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Research Article

IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF USING DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES DEVELOPING COMMUNICATION SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the development of skills in working with communicative methods of communication by improving the methodology of using digital educational technologies in the development of professional competence of vocational education specialists . Information is provided on a new innovative approach to organizing the technological construction of the term space logistics.

KEYWORDS

professional competence, standard, communication skills, “Method and master training ”, socialization , play psychotherapy , principle, virtual reality VR, personal computer PC, space technology, space logistics, rocket, satellite, SpaceX, CrewDragon, StarShip, BlueOrigin, space station, orbital station, space logistics functions, spacecraft, etc.

INTRODUCTION

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The use of methods for organizing the communicative activities of future specialists in the use of digital educational technologies in the development of professional competence of vocational education teachers should be carefully planned by the teacher. The choice of one method or another is determined by the purpose, content, form of organization of the educational process, the structure of professional competence and the tasks of forming the necessary structural organizers. In this case, the selection and application of the listed methods will be effective if they comply with the didactic conditions and the boundaries of the capabilities of digital technologies.

This condition is the position and role of the future specialist in professional activity, and the condition of communicative activity is the basis for ensuring the clarification of information in the subjective position of the student in the educational process. Defines polylogue, telephone conversation, etc.

The ratio (correlation) of interaction methods and corresponding methods for developing the professional competence of future specialists is shown in Table 1 [2].

The specificity of the role of future specialists in communicative activities is the reason for the classification of means of its development. The classification of tools for developing the professional competence of future specialists is based on their functions in communicative activities. When choosing tools of digital technologies in the development of professional competence, the following conditions must be taken into account - the use of tools for the development of communication technologies should be based on ensuring their correlation with the functions performed by students in their communicative activities. activities (means of motivation in communication, means of communication - mediators, means of ensuring meaningful communication (sources of information). The role of digital technologies in the development of professional competence is increasing every day, and as a basis, digital technologies explain the blurring of the boundaries of globalization and progress in strengthening scientific ties Any means of communication with means of communication With the help of devices that allow you to communicate and receive information in the environment, the learning process and the development of skills are carried out a little easier." Competency-based education - CBE" was defined by Doctor of Philology, Professor N. Chomsky. Subsequently, this competence became terminology new stage, summarizing all the pedagogical features that a professional must master for the educational process.At the 1996 Council of Europe symposium held in Bern, it was noted that the concept of “competence” is among such concepts as “training”, “competence”, "abilities, skills." In 1999, European ministers of education defined the competence approach as the conceptual basis for educational reforms in the Bologna Declaration. This, in turn, has changed to a skills-based approach that serves a new phase of teacher education.

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Competence" and "competency base" are one of the main concepts of the competency-based approach in education, and an analysis of the sources shows that these are complex, multi-component and interdisciplinary concepts that do not have a single value definition in the scientific literature. According to researchers, they vary in size, category, semantics and logical structure and can be considered as the description, characteristics, habits, etc. of a competent person. The characteristics of a competent person can be expressed as a characteristic, a personality quality, its component, a holistic formation in the personality structure, a system of personal characteristics, conditions arising as a result of the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies. training, orientation, etc., and are often equated with competent knowledge and experience.

By developing professional competence in extracting modern knowledge from existing and disparate sources in the process of information exchange, the professional skills and abilities of vocational education teachers will develop. Didactic abilities are formed by connecting to integrated information technologies in the process of scientific research and education. Professional competence develops and evolves through a variety of regulatory requirements and frameworks as it completes its components. Moreover, after each pedagogical approach, representatives of the new generation will have a set of knowledge consisting of certain parts of professional skills and experience.

Professional competence structural parts	Professional competence grade criteria
1. Professional Preparation	Special features , information Adoption do And again Job features , training abilities , typological functions And other
2. Professional knowledge	Competence , stereotypes , knowledge , competence With depends on was training superiority O imagine existence
3. Professional experience	To competence near or exactly For him suitable upcoming release and tasks fulfill
4. Professional attitude	Competence made increase or activity competence With depends on without to himself And others relatively relations formation

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5. Professional regularity	To competence depends on " incentives" for action control do ability , perseverance , determination , patience , competence made increase With depends on to the goal achieve obstacles conquest do Preparation

Professional communicative competence is considered as a structural education that includes the following levels: linguistic, speech, discursive, cultural and rhetorical competence. Each level, in turn, includes a set of knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for free and effective speech activity:

- linguistic competence - having access to the target language information system at its levels: phonetics, vocabulary, composition and structure of words, morphology, syntax of simple and complex sentences, basic text stylistics;
- speech - having the ability to use such methods in the process of perception and speech formation;
- discursive - a component of communicative competence, which allows one to measure the level of development of a person's skills to carry out effective and useful discursive activity;
- cultural studies - awareness of language as a form of expression of national culture, the connection between language and the history of a people, national and cultural characteristics of a foreign language, norms of speech etiquette in a foreign language, knowledge of the culture of interethnic communication;
- rhetoric is the ability to consciously create, pronounce and reflect the text of the author's address of the rhetorical genre of speech in accordance with the purpose and situation of public speech.
- Computer language competence is the ability to manage and reconstruct the means of communication between the user and the basis of electronic computers.
- competence in virtual reality – demonstration of the ability to effectively describe the object of study through a graphical environment that is closest to reality in electronic form.

