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## **HISTORY OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF LABOR DISCIPLINE**

This article presents the historical and legal study of the development of the institute of labor discipline in the national labor law, defines periods of historical development of legal regulation of relations with labor discipline in their dynamics.

Formation of the institute of labor discipline is inextricably linked with the formation of labor law as a separate legal system in the field of national law and originates from the middle of the XIX century.

The first attempt to regulate the legal relations of labor discipline appeared in the Law “On Supervision of Manufacturing Enterprises and Institutions and Relationship between Manufacturers and Workers” of June 3, 1886. The Revolution of 1917 significantly changed the political situation in Ukraine. Thus, December 10, 1918 was first adopted Labour Code of the RSFSR. In early 1922, it became clear that the Bolsheviks’ utopian ideas of the victory of the world proletarian revolution in real life suffered a complete collapse. The new economic policy has contributed to significant changes in labor law that can be summarized in three main provisions: the abolition of labor service, replacement of regulation of work measurement and revival of contractual basis. With the beginning of the World War II regulation of labor dis-

cipline became more brutal. Authorities imposed labor mobilization and labor service again. The Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR “On the Working Hours of Workers and Employees in Wartime” of June 26, 1941 introduced mandatory unpaid overtime work up to three hours per day.

Thus, at the beginning of Khrushchev Thaw (1953-1964) formally the only major source of labor law was the Labor Code adopted in 1922. However, it regulated only court staff and prosecutors.

From 1965 to 1984 the country was led by L.I. Brezhnev. The next phase took place within the policy period called “perestroika” (restructuring) (1985-1991), which was approved by the XXVII Communist Party Congress in February 1986. The above information makes it possible to determine the following periods of historical development of the institute of labor discipline: 1) “Period of factory legislation” (1886-1917); 2) “Post-revolutionary period” (1917-1922); 3) “Pre-war period” (from the adoption of the Labour Code in 1922 till the Second World War); 4) “The Second World War period” (1939-1945); 5) “Post-war period of Stalin’s regime” (1945-1953); 6) The Khrushchev Thaw (1953-1964); 7) Brezhnev’s period of “stagnation” (1965-1984); 8) The period of “perestroika” (1985-1991).