

## **THE TECHNOLOGICAL SUPERIORITY OF THE AZERBAIJANI ARMY IN THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR**

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The Second Karabakh War, which took place in 2020, is considered one of the conflicts in which technology played a decisive role in the history of modern warfare. During this war, the Azerbaijani Army made extensive use of high-tech capabilities, especially unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) [1,2], high-precision weapon systems, and modern intelligence and information technologies. The article scientifically analyzes the main directions of the technological superiority of the Azerbaijani Army, the impact of this superiority on the course of combat operations, and the innovations it brings to modern military strategy.

Wars of the 21st century differ sharply from the classical model of military confrontation. In the modern era, the outcome of military operations is determined not only by manpower and traditional weapons systems, but also by high technologies. Information technologies, artificial intelligence elements, unmanned systems, and high-precision weapons have changed the nature of wars and led to the formation of new military strategies [3].

The Second Karabakh War, which took place from September 27 to November 10, 2020, also went down in history as one of the military conflicts in which modern technologies were effectively applied in this regard. The Azerbaijani Army gained a significant advantage in this war by using new tactics and strategies based on modern technologies [4]. Technological superiority allowed the Azerbaijani Armed Forces to conduct combat operations more efficiently, accurately and effectively.

In modern military strategy, technological superiority is considered one of the main indicators of the military power of states [5]. As a result of the development of technology, the methods of waging wars have changed, and information superiority and high-precision strike capabilities on the battlefield have gained special importance.

As is known, the main components of technological superiority include unmanned aerial vehicles and robotic systems, high-precision missile and artillery systems, electronic warfare means, satellite and reconnaissance technologies, information and communication systems.

These technologies allow for efficiency and accuracy in planning and executing combat operations. Thus, one of the most important features of the Second Karabakh War was the significant advantage of the Azerbaijani Army on the battlefield by using various types of reconnaissance and strike UAVs [6].

Thus, the application of UAVs has yielded effective results in the following areas: detection of enemy military equipment, increasing the accuracy of artillery strikes, destruction of armored vehicles, neutralization of manpower, real-time observation of the battlefield. In other words, these systems have made it possible to detect enemy defensive positions and destroy them in a short time.

High-precision weapon systems used during the war have also been one of the main factors ensuring the technological superiority of the Azerbaijani Army [7-10]. These weapons have allowed for the effective destruction of enemy strategic facilities and military equipment, the elimination of defense systems, as well as the acceleration of military operations and the minimization of manpower losses.

One of the means of creating technological superiority in war has been electronic warfare [11]. During the Second Karabakh War, electronic warfare equipment had a serious impact on the operation of the enemy's communication and control systems. The enemy's communication systems were weakened, the activity of unmanned aerial vehicles was limited, and command and control systems were disrupted.

Thus, the Second Karabakh War occupies an important place in modern military history in terms of the effective application of the high-tech capabilities of the Azerbaijani Army. The war showed that technological superiority is one of the main factors that directly affects the outcome of combat operations.

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