

## THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TRAINING OF PRE-SERVICE MILITARY STUDENTS

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### ANNOTATION

This article features an innovation configuration (IC) matrix that can guide teacher preparation professionals in the development of appropriate use of technology in the preparation of pre-service teachers. With the implementation of any innovation comes a continuum of configurations of implementation from non-use to the ideal. Innovation configurations are organized around two dimensions: essential components and degree of implementation. This article also discusses the importance of information and communication technologies in the training of pre-service military students.

**Keywords:** information, innovation, pre-service military students, communication technologies, training.

### INTRODUCTION

The top row of the matrix defines many stages of implementation. The lowest level of execution, for example, is no mention of the basic variable, which will result in a score of zero. Gradually higher scores are awarded as the degree of implementation increases. For at least 30 years, ICs have been used in the production and application of educational technologies.

These tools, which are used for professional advancement, were created by experts researching educational reform at a national research center. When used to review course syllabi, this method will assist teacher preparation leaders in ensuring that constructive, preventative interventions are prioritized over sole reliance on behavior prevention techniques. The IC in this paper's Appendix is intended for teacher training programs, but it can be adapted to be used as an observation method for professional development. Technology has infiltrated every aspect of society, including education, and teacher education is no exception. However, a closer look at the evidence base for the use of technology in teacher training course work and field encounters shows that implementation is well ahead of the scientific evidence.

Since teacher training programs are kept accountable for their graduates and how much they boost student performance outcomes, using methods without evidence is problematic. As a result, teacher educators must be mindful of new technological developments while also understanding the benefits and drawbacks of buying, implementing, and using technology. At the same time, they must be aware of the benefits as well as the drawbacks of buying, implementing, and using a diverse set of resources.

For this IC, we looked at how technology is used in teacher education and how it affects pre-service teachers' practice. We also acknowledged each technology's underlying theory in terms of research evidence and usability for faculty in higher education. With the rapid advancement in technology, this paper could be updated on a regular basis. This argument, however, is not

an excuse to disregard the current literature or to implement untested technologies that appear to be strong.

Instead, we've included a review of the current literature, clearly established practices, and considerations for teacher educators to integrate these practices into their programs, using research and hypotheses as the basis for each segment on the use of technology in teacher education over the last decade. Podcasts, video case studies, online content distribution, technology-based support, supervision, and reviews, and interactive learning or simulation experiences are the broad categories of research and use of technology in teacher education to date.

Our investment in defense science and technology allows us to fight military challenges and resolve any advantages that adversaries can pursue. It also broadens policymakers' strategic choices, including alternatives to warfare in achieving the goals of maintaining peace and avoiding conflict. Science and technology aid in the countering of unique threats such as terrorism, which cannot be addressed by conventional warfighting powers, and they underpin the intelligence resources needed to determine the threats to our country. The Uzbek military also uses science and technology to reduce the cost of sophisticated military systems over their entire life cycle.

The Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Intelligence Community are in charge of research and technology activities that benefit our military, with contributions from several other Federal agencies. Our overall science and technology investment is driven by the following strategy elements: Maintain technical dominance in the equipment used in warfighting. Our national military strategy is based on technological dominance, which allows us to field the most powerful military forces by maximizing the use of both economic and human resources. It is important for the United States to retain technological dominance in those areas that are critical to our defense.

To achieve the Future Joint Warfighting Capabilities, have technological solutions. Our military's potential warfighting capabilities have been defined by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. When it comes to technical advancements, strike a balance between scientific science and applied technology. The groundwork for tomorrow's creative growth is laid by today's basic research. To provide the widest range of options and prevent technological surprises, we must invest broadly in basic research and make additional investment decisions as new technologies show the most promising payoff areas.

The price of advanced technology systems must not continue to rise uncontrollably. Affordability must be built into the design of military systems from the start, and changes must be made during the life cycle of pre-service military students as new technology is implemented. Information technology advancements provide our forces with an increasing set of strategic capabilities. New information technology can transmit high-resolution data about terrain, environmental, and tactical conditions to troops and their command in real time. Battlefield digitization is one example of how these tools can be used. The application of commercial information technology to obtain, share, and employ timely information in the battlespace, customized to the needs of each commander, gunman, and supporter, enabling each to retain the consistent and accurate vision required to support both planning and execution, is referred

to as digitizing the battlefield. Instead of using slow speech radio and even slower liaison attempts, digitization helps the warfighter to communicate crucial battlefield information instantly.

Virtual reality, the use of existing communications, the binding of simulations to real-world exercises on live ranges, and the variable resolution of simulated entities all remain challenges. Validation that a simulation performs as expected; verification that a model or simulation adequately reflects reality; and accreditation of a model or simulation as a suitable basis for investigating a specific problem.

### CONCLUSION

The whole system of educational work of the educational institution of ideological, political, spiritual and physical training of students in the field of pre-service military education in the defense of the Motherland and, above all, in the existing educational process. is increased. Therefore, each teacher should skillfully and clearly explain the issues of international and domestic policy, the armed forces and the strengthening of the country's defense capabilities, show their historical significance to the army, military service and the military profession. to awaken love, to form the necessary spiritual and fighting qualities for the future defender of the Motherland, to mention the elements of military knowledge where necessary.

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