

Administration Control Law in Public Facilities

Mohammed Kadhim Hamzah, Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research / Dijlah University College /Department of Law
Email: mohammad.kazemh@duc.edu.iq

This paper presents the administrative control law in the sustainable performance of public facilities. The failure or success rates of managing organisations are based on internal stakeholder managements. Through the facilities maintenance managements, the internal stakeholder roles should be well identified to ensure the efficiency of works executed. This is because the controlling hierarchy possesses different powers and authorities, which is needed for them to carry out the work methodically with more efficiency to provide the sustainable presentation of a facility. This paper focuses on the accountability of the internal people, that is, the local authority involved in the preservation management of public facilities. Quantitative approaches have been used to analyse the secondary information to build the structure that identifies the internal people's accountability in public facilities management. This structure supports the facility management holistic view during complete strategies and processing by internal people, which integrates the main component of people and technologies toward providing organisation objectives. The results show the conceptual structure could indicate the flow of maintenance executions depending on the responsibility of internal peoples.

Key words: *Administrative Control, Law, Public Facilities*

Introduction

The world today is witnessing scientific progress that encompasses all areas of human life, which in turn has affected the individual's life (Abigo A, Madgwick D, Gidado K, Okonji S. 2012, Yusuf GA, Mohamed SF, Yusof ZM, Misnan MS. 2013). Hence, the individual's human needs have multiplied and varied, which has resulted in the emergence of giant organisations. These are concerned with satisfying those needs in terms of goods and services, but the increase in demand for these needs collides with a scarcity of available resources, and hence the need for a system that ensures best use to achieve those goals (Adnan H, Fazry Z, Fauzi M, Rahmat I, Supardi A. 2012, Yang J, Shen GQ, Ho M, Drew

DS, Xue X. 2011). This is desirable, thus arises the importance of administrative control and its role in developing the work of the public utility in general (Ouertani MZ, Parlikad AK, McFarlane D. 2008, Shah S. 2008, Simões JM, Gomes CF, Yasin MM. 2011, Wireman T. 2005). Local groups in particular, and due to this importance, all members of a civilization are in an obligatory association with an management that have a immense place in all country of the globe, since it is measured the meadow personification of the idea of the situation (Sani SIA, Mohammed AH, Misnan MS. 2014). Because the Iraqi community management is measured the deceased that arrange and equipment the choice managerial in use by the ability, it has develop into a real requirement in the life of the individual, aiming to maintain on the general system (Aaltonen K, Sivonen R. 2009, Parida A, Kumar U, Galar D, 2015)). Consequently, severe constraints and mistake should be compulsory on them continually and at various times and time, because it is the nervous system of the human body. Because of corruption, administration is considered one of the most important obstacles to development in the modern state, and the countries that are most in need of development are developing countries, which must accelerate the pace to reduce the gap between them and developed countries (Chandra HP, Wiguna IPA, Kaming PF. 2012). Therefore, it is clear that there is an urgent necessity to practice administrative control activities, because of its care and observation of the safety of every cell in these facilities, and because the monitoring devices are the ones that are contributing to linking the parts of administrative operations with each other (Davis K. 2014). The absence of the control process leads to a dismantling of its elements; conversely the control process improves the organisation and stimulates performance (Nguyen NH, Skitmore M, Wong JKW. 2009, Parida A, Chattopadhyay G. 2007). Therefore. it needs high level skills, sufficient experience and advanced methods to increase service and production. In this paper, we have decided to study the process of administrative control because of its great importance at the level of management of public administration and facilities (Olander S. 2007, Pitsis TS, Kornberger M, Clegg S. 2004, Sharma S, Henriques I. 2005, Vermiglio C. 2011). This is owing to it being an organised administrative activity concerned with supervision, follow-up and performance measurement, accordingly upon objectives, policies, programs and plans, our intention being to discover weaknesses and errors to remedy and correct them and thus avoid their repetition.

Materials and Methods

The issue of administrative control is one of the most important issues affecting the state's organisational entity. In the modern era, these controls are necessary to protect public facilities by discovering errors and remedying them by determining the shortcomings and proposing appropriate solutions. The importance of this study relates to the importance of the topic itself and the extent of the need for it. As the topic of our research focuses on the effectiveness of administrative control and its role in achieving the desired goals, with the aim of advancing the work of these facilities, this study derives its importance through

practical addition, which we can reach through the presentation of proposals necessary to increase the efficiency, methods and effectiveness of control. Our choice of the research topic was, for two reasons, "a personal reason and an objective reason".