Thus, the concept of "competence" includes not only knowledge and operational and technological components, but also motivational, moral, social and behavioral ones. Such a broad definition of the conceptual structure of competence significantly complicates its measurement and assessment as a learning outcome. The introduction of technology, the main factor in the formation of professional competence, is inextricably linked with the practices of storing, collecting and processing information by individuals who are every user of the Internet, which is the basis of a global modern society.

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Nowadays, the teaching and learning period is trying to adapt to the changing society as the standards of the times increase its value. This, in turn, means that when professional competence is developed, it must be digitized and converted into electronic form. Smartphones , gadgets devices Demand level information resources are real _ apparently a lot of compressed by appearance will be _ For example, 300 or From him a lot of sheet book digital technologies via electronic form if we spend one letter , sign , symbol size 1 bit electron information to the mark becomes _ Of them organize found information Bye on servers There is not 1-2 megabytes to size to information becomes _ Electronic government , digital economy such as education the form is also digital technologies using new stage passes _ Cosmic devices through information exchange Bye professional competence formation improvement be delivered need was important to the process have was on the field spinning . Technological development new education based terminological solutions Demand enough _

Professional competence in development digital technologies place as needed remains _ In this Certainly And Social science from information technology in education use For new digital format Methods - virtual reality based teaching Methodical guidelines Job exit . This professional competence in development methods through new one research For the basis existence service does _ The organization of logistics processes in space and the development of transport directions currently use rockets as the only technological solution for delivery into space. The word "rocket" comes from the Italian word (roochetta), meaning "cockroach". For the first time, the implementation of transportation processes from rockets began to be used for military purposes, and the first test processes were carried out in 1918 in Germany. Space age rockets were created by Russian scientists K.E. Siolkovsky, N.I. Kibalchich, F.L. Sander, V.P. Tushko and S.P. Korolev in the 50-60s of the twentieth century. Unusual rockets created during the arms race have become the only means of transport for space operations. Although it was a machine for launching satellites into orbit, cosmonauts and astronauts into space, it was a transport machine that could not be used by the national economy even after the successful completion of practical tests. By the end of the 90s of the 20th century, the first private aerospace research enterprises were created in the United States. In 2002, Elon Musk founded SpaceX. The Falcon rocket system was developed, first tested in 2006, and 24 test flights were conducted using private funds, without funding from public organizations such as NASA or Roscosmos. However, in the private sector, this network could not develop without investment funds, and Iloan Musk managed to save the enterprise by attracting several hundred thousand dollars in funding from NASA and other partners. An era has begun, one of the steps towards space logistics. Crew Dragon rockets manufactured in the USSR and now in operation have repeatedly outperformed the Soyuz rockets, returning the best result, designed for reuse, without space debris, the feature of maintaining 80% of the design without scatter, left with the Starlink

