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TRANSFORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE INTO AN EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ERA OF DIGITALIZATION, GLOBALIZATION AND INTEGRATION, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT SECURITY RISKS

The transformation of the Constitution of Ukraine in the context of digitalisation, globalisation and European integration should be understood not only as a legal or institutional process, but also as a historical and social phenomenon. The historical experience of Ukraine shows that constitutional development has never been separated from the question of statehood. The Ukrainian constitutional process developed through a long search for political and legal forms capable of guaranteeing freedom, self-government, human dignity and national identity. Therefore, the transformation of the Constitution today should not reject this historical experience. On the contrary, it should use it as a basis for developing a modern constitutional system in which human rights are not merely proclaimed but effectively protected and implemented and relevant to the EU standards [4].

An important stage was the period of the Hetmanate, when principles of state organisation and political responsibility were developed. The constitutional document associated with Pylyp Orlyk and the Cossack community, adopted in 1710, is particularly significant. It established principles concerning the distribution of powers, territorial organisation and political relations and is regarded in the study as an important landmark in the development of European constitutional thought [1, p.8-17]. During the nineteenth century, the idea of Ukrainian statehood continued to develop through the work of political thinkers and public figures. The Cyril and Methodius Society, Mykhailo Drahomanov, Mykhailo Hrushevsky and Mykola Mikhnovsky contributed in different ways to discussions about representative

government, national autonomy, democratic organisation and independent Ukrainian statehood. These ideas became particularly important during the national liberation period of 1917–1920. The Ukrainian People's Republic and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic attempted to establish political institutions based on republicanism, separation of powers and citizens' rights. It reflected society's attempts to establish a political order based on freedom, representation and the protection of citizens. Although the Ukrainian SSR had constitutional documents in 1919, 1929, 1937 and 1978, their formal constitutional guarantees were largely subordinated to the political system and the dominant ideology. This historical experience is important for understanding one of the central problems of contemporary Ukrainian constitutionalism: the difference between constitutional declarations and their practical implementation [2, p.16-28].

The restoration of Ukrainian statehood at the end of the twentieth century created the conditions for a new constitutional model. The Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine of 16 July 1990 and the Act of Independence of Ukraine of 1991 marked a fundamental change in the constitutional development of the country. The Concept of a New Constitution of Ukraine emphasised the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, social justice, democratic development and the relationship between the individual, society and the state [5].

The adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine on 28 June 1996 became a central stage in this transformation. The Constitution established Ukraine as a sovereign, independent, democratic, social and law-governed state and placed human rights and freedoms at the centre of the constitutional order. The historical significance of the 1996 Constitution therefore lies not only in the creation of a fundamental legal act, but also in the institutionalisation of the values that developed during the long struggle for Ukrainian statehood.

The Constitution of Ukraine provides a broad catalogue of personal, political, social, economic and cultural rights. At the same time, the experience of the post-1996 period reveals an important social and institutional problem: the existence of constitutional norms does not automatically guarantee their effective

implementation. The constitutional complaint, constitutional control and judicial protection are important instruments, but their effectiveness depends on the functioning of institutions, legal culture and citizens' ability to use available mechanisms. In this sense, constitutional transformation is inseparable from the development of Ukrainian society itself.

The Constitution is not created and implemented in a social vacuum. Changes in society influence constitutional development, while constitutional rules in turn shape the relationship between the state and citizens. The Revolution of Dignity of 2013–2014 demonstrated the importance of public participation, human dignity and constitutional values in Ukraine. It revealed the gap between formally guaranteed rights and their practical protection and showed that citizens can play an active role in shaping the direction of the state.

The social dimension of constitutional development is also closely connected with national identity, culture, language, historical memory and democratic values. At the same time, national identity should be combined with respect for human dignity, individual rights and the rule of law.

The Constitution should function not merely as a formal legal framework, but as an effective instrument for protecting human rights, supporting democratic institutions and responding to the changing needs of Ukrainian society [3, p.68–81].

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