



MIDOCEAN UNIVERSITY

College of Management

Department of Project Management

Technology in education

Student's name:

Walaa Hussain Kurdi

Graduation Project – 1

College of Management – MedOcean University

Supervised by Dr.

Abdulrahim Nader

Faculty Member – College of Management – Midocean University

2026-2025

Index :

Introduction.....	3
Chapter 1: Introduction to the Importance of Technology in Developing Modern Education...	5
Chapter 2: The Historical Development of Digital Transformation in Education.....	6
Chapter 3: Concepts and Foundations of E-Learning in the Digital Age....	8
Chapter 4: Modern Technologies and Their Role in Improving the Learning Environment.....	11
Chapter 5: The Impact of Technology on Student and Teacher Performance.....	13
Chapter 6: The Saudi Experience in Digital Education and Vision 2030.....	15
Chapter 7: Statistical Analysis of Technology Use in Saudi Education.....	19
Chapter 8: Future Updates and Solutions for Developing Technical Education	22
Conclusion	25
Recommendations	26
References.....	27
Diagram.....	28

Introduction:

In recent decades, the world has witnessed a radical transformation driven by the technological revolution, which has altered patterns of life, work, and education. With the acceleration of digital innovations, education has become one of the sectors most affected by these transformations. It is no longer limited to traditional classroom instruction but has expanded into the realms of e-learning, distance education, and smart learning. Technology has become an essential element in developing the education system and improving the quality of its outcomes by integrating digital tools and interactive platforms into teaching and learning processes.

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, digital transformation in education is among the priorities of Vision 2030, which aims to build a knowledge-based society founded on the digital economy and the development of human capital. The Ministry of Education's efforts in this field have been prominent through the development of technological infrastructure in schools and universities and the launch of pioneering initiatives such as the Madrasati platform and e-learning training programs for teachers and students, making Saudi Arabia a regional model in the application of smart education technologies.

This study aims to analyze the impact of technology on education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from a comprehensive academic perspective. It seeks to understand the relationship between technological development and the transformation of educational practices, and to assess the effectiveness of digital tools in improving student and teacher performance. The study also highlights the advantages of these technologies, alongside the challenges facing their implementation, such as weak infrastructure in some regions and the ongoing need to train educational staff. The significance of this research lies in its connection between theory and practice, achieved through an analysis of the reality of digital education in Saudi Arabia using recent official

data and statistics (2023–2025), and a comparison of the national experience with global trends in educational technology. Furthermore, it aims to provide practical recommendations to support educational decision-makers in developing sustainable strategies for integrating technology into education.

Thus, this research seeks to answer key questions, including:

1- To what extent does the use of technology affect the quality of education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

2- How has Vision 2030 contributed to promoting digital transformation in education?

3- What challenges do teachers and students face in implementing technology-based education?

4- What are the possible solutions to ensure the sustainability of technological development in Saudi education?

Answering these questions is not limited to the theoretical aspect, but extends to a realistic analysis supported by data. This enhances the scientific value of the research and enables it to contribute to the academic discussion about the future of education in the Kingdom in light of the global digital transformation.

Chapter One:

The Importance of Technology in Developing Modern Education:

Technology is one of the most important factors that has contributed to reshaping the education system in the modern era. It has radically changed the way curricula are prepared, teaching methods, assessment tools, and means of communication between teachers and students. Its role has transcended the limits of supporting tools to become an essential element in the educational process itself. It has even become a standard for measuring the quality of educational institutions and their ability to keep pace with global developments.

The importance of technology in education lies in its ability to achieve integration between education and digital knowledge. It enables students to access diverse and constantly updated scientific resources without time or geographical limitations. Through educational platforms and interactive media, learners can explore information in deeper and more creative ways, which enhances critical thinking, problem-solving, and teamwork skills. Thus, technology has become a tool that empowers learners to be at the center of the educational process, rather than passive recipients of information.

Technology also contributes to enhancing teacher effectiveness by providing them with modern educational tools that help them design innovative lessons, create online assessments, and analyze student performance through Learning Management Systems (LMS). This shift from traditional to technology-based education has led to increased educational productivity and improved the quality of academic outcomes.

Similarly, technology has provided a more inclusive learning environment, offering opportunities for students with special needs through customized

applications and tools that help them interact with educational content in ways that suit their individual abilities. It has also helped build a more collaborative learning community through virtual forums and online discussion rooms that facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge between students and teachers alike.