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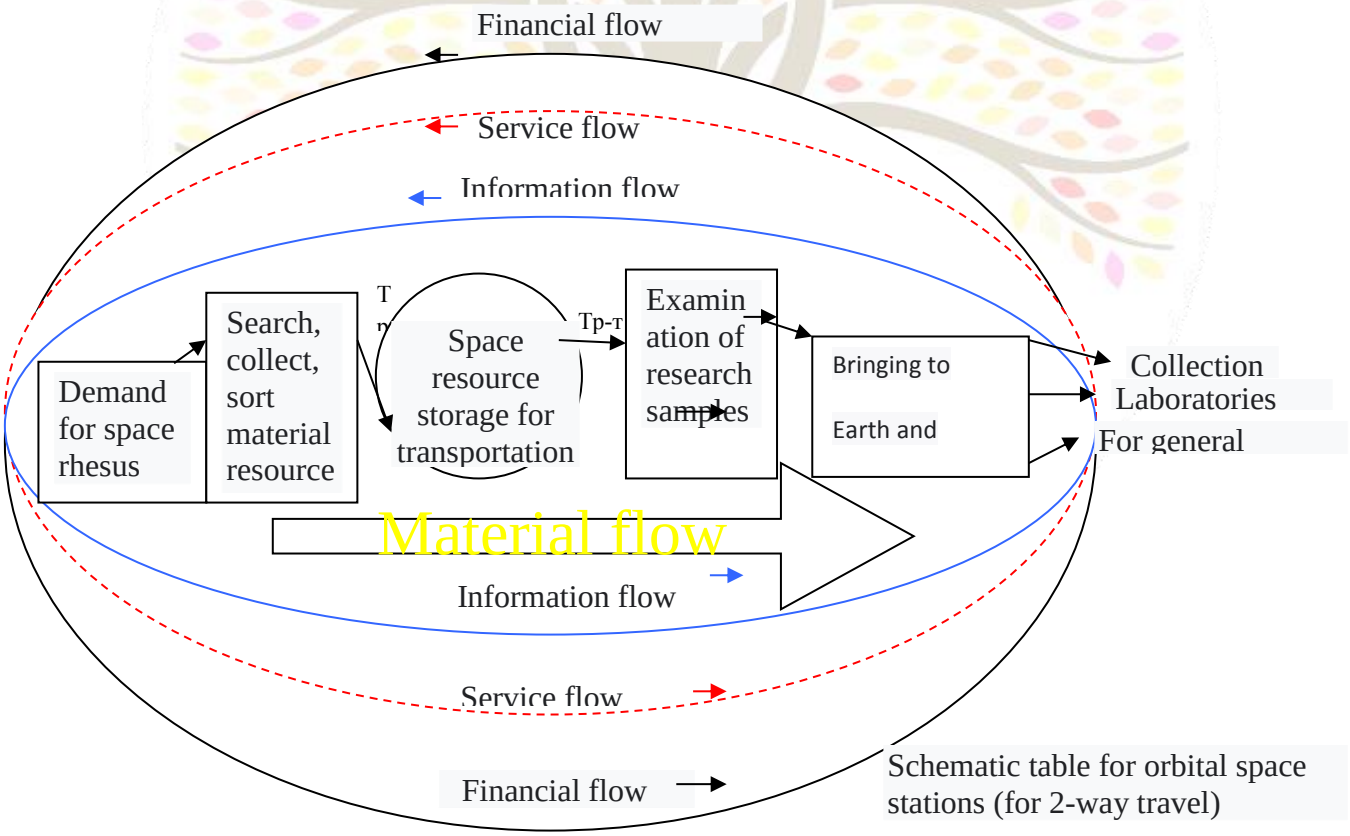
program marks the expansion of the conditions for launching satellites into orbit and delivery of other resources into space. Blue Origen and Virgin have also launched their projects and are trying to generate revenue by attracting users to space as a tourist destination. The development of space logistics and the implementation of long-term plans began. The organization of space logistics is carried out as follows: Assessing the increase in demand for space resources and searching and collecting material resources to meet demand and increase the reliability of transport processes for delivering them to earth or, conversely, exporting them. them from the ground, the main problem is optimizing logistics costs. In this process, the material and technical base is created and high efficiency is established through the use of the following costing method and the following tasks can be included:

1. Reduce overall costs . Obtaining maximum benefit from Space Logistics Centers (Orbital Space Stations) and its effective distribution.

2. Reduced cost-benefit ratio. Creation and development of a competitive environment.

3. Organization of long-term financial cooperation and its development



Schematic table for orbital space stations (for 2-way travel)

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In coordinating the above processes, the following systematic work is required. Management and planning practices are classified as follows.

In accordance with the function of space logistics : a Space Logistics Directorate will be created.

Space logistics operation : Planning , organization of space logistics activities and its management system will be created .

For "Space Logistics" expenses: Expenses spent on management and administrative personnel of the enterprise's space logistics service .

Transport. The procedure for paying for the services of third-party enterprises for organizing consulting, information, auditing, banking and logistics activities has been studied.

In cosmology, representational costs are classified as follows:

According to the function of Cosmo- Logistics: Receiving orders, processing.

For the work of "Cosmo- Logistics": preparation of the customer's (customer's) order, information about the order, organization of its reception, registration and processing . Checking the complete set Checking receipt of payment Adjusting the order , planning the order completion date Summarizing the documents for increasing production.

According to the costs of "Cosmologistics " i: Transaction costs , costs of ordering, storage, data collection and transmission of information about the order, control of order fulfillment include determining the optimality of costs.

In space logistics, the process of organizing a flight and connecting with an orbital space station is organized as follows:

According to the spatial logistics function: plans to organize a (test and precision) flight,

On space logistics operations: development of a rocket flight program. We are trying to determine the demand for a product. Our own flight readiness and transport readiness are monitored .

According to Cosmo-Logistics costs : technical and structural preparation for the flight, optimization of costs for the production of rocket products is ready, and within the enterprise includes transportation of the collection , costs for ensuring product quality and placement costs.

