

deals with people who commit crimes on the local level. These can help to reduce crime in local communities

Concisely, the government plays an important role in the reduction of crime. If the law enforcement bodies and some administrative bodies work together with the government to reduce crime rate, then the reduction is more certain. Taking into account the causes of crime must be considered that the government needs to deal more with these cases in order to have a positive outcome.

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FORMATION OF GALICIA-VOLYN STATE AND ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

After the decline of Kievan Rus, Ukrainian lands were in the state of political chaos and feudal wars. The head of each principality, which had earlier been under the control of the Great Prince of Kiev, strengthened power in their possessions and refused to recognize the supremacy of the Great Prince. Owing to that principalities were developing separately, they led internal and foreign policy by themselves, entered into agreements with

neighbouring states and had their own idea of political progress. Galicia and Volyn were not an exception.

The formation of Galician principality began in 1084 when Rostyslavychi became the ruling dynasty in Galicia. Rurik Rostyslavych and subsequently his brothers – Volodar and Vasylko established themselves in Galicia with the support of local people. In 1144 Volodymyrko Volodarovych finally united all Galician lands into one principality. The main problem in Galicia was strong boyar power. They made a lot of efforts to restrict princely power and to rule the land. Galicia, therefore, needed a powerful prince who would set order. Yaroslav Osmomysl had great authority and during his ruling Galicia reached prosperity. Volodymyr became the next prince, but boyars could expel him.

In the second part of the 11th century Volyn principality was formed around the town Volodymyr. For a long time Volyn was under control of Kiev and became independent thanks to Izyaslav Mstyslavovych. In 1154 Mstyslav Izyaslavych, Volodymyr Monomakh's great-grandchild, became Volyn prince. He successfully defeated local boyars and started local dynasty. After his death boyars supported disintegration of Volyn lands by the sons of Mstyslav Izyaslavych. However, this process was stopped by Roman Mstyslavovych who started his ruling in Volodymyr since 1172. His intentions were persistent and concentrated on harsh actions in strengthening the prince's power and uniting all lands which were separated. Thereafter, he decided to attach Galician lands in 1188, however it was not a success due to the resistance of prince Volodymyr. When in 1199 Volodymyr died, Roman Mstyslavovych made an attempt to defeat boyars in Galicia and take the place of the prince of Galician principality. The result of his attempt was great, he managed to unite Volyn and Galicia into one powerful state with the center in Galych. Furthermore, this event caused deep impact on further destiny of Ukrainian people, as there was formed a sturdy political body which continued traditions of Kievan Rus. There were several factors which contributed to the formation and growth of Galicia-Volyn state, namely, positive geographical position, the necessity to resist Polish intrusion, and large deposits of salt which promoted economic increase.

During his rule Roman Mstyslavovych relied on boyars and he led an intensive internal and foreign policy. His main ambition was to revive

Kievan Rus territory under a newly created state with a powerful prince. In 1202 Roman united Kiev lands and became the Great Prince. Besides, there was intensive progress in household, new towns were built up and the old ones became bigger and bigger, people were successfully engaged in handicrafts. Roman Mstyslavovych compiled legislative draft under the name «Good order for Rus» in which the way of struggle against misfeasance of princes was offered. It did not come in force as the princes opposed it. During the next campaign against the Polish prince he was killed. From 1205 to 1238 Galicia-Volyn state was in the state of decay, which was caused by the death of Roman Mstyslavovych, this period is called «Boyarska smuta».

In 1238 the son of Roman Mstyslavovych Danylo brought under control boyars and renovated Galicia-Volyn principality. In 1239, he spread his power on Kiev. Later, in 1240 the army of Golden Horde invaded the Ukrainian territory and in these circumstances Danylo Halytskyi had to look for allies in Europe. In 1253 Danylo Halytskyi was crowned and since that time Galicia-Volyn state acquired the status of an independent country and was recognized in Europe. The Golden Horde was much stronger, thus nobody could help Danylo Halytskyi and Galicia-Volyn principality fell under the long yoke of the tatars. In 1264 Danylo died of heart attack in Holm which was built up during his ruling. Subsequently, the slow process of Galicia-Volyn state`s decline began.

The significance of Galicia-Volyn principality in Ukrainian history is difficult to overestimate. First of all, it was the second large country on Ukrainian territory after Kievan Rus, which preserved the tradition of state creation and became a new center of economic and political life of the country. Secondly, it continued the development of the state in different aspects and helped to expand the influence of Eastern Europe culture and at the same time stopped one-sided impact of Byzantium. Finally, Galicia-Volyn state is a great treasure of Ukrainian culture especially due to the fact that during that very time the name of Ukraine was firstly used.

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that the history of Galicia-Volyn state demonstrates the originality of the Ukrainian state and proves that Ukraine has long standing traditions of state formation which we have to preserve and remember.

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LEGAL ASPECTS OF MIGRATION

According to Cambridge Dictionary, *migration* is “the process of a person or people travelling to a new place or country, usually in order to find work and live there temporarily or permanently” [1]. Today more and more people around the world are migrating from one country to another. The international movement of people has become an integral part of a globalizing world.

As stated in the *World Migration Report 2018*, there are 244 million international migrants globally (or 3.3% of the world’s population). While the vast majority of people in the world continue to live in the country in which they were born, more people are migrating to other countries, especially those within their region. Many others are migrating to high-income countries that are further afield. Work is the major reason that people migrate internationally, and migrant workers constitute a large majority of the world’s international migrants, with most living in high-income countries and many engaged in the service sector. Global displacement is at a record high, with the number of internally displaced at over 40 million and the number of refugees more than 22 million [2].

While migration is a positive and empowering experience for many, it is increasingly clear that a lack of human rights-based migration governance at the global, regional and national levels is leading to the routine violation of migrants’ rights in transit, at international borders, and in the countries they migrate to. Migrants tend to be vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation and marginalization, often living and working in the shadows, afraid to complain, and denied their human rights and