Personal reason

We chose to research the topic of "Administrative Control of Public Facilities", convinced of the necessity of working with infinite transparency when dealing with the issue of "censorship", as it has become one of the solid foundations upon which the modern democratic state should be based. The researcher also feels a sense of a responsibility. The success of the monitoring process, with its various methods and types, at the level of public facilities is a very important matter for society; we seek to identify its most important characteristics and areas, in order to clarify the vision for individuals in society through the formation of a knowledge framework on the subject of censorship.

Objective reason

The urgent desire for our study of the issue of administrative control lies in the disclosure of some activities. The study uses monitoring methods at the level of public utilities, and of the extent of application of laws and instructions. Additionally, monitors directives issued by government authorities, by identifying the obstacles that limit the application of effective oversight, in order to preserve public funds and reduce the manifestations of administrative corruption. The issue of censorship is at the forefront of the entire administrative process in various countries of the world. When we study the issue of administrative public utilities, we find that administrative law jurists and administration in the public have covered it in many subjects and studied it in depth, and it has also received great interest in its various scientific aspects. Iraq holds the share of administrative law professors in this field. After reviewing the most important studies conducted in this field of administrative control and its methods, determining the extent of its development and the current study's cognitive enrichment in the field of administrative control and its impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of the administrative activity of the public service, we find some issues close to the subject of our research. From these we can mention the following:

- a. Each study or scientific research has a goal or objectives that the researcher seeks to achieve through his interest. The studied phenomenon is summarised as follows: one of the basic objectives of management control is to implement the plan's objectives with the highest possible goal.
- b. Ensuring the correctness and legitimacy of administrative work, in order to correct what is discovered in terms of errors and deviations, remains. Its deviation and the securing of the legal system to protect the rights of others and ensure the public good, and that this control will remain whether internal or external, is one of the

basic pillars that must be exercised sufficiently to prevent transgression, mistakes and the imposition of sanctions. Yet also, measures should be taken to motivate and reward.

Problem of the topic

The importance of public administration increases in the modern era with the expansion of state activity including all areas, and this has led to the need for administration to be strong and effective, to be able to provide the largest amount of the services of the highest quality at the lowest cost. The more effective the control functions, the closer the management will achieve its objectives with high productivity and efficacy. From this standpoint, the study problem is focused on the following main question:

- *How effective is the administrative control exercised on public facilities?*

To answer the main problem, we ask the following questions:

- What is the concept of administrative control?
- What is the importance of administrative control over public facilities?
- What is the extent of the control agencies' contribution to developing the administrative performance of the public utility?
- What are the methods of exercising administrative control over public facilities?
- What is the contribution of administrative control to developing the administrative performance of the public utility in general and in groups?
- What is the contribution of supervisory administrative laws to improving the performance of public utilities and the constraints they impede?

In these studies, we followed the descriptive analytical method. The analytical descriptive method in this study finds its justification in that it is compatible with this study, by addressing the various legal texts, that clarifies the administrative control of public facilities, dismantling them and placing them in a group of titles that serve the purpose of the study. Therefore, our reference is the descriptive analytical approach, which depends on the study of the phenomenon as it exists in reality and is concerned with describing it accurately by way of explaining the role of this apparatus. The nature of this work and the procedures for implementing the provisions of competence with reference to the legal texts. The difficulties of this study are mainly represented in the lack of legal literature on censorship by administrative authorities at public facilities, as well as for practical research in some public facilities like hospitals, the municipality, the state, and in trying to take some samples in kind with regard to administrative control. The process of management control is an important and basic function, through which is recognized. However, what is being implemented is according to what has been planned within the administration, and it is known that the public facilities are the backbone of community life, as it performs a lot of

services for citizens, and therefore it has become essential that these institutions run on a clear plan, and it is also necessary to the competent authorities verify the validity of the implementation process and the commitment to the existing plans, to limit from the deficiencies and deviations that marred the stages of administrative activity, and remedying the deficiencies with no allowing administrative activity to deviate from the boundaries set for it, and proposing a successful treatment for the reasons that led to that.

