

Analysis Use of Weapons in Modern Armed Conflicts by Foreign Armies

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Since the need for self-defense has existed since the beginning of mankind, these needs are constantly increasing to this day.

My article on the experience of using weapons by foreign armies in modern armed conflicts will be devoted to the trends in the development of weapons from the beginning of the 21st century to the present and in the future.

We all know that the "cold war" and the "arms race" may have remained in the past, but these concepts are still alive and well with us.

Here I would like to note the main characteristics of modern military conflicts.

Advance provision of information and psychological influence to form political arguments and international public opinion on the need to use military force to resolve conflicts. Active use of non-military (political, economic, information-psychological and other) measures along with military force. The use of high-precision weapons, electronic warfare, unmanned aerial vehicles and robotic systems, networked automated control systems; the ability to target specific points of objects throughout the territory of the opposing sides; high mobility and combat readiness of military units; active participation of special operations forces, illegal armed organizations, private military companies and other mercenaries in military conflicts using sabotage and terrorist methods of warfare. The widespread participation and extreme vulnerability of the local population in military conflicts, targeted attacks on critically important state infrastructure facilities, the destruction of which can cause large-scale emergencies, including cross-border emergencies (disruption of activities). We all know that one form of military conflict will soon be replaced by another.

At the same time, the improvement, development and modeling of military-strategic and large-scale weapons in all foreign countries is increasing every day.

We all know that armed conflicts are limited-scale armed conflicts (movement, quarrel) in which a state of war is not declared; and a military conflict is a form of conflict resolution between states or intrastate means using military force, including all types of armed struggle, including wars and armed conflicts.

Thus, I will mention countries that have nuclear warheads, which are determined to strengthen the defense of their countries day by day.

These are: Countries that produce and test nuclear warheads.

According to the latest data, Russia has produced 7,000 nuclear warheads and tested them for the first time in 1949, and the last time in 1990.

The United States produced 6,800 nuclear warheads and first tested them in 1945 and last tested them in 1992.

France produced 300 nuclear warheads and first tested them in 1964 and last tested them in 1996.

China produced 270 nuclear warheads and first tested them in 1964 and last tested them in 1996.

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The United Kingdom produced 215 nuclear warheads and first tested them in 1952 and last tested them in 1991.

Pakistan produced 130-140 nuclear warheads and first tested them in 1998 and last tested them in 1998.

India produced 120-130 nuclear warheads and first tested them in 1974 and last tested them in 1998. Israel produced 80 nuclear warheads and tested them for the first time in 1979.

North Korea produced between 10 and 60 nuclear warheads and tested them for the first time in 2006 and last tested them in 2018.

The world order established at the end of World War II lost its power with the collapse of the Soviet Union. Countries - considering themselves the sole rulers - began to take what they wanted from other countries. For example, if you take the United States, they invaded Afghanistan and achieved nothing. They invaded the countries of Iraq and Syria - there was no result.

After that, the United States planned to develop new tactics for invading other countries.

New centers of power are emerging in the world, and these countries are showing that they have modern weapons. These are Russia, the United States, France, China, Great Britain, Pakistan, India, Israel, and also North Korea.

According to statistics, Iran has produced a nuclear warhead, but it has not been announced to the public, and it is also predicted that Japan, Canada, Germany, Egypt and Brazil will be among the leading countries in the production of nuclear warheads in the next 5-10 years.

Today, Syrian President Assad Bashar says that, based on the events taking place in his country, the main problem of the United States is that they feel that they are losing their power. According to experts, a number of countries are saying "no" to US hegemony. Washington is determined to fight against Russia, Iran and Syria. The United States claims that they are ready to fight any country that opposes their monopoly, even their Western allies.

It should also be noted that Syrian President Assad Bashar claims that the emergence of internal conflicts between countries and the beginning of military conflicts is a small model of "third world" war.

In the current armed conflict in Syria, the Russian Federation has managed to test about 600 new types of weapons.

