national education system, where police training is carried out on the basis of general state standards of professional education. In other countries, training police officers (with the exception of senior staff) is focused on narrow professional police training.

The fundamental basis for designing a new model of vocational education in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine should be the scientifically grounded policy in this area, namely, the reformation of the educational activity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in accordance with the EU standards in the field of training for law enforcement bodies, with due consideration of Ukrainian realities.

Foreign experience and advanced practice in law-enforcement education can become an ideological platform in the course of Ukrainian reforms. However, excessive attempts to transfer the experience of foreign systems of training police officers to Ukrainian reality are not justified, because national characteristics, educational traditions and positive results in this area are usually ignored.

Therefore, the standards established in the legal systems of other countries should be combined with verified domestic developments in education. The police training based on curriculum of legal education and the degrees of Bachelor and Master is the accomplishment of domestic law enforcement system of Ukraine.

Therefore, in the process of developing the Concept aimed at improving the legal (judicial) education for jurist's professional training according to EU standards, special attention should be paid to law schools with specific learning environments taking into account that one of the main tasks of the police is to protect human rights and freedoms, as well as interests of society and the state. Finally, let us remember the words of Taras Shevchenko, "And to your neighbors' gifts pay heed – yet do not thus neglect your own!"

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MODERN METODS OF WITNESS INTERVIEWS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Conducting a survey is one of the main means of proof in the work of law enforcement agencies. The process of conducting such a survey will significantly affect the outcome, fairness, efficiency and reliability of any further criminal proceedings.

An analysis of international experience shows that law enforcement agencies currently use two main approaches to conducting a survey within a criminal investigation so-called accusatory approach and approach that involves the use of survey methods aimed at information-gathering methods.

Daren Jay said: "Generate a conversation - this is the task of the investigator. Of course, it does not mean exchanging Christmas cards, but we are all human, and a dignified attitude towards other should be paramount. If before the expectation from the interrogation was in the spirit of "Well, confessed?", now it is important for us to gather information. Let the evidence speak for itself. Ethics must be deeply understood by those who teach police new methods of investigation. To change the system, it is important not only to update the legislation, but also to have support in the supervisory institutions themselves".

The interrogation is based on a presumption of guilt and is aimed at confession, and therefore is ineffective. Whereas an interview is a casual(,) consultative conversation designed to gather information. Among the arguments in favor of the procedural interview:

- reducing the number of judicial errors
- the right to a fair trial
- efficiency.

Training investigators is a solution that will definitely help to achieve positive change, although, of course, not everyone can be changed.

In 1984, there was legislation in the United Kingdom that provided, inter alia, for a medical assessment during the investigation, the maximum length of detention and the audio recordings of all interviews with the investigator. In 1992, the United Kingdom launched the national "REACE" program, which aims to teach procedural interview techniques.

The basic mode that initiated the procedural interview in criminal proceedings was the REACE model, developed in the late 70s of the XX century in the United Kingdom. It is introduction was aimed at the transition from the accusatory model of interrogation to the non-accusatory model of interviews.

PEACE- it is an abbreviation that consists of the names of the stages of this model that each interviewer must follow.

Establishing contact and explaining the procedure is to explain the procedural rules of the interview and to establish psychological contact with the respondent. In ambition, the interviewer is obliged to explain the reasons, preconditions, rights, formal requirements and procedure for conducting the interview, including information on audio/video recording. If a witness/suspect decides that he or she needs a lawyer, and they may decide to do so any time during the interview, no further interview should be conducted before the lawyer arrives.

Statement of circumstances and the opportunity to ask clarifying questions. First you need to introduce yourself and explain the from and purpose of free and uninterrupted presentation of information, then pass the initiative "give the floor" to the victim, witness or suspect "according to the situation". In the process of listening to the free story of the respondent it is necessary to use active listening techniques. Includes a free narrative of the responded. During this stage, the most common techniques used by interviewers are "Free Recall" and "Management", which are designed to structure the conversation itself and the information that it turns out. The technique of free recall " Free Recall" is used during the interview to encourage the person to return to the situation in which he found himself as a witness to the incident "College of Policing, 2020". They are used in most cases to obtain information from a person who cooperates with the investigator "Schollum, 2005,p.66".

Witness interviews were largely confirmation rather than investigation: the officer already "knew the facts", especially if he or she knew about the results of other officers interviews. The interrogation of suspects, on the other hand was a highly prestigious job. The culture of confession prevailed in the police. The purpose of the suspect's interrogation was not to investigate, but to plead guilty to a person "known" as guilty or guilty. After receiving the confession he only had to state it in writing and get the signature of the suspect.

The Completion stage aims to:

- ensure mutual understanding of the respondent's story
- make sure that all known aspects of the case have been covered "verifying that respondents have provided all the information they can and willing to provide"
- to ensure the integrity and completeness of the interview, the legality of further criminal proceedings
- ensure the openness of the person for further cooperation

The evaluation consists both in the evaluation of the received information and in the evaluation of the quality of the interview itself. It is necessary to assess whether the goal and objectives of the interview have been achieved the quality of the interview to review the approach to the investigation based on the information obtained during the

interview to identify positive aspects (for example ease information instable) and to consider opportunities for improvement interview.

If we compare the methods of interviewing witnesses in Ukraine and the United Kingdom, we would like to emphasize the absolute advantage of the British system of interviewing witnesses. This system is more flexible and adaptive as statistic shows. Although Ukraine is on the path of updating methods of survey witnesses using the experience of other countries, including the United Kingdom. Someday Ukraine will reach high peaks in this area.

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ANTI-BULLYING AMONG APPLICANTS HIGHER EDUCATION

Bullying is an issue that affects a huge number of people. Institution of higher education will have students who are experiencing bullying and are experiencing some sort of harassment.[2]

Bullying is a problem that affects millions of students of all races. 1 out of 4 student is bullied and depending on their ages up to 43% of students have been bullied while online.

Student Bullying and Cyberbullying are at an all-time high. Some student are so tormented that suicide has become an alternative for them. It has everyone worried.[4]

Types of bullying :

Although there is no legal definition, bullying is a repetitive behaviour which is intended to hurt someone either emotionally or physically, and is often aimed at certain people because of their race**,** religion, gender or sexual orientation or any other aspect such as appearance or disability. Bullying can take many forms including: Social and emotional or relational bullying**,** Cyberbullying , Name calling or verbal bullying **,** Sexualised bullying ,Physical .[1]

Being a victim of bullying often leaves you feeling helpless and isolated, but it doesn't have to be that way. When the situations appears dire, embrace the