1.1 The first topic: the concept of administrative control

Management scholars have been interested in studying many administrative issues and problems, with the aim of raising the productivity of public utilities on its various activities, as management is nothing but an activity directed towards cooperation fruitful and effective coordination between the various human efforts, in order to achieve a specific goal with a degree highly efficient. The study of this topic requires clarifying the concept of administrative control, by addressing the definitions that were said, explaining the different opinions, and identifying the foundations and characteristics that distinguish them from others, and accordingly this topic is divided into three demands, as follow:

- The primary requirement: the definition of managerial manage
- The second requirement: the theoretical foundations of administrative control and its means
- The third obligation: the characteristics of managerial manage and its apparatus to define the concept of directorial organise, it is necessary first to define the concept of control in general, as it is an important activity practiced to verify that the work is based on the set objectives.

First - What is meant by censorship?

In view of the importance of monitoring and its role in achieving effectiveness at the level of management, the jurists made efforts an apparent effort in trying to develop a definition and concept consistent with censorship, but these attempts dispersed and differed according to a clear and consistent definition. Accordingly, developing an overarching prohibitive definition of the subject of censorship is considered a thorny and extreme matter monitoring is a means and not an end in itself, as it is one of the main functions. That is carried out by the bodies entrusted with monitoring and not for themselves achieving the goals of the organisation, and mixing the means with the goal undoubtedly leads to confusion between both of them in setting a specific definition of it. The control is carried out for various and heterogeneous goals, it may be established in order to ensure legitimacy the extent to which the administration's actions are consistent with the law in its broadest sense, "the constitution, the law, the regulations, decisions ... ", or made in order to verify the extent to which the administration's actions agree with the public interest, and with the objectives and general policy, or in other words, it is based on an element of appropriateness of

management actions. Hence, monitoring differs according to the different objectives the supervisory body is entrusted with achieving. The different nature of the censorship-based agencies, which in turn affects the different roles supervision work in itself, as we find that political control differs from administrative control, which is differ from the nature and purpose of the control method, as well as on the extent of its characteristics censorship is one of the characteristics, and it follows that the definition of censorship differs according to the control method or the type of control due to the difference in purpose and purpose. The final goal of censorship also differs. Is it intended for remedial control? Which it aims to treat the defect, or does it mean the preventive control that aims to prevent the defect? There is no doubt that the meaning of censorship. Its concept and goal differs according to its intended purpose, as it is in the first case a means, and in the second case it is a goal in itself. The definition of censorship is related to multiple and similar concepts from the legal perspective the matter arises from the fact that it is one of the topics that violates the principle of separation of powers, which it implies at the same time, independence, cooperation and mutual oversight between the various authorities in the state depend. In order to reach an optimal concept of control, we must address the concept of censorship, especially in linguistic and legal convention.

1.2 Suggested Structure

Figure 1 shows the internal people relationship in the maintenance administration which is hold up by main components called, people, technologies, and processing. These components are keys toward the efficient and effective administration of maintenance. Every levels of administration needs to knowledge and understand the relation between the performance of the available resources and the user's impacts. Generally, the action in the level of strategic is under the top administration of this structure which transforms the priority of business into preservation priority.