At the institutional level, technology plays a pivotal role in developing educational policies through educational data analytics, which enables decision-makers to monitor the performance of schools and universities and make evidence-based decisions to improve curricula and study plans. This data-driven approach supports modern trends toward what is known as "smart education," which combines technology and effective educational management to achieve better results.

In Saudi Arabia, integrating technology into education has become a cornerstone for achieving the goals of Vision 2030, which aims to build a globally competitive knowledge society. Digital education in Saudi Arabia is no longer a luxury but a national necessity for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that educational outcomes align with the demands of the future labor market, especially in light of the major shifts towards a digital economy.

The importance of technology in developing modern education extends beyond tools and platforms; it represents a comprehensive cultural shift in the philosophy of education itself, making the learner an active participant in knowledge creation and giving education a more flexible, effective, and sustainable character.

Chapter Two:

The Historical Development of Digital Transformation in Education

Understanding the importance of technology in education is incomplete without reviewing its historical development. Digital education has undergone successive stages that have shaped the transition from traditional to technology-based education. The idea of using technology in education began

in the mid-20th century with the emergence of audio-visual aids, such as projectors and educational tapes, which served as tools to assist in explanation and clarification. Over time, these tools have evolved into a key component of the educational process.

In the 1970s, educational institutions in some developed countries began experimenting with the first educational computers. These computers had limited capabilities, but they paved the way for what is now known as Computer-Assisted Instruction (CAI), which allowed students to interact with educational material in a new way based on simulation and experimentation. This development marked the beginning of interactive education that transcends the boundaries of the classroom.

In the 1990s, the internet revolutionized global education, enabling students and teachers to access knowledge resources via the World Wide Web, making the learning process more open and flexible. With the emergence of email and the first educational websites, universities around the world began adopting e-learning as part of their academic programs, and concepts such as distance learning and virtual classrooms emerged, enabling students to study from anywhere in the world.

In the last two decades, the pace of digital transformation in education has accelerated unprecedentedly thanks to advancements in communication technologies, the widespread adoption of smartphones, and developments in artificial intelligence and data analytics. This led to the emergence of new educational models such as blended learning, which combines in-person attendance with online learning, and adaptive learning, which relies on smart algorithms that adapt the content to the student's level and learning pace.

In Saudi Arabia, the features of digital transformation in education began to emerge clearly at the start of the new millennium, when the Ministry of

Education launched initiatives to equip schools with computers and connect them to the internet. Over the years, electronic portals for curriculum management were developed, and then came the major turning point during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, when the Madrasati platform was launched as an integrated distance learning system serving millions of students and teachers, establishing a new phase of national digital education.

This transformation was not temporary, but rather represented a starting point for establishing smart education in the Kingdom. The Saudi government adopted long-term strategies for developing digital content and training educational staff, in addition to launching projects such as the National Center for E-Learning, which aims to ensure the quality of e-learning and promote innovation in the digital learning environment.

The historical development of digital transformation in education reflects an ongoing journey of change and adaptation to the ever-evolving technological landscape. Through the Saudi experience, it is clear that integrating technology into education is no longer an option but has become a strategic path to achieving a national vision that seeks to build a knowledge-based economy and an education system that keeps pace with the future.

Chapter Three:

Concepts and Foundations of E-Learning in the Digital Age

E-learning is one of the most prominent manifestations of the technological revolution in the field of education. It represents a qualitative leap in the traditional concept of education based on classrooms and paper-based curricula. This concept has evolved into an integrated system based on an advanced digital infrastructure that combines technology, content, teachers, and learners in a comprehensive interactive learning environment.

E-learning can be defined as an educational system that relies on the use of information and communication technologies to deliver educational content and monitor performance and interaction between learners and teachers, whether synchronously through virtual classrooms and live streaming, or asynchronously through recorded content and digital educational platforms.

