



**EXPERIENCES OF THE COMBAT USE OF ARTILLERY
RECONNAISSANCE FORCES AND TOOLS IN THE CONDUCT
OF AIR-ARTILLERY RECONNAISSANCE IN MODERN
MILITARY CONFLICTS**

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the experience of combating artillery intelligence forces and tools in conducting aero-artillery intelligence in modern western conflicts, artillery is one of the three oldest military units in the land, the main strike force of the modern Armed Forces, and its place in combat time.

KEYWORDS

Artillery, aero-artillery, forces, conflicts, technologies, communications.

INTRODUCTION

During modern Western conflicts, the fight against artillery intelligence forces and tools has become critical of conducting aero-artillery intelligence. Over the years, artillery intelligence, like the technology used to detect it, has evolved and become more advanced. As a result, current Western conflicts require special preparation, tools and tactics to effectively counter these threats. One of the primary ways to combat artillery intelligence forces is through a system of counter-measures. These counter measures are designed to disrupt the enemy's ability to identify and track friendly forces. One countermeasure is the use of electronic aggregating devices, which can disrupt enemy radars and communications systems. This impedes the enemy's ability to deploy friendly forces precisely, reducing their ability to respond. Another effective counter measure is the use of decoys. These decoys are designed to mimic friendly forces, and the enemy is moving artillery fire away from real targets. This tactic is particularly effective when combined with electronic barriers, since the enemy becomes much more difficult to distinguish between real and deceptive goals. In addition to counter-measures to effectively combat artillery intelligence forces, special training and expertise are required. This experiment involves the ability to analyze enemy tactics and identify potential threats before approaching. Key personnel should be trained to recognize the signature signals of enemy artillery intelligence, such as the use of drones, satellites or radar devices. Modern technology is also vital in combating artillery intelligence in modern Western conflicts. Advanced sensors, communications equipment and weapons systems are needed for efficient aero-artillery intelligence operations. These technologies allow ground-based personnel to remotely identify, track and respond to enemy artillery

intelligence forces, reducing the risk to troops on the ground. Ultimately, an important part of the fight against artillery intelligence forces and tools is the ability to adapt and develop. Artillery intelligence forces will continue to develop in response to counter measures, and new tools and tactics will continue to emerge. As a result, military personnel must remain aware of these changes and agree to master their tactics and tools to stay ahead of the curve.

Artillery is one of the three oldest military units, the main striking force of the armies of the modern Armed Forces on land. Artillery has a different classification based on its combat mission, types of weapons systems and organizational structure. Artillery of 105 mm or larger is capable of using chemical and biological ammunition and is capable of using tactical nuclear ammunition starting at 152-155 mm caliber. Includes balls, gausscripts, mines, reverse rifles, war machines, anti-tank missiles and rocket artillery; artillery and ammunition; artillery trucks — wheeled and wheeled tractors, etc.; firefighting devices; intelligence and firing equipment; firearms of all kinds, grenades. In addition, the name "artillery" is used to indicate the type of troops, as well as a fan of the device, structure, production and operation of artillery weapons, their combat characteristics, shooting and combat use methods¹

The task of the artillery during the battle is to support and fire ground troops. Artillery includes cannon, hoitser and other large weapons systems used to attack enemy positions and disrupt their operations. Artillery is often used to tame enemy defenses before a catwalk attack, as well as to protect friendly forces by suppressing enemy fire. One of the main tasks of the artillery during the battle is to provide a coating fire. This is usually done indirectly using fire, where artillery is invisible to the enemy. Artillery is usually located away from the front lines, in a position that gives a clear view of the battlefield. From this position, artillery can launch large-caliber shells that explode in the air or under the influence. This creates a large number of explosive forces that can take out entire enemy positions or cause significant damage to structures, cars and personnel. Artillery is also used to disrupt enemy communications and command systems. This can include targeting enemy radar or communication devices, as well as attacking enemy command centers. By doing so, artillery can disrupt the flow of information and coordination among enemy troops, giving a critical advantage to friendly forces. In addition to these direct attacks, artillery is also used for protection purposes. This is especially significant in situations where friendly troops are facing a coordinated enemy assault. Artillery in these cases can be used to create a firewall between enemy and friendly forces, making it difficult for an offensive force to advance. The use of artillery in these cases helps to prevent enemy forces from grounding, giving friendly troops time to re-gather and reinforce their positions. Finally, artillery is often used to psychologically support friendly troops. The sound of an artillery shell explosion can be heard for miles, with a depressing effect on enemy troops. This can be especially important when confronted with an enemy with a hard-to-settle or numeral advantage. The use of artillery in these cases helps to improve the morale of friendly troops, giving them the ishonch needed to continue the fighting.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the task of artillery during the battle is to provide firepower and support to ground troops. Artillery plays an important role in modern warfare, whether covering fire, breaking enemy ties, protecting friendly positions or boosting morale. As artillery technology

¹ O'zME. The first folder. Tashkent, 2000

continues to evolve and improve, its role in combat will undoubtedly continue to grow and become more critical. The fight against artillery intelligence forces and tools is a critical aspect of conducting aero-artillery intelligence in modern Western conflicts. Effective counterinsurgency, training, specialized personnel, advanced technology and flexibility are essential for success. As artillery intelligence continues to develop and become more sophisticated, the ability to effectively combat this threat will become critical to successful military operations.

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