

**Iurynets J.L.**

*Doctor of Law, Associate Professor,  
Professor of the Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law*

**Khomyna S.L.**

*Student of the Educational-Scientific Law Institute  
of National Aviation University*

## **GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE AS A POLITICAL AND LEGAL DOCUMENT**

The Constitution of Ukraine is a set of fundamental, legally indisputable norms, which apply to all without exception the sphere of society. Any constitution establishes the socio-political face of the state, fixes the initial principles of their functioning and development.

For Ukraine, the Constitution of June 28, 1996 became a symbol of consolidation of the Ukrainian people in the development of Ukraine as a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, rule of law. The Constitution is a powerful means of political management of society, the legal basis of all state laws, the basis of scientific developments in the field of law, the most important source of law ·

The Constitution of Ukraine as the Basic Law of the State has peculiarities of the legal status: it has the highest legal force, is the basis for the adoption of other normative acts of the state. It is characterized by increased stability.

The Constitution of Ukraine has the highest legal force. Laws and other normative-legal acts are adopted on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine and must comply with it [3, p. 3].

The Constitution of Ukraine is the only normative legal act that has special legal properties through which the Ukrainian people express their sovereign will, establishes the basic principles of the state and social system, defines the system and structure of state power and local self-government, mechanisms for the implementation of state power powers, the basis of the legal status of a person, the territorial structure of the state [1, p. 6].

So, the Constitution of Ukraine is at the same time the main law and the state, and

of the whole society. Hence, the notion of "constitutional order" implies the unification of public and state principles into a single whole.

It is easy to see that the Constitution has both legal and political features.

Consequently, the Constitution is both a political and a legal act at the same time.

Moreover this legal act has the highest legal force, that is, the instructions and requirements.

The constitution must comply with all the legal acts that are without exception issued and operating in the country [3, p. 6].

The formal legal features of the Constitution of Ukraine are its features as the main normative and legal act of the state. These properties include the following features.

1) The Constitution of Ukraine is the Basic Law of the State. This means that the Constitution of Ukraine has the highest level in the hierarchy of normative legal acts.

2) The Constitution of Ukraine has the highest legal force. The highest legal force of the Constitution of Ukraine is enshrined in Part 2 of Art. 8 of the Basic Law of our state.

3) The Constitution of Ukraine is the legal basis of legislation. This is manifested in the fact that it defines the content of all legal acts adopted in the state, establishes the types of normative legal acts adopted for the development of its provisions, defines a hierarchy of normative legal acts, provides for a special procedure for adoption and amendment of it, as well as characterized by a direct effect of norms, that is, for the implementation of constitutional norms do not require special acts that would concretize them [2, p. 63].

Therefore, on the basis of the above analysis, one can conclude that the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine has become an unmistakable fact in the development of the constitutional process in the territory of the Ukrainian state. The structure of the Constitution of Ukraine gives grounds to consider that it generally objectifies the system of national constitutional law, and the structural elements of the Constitution of Ukraine (chapters) objectively reproduce the basic institutions of constitutional law of Ukraine. The Basic Law became proof of the ability of the Ukrainian people to state creation and law-making.

## Literature

1. Onischenko O. V. The Constitution of Ukraine as the main source of constitutional law in Ukraine: diss. lawyer Sciences: 12.00.02 / O. V. Onischenko - Kyiv, 2005. - 86 p.
2. Sovgira O.V., Shuklyn N.G. Constitutional Law of Ukraine. Full course: naive. manual / O.V.Svgira, N.G. Shuklyn. - 2nd form, processing. and listens. - K.: Yurinkom Inter, 2012. - 544 pp.
3. The Constitution of Ukraine // Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. - [Text]. - 1996. - №30. - p. 3