

себе правосвідомість у вигляді швидкого реагування та вирішення конфлікту між сторонами виключно у рамках закону та із залученням норм законодавства, якщо цього буде потребувати сам конфлікт, тобто іншими словами це є правильним та справедливим використанням правового інструментарію.

Отже, як висновок можна визначити, що одна із найголовніших ролей та значень правосвідомості відображається у формуванні правової культури юриста, яка у свою чергу формується протягом певного часу як і у процесу теоретичного змісту, так і у практичній професійній діяльності юриста. Не секрет, що розвиток правової культури суспільства впливає на формування правосвідомості юриста. Для того, щоб юрист мав високий рівень правової культури та відповідав вимогам своєї професії потрібно щоб мав базу, підготовку, базова-професійну підготовку та відповідній рівень базової культури, а також спрямовувати свої дії на зміцнення свого авторитету. В Україні розвиток правової культури утверджується на основі принципів верховенства права та основ розвитку правової держави в сучасному українському суспільстві.

Література

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УДК 340.15:930(477)(043.2)

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SOCIAL POLICY BY OTTO VON BISMARCK. LEGAL ANALYSIS AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In the history of each country there are figures that played an important role in the process of state formation. In the list of such states, Germany ranks one of the very first places. We propose to consider the formation of German social legislation under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, which combines the benefit of the population with the personal benefit of the conservatives.

Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince of Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg during his life, he occupied a large number of posts: Count, Prince Bismarck, Duke Laenburg, German State and Political Worker, Prime Minister of Prussia,

Bundescanzler of the North German Union, First Reichkanzler of the German Empire [1].

Bismarck was the opponent of the left parties, especially the Social Democrats. His main goal was to deprive Social Democrats a pronounced affection by a simple working class. "Iron Chancellor" tried to deal with the party of opponents through harsh repressive methods. It is obvious that such tactics further adjusted workers against conservatives.

Otto Von Bismarck was aware of the ineffectiveness of purely repressive measures in solving social issues. He previously expressed concern about the fact that the worker in modern society feels alienated and unprotected, and therefore looking for support in the "anti-state-minded" Social Democrats [2]. Based on it, it was decided to develop and apply a system of social insurance (social insurance - this is a fundamental basis for the state system of social protection of the population, which enables material support and support for disabled citizens at the expense of funds formed by able-bodied members of society [3]). It is worth paying attention to the fact that it was a compulsory state insurance (a system of rights, responsibilities and guarantees, which involves providing social protection [3]).

The "Law on Medical Insurance" was taken first. Its essence is the provision of medical provision of most German workers. Employers and workers have paid contributions (first 1/3, the last 2/3).

In 1884, the following project was adopted - "Law on Accident Insurance". The intention of Bismarck was to show the desire of the Government to facilitate the life difficulties of employees, and to distract their attention from the left parties, in the first place, Social Democrats. However, a law was adopted according to which the employer had to pay a full contribution. In order to contribute to the implementation of this system, Bismarck managed to agree that the administration of this program was in the hands of the "sectoral organization of employers", which created the administration at the federal level, and in some cases and at the land level. The program was to pay medical expenses from the 14th week. Medical expenses and pensions are also paid for 2/3 from salaries in the event of complete incapacity of the employee. In 1886, the program was distributed on rural workers [4].

Contributions that came from workers and employers formed a pension system. Pensions received a person over 65 years of age (average life expectancy in Prussia was 45 years [4]). The system of pension provision extended to workers from industry, agriculture, artisans, civil servants [4].

Consequently, we can make an assumption that a certain part of the population was pleased with the innovations of the "Iron Chancellor". In our opinion, such a strategy is sufficiently effective, moreover, it demonstrates citizens that the state seeks to help a simple workforce. In the case of Germany, the adoption of a number of social security laws, allowed the conservatives to

continue their policies, and to renounce the supporters of the Social Democrats to his side. It should be paid to the fact that the German system of social security of that time has become a model for many European states and even now we can find common features of the legislation of modern countries. The significance of social security created by Otto von Bismarck in the state building of Ukraine is the same as for most European countries. Compulsory social insurance is the basis of the Ukrainian state system, which guarantees material support and protection to the population. Public organizations that make it possible to combine certain groups of the population in Ukraine are created and continue to be created. Ukraine is developing to improve social security.

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УДК 331.109:316.48 (043.2)

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ТРУДОВІ КОНФЛІКТИ ЯК ВИД ПРАВОВИХ КОНФЛІКТІВ

Конфлікти є досить поширеним явищем як у звичайному житті пересічного громадянина, так і у житті державного службовця чи найманого працівника під час виконання ними своїх трудових функцій. Хороший колектив – це запорука процвітання бізнесу, якісного виконання покладених завдань та впевненості у завтрашньому дні. На жаль, навіть