

allowed to marry persons who were children of the same parents. These requirements were obviously borrowed from Byzantium [2, p. 134-137].

Summarizing, we can say that the church aimed to strengthen the old Slavonic family. The norms helped to establish monogamy, the strength of marriage, and the fidelity of spouses. Due to the dependence of the population, the church helped the state control the people even in love affairs.

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#### THE PROCESS OF INTEGRATION OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEES (PRACTICES OF SWITZERLAND)

To date, there is a problem of mass emigration of the population in Ukraine due to military actions on the territory of our state. During the development of the military conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, most of the countries of Western Europe and the countries of Scandinavia opened their borders and provided the opportunity to receive the protection of the host country. In this thesis, we will analyze the process of integration of Ukrainian emigrants in Switzerland in the canton of Genève. According to the federal law on the provision of asylum of June 26, 1998 (LAsi) Hospice général, the provision of social and financial assistance is governed by cantonal law [1].

According to official data of the State Secretariat for Migration (SEM), as of 2022, a total of 62,142 Ukrainian emigrants with S status live in Switzerland. In the French-speaking part of Switzerland, the canton of Genève ranks second and hosts 3,538 Ukrainians.

The main goal of the Hospice général is: to provide decent living conditions and recovery, to promote the development or maintenance of skills, to increase the ability to integrate and be independent, which will be useful in the future during a possible return to the territory of the country of origin, as well as to ensure harmonious coexistence in reception structures and with society. But the problem of adaptation of Ukrainians to a new foreign-language environment is still relevant and requires further study and application of new methods.

Consider the process of integration of Ukrainian refugees in the canton of Genève. A person in need of protection and located in Switzerland has the right to receive S status, which is valid for one year; further extension depends on the decision of the SEM. The difficult process is waiting for the distribution to the canton and the subsequent search for housing. This process can last from one month to five or six months of waiting. Currently, various categories of the population (women with children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, etc.) live in special institutions – refugee camps. [2]

After the distribution of the cantons, each representative with S status has the right to gainful employment, certain health insurance and the right to housing. If a person living in the territory of the canton of Geneva is unable to support himself, he has the right to receive social assistance. Currently, there are several types of social assistance: in-kind (housing, food, hygiene products, etc.) and monthly financial assistance. Social benefits in turn cover the basic needs of everyday life in Switzerland.

Undoubtedly, the main problem of the integration of Ukrainians is the language barrier (due to the fact that officially there are four languages in Switzerland – German, Italian, French and Romansh). Each canton, local community and university organizations offer specific courses or programs that are oriented towards supporting migrants and are aimed specifically at solving this problem.

Therefore, the process of integration of Ukrainian immigrants in the canton of Genève is a rather difficult process, both for the refugees and for the municipality, as the local communities were not ready for a significant number of migrants, so

currently we can more often see changes in the legislative processes of the canton, which are aimed at improving the process adaptation.

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#### PROBLEMS OF MASS MEDIA REGULATION

During the years of Ukraine’s independence, an extraordinary number of laws and orders were adopted, which contributed to the development of legislation specifically in the field of mass media. Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine regulates the right of every citizen to freely search, receive, transmit, process and distribute information in any legal way [1]. The relevance of this work lies in the fact that an increase in the use of information technologies gave rise to a greater process of using them in political, economic and other spheres of society. That is, the sphere of activity of the mass media in Ukraine is expanding, while the methods by means of which this regulation will be carried out are too few or they do not cover all elements of this sphere.

Analyzing the legislative regulation of the mass media, a voluminous definition of the legislative framework is displayed. The Law of Ukraine “On the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting” defines the legal basis for the activity of the National Council of Ukraine as a constitutional, permanent, collegial, supervisory and regulatory state body in the field of television and radio broadcasting. The activity of the National Council consists in the supervision of compliance with the laws of Ukraine in these field, as well as the exercise of regulatory powers.