**Galetskyi Sergii**

**The history of the development of distance education in the world**

The features of implementation and development of distance education in different countries of the world have been explored in the article. The influence of scientific and technological progress in the technologies of social production and the dissemination of information on the use of forms and methods of distance learning has been described. The development of distance educational services depending on lifestyle of society and increase of social mobility level are analyzed.

 It was investigated, that organized distance learning in the form of sending written training programs existed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in many countries. The most significant contribution to the early stages of the development of distance learning was the so-called German Method of Rustin. The further development of distance learning focused on providing academic opportunities in academic and practical fields. It was emphasized that the last three decades of the 20th century should be considered as the beginning of a new era in distance education, which has received widespread recognition by the public.

The influence of information and communication technologies on the development of distance learning is determined. It is noted that significant achievements of computer technologies in the whole world and, what is the most important, public access to the Internet, have provided an extremely great support for the development of distance learning. Innovation in educational technologies, combined with the desire to serve as many students as possible, give them the information they are looking for, forcing various educational institutions to change the system of presenting the information. E-learning and mobile learning appeared and are actively used nowadays.

Distant education is no longer limited to individual training, but may include group work. To organize the systems of distance learning it is necessary to take into consideration the specificity of the psychological and pedagogical factor of communication in the network, as a special type of communication, which appeared in the modern information environment.

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