

arrangement with all the necessary conditions for a comfortable life for the observance of fundamental rights and freedoms by states. In 1967, the Protocol on the Status of Refugees was adopted, according to which the 1951 Convention extended to persons who became refugees after 1951. In order to streamline the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in 1954, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Statute of the Office of the High Commissioner in refugee affairs, on the basis of which the Office should carry out its activities. Refugees must be provided with all the set of economic and social rights. Especially all complex of rights should be provided for women and children who form the most vulnerable social groups. Moreover, on the basis of close international cooperation, it would be advisable to adopt new international legal treaties that would legally protect the rights of refugee women and refugee children.

In conclusion I should mention, that we should understand that in resolving the problems of refugees an important role is played not only international law, but also the national legislation of the states, because refugees, leaving their countries, settle in the territory of other states. This is an extremely important aspect in respect for all the rights and freedoms of refugees within the rule of law.

#### **References**

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## **RESTRICTIONS ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE WORK : LEGAL PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS**

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Everyone has the right to work, which can be realized by concluding an employment contract with an employer. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. At the same time, the legislator establishes a number of restrictions for certain categories of people. These norms, in accordance with generally accepted international legal norms, are not considered to be limiting the right to work. They are introduced to ensure the health care, the Occupational Health of persons, which require increased social and legal protection, provides the opportunity for employers to take into account properties and requirements certain type of work. These restrictions can be divided into certain groups:

- restrictions, which relate to health of future employees. Ukrainian labor legislation, taking into account the physiological features of the female body, their

increased sensitivity to the factors of the production environment, and additional stresses which arise during pregnancy or during the period children's education, establishes a number of restrictions in their work. Legislator also takes into account age characteristics, peculiarities of development, physical and mental condition. Thus, the purpose of safety, labor of females and juveniles on hard, dangerous and/or unhealthy trades as well as underground working is forbidden. Also there is forbidden labor of females on the work related to manual lifting of weights exceeding maximum permissible standards. The use of the work of persons with disabilities is forbidden, if according to medical conclusions, the state of their health does not allow them to work under certain conditions. In addition, there are prohibitions on work at night, as well as on weekends and holidays.

- restrictions on the right to hold an office. Work in state bodies can also be the basis for the limited rights of a person to conclude an employment contract, because it has its own peculiarities which are connected with the powers of the workers and the necessary material resources to fulfill certain tasks and functions of the state. For example, persons who are recognized in the established order incapable, who has reached sixty-five years of age, who have citizenship of another country, who has a criminal record can't join the public community service. Judges are prohibited from engaging in entrepreneurial, advocacy activities or any other paid work.

- limitation on off-hour work. Regulations on working conditions for off-hour employees of state enterprises, institutions and organizations establish the restrictions on off-hour job for heads of state enterprises, institutions, organizations, their deputies, heads and their deputies of structural subdivisions, excluding scientific, teaching, medical and creative activity, instructor and judge practice in sports. Director together with trade union committees may establish restrictions on the number of employees in certain occupations and positions, if additional work may have consequences that will negatively affect the health and safety of production. Also this norm applies to persons under the age of 18 and pregnant women. Violation of restrictions on combining off-hour job with other activities established by the Anti-corruption Law entails administrative punishment.

- restrictions in employment of relatives. In accordance with the labor legislation of Ukraine the owner shall be entitled to introduce limitations as to joint work at the same enterprise, in institution or organization for persons being close or in-law relatives, if in fulfilling labour obligations they are directly subordinated to or under the control of one another. To close and in-law relatives belong: parents, spouses, brothers, sisters, children, as well as parents, brothers, sisters and children of spouses At enterprises, in institutions or organizations of state form of ownership the procedure of introduction of such limitations shall be established by legislation. Direct prohibition of the joint service of close and in-law relatives with direct subordination or control are provided for public servants. If two employees who are in a reporting relationship become relatives in the course of their employment, one of the two must be transferred.

- restrictions for foreigners. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons who are in Ukraine on legal grounds have the same rights and freedoms and also hold the same duties as citizens of Ukraine – the exceptions established by the Constitution, laws or international treaties Ukraine. This guarantee also applies to the right to labor activity of foreigners and stateless persons. Foreigners and those who do not have citizenship are hired in Ukraine, guided by the permission to use the work of foreigners and stateless persons, unless international agreements provide otherwise. Foreigners and stateless persons can't hold some office, such as President of Ukraine, judges, can't be accepted on positions in the composition of sea and air crews, etc. They can't be hold in a government post, can't serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

- restrictions set as punishment Deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities may be imposed as primary punishment for a term of two to five years or as additional punishment for a term of one to three years, in cases provided by the law "About purification of power" – for 5 years. Persons responsible for theft, bribery and other mercenary crimes can not be taken for materially responsible work if the conviction is not canceled and not repaid.

## **SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF POPULATION'S WELFARE AT LOCAL LEVEL**

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The current state of development of Ukrainian society is characterized by the emerging new theoretical and practical problems, which are widely discussed, becoming the subject of scientific discussions. One of the main tasks of the state social and economic development is to improve the welfare of the community and create conditions for the harmonious development of its members. Welfare is a person's perception of the quality and completeness of life, emotional state, the potential for development and ability to withstand life's challenges. So, at present, it is important for communities to provide a search for ways to qualitative improvement of human living conditions.

Among those who contributed to the research on community welfare are G. Jacobs, E. Libanova, O. Gladun, L. Lisogor, who concentrated on various aspects of community welfare. Despite numerous scientific publications, there is a need to study the identification of some aspects of the welfare measuring. This is of special relevance now when we can notice a reducing pace of development, economic and political instability, with a high inflation going on.

A traditional approach followed by the scientists aimed at measuring the community welfare focuses on resources owned by individuals and are usually evaluated in terms of both subjective and objective assessment. Subjective