

**CONTROL OVER THE USE AND PROTECTION OF LAND
WITHIN THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY**

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The rational use of resources is considered a priority of Ukraine's national interests, therefore, at the current stage, the main real threat to stability in society is irrational, exhausting use of resources. In order to prevent these threats and create safe living conditions for the population, state authorities and local self-government bodies are faced with the task of increasing the resource use efficiency, forming a balanced system of nature management.

An effective tool for ensuring the implementation of the state legal prescriptions is control, which also performs the function of regulation and management and is the main means of ensuring the legislation effectiveness and its implementation by relevant social relations subjects. Conducting control at the final stages of management activity shows that it is an integrative tool for observing and fulfilling the set goal and tasks, compliance with them of all other functions of state administration [1].

It can be noted that in the process of managing land resources, information is transferred and processed, on the basis of which decisions are made, certain actions are taken, and to determine the compliance of actions with the decisions made, their implementation is monitored. Control is a component of land resource management and plays an important role in the system of ensuring compliance means with the requirements of land legislation, the purposes of which are the following:

- compliance with the requirements of the land legislation of Ukraine by state authorities, local self-government bodies, natural and legal entities;

- implementation of land legislation tasks in the field of land protection and use;
- violations prevention of Ukrainian legislation in the field of land use and protection, timely detection of such violations and taking appropriate measures to eliminate them;
- compliance with standards and regulations in the field of land use and protection, prevention of land pollution, reduction of soil fertility and deterioration of flora and fauna, water and other natural resources by land owners and land users [2].

According to the Law of Ukraine "On State Control of the Use and Protection of Land", control is carried out at all stages of the land relations regulation, i.e. from granting permission to developing project documentation on land management, transfer of land to ownership or use to obtaining land title documents and resolving land disputes and bringing those guilty of violating land legislation to justice [3].

In our opinion, taking into account the active process of land transfer into communal ownership, as well as the fact that village, settlement, city councils do not directly control the land use and protection, but are endowed only with separate powers that allow them to indirectly control land relations within their territories, there was an urgent need for legislative regulation of self-government control.

Violation of land legislation in Ukraine provides for administrative and criminal liability. In addition to fines and other sanctions against violators, local self-government bodies should pay special attention to a set of measures to restore the violated right.

The introduction of a practical mechanism of local self-government bodies influence on compliance with legislation in the field of land relations, in particular on the prevention of the use of land plots without title documents, use not for their intended purpose, arbitrary occupation of land plots, will allow establishing legal norms in the field of land use.

The potential of public associations should be focused on significantly

improving the quality of control, its ubiquity, reducing the number of corrupt acts in the land sector, and preventing the land market criminalization.

Thus, the introduction of state control over the use and protection of land by the executive bodies of village, settlement and city councils will have a positive effect on the quality and efficiency of such control by local self-government bodies, since they are more aware of land resources condition at their disposal and have the opportunity to increase the level of development of their territories at the expense of assistance in the elimination of land legislation violations.

References.

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