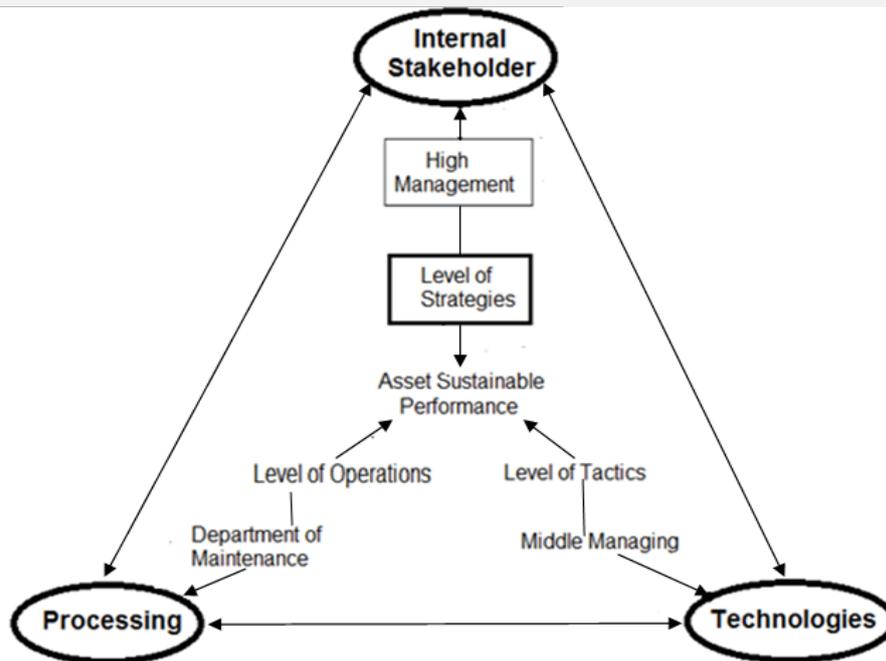


Figure 1: internal people relationship in the maintenance administration structure

1.3 Control Goal

Through the definitions that were said about censorship, it becomes clear to us that administrative control is necessary to ensure the achievement of the basic objectives of the state, which it seeks through its various agencies. Control aims to determine who is responsible for errors and deviations, as control multiplies and varies depending on the entity that practices it, for example, the minister in his office is the primary responsible for its management. Overseeing the progress of work within the framework of the state's general policy, and accordingly the minister must follow up work progress through the devices that assist it, and exercise control to ensure the achievement of the general objectives. The state, and this responsibility extends until it reaches the executive staff, through oversight. For the higher level, at the lower level it is possible to determine who is responsible for these errors. On the other hand, oversight provides a service to the management and assists it in ensuring that performance is met according to the established plans, supervision is a specific goal, which is to ensure that the work is performed in the best way possible. The right time, the estimated cost, the appropriate quality, and within the set limits is the achievement of the objectives. The desired interest associated with the general policy of the state, as well as commitment to the general principles that preserve society has its rights, freedoms and sublime values. The control also undertakes to determine what impediments may impede the progress of work and activity. It stands as a barrier towards achieving general goals, so that success and effective treatment are enhanced, as it results analysis of the causes of weakness in achieving goals. Hence, control is related to a function of clear determination of responsibility or duties, and thus it is related to control as a

regulator, it is clear that the regulatory standards must be based on clear plans and integrated, and in order for the control to achieve its objectives, there are conditions that must be met, since supervision is a function of sensitive to the general activity of the state, and we can summarise these conditions as follows:

- An appropriate control system must be appropriate to the nature of the work and the needs of the department. Because the main objective of monitoring is to establish the foundations of existing laws, and to verify their implementation and extent its compatibility with the needs and capabilities available to the management, with an understanding of the nature of work procedures set in advance, in order to facilitate identification of defects and weaknesses, whether due to shortcomings legislation, procedures and plans developed, or the reason is due to the weakness of the human element. During the implementation process, it is also that the administration's goal is not to catch mistakes and impose penalties, but rather it aims to act on the causes of errors and deviations and how to treat it. Keeping pace with developments and recent trends in the field of public administration, which is necessarily leading until the effective control is of a flexible legal system and drafting, to face the circumstances of others expected, or in complete failure cases.
- The control system must be objective, not personal. The principle is that censorship aims at knowing the extent of achieving the set goals and revealing expected errors or occurrences, and not purpose is to satisfy personal desires or motives, it is not an end in itself but a means of achievement destination.
- The supervisory system must be easy to understand and clear, for the control to have meaning and importance individuals must understand what the audit seeks to achieve, as the clarity of the regulatory system contributes in its understanding by superiors and subordinates, as well as having the opportunity for discussion
- Among the control functions is also to detect errors, the performance deviation and the amount of this deviation errors, and the effect of this on management activity, and to the extent that the auditor is actively active, the control vigilant eyes able to penetrate into everything, at all times and in every location, to be determined the errors and their causes are revealed in a way that enables the censor to diagnose errors to reach correct and fast treatments, before they escalate and form a heavy burden to bear in its light the device bad and dangerous results.
- Effective oversight programs require a clear organisational structure that shows aspects of responsibility for managers, with regard to deviations that may appear during or after the execution of tasks, and here the evaluative role of the administrative control is achieved, and the censor makes the reality in reality the actual, and it takes it away from the superficial and formal analysis, and thus the

control sequence and its enforcement are achieved in every level, and in everything, to reveal the realism of legislation and planning. In addition, the fact of thinking about the behavior of the implementers and their method of performance, and for this the more the organisational structure is clear. In particular, responsibilities have facilitated the monitoring process and increased its efficiency.