These are cruise missiles, submarines, drones and bombers. In two months of the war in Syria, Russian arms manufacturers have been able to make several changes to the weapons they produce. For example, the Mi-28N and Ka-52 helicopters, the Su-30SM and Su-34 fighters and bombers, the Su-35 and Su-57 fighters, as well as the Tu-160 bombers, the 2.6 km long Kh-101 cruise missiles, the NK Kalibr long-range missile, the KAB-500 bomb, the Kh29L laser missile, the Buryan-M modification of the Dagistan missile from surface ships, the Electron-3SV unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) with a controllability of up to 5 km and other types of weapons have been tested.

The Tu-160 bomber dropped 66 bombs weighing 1,500, 1,000 and 500 kg, most of which were being tested for the first time. Also on the test list since 2013 is the Kh-101 cruise missile.

The combat weight of the Kh-101 is 400 kg, the nuclear warhead is controlled by the navigator.

The fourth-generation Su-34 fighter-bomber develops a speed of 1,900 km/s at a range of 4.5 km. The ammunition load is 8 tons together with the KAB-500 bomb and the Kh29L laser missile.

It was tested on the SU-34 aircraft.

This was stated by defense spokesman Igor Konashenko.

Russian intelligence reported that the United States also used its space photography equipment in the war in Syria. According to the information, information about the launch of 13 KUBSAT photo



satellites by the ATLAS spacecraft has been discovered. The camera weighs 1.3 kg, is 10 cm wide and 10 cm high, and has a cubic shape.

Its main task is to recognize the shapes of faces and license plates.

The United States is testing an anti-drone device called BLAD. It is also reported that this model is equipped with a self-propelled anti-UAV gun through KROVS stations.

In the future, it is planned to install anti-UAV devices on the M1 Abrams tank, the Bradley BMP, and combat vehicles.

In addition to fighter aircraft and radio engineering units, the anti-aircraft troops were replenished with additional anti-aircraft missile units. Later, a fundamentally new type of army was created on the basis of the Anti-Aircraft Missile Forces - the Missile Defense Forces (MD Forces), which are now part of the US and Russian space forces.

In addition, the US developed a missile capable of hitting a specific target at a distance of 500 km and tested it on the islands of San Nicolas and California. The test was repeated for the second time and they said that the expected result was achieved. Before this, the S-400 air defense system was produced in Russia in 2014 and is currently being considered for sale and purchase by Saudi Arabia.

We remind you that in the Russian Federation, the S-500 SAM system was tested during the creation of a model called "Prometheus" with a flight range of 600 km, RIA Novosti reported.

It is clear to all of us which countries are at war and who uses war for what purpose.

As we can see, today the military-political situation in some countries is becoming a priority for conducting military operations.

It is no secret that military space systems, such as reconnaissance, communications and navigation, are used in all armed forces, starting with local wars in Syria and up to now.

Currently, the main carriers of nuclear weapons can be called strategic bomber aircraft, strategic cruise missiles, strategic or ballistic cruise missiles designed to be launched from intercontinental land and submarines.

In modern military conflicts, all weapons, including nuclear weapons, have been openly used in a number of local wars for the purpose of intimidation, including:

Depleted uranium ammunition was used by the armed forces of Korea and the United States in Iraq and Yugoslavia.

Currently, leading foreign countries pay great attention to the creation of modern weapons for their armies and the further development of this area. It is worth noting that during military operations, such weapons are used to increase the morale of personnel, self-confidence, and to increase the combat effectiveness of units in combat.

In war, the delivery of weapons and cargo, demining roads and territories from mines and other explosive devices, the use of radiation, chemical or biological weapons require the use of several types of equipment and weapons to quickly complete tasks.

CONCLUSION

In future wars, the human factor will be less involved, which will be realized through the use of strategic aviation, military space forces, artillery, submarines and robots; control of the movement of structures, cyber attacks by remote control, psychological influence on people, reconnaissance of the battlefield using unmanned aerial vehicles and destruction of targets; based on geolocation, all weapons used in war are modernized and cause the emergence of new weapons. Battles take on other forms and styles, changing the theater of war. In the era of globalization, this calls on us to regularly monitor the situations happening in the world and in our region, analyze them, draw conclusions and make the right decisions.



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