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Subject matter: Constitutional and legal bases for the organization of the system of public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation

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The topicality of the research: The basis for building a system of public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation is the historically established doctrine of the division of power into three traditional branches: legislative, executive and judicial. In states with a federal structure, this division system is complemented by a division of state power along the vertical. Such a model has developed in the Russian Federation. At the present stage, the initial legal provisions for the organization of state power in the Russian Federation in general and in the system of each constituent entity of the Russian Federation are included in the 1993 Constitution of the Russian Federation. Confirming state integrity as the basis of the federal system, the unity of the system of state power, the 1993 Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes a distinction between the subjects of reference and powers between the bodies of state power of the Russian Federation and public authorities of its subjects. In accordance with the fundamentals of the constitutional system, the system of state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation is established by them independently.

The object of this work are public relations that regulate the organization and activities of public authorities in the subjects of the Russian Federation.

The subject of the study are rules of law governing the improvement of the constitutional and legal status of public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as the involvement of these bodies in the constitutional and legal responsibility.

The aim of the research is to investigate the constitutional and legal foundations of the organization of the system of public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation.

Objectives:

- ~ to study the formation of the system of public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- ~ consider the current system of state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, its regulatory and legal framework;
- ~ to investigate the legislative (representative) bodies of state power of the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- ~ study the executive bodies of state power of the subjects of the Russian Federation of the Russian Federation;
- ~ analyze the constitutional and legal responsibility of legislative (representative) bodies of state power and the highest official of the subject of the Russian Federation;
- ~ to disclose the effectiveness of the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the context of the separation of powers and the contours of possible reforms.

The theoretical and practical value of the research is that the approaches and recommendations developed in the course of its preparation can be used in the educational process when teaching the subject of constitutional law. And the theoretical conclusions contained in the work can be proposed for the subsequent scientific investigation of this problem.

The results obtained: The main direction should be the correction of the principle of separation of powers with respect to the federal presidential power: a radical revision of the powers of the President of the Russian Federation towards their restriction is needed, as well as the elimination of conditions that allow the federal presidential power to exercise

unconstitutional political and legal influence over other state institutions when adopting federal laws affecting interests of the subjects of the Russian Federation, during the period of regional election campaigns, especially at the elections of the heads of subjects of the Russian Federation.

Among other measures aimed at improving the principle of separation of powers at the federal level, it is possible to indicate the following:

1. Exclusion of the practice of creating parallel and other shadow structures of executive power that are not controlled by the legislative body of state power and civil society.

2. Creating conditions and guarantees for the return to the legislative body of state power of real, not imitative, functions in the process of initiating and discussing bills.

3. Improving the mechanism of accountability of the highest official and government to the legislative body of state power.

4. Ensuring the guarantees of the free functioning of civil society, human rights organizations and the media.

5. The admission of the creation and activities of regional political parties in order to eliminate bureaucratic distortions of the constitutional principle of a multiparty system in a federative state.

6. Filling with real content of representative character of legislative bodies of state power and responsible character of executive bodies of state power.

8. Creating guarantees for the implementation of the basic political rights of citizens, including protest against actions and policies of power.

9. Expanding the use of direct and representative democracy, as well as other forms of democratic participation.

10. Development of a new concept for the development of federal relations, including the resolution of the issue of the status of the subjects of the Russian Federation, the permissible differences between them in the context of the unity of the legal status of Russian citizens, decentralization in the course of delineating competencies and financial resources between the center and regions.

11. Expanding the practice of a differentiated approach to building relations between the Federation and individual constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

12. Revision of the provisions of the federal legislation that effectively replaced the federal Constitution, regional constitutions and charters, regarding the definition of the status of the subjects of the Russian Federation, the delineation of powers in subjects of joint jurisdiction.

13. Overcoming excessive bureaucratization and administrative centralization in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in terms of regional budgetary powers, institutions and their functions, transforming the timid financial decentralization initiated by the federal center after the 2008 crisis into a real federalization.