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THE STRATEGY «MANAGED CHAOS» IN THE MILITARY THEORY OF THE POST-MODERN AGE: INFORMATIONAL COMPONENT

The urgency of the topic is determined by the nature of the dramatic changes in the development of military theory and practice of the postmodern age. Complex use of hybrid, network-centric, pre-emptive types of wars has made adjustments to the principles of using troops in modern warfare. Modern war is based on a postmodern paradigm. It includes the main new probable objects - code, matrix, chaos, and virus. Formation of political chaos in the country and state, change in the collective and individual consciousness of human and society are the main goals of the wars of the postmodern age. The postmodern paradigm forms new concepts of war – hybrid, informational, network-centric, proxy, distant and «strategic communications» [1].

From the Kremlin's perspective, hybrid warfare is a tactical application of the chaos strategy. It is full spectrum warfare that deploys a blend of conventional and nonconventional means aimed at affecting on the ground changes in target while seeking to avoid direct military confrontation with Western states. Hybrid warfare is employed in a tailored way to sow chaos in target countries. Such efforts generally include irregular warfare, active measures, and special operations. Unable to compete in direct confrontation, the Kremlin's use of hybrid warfare is a means to compensate for its weaknesses vis-à-vis the United States and NATO [2].

But hybrid war is not static. Over time, Russia's views on the conduct and efficacy of its chaos strategy with the West has evolved based on experience, development of new tools, and assessment of the Western response. From the West's point of view, it is paramount to assess the evolution of Russia's hybrid warfare tactics to better understand likely developments in multi-vector warfare against Western interests, international institutions, and frontline states [2].

Need to assess, understand, and respond to the evolution of Russia's vision of the chaos strategy through critical examples of Russia's use of hybrid warfare.

The problem of using modern types of tactics in hybrid war gave rise to such a phenomenon as «Gerasimov's Doctrine». Chief of the Russian General Staff Gen. Valery Gerasimov in February 2013, articulated his theory of modern warfare in a now-famous article for the Military-Industrial Kurier [3]. The military leadership and military science of Russia, based on the experience of the «Arab Spring», state that «color revolutions» are a type of wars in the 21st century. The issues of information war come to the foreground. At the moment, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation are using «Gerasimov's Doctrine». The views of the military-political leadership of the Russian Federation on modern war can be divided into the following military and non-military components.

1. The idea of discreteness of war. It explains the need to use the protest potential of the people in hostilities.

2. The concept of continuous war of the National Liberation Army of China uses the power of diaspora in the world to control the situation in the enemy country. In Ukrainian reality, they use the concept of the «Russian World».

3. Ogarkov's Doctrine is focused on the use of mobile battle groups. At the moment, these are fundamentally new combat units - battalion-tactical groups.

4. The concept of «three quarters» claims that the use of criminal elements is an objective element in hybrid war. To this end, the strategy and tactics of the Russian armed forces are actively using the effect of the so-called «terrorist armies».

5. The concept of «hybrid war» is used in «Gerasimov's Doctrine» as a form of asymmetric hostilities [4].

These operations must lead to information and psychological dominance of the enemy. These concepts eradicate the line between peace and war, placing politics and armed conflict in the same category [5].

A significant event in the evolution of Russia's use of informational component in chaos to compete against the West occurred when Gerasimov delivered a keynote speech to the Russian Academy of Military Science in March 2019. Gerasimov reported on evolutions of military strategy and military-scientific developments. The address was important in how it differed from his 2013 assessment on the use of nonlinear means to sow chaos.

In general, «Gerasimov's Doctrine» can be defined as the dominant military-political principle of the leadership of the Russian Federation. Its main aim is to use armed forces as peacekeeping missions on the terms of the Russian Federation. Also political-military leadership of the Russian Federation believes that the information struggle as the most important attribute of high-tech war, along with the armed struggle.

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