**PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION “KRASNOYARSK COOPERATIVE COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS, COMMERCE AND LAW”**

Учебный межпредметный проект по дисциплине “МДК 01.02 Обеспечение рассмотрения судей уголовных, гражданских дел и дел об административных правонарушениях” и “Английский язык”.  
По теме: Понятие, принципы и виды административно-юрисдикционного процесса

Interdisciplinary training project on disciplines “ MDK 01.02 Ensuring that criminal, civil and administrative cases are considered by a judge” and “English Language”  
On the topic: The concept, principles and types of administrative and jurisdictional process

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CONTENT

Introduction...............................................................................................................1  
1.General characteristics of the administrative process...............................................3  
1.1 The concept of administrative and jurisdictional process......................................3  
1.2 Types of administrative and jurisdictional process................................................3  
1.3 Principles of the administrative and jurisdictional process....................................4  
Conclusion.................................................................................................................6  
 List of sources used..................................................................................................7

1. General characteristics of the administrative process.

1.1. The concept of administrative and jurisdictional process.

In a narrow concept, the administrative process is considered as a procedure regulated by the norms of administrative procedural law for the application of administrative coercion measures and, above all, administrative penalties for committing administrative offenses. In a broad sense, the administrative process is considered as a legally regulated procedure for considering individual-specific cases in the field of executive activity by public administration bodies, and in cases provided for by law - by other authorized bodies. This is an order of activity according to which civil relations are formed, which are regulated by the norms of administrative procedural law. This concept reflects the connection of the administrative process with public administration as a form of state activity, emphasizes the connection of the administrative process with the norms of substantive administrative law. This connection can be seen in the fact that as a result of the implementation of the administrative process, individually specific cases in the field of public administration are resolved.

1.2. Types of administrative and jurisdictional process

In the general system of state coercion, administrative coercion occupies a significant place, which is one of the types of state coercion. Administrative coercion is a complex, multifaceted concept consisting of a set of administrative and legal means of coercive influence, which are used by authorized law enforcement entities in order to protect and strengthen law and order. The police are primarily among the subjects of such measures.

Disciplinary proceedings are a procedural form of bringing to such a type of legal liability as disciplinary. Since disciplinary proceedings ensure the implementation of disciplinary coercion, it belongs to the number of administrative and jurisdictional proceedings, and is conducted within the framework of intra-organizational activities.

The main features of disciplinary proceedings are determined, first of all, by the peculiarities of the disciplinary responsibility itself, the implementation of which it provides.

Proceedings in cases of administrative offenses of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation Section IV of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation Article 24.1. Tasks of proceedings in cases of administrative offenses. The objectives of the proceedings in cases of administrative offenses are a comprehensive, complete, objective and timely clarification of the circumstances of each case, its resolution in accordance with the law, ensuring the execution of the decision, as well as identifying the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of administrative offenses.

1.3. Principles of the administrative and jurisdictional process

The principles of administrative jurisdiction have features that, firstly, reflect its specifics, secondly, are inherent in public administration in general and, thirdly, are close in nature to the principles of justice.

Such principles include:

- legality - consists in the fact that the application of the norms of substantive law or other forms of implementation in all cases must be lawful, based on the requirements of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the relevant laws.

- cost-effectiveness, efficiency and efficiency - this principle is aimed at ensuring such an organization of the administrative jurisdictional process that would not require large material costs and at the same time would ensure its speed without unnecessarily burdening the parties to the dispute.

- immediacy - this principle consists in the fact that administrative disputes are considered by the bodies themselves (officials) authorized to resolve them. This principle is also characterized by the fact that the proceedings are conducted orally.

- equality of participants in the process - the essence of this principle is to consolidate a certain administrative and procedural status, according to which every person and citizen, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official status, place of residence, attitude to religion, beliefs, membership in public associations, as well as other circumstances, is equal before the law and the body that resolves this or that administrative case.

СONCLUSION

As a result of the analysis of the state of administrative and jurisdictional activity in the Russian Federation, the basic concepts of such legal terms as administrative jurisdiction, administrative-jurisdictional process, administrative-procedural legal personality, administrative-procedural legal capacity, administrative-procedural legal capacity have been studied.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
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