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LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN UKRAINIAN LAW (X-XIX)

The equality of men and women is an inalienable part of human's global progress and development of the democratic legal state. In today's society a very acute problem that is risen are women's rights, because they are an indicator of non-discrimination and a guarantee of fundamental human rights. Women all over the world regularly suffer violations of their rights during entire life, such as: physical, economic, political, personal and cultural rights. Women's rights have not always been a priority. Therefore, in order to analyze the evolution of women's rights and their legal status in Ukraine, I would like to analyse it in my research.

The basis of the law of Kiev Rus was a collection of laws, that was called "The Truth of Rus". It is the main source of knowledge of state and legal development and reflection of social, political, cultural relations in the society on the Ukrainian territory in IX-XII centuries. This relic of law was one of the most progressive for its time. It contained the rules that did not provide for the death penalty and for the first time the rights of a woman, mother and daughter were protected.

In Kiev Rus the place of woman in the society was explained by the status of her husband or her father. The relationship between husband and wife was based on the principles of equality, humanity, spirituality and justice. The legal status of women in the family was at that time at a high level, her rights were protected by the state. Ukrainian women also had the opportunity to dispose of their own property. In comparison to Roman law, that dominated in Western Europe it was phenomenal for that time. According to common law, women had their own property, consisting of dowry, which in some regions of Ukraine included even land inheritance. Profits derived from this allotment remained in the hands of a woman, were spent on their own needs or to prepare a dowry for daughters.

In Kiev Rus all free women were subjects of property relations. Civil legal capacity arose from the moment of birth and girls became capable when they got married.

The number of articles of "The Truth of Rus" that related to legal status of women, related to inheritance law. For example, article 93 of one of the editions of "The Truth of Rus" established the inheritance rights of the widow. If the widow does not marry again she gets a share of her husband's property. "The Truth of Rus" pays great attention to the status of widows. So, a widow with young children is obliged to keep the family property for its transfer to the children. If she leaves children without means, being married for the second time, she is obliged to pay her children the lost funds. The legislator did not restrict the freedom of disposition of property of the mother-widow. In case of her sons' mistreatment, she could leave them all without inheritance or bequeath it to someone, who treated her well.

The inheritance rights of daughters were unequal. According to "The Truth of Rus", daughters in the presence of sons - brothers, did not inherit after father, but they were given dowry by their brothers, after their father's death.

Therefore, a woman in Kiev Rus was given civil capacity, retained her separate property, kept farm, raised children, married on their own will, had the right to inherit and was respected by the society.

During the existence of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the old laws of Rus continued to function there. So, women still had their wide range, in comparison with Roman law countries, rights. There was no need in guardianship over the woman. And after the death of her husband she could become the head of her family.

Women also had a wide range of their property rights. In particular, when the father gave his consent to the daughter's marriage, he had to provide her with dowry and demanded a 'vino' from the groom to be given to his daughter which was double-sized in relation to the dowry and was equal to one third of the property of her husband.

During the period of Ukrainian cossacks in the XVI-XVIII centuries an important role in the economic life of the state played the status of women, that were brave and strong in spirit. Status of women in Cossacks Ukraine was different from the status of women in Western Europe and Moscovia. It depended on her property and not on the status of her husband or her father.

During the cossacks era women had their own property, that was in the form of real estate or other property and was inalienable - "mother dowry". It was passed down through the female line and it was impossible to bequeath it to someone else. In case of childlessness "mother dowry" was given back to the woman's parents. Very often women of gentry and magnate clans donated their estates to churches and monasteries. Also, the tradition of the gift "vino" was preserved. It provided woman in widowhood and gave her financial independence.

It is worth remembering, that at the end of XVIII century Ukraine lost its autonomy and its territory was finally divided between Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires. This fact explains the different status of women on the territory of different parts of Ukraine.

Women's rights in Russian part of Ukraine were regulated by "The Code of laws of the Russian empire". In Russian empire the dowry or other property that a woman received during her marriage or as a result of the contract of donation, inheritance or purchase was recognized as her own property, regardless of her husband. At the same time, in Austro-Hungarian Empire, if a woman owned a certain property, it was not in her full ownership, because her husband had the right on it.

"The Code of laws of the Russian empire" assigns priority right to a man, thereby, reducing the legal status of woman. Daughters received only 1/8 of movable property and 1/14 of the real estate. The rest was divided equally between sons.

It is important to mention that in Austro-Hungarian empire children inherited property equally, regardless of gender. But illegitimate children, if such were, had no right to inherit the father's property, only maternal and mother's relatives.

So, to sum up all the mentioned above, it is worth saying that Ukrainian women maintained a high position in society during each period of its history. Without a doubt, we can say that the legal status of women in Ukraine was much higher than in other countries of that time, it differed from Roman Law traditions, in which women were considered the property of the man. And when we had our own law and our own state, women had a wide range of their rights. But when Ukraine was divided between other states and empires, started losing its autonomy, we can see the decrease in the legal status level. Despite this, a woman in Ukrainian history and culture

was always identified with the image of the mother-woman and the image of the Great Berehinya. They always were independent and respected by the society.

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FORMS OF APPEAL TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE

Each state, the Fundamental Law of which is the Constitution, has its own means of constitutional control. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine (hereinafter - KSU) is the only body of constitutional jurisdiction in our country. Its activities are regulated by such normative legal acts as the Constitution and the special law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine" in 2017.

Ukraine introduced a classic European model of constitutional judicial control, which provides granting exclusive powers to verify the constitutionality of legislative acts to a special body - a constitutional court.

The law provides that one of the forms of application to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the constitutional appeal.

Referring to the analysis of Art. 151 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Art. 54 of the Law on the Constitutional Court of Ukraine it can be concluded that the list of subjects of appeal is exhaustive and includes the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of