The processes that are organized after the establishment of a space flight are as follows:

According to the spatial logistic function: ensuring the delivery of the rocket into orbit.

On issues of space logistics: Material and transport dispatching. Create and coordinate graphic movement and ensure its delivery. Preparing a product or person for growth. implementation of space forwarding operations. Quality control of the shipped product .

Costs of space logistics: collection, storage, transmission of data on delivery , loading and unloading operations and transportation costs

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(costs due to delays in loading and unloading operations, delays between delivery dates, non-fulfillment of orders , delivery of less than the order , quality protests, etc. similar). .)

When connecting rockets to orbital space stations, the process of switching to storage or transfer is carried out as follows.

Volume-logistics function: reservation and storage of goods in the station warehouse.

Space logistics operation: preparing the space station for receiving products, ensuring the operation and maintenance of equipment at the station , loading and unloading operations, receiving products in terms of quantity and quality, placing them inside the orbital station and storing them. , storage, monitoring the condition of stored products, taking measures to eliminate them in case of deterioration in quality, accepting orders to increase products from the warehouse, sorting products, forming reserves, assembling and preparing products for sale, checking compliance with the invoice, packaging, replacing containers, labeling cargo and transport, sealing of containers, preparation of loading and unloading documents, delivery of products, collection of containers, storage and delivery to the delivery rocket increase _

Volume and logistics costs: warehousing of incoming products, intermediate warehousing, storage and transmission of information about inventories, operation of electronic computers , processing of incoming orders, inventory management, costs of combining orders from different product items into one order. Costs of obtaining products in terms of quantity and quality b. Cost of fulfilling a special order. The costs of placing, adding, storing, handling, sorting, grouping, assembling and packing in a warehouse. Expenses for fixed and working capital of a warehouse. Costs of operating the warehouse and equipment. General expenses. Cost of containers and packaging. Warehouse workers' wages.

The selection of vehicles necessary for organizing logistics processes in space for transportation by shuttle or rocket vehicles is classified as follows:

For space logistics function: reliability check when organizing the delivery of an order by rocket vehicle.

For spatial logistics operations: selection of mode of transport, carrier, conclusion of contracts, requirements for loading and unloading operations and transport tariffs. Creation of cargo delivery routes . Negotiating and calculating prices for services provided. Determining the demand for vehicles, determining transportation parameters, developing an optimal traffic pattern. Preparation for transportation. Increase. Transport. Delivery of goods to the client's address . Organization of space forwarding operations.

By volume and logistics costs: Transaction costs. Expenses for wear and tear, depreciation of machinery and equipment. Transportation costs when using third party services. Costs of preparing cargo for loading, notification of delivery to the customer, storage in transit,

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transshipment, cargo insurance, special conditions of transportation. Transportation costs to your destination are included.

The formation of costs for space logistics is influenced by the following factors: The classification of factors shows:

By function of space logistics: Factors in space logistics management: Working conditions and technical safety. Number and level of qualifications of management personnel.

By spatial logistics function: Receiving an order, issuing miles: Order size and other conditions. Application of modern information technologies. Size number. Size of demand. Split the cost in one order.

By spatial logistics function: Mileage flight planning: changes in the scale of economic activity. The composition and size of materials are taken into account at cost. Resource utilization level. Application of new technologies and advanced methods, product complexity. Quality requirement. Losses due to defects. Equipment working time fund.

The main factors of cargo delivery are classified as follows:

By functions of space logistics: Product delivery times: order size and frequency. Location and number of space logistics partners. Delivery method and service. Damage caused by stopping.

Space logistics function: reservation and storage of products on orbiting space stations about miles: the significance of the rocket storage compartment. dimensions of the internal space of the rocket storage compartment, its equipment. Vehicle turnover. Reserve status and level. Development of a modern management concept. Order size. Arrival time of supplies en route y.

Order delivery factors are classified as follows:

According to the volumetric logistics function: order delivery by vehicles miles: length of transport communications, geography and route location, flight range, packaging dimensions, weight, density, cargo characteristics, damage resistance. Requirements for conditions of transportation, operation and disposal. Traffic loading and balancing. Carrier liability and customer conditions. Yes, time and direction of transportation. Shipping costs included.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the most important thing in the integration of the transport system is the establishment of space transport as the VI transport system. Aeronautics and spacecraft should be excluded from air transport and classified as a separate mode of transport. The use of missiles is the only means of transport that allows movement outside the air launch system, and the acquisition, storage and isolation of resources are carried out within the parts of the missile. Such a vehicle does not duplicate any other vehicle and is distinguished by the versatility of road traffic. Means of space transport - rockets and shuttles. The development of the VI as a means of

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transportation in a new area will make it possible to use it as an optimal solution for optimizing space exploration and organizing logistics processes. It serves as the basis for the development of professional competence.

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