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FEATURES OF EXECUTION OF PUBLIC GOVERNMENT BODIES CONTROL

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Theoretical, methodological and practical research on the use of control in public administration is an important and separate direction of research in the field of public administration, this is due primarily to the high importance of analyzing the current legal provision of public administration, forming the procedural content of compliance in the conditions of reforming public administration in the state, since it is the effectiveness of the work of public authorities that is a prerequisite for the growth of the quality and standard of living of the population, and the material well-being of citizens. The urgent need to increase the efficiency of management at the state and local levels indicates the urgency of the problems of increasing the efficiency of control functions by public authorities.

Modern conditions of the development and functioning of the Ukrainian state require special attention to the issue of modernization of public administration, activation of the role of public authorities, which determines the expediency of increasing the effectiveness of the system of control over the activities of controlled entities and requires the development of measures to improve the regulatory and legal field of public control.

The work of domestic scientists, including V. Averyanov, Yu. Barabash, Yu. Bityak, V. Kolisnyk, P. Lyubchenko, P. Matvienko, is dedicated to the study of theoretical and

organizational and methodological measures for the formation and improvement of public control by public authorities: O. Petryshyn, S. Seryogina, V. Tatsii, V. Fedorenko, V. Shapoval, and others. But scientific studies devoted to the control function of public authorities need further research and analysis of control as the main function of public authorities.

The purpose of the study is to consider the essential concepts of control as a function of public administration and the principles of its implementation by public authorities.

Control is one of the main elements of the management process in public administration, and is an element of feedback that provides information to the subject of public administration about the results of its influence on the object of control. It is clear that the results of the work of public authorities and officials largely depend on the proper organization and effectiveness of control.

Control is a social, multifaceted phenomenon, which is determined through a set of actions and measures carried out with the purpose of monitoring the actions of individuals and legal entities or to establish any phenomena, facts during the investigation of the object.

The essence of control can be defined as a system of monitoring and checking the functioning process and the actual state of the management object in order to identify the validity and effectiveness of the management decisions made, to inform the heads of the bodies about these phenomena and to eliminate adverse situations. Thus, control performs informational and corrective functions [1, p. 79].

Summarizing the concepts of control activity of public authorities proposed in science, it is possible to single out three approaches to revealing its nature: control as an organic function of public administration; control as a set of means of regulating the behavior of an individual or the organization as a whole; control as a limiting function of the organization of orderly public administration, the tasks of which include ensuring supervision over the effectiveness of the functioning of controlled institutions and organizations.

Control is a term that reflects the observance of legality in specifically defined

public relations with a specifically defined composition. The effectiveness of control determines the quality of public administration. In a broad sense, control [1, 2] can be defined as an activity to ensure compliance of the state of the managed entity with the management decisions made and compliance of the functioning of the entity with the authority of the law.

The essence of public control consists in observing and checking the development of the social system and all its elements in accordance with defined directions, as well as in preventing and correcting possible errors and illegal actions that hinder such development. Control is closely related to other types of public activity and can be part of them as a certain part. At the same time, as an independent management function, control has a specific character. Therefore, control as a certain type of activity can be considered as an independent phenomenon or as a component of other types of state activity and the functions of its organs [1, p. 83].

Control is an objective social phenomenon, its effective organization and application in the field of local self-government is currently necessary, without constant control by public authorities, it is impossible to achieve the development of institutions of public administration. Supervisory functions are always performed in relation to non-subordinate public administration bodies and other subordinate objects.

The purpose of control is to identify errors in the management process, correct them in a timely manner and prevent repetition, as well as ensure compliance between the set goals and the actual actions of participants in administrative law. Control as a function of public administration consists in the timely identification and elimination of factors that interfere with the effective implementation of public administration and make it impossible to ensure the proper level of law enforcement activity [2, p. 58].

The purpose of control by subjects of public administration is [1-4]: acquisition of objective information about the state of compliance with legality in the field of public administration; research of the acquired information for the purpose of identifying and stopping the facts of violations of the current legislation, establishing the reasons and conditions that contribute to their commission; comparison of achieved results with previous and expected ones; prevention of new violations and harmful

consequences in the field of human rights; identification of persons guilty of violation of the proper state of public administration, etc.

An object of control means an organization or a separate aspect of its activity that is subject to control. Subject of control – bodies of state power and local self-government, their officials, a group of people or an organization endowed with relevant powers. The subject of control is the state or behavior of the object of control. It can be the activity of public authorities or their structural subdivisions as a whole (general control) or individual aspects of activity, which is typical for carrying out selective control [3, p. 124].

Depending on the sphere of public relations, in which control activities are carried out by subjects of public administration, general and special principles of control can be distinguished. General principles are those principles that are characteristic of control as a socio-legal phenomenon regardless of the type of public administration. The general principles of the control activity of the public administration include the following: the principle of the rule of law; principle of objectivity; principle of expediency; the principle of timeliness; principle of effectiveness, etc. [2, p. 65].

The control method is a certain set of techniques and methods for determining the compliance of the activities of organizations with the applicable norms, rules, tasks, and mandates. The method of control, in contrast to the function of control, does not characterize meaningfully the purpose of the activity of the public authority, but only the method of ensuring the proper implementation of the decisions made.

Effective control in the field of public administration ensures the interaction of all branches of state power and acquires the character of a unified system, provided that managerial, financial and administrative control is carried out in a mutually coordinated manner and the independence of its units in public authorities. A necessary condition today is the implementation of political, social and economic transformations in the country: bringing public administration to the existing level of standards of European countries, ensuring a unified and coordinated mechanism of activity of all authorities. Control is one of the main functions of public administration and a

mandatory element of the development of society, so during the development processes of its political system, public and economic administration bodies, legislative and executive power, there is a need to find directions and means of increasing the effectiveness of control.

Improving the system of public control is a topical topic for scientists, as a number of problematic issues are controversial or not resolved at all. Their solution makes it possible to form a single effective system of public control to ensure the functioning of the general control system, which effectively prevents all possible violations and abuses, and also indicates exactly those shortcomings that exist in the objects of control and the possibility of their effective elimination in the future.

In modern conditions, the task of ensuring the efficiency of the use of state resources, their preservation and the implementation of public financial control aimed at evaluating the effective, legal, targeted and effective use and preservation of public financial resources, non-current and other types of assets while achieving significant savings of budget funds has come to the fore. The prerequisites for reforming the public control system contribute to the solution of such existing problems as: defining the unified conceptual foundations of the organization of public control; optimization of the organizational structure of control; delineation of the functions of public control bodies; standardization of forms and methods of control activities of public authorities.

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