## PROPERTIES OF DISTANCE LEARNING: EXPLORING ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Nurbayeva Kh.B., Usnatdinov A.G

Tashkent Medical Academy, Department of Pedagogy, Psychology and Languages Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: Distance learning has evolved into a prominent educational paradigm, transforming the landscape of traditional education. This scientific article investigates the properties of distance learning, emphasizing its advantages and disadvantages. Employing a comprehensive research methodology, combining literature review and surveys, the study provides insights into the current state of distance learning. The findings contribute to a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted nature of this educational approach, informing educators, policymakers, and learners alike.

*Keywords:* Distance learning, online education, e-learning, advantages, disadvantages, remote education, virtual learning.

Starting from the 2022/2023 academic year, state universities in Uzbekistan, based on their capabilities, will introduce a distance learning form. A government decree of October 3 approved a regulation establishing requirements for the implementation of distance learning. Modern higher professional education must be strategically aimed, to guarantee the opportunity for a person adapt to the conditions of risky economic activity in fast-growing markets, with rapid development rates and growing requirements for mobility and creativity. Modernizing, developing, the system education has an impact on the nature of ongoing social processes.

What is needed for distance learning? This is an online learning process between the teacher and students. For such classes, first of all, communication, distance methodological materials, contents, electronic and regular textbooks, audio and video textbooks, online lessons (web page), electronic libraries, tests, multimedia electronic textbooks and, of course, computer connected to the Internet. With this type of training, the student does not need to go to university every day. At the same time, according to this system, people with disabilities, children, living in remote areas. Adults are given the opportunity to receive education and improve their skills in distance learning without interrupting work. In addition, it is possible to study several courses simultaneously with distance learning. Research has shown that distance education is not inferior to traditional education. Perhaps there are advantages to this. After all, the student learns the main part of the educational material on one's own. This helps to master and remember the topics covered. In addition, studying material from using new technologies will be interesting and meaningful for the student.

In such an educational system there will be no problems such as a shortage of textbooks and manuals. The student receives educational material by email or on a social network. At the same time he can subscribe to certain sites, enter the database and receive the information he needs. Another advantage of distance learning is its accessibility. In particular, money are not spent on travel to and from the university or on transport. No visa is required to study abroad international passport. Students in distance learning are assessed using online tests. Thanks to this, students do not experience anxiety and anxiety during the exam.

**Research Methods:** This research utilized a mixed-methods approach to gain a holistic perspective on the properties of distance learning. A thorough literature review was conducted to establish a theoretical framework and identify key themes. Additionally, surveys were distributed to a diverse sample of students and educators involved in various distance learning programs. The survey encompassed questions on satisfaction levels, perceived benefits, challenges faced, and the overall effectiveness of distance learning. The combination of qualitative and quantitative data facilitated a comprehensive analysis of the subject.

**Research Results:** In Uzbekistan, all areas, including the education system, are moving in the direction digitalization and Uzbekistan will have to adapt to new

realities. Pandemic led to an experiment unprecedented in its scale, when all levels institutions around the world or have ceased operations for a certain period, or tried to provide a continuous learning process using digital technologies, i.e. remotely.

## **Advantages of Distance Learning:**

•Flexibility: Respondents overwhelmingly highlighted the flexibility that distance learning offers, allowing learners to customize their study schedules to accommodate work or other commitments.

•Access to Diverse Resources: Distance learning provides access to a wealth of online resources, including multimedia materials, e-books, and interactive simulations, enriching the learning experience.

•Global Reach: Students and educators expressed the benefit of overcoming geographical barriers, enabling a diverse and global learning community.

## **Disadvantages of Distance Learning:**

a. Technological Challenges: A significant number of participants reported technological barriers, including issues with internet connectivity, hardware limitations, and a learning curve associated with digital tools.

b. Social Isolation: Some learners expressed feelings of isolation due to the absence of face-to-face interactions, impacting their sense of community and collaboration.

c. Self-Motivation and Discipline: Several respondents noted that distance learning requires a higher degree of self-motivation and discipline, posing challenges for individuals who thrive in a structured classroom environment.

Distance learning in universities of Uzbekistan has not yet been developed. Organization distance education in universities of Uzbekistan could provide access to higher education for many who wish, overcoming territorial and time restrictions; in addition, distance learning reduces the cost educational services, which makes it possible for families with limited financial opportunities to obtain higher education in the desired specialty. At this time At the moment, distance education claims to be a special form of education along with full-time, part-time and evening. Distance education has great potential for solutions to these problems by expanding the ability to access a large number of people to quality education, including women, people with disabilities opportunities, as well as children from poor families.

**Conclusions:** Distance learning presents a dynamic educational model with distinct advantages such as flexibility, resource accessibility, and global reach. However, challenges related to technology, social dynamics, and individual motivation should not be underestimated. To optimize the effectiveness of distance learning, it is essential to address these challenges systematically. Institutions should invest in technology infrastructure, provide adequate support for learners, and incorporate strategies to foster a sense of community in the virtual learning environment. Continuous research and adaptation are crucial for the ongoing improvement of distance learning experiences.

## LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Anderson, T., & Dron, J. (2011). Three generations of distance education pedagogy. The International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning, 12(3), 80–97.

2. Allayarova S.N. Implementation of modern information communication technologies (Ict) in higher education sector: International experience and the example of Uzbekistan (2019) International Journal of Innovative

3. Garrison, D. R., & Vaughan, N. D. (2008). Blended learning in higher education: Framework, principles, and guidelines. John Wiley & Sons.

4. Moore, M. G. (1993). Theory of transactional distance. In D. Keegan (Ed.), Theoretical principles of distance education (pp. 22–38). Routledge.

5. Siemens, G. (2005). Connectivism: A learning theory for the digital age. International Journal of Instructional Technology and Distance Learning, 2(1), 3–10.

6. Зайченко Т.П. Основы дистанционного обучения: Теоретико-практический базис: Учебное пособие. – СПб.: Изд-во РГПУ им. А.И. Герцена, 2004. – 167 с.

7. Rakhimov O.D., Berdiyev Sh.J., Rakhmatov M.I., Nikboev A.T. Foresight In The Higher Education Sector of Uzbekistan: Problems and Ways of Development. // Psychology and Education Journal, 2021. 58 (3), 957-968. DOI: 10.17762/pae.v58i3.3029.