

STRIKES ON CLASSIFIED TARGETS IN MODERN WARS: THE CASE OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE AND ISRAEL-PALESTINE FRONTS

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Sattorov Najmiddin Pulatovich

Senior Lecturer,

University of Military Security and Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Annotation

This article examines the classification of strike targets in modern armed conflicts from a military-strategic perspective. The study analyzes the operational experience of the Russia - Ukraine war and the Israel - Palestine confrontation. Particular attention is given to strikes against military infrastructure, energy systems, logistics networks, and command-and-control facilities. The role of precision-guided weapons, missile systems, and unmanned aerial vehicles in target selection and engagement is also considered. The findings indicate that attacks on key strategic objects significantly reduce the operational capabilities of the adversary.

Keywords

modern warfare, strike targets, military infrastructure, precision-guided weapons, unmanned systems, operational-tactical strikes.

Аннотация

В статье анализируется классификация объектов поражения в современных вооружённых конфликтах с военно-стратегической точки зрения. Исследование основано на анализе опыта российско-украинского и израильско-палестинского конфликтов. Рассматриваются удары по военной инфраструктуре, энергетическим системам, транспортно-логистическим узлам и пунктам управления. Особое внимание уделяется применению высокоточного оружия, ракетных систем и беспилотных летательных аппаратов в процессе выбора и поражения целей. Результаты исследования показывают, что поражение ключевых объектов играет важную роль в снижении оперативных возможностей противника.

Ключевые слова

современные войны, объекты поражения, военная инфраструктура, высокоточное оружие, беспилотные системы, оперативно-тактические удары.

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy qurolli to'qnashuvlarda zarba beriladigan obyektlarni harbiy-strategik tasniflash masalasi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot Rossiya – Ukraina urushi hamda Isroil – Falastin mojarosi tajribasi asosida olib borilib, harbiy infratuzilma, energetika tizimlari, transport-logistika tarmoqlari va boshqaruv-kommunikatsiya markazlariga yo'naltirilgan zarbalar xususiyatlari o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, yuqori aniqlikdagi qurollar, raketa tizimlari va uchuvchisiz uchish apparatlarining operativ-taktik qo'llanilishi hamda nishon tanlash jarayonidagi ahamiyati yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari zamonaviy harbiy amaliyotda strategik obyektlarga zarba berish dushmanning harbiy va iqtisodiy salohiyatini pasaytirishda muhim omil ekanini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar

zamonaviy urush, strategik obyektlar, zarba berish operatsiyalari, harbiy infratuzilma, uchuvchisiz apparatlar, operativ-taktik zarbalar.

Introduction

At the beginning of the 21st century, the nature of armed conflicts has been changing significantly. Modern wars are characterized not only by combat operations conducted along the classical front line, but also by high-precision strikes directed against strategic targets. Military practice shows that, today, reducing the enemy's military potential is often achieved by striking its critical infrastructure facilities. For this reason, the accurate identification of targets, their classification, and the effective delivery of strikes at the operational and tactical levels are becoming one of the key directions of military strategy and operational art in modern armed conflicts.

In recent years, major armed conflicts around the world, particularly the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Palestine confrontation, have served as important case studies for examining the dynamics of modern warfare. In these conflicts, combat operations are being conducted not only between conventional military units, but also through extensive strikes against strategically important targets. Energy systems, transport and logistics networks, communication and command centers, military bases, and weapons storage depots are among the most important targets in modern wars. Strikes against such facilities not only weaken the enemy's military capabilities, but also have a serious impact on its economic and logistical systems.

The role of the technological factor in modern armed conflicts has also increased considerably. High-precision missile systems, long-range strike assets, unmanned aerial vehicles, as well as space-based and electronic intelligence systems, have brought the processes of target detection and engagement to a new level. This, in turn, makes the correct classification of targets, the assessment of their strategic significance, and the determination of strike priorities even more important in planning military operations. Practical experience shows that in modern wars, rather than direct confrontation with the enemy's troops, strikes against its command system, logistics networks, and energy infrastructure often produce greater operational results.

