

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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**

«01» июня 2018 г.

Заместитель редактора
«Межгосударственная
Телерадиокомпания «Мир»
ХОХЛОВ А.Р



These were to provide bombers with standoff weapons allowing them to launch from outside the defensive coverage of an opponent. By the mid 1950s Soviet imperatives and design strategies began to diverge strongly from their NATO opponents, resulting in a great many designs which had and still have no Western equivalents. The threat of large supersonic cruise missiles drove the development of many Western air defence weapon designs, especially fighters and Surface to Air Missile systems, which might have been very different had it not been for the need to reliably intercept these very fast weapons. In Russia the weapon was so well-regarded that it was not only adopted by the land forces, but on the orders of the Strategic Missile Forces, the KPV machine gun is deployed to protect stationary and mobile missile complexes. The rifle uses armour-piercing incendiary bullets and the anti-aircraft variant uses armour-piercing incendiary tracer bullets. Typical of Russian weapons, it is a robust and fully amphibious troop transporter armed with a powerful 30 mm cannon. The Indian Army is the second largest user of the BMP-2 outside Russia. The licence-produced variant known as "Sarath" is built by the Ordnance Factory in Medak. PDF | On Jan 1, 2006, M. Matusevich published An elusive friendship: Nigerian-Soviet/Russian relations, 1960-2000 | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate. In 1960-61, the Soviet Union founded two important institutions whose very creation reflected Khrushchev's growing optimism: Moscow's Africa Institute and the Friendship University. He wanted deliveries to begin within forty-eight hours and added that if the US and UK were unable to supply these weapons, he would be forced to get them from any source which would make them available "a not-so-subtle allusion to the Soviet bloc. Russia has sold its weapons to 166 of the 190 UN-member countries, according to the Rosoboronexport, the only authorized exporter of Russian arms. The principal buyers of Russian weapons are India, Vietnam, China and Bangladesh in Asia; Iran and Iraq in the Middle East; Algeria in Africa and Nicaragua in Latin America while a number of NATO countries and the U.S. allies also have acquired Russian military products. Particularly large deliveries of arms and military equipment were carried out in 1994-1997. Contacts on the arms deliveries with the U.A.E. started in the 1990s. The U.S. used to buy Russian weapons for study purposes, Pavel Felgengauer, an independent military analyst, told Anadolu Agency.