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**POLITICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ORGANIZATION LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION**

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***Abstract.** The discussion on the further development of local self-government in Russia is traditional for modern Russian political and legal science. This state of Affairs is partly facilitated by the ongoing reform of local self-government and the insufficiently high level of municipal and legal culture of Russians. The very essence of local self-government and its place in the system of public power is a constant subject for discussion. The fact that the constitutional and legal reform of 2020 also affected the institution of local self-government is not surprising.*

***Keywords:** local self-government, constitutional and legal reform, municipal and legal culture, public power*

Introduction.

Talk that the implementation of the idea of local self-government in Russia may undergo a certain correction has been going on for a long time, and not only at the level of legal disputes, but also at the level of speeches by representatives of the highest political elite in Russia. Announcing the proposed package of constitutional amendments regarding the organization of local self-government in Russia and speaking about the existing "gap" between the state and municipal levels of government, Russian President Vladimir Putin in his address to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in 2020. he drew attention to the need to consolidate the principles of a unified system of public power in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Noting the importance of effective interaction between state and municipal authorities, the President of the Russian Federation drew attention to the need to expand

and strengthen the real capabilities of local self-government as "the level of power closest to people" [1].

Main text.

Even before the President of the constitutional Court of the Russian Federation V. D. Zorkin, commenting on some shortcomings of the text of the Basic Law, drew attention to the fact that article 12 of the Constitution gives an unreasonable reason for counter-supplies of local authorities to state authorities, while local authorities "by their nature, are only lower, local link public authorities in the Russian Federation" [2]. Let us recall that initially the Constitution of the Russian Federation gave local self-government a special status, guaranteeing its independence and separating local self-government bodies from the system of state authorities (article 12 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation). Assessing the essential characteristics of the institution of local self-government in Russia, judge of the constitutional Court of the Russian Federation N. S. Bondar urges to avoid excessive "romanticization" of self-government relations, and not to treat the idea of local self-government as a way to "really" involve the local population in the management of society's Affairs. According to the scientist, the power of local self-government should not be opposed to the power of the state [3, p. 33], and its independence and independence should be determined on the basis of the criterion of optimality in developing ways to ensure the interests of the individual at the local level [4, p. 48]. Not being a part of the system of state power, local self-government is characterized by the obligatory presence of the public-power aspect [5, p. 48-66], especially since the tasks solved by applying to the institutions of local self-government often act as a continuation of state management tasks. Local self-government is the power of the population in a relatively separate territory, which is nevertheless part of the territory of the state. The level of local government is often characterized as "a kind of" third "level of Russian federalism... decentralization in decentralization" [6]. In this regard, it should be recalled that at one time the constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, in fact, allowed the possibility of creating in Russia, along with local self-government bodies, so-called local public

authorities [7], although in the future this idea has not been developed at the level of industry legislation.

It should be noted that the problems of organizing local self-government at the conceptual level were also discussed in Soviet legal science, in particular, in the context of analyzing issues that characterize the features of the structure of the new state apparatus in the young Soviet state. It was also a question of which part of the government would be "priority" - Central or local. As Soviet scientists have pointed out in this connection, "there are no and cannot be any contradictions between local Soviets and the Central government", and only openly destructive elements can see in the Soviets not "a fighting tool of the proletariat", but only local self-government bodies like Zemstvos. Nevertheless, in the last decade of the Soviet state's existence, there has been an active trend towards expanding the competence of local authorities, granting new rights and opportunities to local self-government bodies in large administrative-territorial units of the country, which was reflected in the new legislation of the USSR, in particular, in the law "On the basic powers of regional and regional Councils of people's deputies, Councils of people's deputies of Autonomous regions and Autonomous districts" adopted in June 1980 [8, pp. 64-69, 233]. It is easy to see that the issue of local self-government is considered in a similar way in modern legal science.

According to the results of the constitutional reform 2020 Basic law was enriched by the provision that local governments and public authorities are included in a single system of public authorities in the Russian Federation and interact for the most effective solution of tasks in the interests of the population living in corresponding territory (part 3 of article 132 of the Constitution). In addition, in part 2 of art. The Constitution of the Russian Federation stipulates that the President of the Russian Federation ensures the coordinated functioning and interaction of bodies that are part of the unified system of public power. The constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, giving an opinion on compliance with the provisions of chapters 1, 2 and 9 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation of the provisions Of the law of the Russian Federation on the amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation

"On improving the regulation of certain issues of the organization and functioning of public power", noted that the principle of a unified system of public power, which is not explicitly enshrined in Chapter one of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, follows from other constitutional provisions on state unity, Federal structure, and national sovereignty [9].

Conclusion

The Federal law "on General principles of organization of local self-Government in the Russian Federation" was also included in the mandatory accompanying documents to the presidential package of constitutional amendments and in the list of normative acts that are to be amended. It is difficult to predict what the long-awaited large-scale reform of local self-government will be, or whether it will be at all. It is possible that we will be talking about the development of the idea of a constitutional hierarchy of different levels of local self-government. The principle of "special" relation to the implementation of local self-government on the territory of urban and, to a greater extent, rural settlements has repeatedly received its justification in the legal positions of the constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, however, we recall that during the constitutional reform of 2020, the mention of certain types of municipal entities (urban and rural settlements) was removed from the text of the Constitution. We can assume that we are on the threshold of establishing a fundamentally different system of relations between individual levels of public power – state and local.

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