

leader on Sacred Letter, that testifies to successful functioning of social institutes, that are based on the church principles. In the process of research which was set by us, that religiously-ethic foundation of law-making process are noticed in many Code acts of Ukraine. For example, the fourth commandment («Honour your father and your mother») is presented in Criminal Code of Ukraine in the article that punishes a man for avoiding the inpayment of facilities on maintenance of the disabled parents; the fifth commandment (do not murder) – by a number of the articles incorporated by such chapters, as «Crimes against life and health of a person» and «Crimes against will, honour and dignity of a person»; the sixth commandment (Do not commit adultery) – by the articles from the chapter «Crimes against sexual freedom and sexual inviolability of a person»; the seventh commandment (Do not steal) – by the articles from the chapter «Crimes against property»; the eighth commandment (do not bear false witness against your neighbour) – one of the articles of the chapter «Crimes against a justice», which says about punishment for untruthful witnesses.

On the basis of the conducted analysis we should mark that exactly the Bible needs to be considered as the fundamental source of human rights: right for life, family and labour, individual freedom, freedom of idea, words, persuasion and many others. Unity of the God and a man finds the reflection in constitutional principle, such as equality of all before a law. We should notice that exactly a religious norm at first made equal poor and rich before the God and christian mysteries. Indisputably, that religious norms today have close connection practically with all industries and institutes of rights. Finally, to draw a conclusion, we can say that the law and religion closely connected. Legal rules are impossible, without the religious, which were formed by the centuries. It is also possible to mark that religious principles of law-making process are noticed in many Code Acts of Ukraine, and 10 Commandments serve as not only as the foundation of morality of society but also as the foundation of human rights and laws.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF THE WORKERS' RIGHTS TO PARTICIPATE IN STRIKE

In any democratic society, workers have special methods to protect their social and economic interests. Formation of market relations is accompanied by massive violation of labor rights, rising unemployment, reduction of cash income. The problem of reliable protection of labor rights is extremely acute, and therefore, it is

necessary to determine the forms and means of protection of these rights. Nowadays the strike is the official civilized way to protect the rights of workers.

The essence of the right to strike is the desire and ability to fight for their economic and social interests. It is the right to protection of workers' economic and social progress and wealth. The form of the right to strike is a collective form of settling labor disputes, if reconciliation procedures do not lead to the resolution of labor disputes.

In independent Ukraine the right of citizens to strike is constitutionally enshrined. According to Part. 1, Art. 44 of the Constitution of Ukraine, «those who are employed have the right to strike to protect their economic and social interests.»

According to the statistics, the main causes of collective labor disputes and strikes are delayed payments of wages.

I totally agree with the point of view of the researches[2], that the strike is usually conducted as an exclusive (radical) method of resolving collective labor conflicts. Due to the refusal of the employer or authorized body (representative) to meet the demands of employees or their authorized bodies or trade unions.

The right to strike is not universal. It may be limited or even prohibited, in the case when it refers to civil service, in which civil servants are persons who exercise authority on behalf of the state, or to staff of essential services, the termination of which can endanger the life, personal safety or health of all people or some of them.

Restrictions on the right to strike should be accompanied by adequate, impartial and expeditious procedures of conciliation and arbitration, in which the parties to the dispute must be present and take part. Decisions are binding for both parties and must be implemented fully and immediately [3, p.97]

For the International Labour Organisation, the issue of recognition of the right to strike remains very complicated. Among the 182 Conventions and 190 Recommendations of the ILO there is none, which was dedicated to the problem of the settlement of labor disputes, including strikes and lock-outs. This loophole in the «International Code of labour» can be explained by a large variety of national forms and means of resolving labor disputes. However, the main reason is different. ILO focuses the attention of employers and employees on the principles of social partnership and encourages them to avoid disputes and conflicts and to seek a fair settlement and settlement by conciliation [4]. By all its activities based on social dialogue, protection of workers' rights, the ILO seeks to promote settlement of labor disputes by negotiations between the parties or through procedures such as mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

In my opinion, providing the right to strike is needed for workers to protect their interests in legitimated ways.

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