

organ system (subjects) prevention of economic crime, its prevention, then their functions, powers are taken into account. To create the necessary moral and political, ideological, educational means of state influence on the economic crime has the following goals and objectives:

1. stabilization at enterprises and organizations, directed to guarantee the safety of the worker during economic downturns;
2. equalization of the difference in incomes of citizens in accordance with market order (progressive income tax, subsidies for children and housing, free maintenance).

In conclusion, this incomplete list of state measures, in my opinion, be sure to consider when creating a mechanism prevention of crimes in the field of non-bank financial activities institutions in Ukraine. Many countries, including Ukraine, have experience of transition from a planned economy to a market, but, on unlike Ukraine, these processes were not accompanied by rapid increasing levels of economic crime.

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THEORETICAL AND TACTICAL ASPECTS OF COUNTERING CRIME IN MODERN CONDITIONS

784,096 criminal offenses were registered in Ukraine with the help of all law enforcement agencies during 2020. It is less compared to previous years, these statistics were provided for the past 6 years, especially for 2017-2020. In fact, this raises great doubts, because the real situation with the commission of crimes in our country is only getting worse, not better.

Organized criminal communities operating in Ukraine have covered the most profitable criminal markets (the sphere of economy and economic activity, finance, the use of budget funds, mining, that is, primarily those that are closely related to corruption). Today, no one doubts that human trafficking, weapons, drugs and the uncontrolled production of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages are also in the hands of organized criminal groups and criminal organizations [4].

In my opinion, some Ukrainians, especially young people, do not remember about the existence of this social phenomenon in a primitive form, but it has not disappeared, but, on the contrary, organized crime has reached its professional level, has become disguised, firmly rooted in power structures, including law enforcement agencies, providing protection, and now acts openly, defiantly through deep corruption ties. So, if organized crime at first, mainly engaged in the accumulation of capital, then – rushed to power, today it seeks to lead the state [3].

Countering crime (like any other law enforcement practice and any socially oriented activity) cannot be carried out spontaneously or haphazardly. It should have its own science-based tactics [3].

The use of operational search tactics in exposing and ensuring the investigation of serious, especially serious crimes is an indisputable fact and necessity. There are objectively and present circumstances with elements of acute struggle, pro-election, search for the truth by the power subject in the conditions of counteraction and misinformation from the opposite side, when achieving the goal requires encryption of tasks, plans and conspiracy of actions of participants. Tactics reproduce the extremely complex, contradictory nature of a special social phenomenon – confrontation, where each of the parties has the goal of achieving diametrically opposite goals [5].

The process of operational search and forensic cognition requires an employee to master the technique of analysis, synthesis of criminal incidents and the ability to predict. Operational-tactical knowledge includes a system of skills and abilities for the organization and tactics of implementing operational-search activities in the relevant operational – search situation, the ability to model and use various techniques and ways to create favorable conditions for successful counteraction to crime; timeliness, completeness, reliability of fixing factual data and using their results in operational – search knowledge [2].

Currently, a significant part of the issues of organizing counteraction to crime is not regulated by law, but is provided for only by departmental regulations, in which the measures and means of such activities, as a rule, are indicated only in a general form, and the techniques,

methods, and tactics of their application are completely left for free creativity. This leads to unsatisfactory results, because it occurs in conditions when a significant part of law enforcement officers do not have appropriate special training, especially in the tactics of educational and psychological-pedagogical influence.

Tactics of countering crime should also be a systematic activity, subject to the main one – eliminating the likelihood of committing crimes. It should use the data of special Sciences that study the methodology of psychological and sociological research of a person in general and a person who has committed or may commit a crime.

It should be noted that preventive activities addressed to a person are always tactics of communicating with them. The forms, content, and methods of the latter are perceived differently depending on group and individual psychology, the state of the psyche of different people, that is, they have certain psychological patterns and individual characteristics. Tactics of countering crime should be based on them, so the content of psychology is of great importance – the psychological component of the specific person to whom the influence is addressed, and the individual characteristics of their perception of information. In addition, the socio-economic impact of society is also an important factor.

When considering tactics to counter crime, you need to take into account the following circumstances. First, countering crime is achieved by applying not just one measure, but a whole complex of them. Secondly, the result of the same tactics of preventive work changes significantly depending on the degree of criminality of each of the three main determinants of criminal behavior: the individual, his micro-social environment and a specific life situation. The above, in the end, constitutes a complex of objects of influence of anti – crime tactics, which mainly has access to the level of a specific criminal act, or more precisely, an act of individual criminal behavior. Third, the intensity of preventive measures should be directly dependent on the degree of manifestation of these criminogenic determinants.

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WOMEN IN DUBAI POLICE

Dubai's police women are every bit as good as their male peers. The study "Self-Efficacy Beliefs and Preferred Gender Role in Policing", published by the British Journal of Criminology, examines women's self-perceptions of their ability to perform as effectively as their male counterparts.

The surveys and analysis of 278 female police officers in Dubai was performed by Dr. Mohammed -Murad, of the Dubai Police, and Dr. Doris Chu, a criminologist at Arkansas State University who worked as a senior police supervisor at the Taipei City Police Department in Taiwan. Women's self-perception matters. Not only does it affect on-the-job performance and adaptations to change, positive self-perception creates greater participation.

Since the first batch of 17 women joined the Dubai Police in 1977, the number has increased to more than 1,400 female officers, who serve at all levels as patrol officers, VIP bodyguards, human trafficking investigators, dog handlers and forensic experts. Despite their rise through the ranks, women account for fewer than one in 10 of the force's 15,000 qualified police personnel.

As more women now join police forces in a number of the countries in the Middle East, such as the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait and Jordan, it is important to expand our understanding of women police's perceptions about their roles in police work. Understanding how police officers-women perceive their role and what assignments they prefer to have in policing is important, since these preferences may affect their job satisfaction.

Western models traditionally identify six linear stages of female integration into police enforcement, from entry and participation in gender-restricted roles to integration in diverse roles and the eventual balancing of gender in police work. Integration need not be a zero-sum choice.

The Dubai study, like those conducted in Bahrain by Staci Strobl, an associate professor of criminal justice in New York who specializes in