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## **WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS**

Historically, stereotype formed in most people is that women should stay at home to raise children and cook. However, modern females are struggling to destroy this opinion. Women work in nearly all fields of human activities today. It has become common for everyone. The participation in peacekeeping missions is no exception.

Preconceptions are a challenge for women who want to get involved in multinational peace support operations, primarily since the preconceptions and stereotypes concern the condescension or calling into question their professional competences. A watershed moment in the history of United Nations peacekeeping occurred on 12 May 2014, when Major General Kristin Lund of Norway was appointed as the first female to serve as Force Commander in a United Nations peacekeeping operation — the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus. This suggests that women also can successfully participate in peacekeeping missions. At present, women account for almost one third of the international personnel working in peacekeeping missions.

It is important that a person knows how to do the job, regardless whether such person is a man or a woman.

Increasing women's participation in peace keeping operations has the potential to benefit all parties: the local residents of the mission area, the peacekeeping operations and individual peacekeepers, both women and men. Including a more diverse range of experiences, capabilities and viewpoints at all levels of a peacekeeping operation opens up the possibility of missions that are more responsive and not as prone to group-think. Yet it is important to remember that gender is not the only relevant axis of identity. Class, race, religion, education, language, ethnicity, nationality – all feature heavily in the intersection of peacekeepers and locals.

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## **ADVANCED MEANS OF UMFV USE**

Today both police and military contingent who participate in peacekeeping operations widely use unmanned flying vehicles (UMFV) to

perform different tasks, for example to gather and exchange information, to conduct reconnaissance of enemy formations and to provide fire support correction.

However, it should be kept in mind that UMFV can be used by the enemy or terrorist groups. Thus, Russian UMFV “Orlan” suppressed signals sent by cell phone operators and sent messages to the cell phones of Ukrainian military personnel with the aim to affect them morally.

Therefore the task to destroy enemy UMFV becomes of primary importance. But existing means of air defense and small arms show low effectiveness since modern aircraft become smaller and more maneuverable and fly at the comparatively high altitudes, which makes them almost invisible for human eyes and that leads impossibility to destroy them.

Besides, it should be taken into consideration the fact that own firing positions can be disclosed. That is why to destroy UMF cylindrical phased array are applied, which enables using less energy (in comparison with usual antenna array) and concentrating about 90 percent of energy in the main array petal.

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## **MAIN TASKS AND PROBLEMS OF PEACEKEEPING OF POLAND**

Poland has a long tradition of participation in international missions. Since the early 1950s, nearly 84,000 Polish military personnel have participated in 71 military operations abroad. The Strategy for the participation of the Polish armed forces in international operations document adopted on 13 January 2009 by the Council of Ministers outlines the strategic aims and objectives of the Polish Armed Forces in operations abroad. The UN peacekeeping remains a very relevant issue in Polish foreign policy, but today prevails in cooperation with NATO and the EU. Participation in missions abroad has clearly increased the capabilities of Poland's militants. This is manifested in the following tasks: traffic control in separation zones, monitor the safety of civilians, ensure peace and the rule of law in a supervised area, provide support in their areas of responsibility, and arrest war criminals. An important problem associated with participation in missions abroad, especially for soldiers injured while on duty, was the issue of care for the injured, their rehabilitation and possible protection.