

ABSTRACTS

УДК 349.2

T. Ivanova, A. Solodova

CONCEPT AND TYPES OF REST TIME AND LEGAL CONTROL

Science of labour right traditionally under a rest-time is understand time during which a worker is free of implementation of the labour duties and can use it on own discretion.

The legislation sets followings types of rest-time:

1. interruptions during a working day (changing);
2. daily rest (interruption between changing);
3. days off (weekly rest);
4. festive and non-working days;
5. vacations.

The state at legislative level avouches for all workers a right to rest and foreseen different types of rest. A labour legislation is major component part of the system of legislation of Ukraine, it consists of numerous normative acts of different levels as legislative and sublegislative. Originality of method of the legal adjusting of labour relations demonstrate in the wide contractual adjusting of socio-economic relations that arising up during the organization of labour and creation of the proper terms of labour and way of life. Such relations have a great number of features on of a particular branch and regional levels, where agreements operate on socio-economic questions, and also at production level, where collective agreements are accepted. These acts are not only instrumental in realization of basic labour rights and freedoms but also allow to take into account interests of concrete collectives of worker.

In the system of normative acts that regulate labour relations, mainly there is Labour Code. He mortgages bases realization of constitutional positions about rights and freedoms of man in area of labour, sets the guarantees of labour rights in area of working hours and rest-time, labour protection and creation of safe terms of labour, guard of wages, determines the features of the legal adjusting for the separate categories of worker. A labour code of Ukraine was accepted more than forty years ago, and over the years numerous changes and additions were brought into this code.