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**FORMATION OF SANCTIONS OF DOMESTIC LABOR LAW:
MIDDLE OF THE XIX CENTURY – BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY**

Formation of domestic labor legislation is a long, complex and multi-level process. The formation of its preconditions began in the Middle Ages. Certain provisions concerning labor contracts with personally free individuals can be found in the “Russkaya Pravda”, “Pskov Judicial Charter”, “Sobornoye Ulozheniye” of 1649, the decrees of Peter I. It is noted that before the middle of the XIX century it was possible to talk only about the process of formation of the preconditions of labor laws. Historical and legal analysis of the formation of sanctions of labor law allows determining the characteristic tendencies of development of sanctions of labor law and identifying positive and negative historical experiences for further use.

By 1917, the system of sanctions in labor legislation of the Russian Empire was not well-structured, there was no clear distinction between disciplinary and pecuniary liability. Characteristic features of sanctions in labor legislation at the time: a) disciplinary penalties were of punitive nature with diminished role of the educational influence; b) the main features of sanctions for pecuniary liability were in the process of formation, including payment of property refunds from wages; c) question of pecuniary liability of the employer were regulated in detail; d) there took place a shift from absolute determination of the amount of refunds of the employer to its calculation, based on the earnings of a worker whose rights were violated; e) the period is characterized by manifested public and legal elements of legal regulation of labor relations.