1.4 The importance of control

The importance of control and the need for it appear due to the availability of many reasons. Its activity is exercised by the management to verify that the work is based on the objectives set, and with less possible losses, as it is an important link in the cycles by which the administrative process itself is completed. The importance of control is that it is the set of processes through which:

- To verify and verify that performance is being carried out as set by the objectives and standards objectivity, goals are the mirror through which performance can be measured establishing standards to determine the strengths and weaknesses of performance, and the extent of its compliance with those standards facilitate the process of determining the error formula.
- And the importance of oversight in general is through occupying a prominent place among the public administrative law issues, and the words of the jurist "Raymond Sally" in this regard are still sincere, As he stated: "It is the social needs that create the legal system. They do not arise nor do they. It is only developing in order to achieve a process that you are looking at without initially turning to the theories themselves. The logic in it is justified, as the result is required first without being linked to a determined theory, while the principle is created. After that, it denotes submission to a special idiomatic implementation intended by a specific meaning within a constructive framework
- To verify the legality of the administration's protection of its work and to avoid deviations, errors and work to correct them, it is the main entrance that helps to correct those deviations, and to identify responsibilities, removal of difficulties, drawing up development plans, and everything that would raise the level of performance, and accordingly, the results of follow-up and evaluation are used to correct deviations and solve problems. The subsequent development in the future, and this importance is not aimed at mere determination of responsibility, but rather ultimately, it aims to create a realistic picture of the implementation conditions and problems for the purpose of support and enhancement the positive aspects of performance, and overcoming the problems that obstruct this performance achieving goals.

- The importance of monitoring is also evident in its ability to uncover the obstacles that stand against it achieving goals, announcing evaluation and correction, and this process involves taking action and measures that would provide the appropriate conditions, with the aim of overcoming the problems encountered. The possibility that you will encounter it in the future, as if you reconsider the goals or seek to develop them with them fits and is commensurate with the new policies and the required changes, and it also includes the amendment procedure. It is necessary in objectives and standards based on actual implementation experience, in order for the objectives to be established. The standards are appropriate for the energies and implementation bodies on the one hand, and on the one hand they achieve the general objectives

The evaluation process aims at identifying and analyzing indicators of problems, deviations and errors difficulties in implementing plans and programs, which affect the level of efficiency and effectiveness in achieving results. This will be an entry point that helps to correct and correct these deviations, and to determine responsibilities, and this will be removed difficulties and setting appropriate development and improvement plans, and everything that would raise performance and be used from the results of follow-up and evaluation to correct deviations, solve problems, and subsequent development and preparation future strategic plans for that. In view of the importance of control and its influential role in the administrative process, whether at the level or level and its concept has developed throughout history, moving from the stage of addressing deviation and trying to eliminate it, to the stage of achieving effectiveness, convenience and speed, and has become in time. The present is not limited to revealing deviations and errors, but its role has extended to include clarifying ways correction and superiority, that is, turned into the preventive role, rather than being confined to the curative role.

1.5 Objectives of management control and their importance

The task of the administrative apparatus over the work of management has distinct motives and justifications for it to rise the public administration with its administrative activities to the fullest, and accordingly, he had to have a destination. Then, look at what resulted from that mission, have it achieved what the state aspired to, and from this standpoint. We can say that administrative control has goals that seek to translate them on the ground and are summarised in what follows:

- Verify that the business is going in the direction of the set target in a satisfactory manner, and therefore it is not. It suffices to ensure that the administrative activity is exercised within the limits of laws, regulations, and instructions. It extends to ensure that administrative duties are carried out in the best way and give best results, and with due consideration

- Motivating employees to perform well and abide by laws and regulations. It has become an oversight the administration has an effective and influential role in motivating workers and charging their motivation and energy, through highlighting the positive aspects of their work and not focusing on the negative aspects only.
- Verifying the legality of administrative actions and the correctness of the administration's employment of laws and the instructions, in which one can find out first the progress of work and what may go through or be deficient in it or shortening or deviating, and ensuring the extent of achieving the general goals for which it was practiced the administration is its activity, and defining the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the way of management. From here it arrives. Administrative control refers to the effective treatment to correct the error, correct the defects and fill the gaps and deficiencies, which are the administration may fall into it during the exercise of its administrative activity, and work to ensure the proper functioning of the work
- Ensure that the leadership understands all the necessary information related to the administrative levels that they supervise, so that coordination, direction, and decision-making processes take place properly. In the end, the objectives of the public policy were achieved, and the link between the agency and the government apparatus's response was achieved

