Regional Union of Consumer Societies "Kraypotrebsoyuz"

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"Krasnoyarsk Cooperative College of Economics, Commerce and Law"

Project

Topic: Procedural and organizational measures to ensure the optimal workload of the judge.

Performed by: Margarita Igorevna Zlobina,

student of group CA-2(3)

Project manager: Panasyuk Tatyana Vladimirovna

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**Introduction**

From year to year and for more than twenty years, the Institute of World Justice has been fulfilling one of the main goals, which is to reduce the burden on the courts. However, not everything is so perfect. For many years, the problem of judges' workload has been called one of the hot topics. Hundreds of articles and numerous speeches by officials and legal scholars have been devoted to this problem. Every year, projects are submitted to the State Duma, which, according to the initiators, could reduce the burden on judges. Scientists and practitioners have proposed various ways to overcome such a legal paradox: an increase in the number of judges, the number of judicial districts in those judicial districts where the population exceeds the maximum, the expansion of electronic justice are just some of the most popular of them.

The relevance of the topic is due to the appearance of the term "justice" in civil procedure legislation, it means one of the forms of public administration, a means for the state to perform the internal function of protecting law and order, property, rights and freedoms of citizens by permission of a special public authority - the court.

The purpose of this project is to study the activities of courts and judges in order to find ways to solve the problem of overload and ensure the expected optimal load for the judge. In accordance with the set goal, the following tasks are formulated in the work:

1) To get acquainted with the concepts of organizational support of courts;

2) To establish an analysis of modern legislative practice;

3) Find a solution to the problem of judges' workload.

**Keywords**: judge, burden on judges, state power, court, legislation.

**1. The concept of organizational support for the activities of the court.**

1.1. The bodies that ensure the activities of the courts.

The organizational support of the activities of the courts is entrusted not to any one system of bodies, but to different ones, depending on which courts are being provided. This approach is enshrined in the Law "On the Judicial System".

1. The activities of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation are ensured by the offices of these courts.

2. The activities of other courts of general jurisdiction are ensured by the Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

3. The activities of other arbitration courts shall be ensured by the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation.”

It is on the basis of these articles that the structure of the current structure of organizational support for the activities of the courts should be considered.

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Judge-Secretary, employees of the Secretariat and other support units are called upon to deal directly with the organizational support of the activities of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. At the same time, working meetings of judges play an important role. They are mentioned in paragraph 60 of the Rules of Procedure of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.

**2.** **Analysis of modern legislative practice, which allows solving problems related to excessive workload of judges.**

An analysis of the practical activities of judges showed an increasing burden on them, and as a result, a decrease in the quality of consideration of cases. Therefore, many scientists speak out about the revision of the number of judicial sites in the subjects of Russia and the estimated population per site in the direction of decrease. The issues that are directly related to the lives of millions of people, the protection of their rights, freedoms, interests, personal dignity and property are discussed.

To a large extent, the attitude of people towards the state is also formed in court: the ability of the state to protect the interests of citizens, apply the force of law and restore justice is assessed. In this sense, the court may be the most authoritative authority. The Russian Constitution enshrines the basic principles of the judicial system.

Moreover, many of these principles are directly related to the daily work, to the human rights qualities of the judicial system: These include ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens through justice, guaranteeing judicial protection for everyone, the presumption of innocence of the accused, protecting the rights of victims from crimes, abuse of power and a number of other principles that directly follow from the Constitution. The quality of the court's work is a determining factor in the democratic development of our state, and we will firmly and consistently strive for the effective functioning of the entire judicial system.

In recent years, various tasks have been solved, including those related to improving the financial situation of judges. If we talk about assistants, employees of the offices of judges and courts, then this level of remuneration is not yet conducive to attracting qualified and conscientious specialists to work. We need to consider increasing the salaries of such employees, otherwise we will not achieve the normal operation of the courts.

**3. Methods of solving the problem of judges' workload.**

An even distribution of the workload between judges is a prerequisite for the effective administration of justice. Here it is necessary to figure out which approach will be more effective in determining such uniformity. Court presidents are often guided only by the number and complexity of cases pending before a judge. In such a situation, the judge is not interested in a quick resolution of the case, since he will immediately receive a new dispute into his proceedings, unlike a judge who works less efficiently. The correct thing, in my opinion, would be to take into account the number of completed cases. With this approach, a judge who works effectively can be sure that he will not "drive" himself with his conscientious attitude to work. As a positive approach, it can also be noted that the workload is determined by the number of cases or materials submitted to the judge for a certain period of time (from the beginning of the year, from the beginning of the quarter, etc.).

It should be noted that negative examples of judicial practice are not the result of poor-quality work of specific judges, but rather reflect the lack of effective approaches to the allocation of cases.

It should be borne in mind that the approaches outlined in the work are not absolute and may change taking into account the circumstances of the case and specific situations in the judicial team. Given the volume of work, the issues of specialization of judges, the so-called expert groups of judges who resolve cases without taking into account specialization, with a "fresh" look, issues of transferring cases from one judge to another during their consideration, procedural registration of the chairman's decisions on the distribution and redistribution of cases, as well as other similar problems remained outside the scope of the study.

Summing up, I believe that the introduction of a competent distribution of cases into widespread practice will have a positive impact both on the psychological climate in the judicial team and on the effectiveness of the administration of justice in a particular court.

**Conclusion**

The importance of the court in modern society today is very great. It is impossible to imagine human rights protection and dispute resolution without it. He acts as a kind of arbitrator between the parties in a civil dispute and punishes those responsible in the criminal process.

The right to judicial protection is one of the basic rights of a person, it allows him to defend violated rights and freedoms. Every year, the courts of various instances in the country handle millions of cases. All of them are different in basis, content and require the judge to carefully consider and make an informed decision. And for this, in order to increase the accessibility of justice, the number of judges, administrative and support staff of courts of general jurisdiction and arbitration courts has been significantly increased, the world justice system has been created, and judges' salaries have been significantly increased. At the same time, unfortunately, many problems related to the activities of the judicial system could not be resolved. The current stage of socio-economic transformations dictates the need for the courts to move to a qualitatively new level of activity, sets new tasks. This necessitates serious government support and the application of a program-oriented approach to attract additional resources in order to improve.

The strength of the judiciary lies in the respect of a civilized society for the law and the court, and the higher the level of legal awareness of citizens in the state, the higher the level of respect for the court and its decisions. Using the full potential of the human rights activities of the courts would significantly raise the authority of both the judiciary and the State.

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