



IN WHICH DIRECTION IS THE MODERN MILITARY STRATEGY DEVELOPING?

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In A Statement V. N. Konishev and A. A. There is a critical analysis of the textbook on the evolution of modern military strategy, written by Sergunin. The guide describes the characteristics of terminology used in strategic research, shows the evolution of the concept of "military strategy", analyzes the doctrinal documents and directions of military development in the United States and Russia over the past twenty years.

Keywords: military strategy, modern State, USA, Russia.

The presented textbook is devoted to the topic of military strategy of modern states, problems of global development, inadequate provision of educational and methodological literature for teaching subjects in universities of international and national security. At the same time, the military strategy and the military-power factor in international relations remain the focus of the community of politicians and scientific experts. Acute discussions are about changing the essence of war, the nature of future wars, the relationship between power and methods of weak influence, the consequences of the "revolution in military affairs", the relationship between politics and war. All of these arguments, reflecting the objectively continuing serious changes in military affairs, are directly related to the question of how the military strategy of modern countries will develop.

Despite the clear relevance of the topic, there is not much Russian educational literature on this subject [1, 2, 11]. He considers the strategy at a very general level, or the strategies of individual states, or individual issues of military strategy (nuclear strategy, Maritime Operations, specific characteristics of peacekeeping operations, the use of computer science achievements, etc.). The authors of the manual tried to summarize the experience of developing a military strategy of modern countries and discuss the main problems that scientists in the field of military strategy study are facing. The guide was the result of studying at the Faculty of international relations of St. Petersburg State University (St. Petersburg State University) the corresponding courses at the level of ma - gister and



aspirantura, as well as the introduction into the educational process of materials of a number of research projects of St. Petersburg State University with the Institute of Strategic Studies of Russia" [3, 4, 6, 8].

The guide is based on extensive use of original literature and documentation. Sources include classical works on the military strategy of domestic and foreign authors; National Security Strategy, military strategies, military doctrines, documents of the ministries of defense of the Russian Federation and the United States; Study of military expert organizations in the field of strategy. In the manual, works of foreign and local researchers are widely used. The authors offer a generalized analysis of the military strategy, which also takes into account real documents, Rules - military strategy (on the example of Russia and the United States) and discussions of military and "civilian" experts on a wide range of issues.

The main idea of the authors, taking into account certain examples, is to identify common problems and trends in the evolution of modern military strategy. The general structure of the manual is fully responsive to this task. First of all, the Department describes the problems that arise in determining the concepts that can also be manifested in the documentation at the doctrinal level, identifies the existing terminology in the field of Strategic Research. At the same time, when reading this chapter, part of the material contained in it can be entered in a special dictionary.

In the second chapter, an exorcism is given to the evolution of the concept of military strategy developed in two directions: "narrow" and "wide" (page 22). In fact, this trend reflected the attitude of the political and military leadership of different states towards the interdependence and relations of war and politics. Based on the achievements of modern strategic thinking, the role of military strategy in the general national security strategy of the boycott state is defined and interpreted as a complex concession, which includes different levels and components of military strategy. In addition, the authors begin to analyze the main stages of the evolution of the doctrine of military strategy of the European countries, the United States and Russia (USSR), which from ancient times influenced the Middle Ages, the new and most recent history and modernity.

Chapter three (page 55-85), the authors of the analysis of the state and prospects of development of modern US military strategy. The US experience is very important, but



relevant, because in this state a lot of attention is paid to the implementation of military work in various fields of modern science and technology. The peculiarities of the threats to US national security, the nature of the military-political situation in the world, the possibility of allies and potential enemies, determine certain trends in the development of the Americans strategy, as well as a phenomenon such as "Revo - Lucia in military affairs". In this regard, many countries, including Russia, China, Japan, Western European countries, pay attention to the achievements of the United States. Of course, since the military tasks are politically subordinate and are directly related to the economic and other capabilities of the state, it is necessary to try to copy America as a whole. However, it should not be taken into account what kind of wars the US is preparing for, the priorities of military construction are chosen, what strategic concepts are defined for the future.

The authors pay attention to the changes. The evolution of Washington's national security strategy suggests that the principles of assessing threats to U.S. security have become a sustainable trend by focusing attention on non-military "component" over the past two decades [9, 10, 12, 13]. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that the United States does not have a rival, which in the near future will be compared with military power before any state. On the other hand, the weakness of the United States in the face of asymmetric threats arising from non-viable subjects of World Politics (page 56) has increased. This phenomenon "security paradox", most clearly manifested in the example of a terrorist attack 11 September 2001, when the traditional resources of the power did not guarantee security, affected not only the further policy of the United States, but also the transformation of the priorities of the security policy of many countries of the modern world.

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