During the Russia-Ukraine war, strikes on energy facilities, railway junctions, military airfields, and logistics centers can be seen to have had a significant impact on the enemy's supply system. Similarly, in the Israel-Palestine conflict, underground communications, military command posts, and weapons storage facilities are regarded as priority targets. This demonstrates that the range of targets subjected to strikes in modern warfare is expanding. As a result, the identification and classification of strategic targets for the effective conduct of military operations require dedicated scientific research.

The relevance of this study is explained by the need for an in-depth examination of the military and strategic significance of targets struck in modern armed conflicts. Under current conditions, the effectiveness of military operations largely depends on the correct selection of targets and the timely delivery of strikes against them. Therefore, the classification of strategic targets, the assessment of their operational significance, and the analysis of strike mechanisms constitute an important scholarly task for both military theory and practice.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the military-strategic classification of targets in modern armed conflicts based on recent conflict experience and to determine their impact on the effectiveness of combat operations.

To achieve this objective, the following tasks were set: to identify the main types of targets struck in modern wars; to analyze their role in the course of military operations; to examine the experience of strikes against strategic targets in the Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Palestine conflicts; and, on the basis of this experience, to formulate general conclusions.

Degree of Study of the Topic

Under the conditions of modern armed conflicts, the issue of striking strategic targets is one of the scientific fields widely studied in military theory and practice. In recent decades, the technological transformation of methods of warfare, the

rapid development of precision-guided weapons, unmanned aerial vehicles, and intelligence systems have further increased the role of strategic targets in military operations. For this reason, the study of target selection, classification, and the operational-tactical mechanisms of strike delivery in modern wars has attracted the attention of many military researchers.

The theoretical foundations of modern wars, their development trends, and the use of next-generation weapons have been examined by a number of well-known military scholars. In particular, the Russian military researcher V. I. Slipchenko, in analyzing the new phase of modern warfare, emphasizes that as a result of the use of precision-guided weapons and long-range strike means, strategic targets have become central objectives of combat operations. In his view, in modern wars, military superiority can be achieved not so much through the direct destruction of enemy troops as through strikes on the enemy's economic, logistical, and command infrastructure.

The works of Western scholars are also of great importance in the study of military strategy and modern conflicts. In particular, the British researcher L. Freedman, in analyzing the history of the development of modern wars, notes that the role of strategic targets in military operations has been steadily increasing. His studies emphasize that, in modern wars, energy systems, transport and logistics networks, and communication infrastructure are among the most important targets. At the same time, the American researcher S. Biddle scientifically substantiates that the effectiveness of modern combat operations largely depends on the ability to correctly identify targets and to strike them promptly at the operational level.

In recent years, the number of studies devoted to the Russia-Ukraine war and armed conflicts in the Middle East has also been increasing. In particular, the American analyst A. Cordesman emphasizes that, in modern wars, energy infrastructure, logistics centers, and transport systems acquire special significance as strategic targets. His studies show, using the example of the Russia-Ukraine war, that strikes against strategic targets are aimed at limiting the enemy's economic and military capabilities.

Scientific research conducted by NATO and other international military research centers also occupies an important place in the study of modern warfare tactics and operational art. In particular, analytical reports prepared by organizations such as the NATO Defense College and the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) provide extensive analysis of operations involving strikes against strategic targets in modern armed conflicts. These studies evaluate

precision-guided weapons, missile systems, and unmanned platforms as some of the principal means of modern military operations.

In addition, a number of military experts who have carried out contemporary analyses of the Russia–Ukraine war, including M. Kofman and R. Lee, note in their studies that strikes against strategic infrastructure targets have become an integral part of modern warfare. In their view, modern military operations are not limited solely to battlefield engagements, but also include complex strikes aimed at disrupting the enemy’s command system, logistics networks, and communication infrastructure.

