2024). Mobile Learning: Enhancing Self-Directed Education through Technology, Wireless Networks, and the Internet Anytime, Anywhere. *Journal of Education and Learning Reviews*, 1(2), 39–50. <https://doi.org/10.60027/jelr.2024.752>
- Susilo, T. (2024). The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Personalizing Learning for Each Student. *Journal International of Lingua and Technology*, 3(2), 229–242. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiltech.v3i2.632>
- Tan, F. Z., Lim, J. Y., Chan, W. H., & Idris, M. I. T. (2024). COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEARNING ANALYTICS: A MINI REVIEW. *ASEAN Engineering Journal*, 14(4), 135–151. <https://doi.org/10.11113/aej.v14.21375>
- Whitfield, A., Evans, V., & Simpson, B. E. M. (2022). Enhancing Student Engagement and Structured Learning in Online Discussion Forums. *International Journal of Online Pedagogy and Course Design*, 12(2), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.4018/IJOPCD.305728>

- Willis, V. (2024). The Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Personalizing Online Learning. *Journal of Online and Distance Learning*, 3(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.47941/jodl.1689>
- Yamada, M., Takezawa, Y., Houry, G., Düsterwald, K. M., Sulem, D., Zhao, H., & Tsai, Y.-H. (2024). An Empirical Study of Self-Supervised Learning with Wasserstein Distance. *Entropy*, 26(11), 939. <https://doi.org/10.3390/e26110939>
- Zaky, H. (2024). Understanding Online Power Dynamics in Higher Education: Teachers' Conceptual Realization and Students' Perceptions of Teaching Effectiveness. *Journal of Global Research in Education and Social Science*, 18(4), 214–232. <https://doi.org/10.56557/jogress/2024/v18i49024>