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## **THE ROLE OF THE DISTANCE EDUCATION IN LEARNING PROCESS**

Distance education also called distance learning is form of education in which the main elements include physical separation of teachers and students during instruction and the use of various technologies to facilitate student-teacher and student-student communication. Distance learning provides access to learning when the source of information and the learners are separated by time and distance or both. Distance education includes online and offline modules, face to face lectures, telephone support typically. We can say that distance education can be more flexible in terms of time and can be delivered virtually anywhere. For example, massive open online courses (MOOCs) are very popular nowadays. It aimed at large-scale interactive participation and open access via the web or other network technologies.

The earliest distance education courses may date back to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century in Europe. One of the earliest examples was from a 1728 advertisement in the Boston Gazette for «Caleb Phillips, Teacher of the new methods of Short Hand» who sought students who wanted to learn through weekly mailed lessons. The widespread use of computers and the internet have made distance learning easier and faster and today virtual schools and virtual universities deliver full curricula online. In 1996 Jones International University was launched and claims to be the first fully online university accredited by a regional accrediting association in the US.

Distance education has a long history, but its popularity and use has grown exponentially as more advanced technology has become available. The global development of distance learning began in the late 19th century. We know of such distance learning higher education institutions: University of Hagen, International Correspondence Schools and University of South Africa. This type of learning is ideal for those seeking to acquire additional qualifications for career development, and can be particularly useful for students who are studying further while working full time.

How exactly does this educational system work?

**Independent learning.** Students are expected to learn independently, with the use of study materials and support channels offered by the institution. With that said, students are still able to receive feedback and interact with teachers.

**Interactive study tools.** Classes typically include a variety of study tools and delivery methods. These could range from online lessons to correspondence modules sent via post, emailed assignments, study groups, assessments and examinations.

**Assessments and feedback.** Students are assessed remotely through work completed via various study channels. Feedback and support is a vital

part of correspondence learning, and is given via phone, email, that allow students to ask questions, discuss projects and interact with lecturers.

Why are some schools and universities switching to distance learning? This happens because it offers opportunities in situations where traditional education has difficulty. In Ukraine, by the date of the official start of the remote start can be considered 21 January 2004, if the Decree № 40 of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine approved the "Regulation on remote start". Nowadays schools and universities have moved to distance learning due to the spread of COVID 19 around the world. So what are the advantages and disadvantages of this, anyway?

The advantages of distance education:

1. Mobility is the ability of a person from any technical device (phone, computer, etc.) and anywhere in the world to have access to the information he needs.

2. Flexible Study Schedule - means that each student chooses his or her own time for classes, and this gives him or her the opportunity to combine work and study.

3. One-to-one tuition is an opportunity for the student, if necessary, to discuss the issue in person with the teacher and many others.

The disadvantages of distance education:

1. Lack of practical training, so the student cannot acquire practical skills

2. The evaluation of knowledge by a computer, not a person, when a person answers verbally may ask an additional question for a more accurate evaluation of his knowledge

3. User authentication problem – this means that there is no guarantee that the person decides the tasks themselves and others.

So, distance learning is a form computer-based training and telecommunication technologies that provide interactive interaction between teachers and students at different stages of educational independent work with the source of the information network. Distance learning provides students with round-the-clock access to teaching materials, ongoing support and advice from teachers and methodologists, online video lectures, virtual simulators and other technology solutions for efficient learning process.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

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### **CERTAIN ASPECTS OF EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN COMBATING CRIME**

Over the last decade, there has been a tendency to increase crime rates all over the world, and at the same time, lack of measures of social and legal control over the growing criminalization of public relations [1, p. 24–29].

In our country, as in other CIS countries, the system of prevention created during the Soviet era was destroyed, which, despite certain shortcomings, was relatively effective, showing examples of interaction between law enforcement agencies and the public.

Note that according to statistics, violent crime is growing every year. The world's largest database of cities and countries Numbeo has published statistics on the level of danger to life in different countries. The last time the ranking of countries in the world by crime rate was updated in mid-2020. The first 5 countries according to the crime index: Venezuela – 84.36; Papua New Guinea – 80.04; SAR – 77.29; Afghanistan – 76.97; Honduras – 76.65. Ukraine ranks 47th on this list with an index of 48.84, the most common areas, winter, Russia – 79% (40.60), Poland – 95% (33.13), Romania – 109% (27.82) and Belarus – 117% (25.02) [2].

This unfortunate situation has arisen despite a well-developed system of both domestic and international organizations and institutions to combat crime, including such well-known as the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat (Sector) for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Commission for the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice (established in 1991 on the basis of the Committee for the Prevention and Combating of Crime), regional research institutes and UN centers, etc.

International non-governmental organizations also contribute to the fight against crime: the International Criminal Law Association; International Criminological Association, etc. A special place is given to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). The fight against crime at the regional level is facilitated by the Council of Europe (the Parliamentary Assembly, the Committee of Ministers, the European