At the same time, studies devoted to the experience of the Israel–Palestine conflict also place special emphasis on the role of strategic targets. In this conflict, the treatment of underground communications, military command posts, and weapons storage facilities as primary targets is shaping new approaches to the classification of targets and the prioritization of strikes in modern warfare.

However, most of the existing scientific studies are focused on highlighting the general strategic characteristics of modern wars, while the comparative analysis of strikes against strategic targets in specific conflicts has not been sufficiently explored. In particular, there remains a need for a deeper study of the classification of strike targets and their operational significance in modern wars through a joint analysis of the experiences of the Russia–Ukraine war and the Israel–Palestine conflict. For this reason, the present study is aimed at analyzing the issue of strikes against strategic targets from a military-strategic perspective on the basis of the experience of modern armed conflicts, and it serves to further enrich scientific research being carried out in this field.

Statistical Analysis and Results

In order to determine the structure of targets struck in modern armed conflicts, military-analytical data published in open sources on the Russia–Ukraine war and the Israel–Palestine confrontation were analyzed. In the course of the analysis, the targets of strikes were divided into several main categories: military infrastructure targets, energy systems, transport and logistics infrastructure, communication and command systems, and industrial facilities.

The results of the analysis show that, in modern wars, strikes are primarily directed against strategically significant targets. According to the studied data, approximately 35–40 percent of the strikes carried out during the Russia–Ukraine war were directed at military infrastructure targets. These targets include military airfields, weapons depots, command posts, and bases where military equipment is

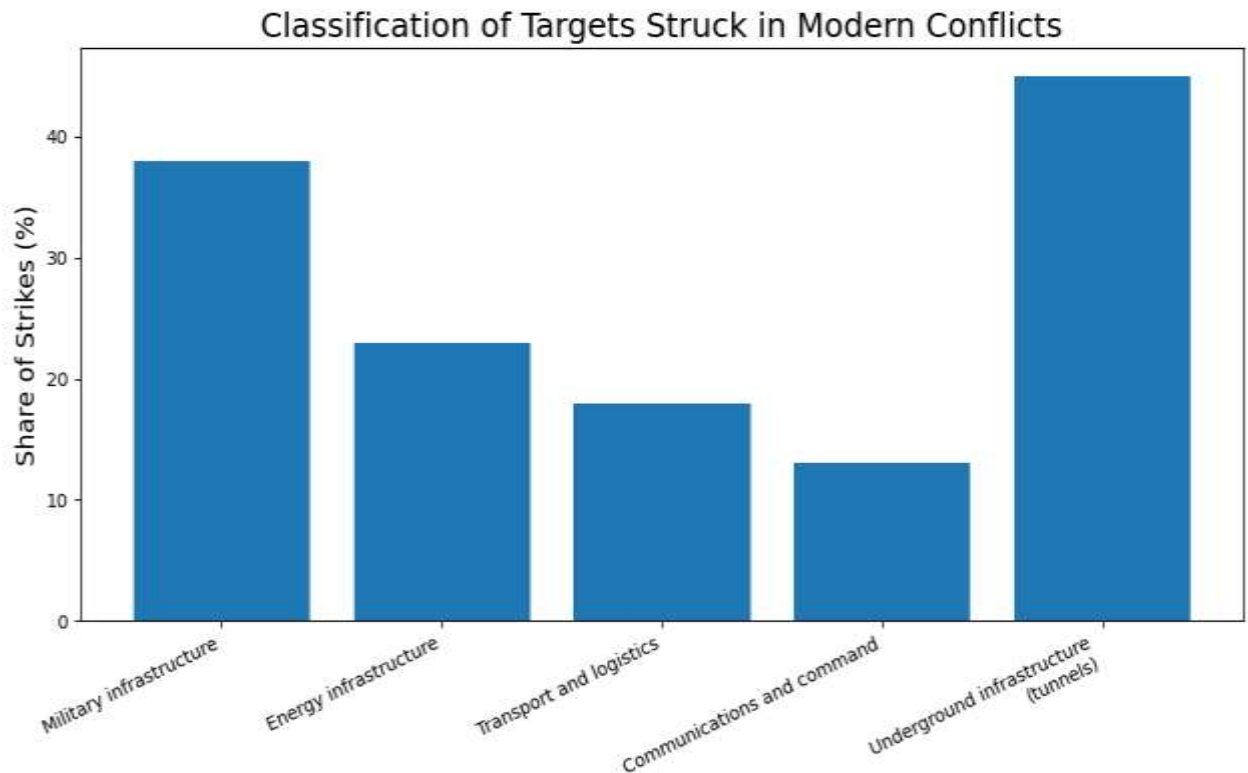
stationed. Strikes against such targets are intended to reduce the combat capability of enemy forces and to disrupt their operational command system.