1.6 The general goals of the state and ensuring their loyalty

- Exposing the obstacles that may stand in the way of achieving goals and overcoming them, while proposing solutions
- Ensure that the rights and benefits accorded to individuals and workers are respected and the principle of equality before the law, and that government services are provided to all without discrimination, and with the least amount of procedures possible office without, abuse or abuse of authorities.
- Determining the problems and obstacles that hinder the administrative control and its apparatus, and work to address these problems and remove them. Rationalizing the decision-making process, especially with regard to the general policy and objectives of work.
- Developing administrative procedures and works in government departments, and improving production therein, including guarantees the satisfaction of the citizens' needs with the lowest costs and the shortest means.

- Work to stop the deviation of the administration and the misuse of the authority granted to it and to depart from the law, and the cancellation of any decisions that may be issued, were similar to something like this.
- Ensure that the administration abides by all laws, regulations and instructions during the exercise of its activity. This is known as the principle of legitimacy, as the public administration has a duty to work within the law and obligation department. If she violates the law, her behavior is considered unlawful, and the illegality portion will be applied to him.
- Measuring the two components of efficiency in the performance of government units and effectiveness in relation to program results differentiated) and balancing them.
- Adherence to administrative policies, and this requires follow-up implementation by the administrative departments to ensure the clarity of the decisions and the various administrative instructions directed to them, according to each competence, leaving no room for interpretation, and thus abuse or implementation, which is what it is necessary to achieve the goals of the organisation efficiently and effectively.
- Pointing out the deficiencies, defects and deficiencies in the applicable legislation and proposing means processed.
- Protect the public interest or intended to protect the interest within the scope of the specified activity for management.
- Detecting and controlling all crimes committed during the performance of the work that hinder its progress and stop persons committing these crimes, in cooperation with the Public Prosecution Office or obtaining prior permission. determine the objectives that the administration wants to achieve and develop the means to do so, and translate them into criteria against which management performance can be measured.
- Disseminating good experiences, that is, knowing where to achieve success and drawing the required conclusions from that, in order to generalize these successes to other places in the organisation.
- Ensuring the protection of the freedoms and rights of individuals, as the administration grants rights and privileges that it facilitates. It has its functions and activities, which aim from behind it to achieve the public good, but this has been done. It is accompanied by an excessive use of these rights and privileges, which threatens the interests and rights of individuals. Hence the importance of the role of

regulatory authorities to prevent this abuse and limit abuse use of these rights and privileges.

- Detecting the administrative deviation. And administrative deviation means abuse of power or position to achieve personal goals that are far from the public interest despite the consistency of the administration's actions with the laws and the regulations and instructions.
- One of the basic objectives of administrative control is to achieve the interest of the administration itself by maintaining the proper functioning of public facilities, and ensuring that laws and regulations are implemented and that their limits are adhered to, the integrity and efficiency of the employees, as well as aiming also to protect the rights and freedoms of individuals from abuse by men of administration, achieving this reveals the extent of the administration's commitment to the principle of legitimacy, when it undertakes its various activities.

Law is only a reflection of the human need to regulate bonds and relationships that which exists among its members, society does not exist except according to a system that governs relations among individuals each other, and the greater the needs of society and the intertwined interests of his person, the more important it is the legal rule that regulates the satisfaction of the needs of individuals (Driscoll C, Starik M. 2004). Management scholars have unanimously agreed that censorship is a natural thing in any human society because it represents controls for every behavior that extends to others, so administrative control is one of the essential elements the administrative process, which includes planning, organising, coordination, direction and leadership, has evolved. The importance of oversight with the development of human societies, and the development of the state's role, which aims to separate imputes between individuals. Also, organise is intimately connected to preparation, it is what permits to the boss to detect difficulties and the obstruction that stop the completion of the plans, and make him sense at the appropriate time the need to amend or revise them about it altogether (Driscoll C, Starik M. 2004).

