This thesis analyzes the development of US armed forces robotization in the last decade as well as its perspectives in the current one. It analyzes the dynamics and main trends as well as quantitative and qualititive direction of this development. This analysis is based on and makes use of conceptual and notational framework of post-structural virtual theory of security proposed by Der Derian.

The first part of the thesis provides theoretical and conceptual background and introduces the topic.

It also deals with basic technological trends which influence the later update operationalization of the technologically-based theoretical framework and time framework of the thesis itself.

The second part of the thesis addresses the very analysis of the US armed forces robotization based on the first part. The main aim of the thesis is to point out the development dynamics of the US armed forces robotization as a trend, as the thesis begins with the analyzing of the implementation of the first modern partially semi-autonomous robots in american equipment and ends with the analysis of plans for massive introduction of highly-autonomous, self-learning robotic systems and systems of systems with partial social, „ethical" and „moral" parameters. The last section of the thesis also addresses the basic security and moral-related issues which this trend brings along.