According to the statistical analysis, 20–25 percent of the strikes were directed at energy infrastructure. Power plants, electricity transmission networks, and fuel supply facilities constitute important targets in modern military operations. Strikes against the energy system affect not only the functioning of military structures, but also industrial production and transport systems. As a result, the overall economic potential of the enemy state declines.

Transport and logistics infrastructure also ranks among the important targets in modern wars. According to the data studied, an average of 15–20 percent of strikes are directed against railway junctions, road bridges, logistics centers, and military cargo routes. Strikes against such targets are intended to disrupt the supply system of the armed forces and to slow the delivery of military equipment and ammunition to frontline areas.

Communication and command systems are likewise considered one of the priority targets in modern armed conflicts. Statistical data show that approximately 10–15 percent of strikes are aimed at military communication centers, radar systems, and command posts. By striking these targets, coordination among enemy forces is disrupted and the effectiveness of operational command is reduced.

In the case of the Israel–Palestine conflict, however, the structure of strike targets differs somewhat. In this theater, a large portion of strikes is directed against underground infrastructure, weapons storage sites, and military communication systems. According to some analyses, nearly 45 percent of strikes in this conflict are aimed at underground communication systems and tunnel infrastructure. This is explained by the operational conditions specific to this conflict.



The statistical results obtained show that the composition of targets in modern wars has expanded significantly. Whereas in traditional wars the main targets were military units and combat equipment, under current conditions strategic infrastructure facilities have also become an important element of military operations. This demonstrates the complex nature of modern wars and shows that military operations are no longer confined solely to the front line.

According to the results of the analysis, strikes against strategic targets in modern armed conflicts constitute an important component of military operations. Such strikes not only reduce the enemy's combat capabilities, but also have a significant impact on its economic, logistical, and command systems. Therefore, the identification of strategic targets, the assessment of their significance, and the determination of strike priorities remain among the key directions of modern military strategy.

The experience of armed conflicts in recent years, particularly the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Palestine confrontation, demonstrates that in modern wars strikes are often directed against key elements of military infrastructure. According to analyses published in open sources, such strikes are mainly intended to disrupt the enemy's command system, aviation capabilities, and facilities where military equipment is deployed.

Military airfields and aviation infrastructure. Military airfields are among the most frequently struck targets in modern conflicts. During the Russia-Ukraine war,

open sources repeatedly reported that aviation bases, runways, and hangars housing aircraft were targeted at various stages of the conflict. Such strikes were reportedly carried out mainly by means of long-range missile systems and unmanned strike platforms. The purpose of these strikes was to restrict the enemy's air operations and reduce its air superiority.

Military command and control centers. Military command posts also belong to the category of targets struck in modern conflicts. These facilities are used for troop command, the exchange of intelligence information, and operational decision-making. In some conflicts, there have been reports that such centers were targeted with precision-guided strike assets. These strikes were intended to disrupt coordination among enemy forces and undermine the command system.

