

## **POLITICAL AND LEGALISTIC MODEL OF FEDERALISM**

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### **Abstract**

This contribution shows us quite an emphasis recently on exclusive research of genesis of federalism's idea, its transformation into scientific conception and practical realization into modern model of Russian federalism.

### **Key words**

Russian federalism; subjects of Federation; national subjects; federated State.

At the present time the federation became one of the common forms of state structure in political and legal sense. In the present-day world there are more than twenty federations. Some of them have stopped the existence for some reason or other. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have broken up at the beginning of 90th years of the last century. There is a tendency to federalization in a row of unitary states, for instance, the Great Britain, Italy, Ukraine, etc. This fact proclaims about vitality and appeal of the given form of state structure.

Dynamic processes take place also in the Russian state. Researchers notice that there have already been available separate elements of federation in the period of XI - XV and the beginning of XVI centuries. And nevertheless, Russia was the uniform (unitary) state despite an immense territory and a large number of the nations and the nationalities living in monarchic country. The Soviet federative state has taken the place of the monarchic uniform (unitary) state. The present stage of development of the Russian state is characterised by the largest transformations to its state structure and legal system. Cardinal changes in mutual relations of the federal centre and regions are observed. In the present circumstances it is important to provide harmonious interaction of the Russian Federation and its subjects, keeping integrity and indivisibility of the whole state.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 has continued the process of the Russian federative state's reforming begun in the early nineties. The organic Law of the Russian Federation has fixed equality of all subjects of Federation, has more clearly differentiated administration and power subjects between public authorities of the Russian Federation and public authorities of subjects of Federation. As a result of it the Russian Federation became actually new formation disparted from Russian Soviet Federated Socialistic Republic.

At the same time the constitutional bases of the Russian federalism demand elaboration concerning, first of all, the rights and liabilities of subjects of the Russian Federation. The reality makes all new and new claims and in this connection there is a constant search of such optimal model of federation in the Russian Federation which would satisfy the modern conditions and reflect tspecificity of the country, provide its progressive development.

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