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May 28, 2023

In the past years, digital learning has become central to our education system. Assessments are frequently presented in a digital format, and teachers constantly use technology in the classroom. For example, in my school, computers are present in almost every classroom. In 2020, this reliance on technology became even more pervasive with the rise of the COVID-19 pandemic and the transition to completely digital education. Over these past few years, digital learning has truly become a *sine qua non* (without which, it is not possible), an indispensable necessity to our education system.

The essential use of technology in education is apparent in the omnipresence of devices and computers in the classroom. According to the U.S. Department of Education, around 82% of schools regularly used computers during the 2019-2020 school year (Gray and Lewis 2021). This is a dramatic increase from the 2009-2010 school year, where only 40% of schools frequently used computers (Gray and Lewis 2010). Ten years ago, few schools had computers, but they are now a staple of modern education without which we could not imagine school.

The role of technology as a *sine qua non* in modern education is apparent also in the switch to digital versions of textbooks, essays, and tests. Physical textbooks are slowly being replaced with their online counterparts. According to the U.S. Department of Education, around half of all schools in the U.S. state that they regularly use online textbooks (Gray and Lewis 2021). Research in many schools is now conducted online (i.e., the usage of the Internet and digital books in schools). Schoolwork, such as essays, is completed and submitted digitally.

Finally, the indispensability of technology in education is apparent through the positive benefits it provides us and through its incorporation into the pedagogical system. According to the U.S. Department of Education, 41% of teachers said that technology increased active student participation, and 30% said that it significantly increased collaboration with peers (Gray and Lewis 2021). Students are now taught how to use technology, as educators know that adopting its correct usage is essential to further their learning.

Digital learning and the use of technology have become central to modern education; it has become a *sine qua non*. Most classrooms today have computers and other devices. Technology enables educators to provide online resources such as tests, essays, and textbooks, yielding the benefits of increased student independence, active participation, and collaboration. Technology has truly become a *sine qua non*, a necessity without which the achievements of modern education would not be possible.

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