

Commander Kristen Ziman of the Aurora (Illinois) Police Department, and also head of NAWLEE, stated that although yes, women are still oppressed today, some of it is self-inflicted [3].

Now, I want to tell about Ukrainian women, who work in police. Statistics on the number of women serving in the internal affairs bodies of Ukraine indicate that their number is constantly growing. However, in the law enforcement environment, women are outside the collective of dominant socio-cultural norms and traditions. The reasons for this are various factors: social, psychological, cultural, educational, and so on. Such situations contradict the principles of democratic, sustainable and non-discriminatory development of society, which confirms the need for a conceptual approach to ensuring gender equality in the activities of the police of Ukraine [1].

So we can draw the following conclusion the current period is marked by the intensification of legislative support for gender equality in the police, but in practice there are a number of socio-psychological and organizational problems that require a comprehensive psychological study of the current state of psychological support for gender equality in the police to identify typical forms of gender stereotypes and prejudices, conflicts, their causes and development of methods for their elimination. The information obtained will allow to develop optimal methods of psychological support of gender equality in the activities of the police, taking into account the specifics of the service, which will increase the level of efficiency in the use of human resources [1].

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COMBATING ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Today millions of people leave their place of permanent residence and come thousands of miles in search of a better life. Economic and labour market factors are a major driver of international migration and work is

currently the main reason for migration to the United Kingdom. Language, study opportunities, and established networks are all factors that encourage people to migrate to the United Kingdom.

According to the House of Commons Library, several definitions for a migrant exist in the United Kingdom so that a migrant can be:

- someone, whose country of birth is different to their country of residence;
- someone, whose nationality is different to their country of residence;
- someone, who changes their country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence [1].

Illegal migration is an integral part of a well-known phenomenon, denoted by the term "migration". But there is a big difference between the term "migrant" and the term "illegal migrant". There is no definition of an irregular migrant (or 'illegal immigrant') in UK law. However, it is commonly held that there are four main ways in which a person can become an irregular migrant:

- enter the UK regularly and breach the conditions upon which entry or stay was granted, such as by visa overstaying, doing work that is not permitted, or due to a criminal conviction;
- enter the UK irregularly or through deception, such as using forged documents or lying about the purpose of entry;
- do not leave the country after an application for asylum has been rejected and all rights of appeal exhausted;
- be born in the UK to parents who are irregular migrants, because the UK does not have birthright citizenship. (Some of these children can acquire citizenship directly. This category is included here because they are often included in estimates of the UK's irregular population) [2].

In some definitions, the irregular migrant population includes those with legal residence but who work in breach of employment or other restrictions attached to their immigration status – a condition known as “semi-compliance” with immigration control [3].

Recently, the level of illegal migration has increased significantly. And this has become a threat to the national security of many countries, including the United Kingdom. There are several methods to combat this phenomenon, that can reduce the level of illegal migration. At first, using advance passenger information to identify those seeking to abuse the immigration system or those who present a threat to the United Kingdom prior to arriving in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom Electronic Borders program, known as e-Borders, aims at keeping track digitally of every individual who enters or exits the country. It is one of the key ways that the UK combats irregular migration before migrants arrive in the UK by collecting and processing advance passenger information. Using biometric technology helps to reduce fraud and abuse of identity documents. At second, using biometric technology helps to reduce fraud

and abuse of identity documents. Biometric technology uses unique physical identifiers, such as fingerprints and facial images, to fix identities to individuals. This enables the UK Border Agency to check a person against existing records and makes it more difficult for individuals to use false identity documents when the document includes a unique biometric identifier. At third, working with communities to raise awareness of irregular migration. This initiative involved working with law enforcement colleagues across the United Kingdom and internationally. At fourth, tackling employers of irregular migrants. If an employer is found to be illegally employing a migrant worker, they may face civil or criminal sanctions.

Illegal migration is a crisis for every country in our world. However, the ultimate solving the problem of illegal migration can be found in a combination of state and local unity and choosing comprehensive, realistic immigration policy.

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CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND SOME POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: USA

To date, corruption has penetrated into all spheres of life. Crimes related to corruption are a serious problem for the society, which can endanger the stability and security of the society, undermine the values of democracy and morality, jeopardize social, economic and political development and jeopardize peace. With the depletion of economic resources associated with the spread of COVID-19, the need to prevent corruption in the public and private sectors has become particularly urgent.

The issue of jurisdiction is important in the context of the international fight against corruption. Due to the fact that in many corruption cases there is a foreign element. The question is especially important in respect of types of corruption involving foreign public officials that is officials whose nationality is different from the nationality of the bribers and from the state where the corruption takes place, as the foreign element in these types of corruption may make it impossible to punish the