Control has a link to the organisation, as it reveals to the manager any defect that prevails in the building of the structure organisational unit for its administrative unit. In the field of delegation, the manager cannot delegate his duties unless he has the means an effective audit did not review the results. The need for oversight arises due to the weak systems of supervising individuals within the organisation in the absence of strong oversight, individuals may allow results to deviate from plans, and if oversight is loosened individuals reduce expected production rates, and whether employees have to get to work at a certain hour in the morning, and suppose there is no lit-up clock to sign when attending (Darnall N, Henriques I, Sadorsky P. 2008). If the employees find that their boss is late, then it will appear that he is behind schedule. Control is a required administrative function at every organisational level, and is not imperfect to older administration merely; it varied beginning



one site to a different based on the diverse power vested in bosses inside association, and places of interest the significance of organise in its close relationship with the relax of the mechanism of the directorial processing. Delay rates and rates can be reduced by using specific tools and control methods or some incentives that push workers to attend at the scheduled time automatically, so that it can reaching the required work and production rates. Control is an important function to strengthen organisation and maintain morale among workers. And workers do not want to work without supervision, and the way in which subordinates work in absence of oversight would be unfair, as it is difficult to ensure that everyone will act on the same basis. If the jungle of control over these employees, regardless of our trust in them, is difficult for them resist temptation, and management is responsible if some efforts are not taken for the workflow through effective oversight (Fineman S, Clarke K. 1996).

The role of oversight has evolved from simply verifying that government activity or management activity. It is exercised within the limits of the law, to ensure that this activity is carried out quickly, efficiently, effectively, and in a timely manner (Frooman J. 1999). The limits of the law also, so the concept of administrative control is no longer limited to the traditional concept, which is only limited to searching for errors, but rather to searching for ways to raise the device's efficiency administrative and motivating him through the most positive aspects of his work. In view of the wide scope of the public administration, the multiplicity of its fields, and the abundance of administrative organisations and more number of its employees, all of this led to the necessity of paying attention to monitoring the performance of administrative agencies with the aim of verifying that administrative work has been accomplished adequately, as quickly as possible and in the easiest way, and stands out the importance of supervision in this area is that it provides assistance to the higher management in ministries and departments government, to ensure that the objectives set are achieved in accordance with the established policy, etc. Provide it with information and data on what is happening on the ground for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation provisions accountability (Gomes RC. 2006). As is evident, the position of censorship occupies an important strategic place among all the elements of the administrative process, so that it is affected and influenced by a degree that is bound to be related to its existence and absence, on the one hand, control cannot be conducted in isolation from other administrative functions. On the other hand, these functions cannot be carried out in practice as prescribed, or at least it cannot be verified that it actually went as planned, without it being there is effective oversight. Based on that, it can be said that censorship is a conscience for the administrative process the neighbourhood facing the business, and this role has expanded and increased in danger after the trend to privatization and the wearing of some state institutions the dress of privatization, and the trend towards capitalism. In order for the management control process to be successful, it must have a solid foundation on which to base it in order to achieve effective control that leads to the fullest possible course

of administrative work (Hodges CP. 2005). Born of these foundations, we decided to divide this requirement into two branches, as follows:

We can suggest three theoretical foundations for establishing administrative control over administrative activity, which we mention

In total, they are:

- Respect the principle of legality.
- Encouraging dialogue between the administration and the citizens.
- Bridging the changes that other departments are unable to do.

In general sense, does not mean more than the rule of "la légalité". It means legitimacy (Mitchell RK, Agle BR, 1997). Law, in the sense that is all management actions are within the limits of the law, and the law is taken here in the comprehensive sense of all the binding rules in the state, whether written or unwritten, and whatever it was its source, taking into account the gradation in its power. He defined the principle of legality as: "All rulers and ruled are subject to the law and rule Law, This principle raises to us the notion of the legal state, meaning that the state is subject to the law in light of pictures of its activities and the various actions and actions issued by it, all public authorities in the state must be subject to the rule of law when exercising the powers vested in it and administration as a state authority, it, like other authorities, must respect the set of rules the law established for the state and to carry out its activities within its scope. With the power it possesses, the state has the power to compel individuals to submit to the law by force if they do not subject to his choice, so both the ruler and the ruled are subject to the rule of law and his control. Violating the principle of administrative legality are results in the nullity of the violating administrative behavior and considering it null and void according to the gravity of the violation. In order for the principle of legality to be respected, many guarantees are required. Respect for the principle and upon which the state is based, as the basis for a democratic state that is guaranteed by the tool of law and its provisions (Munteanu V, Gligor D, Bizoi G. 2007). All are ruled, and these guarantees are respect for the principle of legality can only be achieved if the state adopts the principle of separation of powers.