Bases housing military equipment and armored vehicles. In modern conflicts, military bases where tanks, armored vehicles, and other combat assets are deployed have also been identified as strike targets. Military analysts note that such facilities were detected through intelligence means and then targeted using long-range strike systems or attack drones. These strikes are aimed at reducing the reserve of combat equipment.

Military radar stations and air defense systems. Radar stations and air defense complexes are important elements of modern military infrastructure. According to open sources, in some conflicts such systems were neutralized by strike assets. Operations of this kind are generally intended to reduce the enemy's ability to control airspace and to create favorable conditions for subsequent strikes.

Underground military infrastructure. In the experience of the Israel–Palestine conflict, underground military infrastructure, particularly tunnel systems, is also mentioned among the targets struck. Open sources note that such infrastructure was identified on the basis of intelligence information and then targeted by various strike means.

The analysis shows that, in modern wars, the following elements of military infrastructure are among the most frequently struck targets:

- military airfields and aviation bases;
- command and control centers;
- bases where military equipment is deployed;
- radar stations and air defense systems;
- in some conflicts, underground military infrastructure.

Open sources indicate that strikes against these targets have been carried out using various modern strike assets, including long-range missile systems and

unmanned platforms. Such strikes are intended to reduce the operational capabilities of enemy forces and to affect the military command system.

Military losses in modern conflicts (approximate statistical data)

Russia-Ukraine War

The Russia-Ukraine war, which has continued since February 2022, is considered one of the largest armed conflicts of the modern era. According to data from various international analytical centers and open sources, both sides have suffered significant military losses during the course of this war.

According to some military analytical centers and international monitoring organizations:

- Russian military losses: approximately 120,000 to 180,000 personnel killed;
- Ukrainian military losses: approximately 70,000 to 120,000 personnel killed.

It is also noted that the number of wounded military personnel is several times higher than these figures. According to some analyses, total military losses, including both killed and wounded, may exceed 500,000.

Israel-Palestine Conflict (2023-2024)

Military losses have also been recorded in the Israel-Palestine conflict, which escalated in October 2023. According to information published in open sources:

- Israeli military personnel killed: approximately 600-700;
- Fighters killed among Palestinian armed groups: more than approximately 5,000.

It is also noted that, alongside military losses, this conflict has resulted in significant casualties among the civilian population.

The analysis indicates that, despite the use of high-technology weapons in modern armed conflicts, the scale of military losses remains considerably high. While the Russia-Ukraine war has been characterized by large-scale фронт-line operations, the Israel-Palestine conflict has mainly been marked by localized combat operations in a limited area. Nevertheless, both conflicts demonstrate that modern wars continue to involve heavy human losses.

Main Part

The Damage Caused by Wars to Military Personnel and the State. In assessing modern wars, damage is not measured solely by losses on the battlefield. Current conflicts demonstrate that war exerts a destructive impact in two directions at the same time: first, on the combat, psychological, and physical capacity of military personnel; second, through pressure directed at the financial, demographic, and institutional stability of the state. The combat operations on the

Russia–Ukraine front and in the Israel–Palestine theater especially clearly illustrate these two dimensions of loss⁶².

In the case of the Russia–Ukraine war, the damage suffered by military personnel is manifested above all in the massive loss of personnel and in long-term combat exhaustion. Although exact figures on military losses remain disputed, recent analyses in open sources, as of February 2026, suggest the possibility of approximately 275,000–325,000 military personnel killed on the Russian side and around 100,000–140,000 on the Ukrainian side; meanwhile, in February 2026, the President of Ukraine stated that approximately 55,000 Ukrainian servicemen had been killed. Even though the figures differ, one fact is clear: the war is reducing personnel reserves, wearing down experienced units, and making the rotation system more difficult⁶³.

