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PROBLEMS OF UKRAINE'S TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION AS A SUBJECT OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN UKRAINE

The article deals with the problems of territorial organization of Ukraine in Constitutional Law of Ukraine on the example of the main provisions of the book "Genesis of the territorial organization of Ukraine: Constitutional and legal aspects" by V. Kuibida and I. Zayats. The author states and proves conceptual, complex and fundamental character of research work, which in modern terms of the territorial integrity of Ukraine becomes actual again. The article deals as well with the legal conclusions presented in the book, including findings on the genesis and regulation of territorial organization of Ukraine concerning the reform of the administrative-territorial structure of the state.

This article analyzes the Constitution of Ukraine and the constitutional law regarding the definition of the basic principles and the principles of national security of Ukraine, describes the most important national interests, the structure and competence of national security. The article focuses on the basics of the authorities in the area of national security, limits of state intervention in human life, the consolidation of initial principles for legislation on national security. There is every reason to believe that the Constitution of Ukraine does not proclaim a random collection of natural resources, as some of the state property (the traditional civil law approach is not denied on constitutional and legal level), namely the national territory, of the earth's surface, as the property of the Ukrainian people.

The article substantiates that the national territory of Ukraine is Ukrainian property of the people, is a special priority owned a single complex object (state territory). The right to private, public or state ownership of the objects that are part of state territory of Ukraine is secondary (derived) character. Ownership of the Ukrainian people on the national territory is a primary (preferred), always present, inalienable and inviolable, fundamental safeguard national sovereignty. The constitutional principles of the inviolability of property rights are not absolute. Forcible alienation of property rights may be used in the public interest for reasons of public necessity.