

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на выпускную квалификационную работу ПУСПИТЫ А.

на тему:

RUSSIAN ARMS TRANSFER TO INDONESIA FROM 1960-2000S AND ITS PERSPECTIVES ON FUTURE

1. Оценка качества ВКР

№ п. п.	Критерии оценки (модель магистратуры: проверяемые компетенции)	Баллы оценки: • отлично (5) • хорошо (4) • удовлетворительно (3) • неудовлетворительно (2) ⁴	Комментарии к оценке
1.	Актуальность проблематики (АОМ: ОКМ-13, 22; АМ: ОКМ-8,16, ПК-36; ПОМ: ПК-6)	5 (excellent)	
2.	Научная новизна (АОМ: ОКМ-13, 22; АМ: ОКМ-8,16, ПК-36; ПОМ: ПК-6)	5 (excellent)	
3.	Корректность постановки цели, взаимосвязанность цели и задач (АОМ: ОКМ- 9, 13, 32; АМ: ПК-10, 11; ПОМ: ОКМ-12)	5 (excellent)	
4.	Степень разработанности источниковой базы и качество критики источников (АОМ: ПК-17; АМ: ОКМ- 24; ПОМ: ОКМ-18, ПК-13)	5 (excellent)	
5.	Полнота и разнообразие списка использованной литературы (АОМ: ПК-17; АМ: ОКМ- 24; ПОМ: ОКМ-18, ПК-13)	5 (excellent)	

⁴ Выставление оценки «неудовлетворительно» по одному из критериев автоматически означает рекомендацию оценки «неудовлетворительно» за работу в целом. В этом случае рецензент подробно обосновывает собственное мнение в *Комментариях к оценке и п.2. Заключение/рекомендации членам ГЭК.*

6.	Соответствие методов исследования цели и задачам ВКР (АОМ: ОКМ-2; АМ: ОКМ- 10, ПК-26; ПОМ: ОКМ-11, 14)	5 (excellent)	
7.	Соответствие результатов ВКР поставленной цели и задачам (АОМ: ОКМ-1,7, ПК-33; АМ: ОКМ- 17, ПК-12, 37; ПОМ: ОКМ-14, ПК-14, 17)	5 (excellent)	
8.	Качество оформления текста (АОМ: ОКМ-1; АМ: ОКМ-8; ПОМ: ОКМ-7)	5 (excellent)	
Средняя оценка:		5 (excellent)	

2. Заключение/рекомендации членам ГЭК: работа соответствует предъявляемым требованиям, ее автор заслуживает присуждения искомой степени магистра.

The author of the dissertation has demonstrated an ability to be both a good historian and a brilliant expert in the field of current military transfer referred to the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Russia. The dissertation is a profound, detailed and new research in this field. There are a lot of new facts, and the author is able to make a critical analysis of some sides of bilateral military cooperation.

The following questions must be addressed to the author:

- 1) Does the policy of the United States and the major countries of the Pacific area make impact on the military transfer between Indonesia and Russia?
- 2) Is the author assured that Russia will remain as a primary provider of the military transfer for Indonesia in a future?

3. Рекомендованная оценка: **EXCELLENT**

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INTRODUCTION Russia is one of the largest manufacturers and exporters of military equipment in the world and their products are widely used. They are the only nation other than the US, to have every possible kind of military equipment from long range bombers to next generation submarines. Their weapons feature in basically every local and international conflict. Some of the Russian weapons are superior to their western equivalents, some inferior and the others, on-par. There are a few Russian weapons which actually have no Western equivalent till date. This article covers the top 10 weapons used by the Russian military. The list is made to ensure an even distribution of Russian army, navy and air force weapon systems of the present and future.

10. Pantsyr S1. Major Russian weapons delivered to China 1987-2016. Data: SIPRI. Beyond the diminished need for Russian imports, China also rapidly transitioned into a major arms exporter. It was the first significant sale of Russian major weapons to China since the mid-2000s, representing a sizeable addition to Russia's total annual value of arms exports, which has hovered between USD \$13.5 billion and USD \$15 billion in recent years. The agreement could herald a new phase of large sales of Russia's most sophisticated arms to China. However, it could also be viewed as a last chance for Russia to gain some income from arms sales to China before the latter becomes self-sufficient. The first scenario would fit the picture of warming Russian-Chinese relations, following the crisis Russia's New Nuclear Weapon Delivery Systems: An Open-Source Technical Review. Read the first detailed, exclusively open-source assessment of the five new nuclear weapon systems announced by Russian President Vladimir Putin in 2018 along with a new analysis underscoring the need to extend the New START Treaty based on the report's findings. Newsroom. News. Russia also possesses a large number of non-strategic or tactical nuclear weapons that most analysts believe are assigned to air, naval, and ground-based air-defense and ABM forces. [105] Although the Russian Duma ratified the treaty in 2000, START II never entered into force, largely because of concerns about the United States' 2002 withdrawal from the ABM Treaty. [106].