The second form of damage affecting military personnel is long-term combat strain. The prolonged nature of the front, together with the constant use of drones, artillery, and missile strikes, places not only physical but also psychological pressure on personnel. Under such conditions, the combat readiness of an army depends not only on equipment, but also on the rate at which personnel can recover, the quality of mobilization, and the availability of medical and rehabilitation capacities. In this sense, modern war is not only a “war of technology,” but also a “war that exhausts human resources.” This conclusion is also supported by international assessments concerning combat losses, prolonged mobilization, and a war economy sustained through continued reliance on manpower mobilization⁶⁴.

The damage at the state level is even more clearly visible in the case of Ukraine. According to the RDNA4 (Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment) prepared by the World Bank, the European Commission, the United Nations, and the Government of Ukraine, as of December 31, 2024, the direct damage in Ukraine had reached USD 176 billion, while recovery and reconstruction needs for the following ten years were estimated at USD 524 billion. The sectors that suffered the greatest damage include housing, transport, energy, trade and industry, and education. These figures show that war is driving the state not only into military weakening, but also into a broader condition of infrastructural and fiscal fragility⁶⁵.

⁶² https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/02/25/updated-ukraine-recovery-and-reconstruction-needs-assessment-released?utm_source

⁶³ https://www.reuters.com/graphics/UKRAINE-CRISIS/CASUALTIES/igvdgmjbzpo/?utm_source

⁶⁴ https://www.sipri.org/publications/2025/sipri-insights-peace-and-security/preparing-fourth-year-war-military-spending-russias-budget-2025?utm_source

⁶⁵ https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/02/25/updated-ukraine-recovery-and-reconstruction-needs-assessment-released?utm_source

One of the heaviest pressures on the Ukrainian state is the extraordinary rise in military expenditures. According to SIPRI, Ukraine's military spending in 2024 amounted to USD 64.7 billion, which was equal to 34 percent of the country's GDP. From the perspective of normal public finance, such a share is exceptionally high. This means that under wartime conditions, the state budget is being directed more toward survival and defense than toward development, the social sector, and capital investment. In the long term, this leads to a slowdown in economic growth, dependence on external financial assistance, and a prolongation of the recovery process⁶⁶.

For Russia as well, the damage inflicted on the state by the war is serious, manifesting primarily in budget militarization and the distortion of the economic structure. According to SIPRI (the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute), Russia's military expenditure in 2024 reached USD 149 billion, amounting to 7.1 percent of GDP. For 2025, SIPRI estimated Russia's planned total military spending at 15.5 trillion rubles, or around 7.2 percent of GDP. This means that an ever larger share of the state's financial resources is becoming tied to the needs of war; as a result, investment pressure on civilian sectors increases, while regional budgets and social expenditures become progressively constrained⁶⁷.

The intensification of fiscal pressure in Russia is also reflected in budget indicators. According to Reuters, Russia ended 2025 with a federal budget deficit of 5.6 trillion rubles, equivalent to 2.6 percent of GDP. Some analyses have noted that the consolidated deficit could be even higher. This indicates that, for the state, war is becoming not only a source of frontline expenditure, but also a source of long-term macroeconomic pressure⁶⁸.

On the Israel-Palestine front, the structure of the damage is somewhat different, but no less serious. For Israel, the impact of the war on military personnel is manifested primarily in the prolonged mobilization of reserve forces, the continuous maintenance of personnel in a state of combat readiness, and the transformation of casualties into a highly sensitive political issue within society. According to data from OCHA (the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), as of February 2026, during the ground operation that began in October 2023, 471 Israeli military personnel had been killed and nearly

⁶⁶ https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504_fs_milex_2024.pdf?utm_source

⁶⁷ https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504_fs_milex_2024.pdf?utm_source

⁶⁸ https://www.reuters.com/business/russia-ran-2025-budget-deficit-26-gdp-highest-since-2020-2026-01-19/?utm_source

3,000 had been wounded. Even for a geographically relatively limited front, this indicates that the war's impact on personnel is substantial⁶⁹.

