

**EDUCATION EVOLUTION:
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
DISTANCE AND TRADITIONAL LEARNING**

Modern technologies are changing educational paradigms, leading to the development of distance learning. The question of the effectiveness of this approach compared to traditional education is becoming increasingly relevant [1; 2]. The aim of this thesis is to conduct a comparative analysis of the effectiveness of distance and traditional learning, identifying their advantages and disadvantages. With the advancement of technologies, distance learning has gained a significant advantage, providing flexibility in the learning process, access to numerous resources, and individualization of education. Traditional education also integrates technologies, but not always to the extent that distance learning does. Distance learning can influence students' motivation and their ability to interact, while traditional education contributes to group dynamics and social skills. It is important to evaluate which approach is more effective in stimulating interpersonal relationships and student motivation.

The criteria for learning effectiveness are an important aspect that determines the success of the educational process. In the context of comparing distance and traditional learning, these criteria take different forms, highlighting differences in approaches and methods. Distance learning, thanks to the use of modern technologies, offers unique advantages in terms of flexibility and accessibility. Students have the opportunity to learn at a convenient place and time, promoting the individualization of the educational process. Effective use of multimedia resources and interactive platforms can stimulate active student engagement with the learning material. On the other hand, traditional education stands out for its emphasis on personal interaction and social aspects of learning. Direct contact with teachers and classmates creates a conducive environment for the exchange of knowledge and experience. This form of education contributes to the formation of group dynamics and the development of interpersonal skills, which can be crucial in professional and social life.

Comparative analysis of learning outcomes is a key step in understanding which method more successfully achieves educational goals. This includes assessing

the level of understanding of the material, student satisfaction, and their motivation to learn. Research in this area can help determine which aspects of each method can be optimized to improve overall learning.

Thus, differences in effectiveness criteria emphasize the need to balance flexibility and personal interaction when developing modern educational strategies. The introduction of innovations and continuous research into learning outcomes in different contexts will help create more effective and adaptive educational systems. Each teaching method has its advantages and limitations. Distance learning provides flexibility in the learning process but may pose challenges in motivation and social adaptation. Traditional education promotes social interaction but may be less flexible. It is important to weigh these aspects to choose the optimal method in a specific context.

Comparative analysis of the effectiveness of distance and traditional learning emphasizes the importance of considering the individual needs and characteristics of each method. During the study, it is worth noting that the initial days of implementing distance learning could have been a challenge for both students and teachers. Common errors that arise indicate the need for additional preparation and support. Teachers faced difficulties in creating teams for lectures and interacting with students. This underscores the relevance of training teachers in modern methods and technologies to maximize the potential of distance learning. However, despite the challenges at the beginning, further experience can shape a positive attitude and effective use of distance education platforms in the future. It is important to continue research and develop tools to optimize both forms of education, creating more adaptive and effective educational systems.

REFERENCES

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