
COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITY OF FEDERAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES WHILE MAINTAINING CITY STRATEGIC PLANNING

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The article deals with the problems of federal and regional authorities activity coordination in maintaining socio-economic regional development.

In federative states the issue of central, regional and local authorities' interaction acquires special value because it is complicated by a number of complex problems. It is possible to allocate at least three main problems of this interaction. Firstly, if in the unitary states all these kinds of power are rigidly dissolved within the limits of a uniform imperious vertical, in a federation each of these kinds possesses considerable autonomy and independence. Between the levels of authorities there is no subordination, management becomes rather difficult, and its efficiency completely depends on how interaction of these kinds of power is maintained.

Secondly, within the interests of the country as a whole, separate region or a city there are constant contradictions. These contradictions are objectively inevitable, they cannot be eliminated completely. They are resolved by means of the principle of leadership of state interests in the unitary states, which is impossible in federative states. Thus, it is necessary to search for the co-ordinated optimum of interests.

Thirdly, it is impossible to provide the constitutional division of powers in all completeness, as in practice these powers intertwine to a great extent. On this basis in many federations of the world there has been established the so-called "co-operative federalism" which recognizes that all kinds of power do one work - serve the uniform consumer in the name of the citizen of the country, therefore, they are obliged to cooperate, deliberately binding the powers on a contractual basis

In Russia all these difficulties are a bit softened with the special position of the President of the country who, according to the Constitution, "provides the co-ordinated functioning and interaction of public authorities" (item 80, part 1) and is thereby beyond the branches of power. Besides, unlike the majority of other federations of the world, in Russia the Constitution provides a great number of joint powers of federation and subjects (item 72), and principles of co-operative federalism receive a strong legislative basis in Russia. Nevertheless, in Russia these problems represent a major obstacle for the government and require immediate solution by means of organizational measures.

Observing the experience of other federal countries, effective interaction of power levels requires first of all the mechanism of coordination of their activity. In the developed world federations this mechanism is aimed at four types issues of interaction:

- ◆ cooperation with regions on the basis of federal programs realization (interaction "federation - region");
- ◆ federation-level aid in realization of regional programs ("region - federation");
- ◆ joint programs of federation and region;
- ◆ joint programs of two or more regions.

Each of these kinds of interaction possesses a certain degree of specificity - both in actions and in legislative support. Working out and adoption of corresponding laws (at federal and regional levels) become an important condition for the efficiency of interaction of the authorities.

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