- Ensuring that the legal bases are included and related to each other, meaning "the subordination of the minimum rule to what is above it from the rules. The constitution represents the highest legal rule in the state, and for this it comes in terms of importance in the country. The top of the legal structure of the state, and the other legal rules govern this.
- To respect and protect individual rights and freedoms, which represent the goal of the legal state.
- The necessity to impose and organise control over the legitimacy of the authority and the administrative bodies' actions.

Accordingly, the legality principle cannot be fully realized unless the legislator is placed under individual's act, adequate legal means to compel public authorities to respect him, and to the administration is to respect the legal works it issues and the material works that come with it, and this has no value unless the administration is obligated to respect it, and there is no way to achieve it except by subjecting the administration to effective control.

2. Results and Discussion

The regulatory agencies have many powers and specializations that allow them to search and investigate deficiencies. In government performance, and following up the implementation of laws and regulations by government departments and institutions and instructions, in addition to the detection of administrative violations that occur from employees while they are on duty for their job duties. The control that we are about is exercised by administrative bodies or authorities, which means it falls within the scope of the executive authority, which includes many organisations, agencies and bodies, The authorities and specializations are distributed among them in the various fields of administrative work, and within them organisations, or among them, there are many heads, departments, units, or agencies that exist. It exercises a kind of control over administrative activity, and hence it is self-censorship, meaning that it is practiced within the administration by administrative units that enter into the same administrative organisation. It should be noted that some of the bodies that are assigned to it in an original capacity or are included in its competence, with the functions of the part of exercising the oversight function, may fall to a higher level than the authorities. It is subject to censorship, and it may be parallel to it "that is, at the same level," meaning that censorship. Administrative practices are practiced in order to reach the subject bodies and all levels of departments and divisions. It also deals with everything and the use of public ownership, which means that it includes all aspects of its activities management. The control exercised by the governmental authority in relation to all units of the administrative apparatus. As well as the various ministries and agencies, each of them within the limits of their competence, and within each ministry or apparatus, the oversight powers hierarchically hierarchically, the internal presidential organisation, as well as exercising that oversight on a number of agencies specialized in directing administrative control. It can also be said that censorship in the modern era, especially in developed countries. It is no longer simply a tool for verifying the soundness of the financial behavior of units and devices and to ascertain the extent of the legitimacy of these behaviors and their conformity with laws and regulations, but gone much further as it became a process of examining and evaluating the elements of efficiency and effectiveness the various activities carried out by these units and agencies are necessary, and no less important. Examination of the financial aspects, the reason for that is due to the necessity of looking at the final results that to the same degree, it verified the costs of spending different funds in different fields. We are looking at examining the safety and legality of spending these appropriations. Even if the monitoring bodies, especially in developing countries, including Algeria, are to be implemented as the evaluation of the



elements of economy, efficiency and effectiveness, the control process became meaningful. It is of great benefit in achieving both comprehensive oversight, financial and administrative objectives, and in evaluation performance of activities and programs undertaken by governmental administrative bodies and units.

3. Conclusion

This paper introduces the administration control law in sustainable performance of public facilities. The association required managing the difficulty with many options and methodology due to developing understanding situation that the aim of maintenance to decrease the business risks with processing environments. The continuous improvements and developments among the administration laws are high recommended to raise the facilities performances. Advance techniques and technologies will help to produce new plan and monitor system. The personal and managers could gain many skills during many training organised with related communities to improve their information. Processing, technologies, and peoples have becomes one toward successful of facilities administration implementation. The processing of responsibilities and facilities of internal peoples are local ability administration are assess to improve the framework by configuring the roles in the managements. The internal people's identifications and duty could be seen to support the successful presentation of restricted power association and ensuring the sustainable performances of the community facility. It's necessary to determine the factors restraint causal to the unproductive administration to relate safety measure measuring.

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