For the Israeli state, the main damage is expressed in the sharp rise in defense expenditures and the deterioration of fiscal indicators. According to SIPRI (the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute), Israel's military spending in 2024 reached USD 46.5 billion, increasing by 65 percent in one year, while the share of the military burden in GDP rose to 8.8 percent. The IMF also noted that in 2024 Israel's central government deficit reached 6.8 percent of GDP, which was significantly higher than the pre-war average. Thus, the war is also placing Israel's public finances under extraordinary strain and imposing additional pressure on economic stability⁷⁰.

According to official data cited by Reuters, in 2024 war-related expenditures in Israel reached 125 billion shekels, while public debt rose to 69 percent of GDP. This shows that the cost of war is not limited to the military budget alone, but extends to public debt, credit ratings, tax policy, and the investment climate. In other words, modern war is shifting public finance from the level of a "short-term military response" to that of a "medium-term structural burden."⁷¹

For the Palestinian territories, especially the Gaza Strip, the damage has been even more severe. According to data from the World Bank and the Palestinian statistical system, in 2024 the real GDP of the Palestinian territories contracted by 26 percent, while Gaza's economy had collapsed by 82–86 percent by the end of the year; unemployment in Gaza reached 80 percent. These figures indicate that the war is bringing governance-like structures, economic activity, the labor market, and social services close to paralysis. Here, the damage is no longer directed only at the defense system, but at the very viability of the territory itself⁷².

Thus, the conflicts under consideration show that the damage inflicted by modern war on military personnel is manifested through the reduction of human resources, combat exhaustion, injuries, and psychological pressure, while the damage inflicted on the state is expressed through budget militarization, infrastructural destruction, rising indebtedness, declining GDP, and increasing recovery costs. In the Russia–Ukraine war, the damage is more visible in the form of a broad-front war of attrition and the degradation of strategic infrastructure,

⁶⁹ https://www.un.org/unispal/document/ocha-humanitarian-situation-update-357-gaza-strip/?utm_source

⁷⁰ https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504_fs_milex_2024.pdf?utm_source

⁷¹ https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israel-budget-deficit-jumps-69-gdp-2024-due-war-costs-2025-01-13/?utm_source

⁷² https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/7fa86a3dc815d1b545b1eb0f129e351b-0280012024/original/WorldBank-PalestinianEconomicUpdate-Dec2024-final.pdf?utm_source

whereas on the Israel–Palestine front it is manifested through high-intensity military operations, budgetary pressure, and economic collapse in the Palestinian territories. Therefore, modern war weakens the state not only on the battlefield, but also at the level of its finances, demography, governance, and social stability⁷³.

The Impact of Modern Armed Conflicts on the Republic of Uzbekistan

In the current era, military-political conflicts occurring within the system of international relations are having a significant impact on the global security environment. The Russia–Ukraine war and the Israel–Palestine confrontation in the Middle East affect not only the states directly involved, but also, indirectly, the development processes of other countries that maintain economic and political ties with them. The Republic of Uzbekistan, located in the Central Asian region, is also among the states influenced to a certain extent by these global processes. However, these effects are manifested mainly not in military terms, but through changes in the economic sphere, geopolitics, and the security environment.

First of all, the Russia–Ukraine war has introduced certain changes into the system of economic relations in the region. Since Russia occupies an important place among Uzbekistan’s foreign trade partners, the sanctions and financial restrictions arising from this war have had a certain impact on trade operations and logistics processes. The increasing complexity of some transport routes, restrictions on operations between banking systems, and changes in international payment mechanisms have created the need for Central Asian countries to develop new economic strategies. As a result, Uzbekistan is paying particular attention to expanding its foreign trade routes, developing new transport corridors, and diversifying the geography of its economic cooperation.

