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Introduction

It is generally recognized that control is one of the main requirements for maintaining the rule of law, discipline, order and organization, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens in the course of the activities of the state as a whole and its most important part – the executive authorities in particular.

The essence and purpose of control is, first, to monitor the functioning of the relevant controlled object; second, to obtain objective and reliable information about the state of law and discipline in it; third, to take measures to prevent and eliminate violations of law and discipline; fourth, to identify the causes and conditions that contribute to violations of the requirements of legal norms; fifth, to take measures to bring to justice those responsible for violating the requirements of law and discipline.

Today it has become obvious that control over the administration is necessary. First of all, this is due to the significant number of administrative bodies, the breadth of their powers, and the relative speed with which they make decisions and implement them. At the same time, a significant part of these decisions directly affects certain rights and legitimate interests of citizens. All this requires the establishment of comprehensive control, ensuring its legality and expediency. Thus, the main purpose of monitoring the administration is to check the correctness of the work of a particular administrative body and prevent any illegal or incorrect step. Being regulated by legal norms, control acts as a special legal relationship between the controlling and controlled parties. At the same time, there is the right of the authorized subject to control the relevant administrative bodies primarily from the point of view of the legality and correctness of their activities, and in cases of detection of any anomalies to take actions to eliminate them.

For a clearer understanding of the essence of control as an independent legal phenomenon, it is necessary to understand its principles.

Such principles should include: a) transparency of control; b) its efficiency and efficiency; c) effectiveness of control; d) systematic control; e) professionalism and competence in

the implementation of control activities; e) priority focus of control on the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens.

Conclusion

Transparency of control is a principle that largely reflects its democratic nature. The relations between citizens and state bodies and their officials should be widely publicized, and violations of the requirements of administrative procedure legislation identified in the course of control activities should be reflected. The transparency of control contributes to the formation of public opinion, which, in turn, undoubtedly has a significant impact on the state of affairs in public administration, contributing to the improvement of the working style of the relevant bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, preventing violations of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens.

List of sources

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