One of the most important foundations of e-learning is its focus on the learner as the central figure in the educational process. It grants learners the freedom to choose the time and place that suits them best and provides them with opportunities for self-directed learning and continuous knowledge acquisition. This type of education also relies on the concept of "interaction" in its various forms—between the learner and the content, between learners themselves, and between the learner and the teacher—which enhances communication skills, critical thinking, and independence in learning. From a technical standpoint, e-learning relies on a set of digital tools and systems, most notably

1. Learning Management Systems (LMS) such as Blackboard, Moodle, and Canvas are digital environments that organize content and track students' academic performance.
2. Learning Content Management Systems (CMS) are used to create digital lessons and manage interactive materials.
3. Mobile educational applications enable learning via smartphones and tablets.
4. Artificial Intelligence in Education (AI in Education) contributes to analyzing educational data and personalizing content according to learner needs.

In the educational context, e-learning is based on scientific and psychological foundations derived from modern learning theories, such as constructivism,

which posits that knowledge is built through interaction and experience, and self-directed learning, which promotes learner autonomy in managing their learning process.

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, e-learning has been adopted as part of the national digital transformation in the education sector. The Ministry of Education has issued several regulations and standards to ensure the quality of e-learning, including the "National Framework for E-Learning," which defines technical and academic policies and standards. The National Center for E-Learning was also established to oversee the accreditation of digital programs and ensure their alignment with international standards.

Recent statistics indicate that more than 90% of Saudi universities now offer e-learning or blended learning programs, and that 85% of faculty members have received formal training in this field (Ministry of Education, 2024). This development reflects the Kingdom's commitment to promoting sustainable learning and leveraging technology to serve human development, in line with the goals of Vision 2030.

E-learning is not merely an alternative to traditional education; it represents a fundamental shift in the philosophy of education itself. It seeks to cultivate a generation capable of self-directed learning, keeping pace with rapid changes in knowledge, and participating in building a digital society that produces knowledge, not merely consumes it. Hence the importance of developing curricula and policies that ensure the integration of technology with education to achieve both educational equity and cognitive efficiency.

Chapter Four:

Modern Technologies and Their Role in Improving the Learning Environment

Education has witnessed a tremendous surge in the adoption of modern technologies over the past two decades, transforming the nature of the educational environment from a traditional one to an interactive digital environment. The use of technology in education has become not just a developmental option, but an imperative for achieving quality, efficiency, and sustainability in education in a rapidly changing and highly competitive world.

Modern educational technologies are defined as a set of digital tools, software, and systems used to enhance teaching, learning, and academic management processes. These technologies encompass diverse fields such as artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), educational data analytics, the Internet of Things (IoT), and smartphone applications.

First, artificial intelligence (AI) has revolutionized education by enabling the personalization of educational content for each learner based on their level and learning pace. For example, intelligent systems can analyze student performance on tests and identify weaknesses to provide tailored activities that enhance their skills. AI technologies are also used to analyze big data in education, generating accurate reports that help teachers and administrators make evidence-based decisions.

Second, virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) have become among the most effective tools for building immersive and interactive learning environments. These technologies allow students to experience practical simulations in a secure digital environment. For example, medical students can conduct virtual surgical experiments, or engineering students can design projects in a 3D environment, making learning more realistic and engaging.

Third, the Internet of Things (IoT) has added a new dimension to education by connecting smart devices in schools and universities to centralized networks for performance monitoring and resource management. For instance, student attendance can be tracked automatically, the use of educational resources

monitored, and the smart classroom environment (lighting, ventilation, display) adjusted to achieve an optimal learning experience.

Fourth, mobile learning (m-learning) has become a cornerstone of modern education, with smartphones and tablets enabling students to access educational content anytime, anywhere. Recent studies indicate that more than 75% of students in the Middle East rely on smartphones as their primary learning tool (UNESCO, 2023).

In Saudi Arabia, the Ministry of Education has adopted these technologies as part of its digital transformation initiatives, introducing smart classrooms equipped with interactive whiteboards, implementing virtual reality programs in some universities, and establishing integrated digital learning labs. The ministry also launched projects to train teachers in using artificial intelligence in curriculum design and performance evaluation.

These modern technologies positively impact the learning environment by enhancing interaction and participation, increasing student motivation, and bridging the gap between theory and practice. Instead of being passive recipients of information, students become active participants in knowledge creation. Furthermore, modern technologies have contributed to achieving inclusive education through tools that support students with visual and hearing impairments, making education more equitable and inclusive.

In light of these developments, it is clear that modern technologies have become the cornerstone of modern education development, and that the future of the educational process will be largely shaped by the ability of educational institutions to effectively and efficiently employ these technologies, thus ensuring the preparation of generations capable of adapting to the demands of the digital future.