In addition, the development trends of modern wars require greater attention to regional security issues. The experience of the Russia–Ukraine war has shown that in modern armed conflicts precision-guided weapons, unmanned aerial vehicles, electronic warfare means, and cyber technologies are being used more and more widely. This situation is creating the need for states in different regions of the world to improve their national defense systems in accordance with modern threats. In the process of shaping its defense policy, Uzbekistan is also giving special importance to studying modern military technologies, enhancing the preparedness of its armed forces, and adapting its security system to the requirements of the times.

⁷³ https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/02/25/updated-ukraine-recovery-and-reconstruction-needs-assessment-released?utm_source

Changes in energy markets and the global economic environment are also among the indirect consequences of these conflicts. As a result of the Russia-Ukraine war, sharp fluctuations in energy resource prices were observed, which affected the economic policies of many states. For Uzbekistan, such processes, on the one hand, create opportunities to expand export potential, while on the other hand, they make the issue of ensuring economic security more urgent under conditions of instability in global markets.

The Israel-Palestine conflict is felt by Uzbekistan more through the international political and diplomatic environment. Tensions in the Middle East may affect global trade routes, transport links, and energy supply systems. For this reason, in Uzbekistan's foreign policy, support for regional stability, adherence to the norms of international law, and the principle of resolving conflicts through diplomatic means occupy an important place.

The experience of modern armed conflicts also points to another important conclusion for Uzbekistan. This is the need to integrate military preparedness with modern technological processes in ensuring national security. Contemporary wars are no longer limited to traditional frontline battles; they also include elements of the information space, cybersecurity, and technological competition. Therefore, the modernization of defense systems, the improvement of military personnel training, and the study of new technologies are regarded as important directions of Uzbekistan's security policy.

In general, the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Palestine conflict do not pose a direct military threat to the territory of Uzbekistan. However, they do indirectly affect the country's development strategy through the global economic environment, regional security, and international political processes. For this reason, analyzing modern armed conflicts and studying their consequences from a scientific perspective is of great importance not only for military specialists, but also for economic and political researchers.

Conclusion

The materials studied and the analyses conducted show that modern armed conflicts differ significantly from traditional wars. The experience of the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Palestine confrontation demonstrates that in today's military conflicts combat operations are no longer confined solely to the front line, but are conducted alongside strikes directed at large-scale infrastructure and strategic targets. This shows that war is a complex process closely connected not only with military factors, but also with economic, technological, and political dimensions.

The analysis confirms that the range of targets struck in modern conflicts is expanding. Military airfields, command centers, radar systems, and other critical infrastructure elements are becoming priority targets in combat operations. By striking such targets, it is possible to significantly affect the enemy's command system, its ability to coordinate military operations, and its combat potential. For this reason, the identification and classification of targets in modern wars are regarded as important components of military strategy.

The experience of these conflicts also shows that modern wars rely heavily on advanced technologies. Unmanned aerial vehicles, precision strike systems, reconnaissance, and surveillance assets are becoming some of the main factors increasing the effectiveness of combat operations. This process is introducing new approaches to the development of military strategy and operational art, fundamentally changing the forms and methods of warfare.

Moreover, the impact of modern wars is not limited to the battlefield. Such conflicts also significantly affect the economy, transport systems, energy supply, and international trade relations. It can be seen that the Russia-Ukraine war and the confrontation in the Middle East have had a certain impact on global economic processes, energy markets, and logistics routes. At the same time, the experience of these conflicts provides important lessons for other states, including the countries of Central Asia. Under conditions of modern military threats, the improvement of the national security system, the development of military preparedness on the basis of modern technologies, and the protection of strategic infrastructure are becoming matters of urgent importance.

In general, the Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Palestine conflicts once again confirm the complex and multidimensional character of modern wars. The study of the experience of these conflicts has important scientific and practical significance for the improvement of modern military strategy, operational art, and national security policy.

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