

1

Workers' Rights- Workers' Rights Struggle

The Workers' Rights Struggle represents the ongoing fight for fair treatment, just wages, and humane working conditions. Throughout history, workers have united to challenge exploitation, discrimination, and unsafe practices. This collective effort has led to establishment of labor laws, unions, and a broader awareness of the importance of respecting workers' rights. The struggle continues as we work towards creating workplaces where every individual is treated with dignity, equality, and fairness.



Are workers' rights improving globally, or the situation is worsening? What factors contribute to these trends?

How can individuals and communities contribute to an ongoing and effective workers' rights struggle today?

2

Workers' Rights- Strike

A strike is a powerful collective action where workers refuse to work as a form of protest to address workplace issues such as unfair wages, unsafe conditions, or lack of benefits. Strikes are a key tool in the workers' rights struggle, demonstrating unity and demanding change. Workers organize strikes to assert their rights and negotiate better working conditions.



Do you believe strikes are an effective way for workers to address their grievances, or do you think there are better alternatives?

Do you know about some strikes from the town you live in?

3

Workers' Rights- Union

A union is an organized group of workers that come together to protect and advocate for their rights. Unions play a crucial role in the workers' rights struggle by negotiating with employers for fair wages, reasonable working hours, and safer conditions. Through collective bargaining, unions empower workers to achieve better working conditions and have a stronger voice in shaping workplace policies.



What are the benefits and drawbacks of workers joining unions? Can unions still play a vital role in today's rapidly changing work environment? Should union membership be mandatory in certain industries, or should it be a voluntary choice for workers?

4

Workers' Rights- Self-Management

Self-management is a concept where workers actively participate in the decision-making processes of their workplace. It promotes a more democratic and inclusive environment, giving employees a say in matters that affect them. This practice fosters a sense of ownership, empowerment, and collaboration among workers, contributing to a more just and equitable work environment.




Self-management or self-governing socialism was a form of workers' self-management used as a social and economic model formulated by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. It was instituted by law in 1950 and lasted in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until 1990, just before its breakup in 1991. The main goal was to move the managing of companies into the hands of workers and to separate the management from the state. It was also meant to demonstrate the viability of a "third way" between the capitalist United States and the socialist Soviet Union.

5

Workers' Rights- 1st of May

The 1st of May, also known as International Workers' Day or Labor Day, is a global celebration of workers and their rights. Originating from labor movements in the late 19th century, it commemorates the Haymarket affair and advocates for fair working conditions. On this day, people worldwide unite to honor the contributions of workers and continue the ongoing struggle for improved labor rights and social justice.



In Yugoslavia, the first major collective youth action was the construction of the Brčko - Banovići lane which symbolically started on the 1st of May 1946, and finished in November, only 6 months after, where 90 km of lane was made by 60,000 young volunteers. Collective youth voluntary actions in Yugoslavia would gather thousands of young volunteers in various community projects, such as building infrastructure, cleaning public spaces, and engaging in cultural and recreational activities. The events aimed to foster a sense of unity, friendship, and shared responsibility among the youth of the diverse Yugoslav republics. The gatherings also included cultural performances, concerts, and sports competitions, contributing to the celebration of both labor and camaraderie. This tradition highlighted the emphasis on collective effort and cooperation in the Yugoslav socialist system.

1

Delavske pravice- Delavski boj

Boj za delavske pravice predstavlja nenehni boj za pošteno obravnavo, pošteno plačilo in humane delovne pogoje. Skozi zgodovino so se delavci združevali, da bi se uprli izkoriščanju, diskriminaciji in nevarnim praksam. Kolektivna prizadevanja so privedla do vzpostavitve delovne zakonodaje, sindikatov in širšega zavedanja o pomenu spoštovanja delavskih pravic. Boj se nadaljuje, saj si prizadevamo za ustvarjanje delovnih mest, kjer je vsak posameznik obravnavan dostojanstveno, enakopravno in pravično.



Ali se pravice delavcev na svetovni ravni izboljšujejo ali se razmere slabšajo? Kateri dejavniki vplivajo na to?

Kako lahko posamezniki in skupnosti prispevajo k stalnemu in učinkovitemu boju za delavske pravice danes?

2

Workers' Rights- Stavka

Stavka je močna kolektivna akcija v kateri delavci v znak protesta prekinejo delo, da bi rešili težave na delovnem mestu, kot so nepravilne plače, nevarne razmere ali pomanjkanje ugodnosti. Stavke so ključno orodje v boju za pravice delavcev, saj kažejo enotnost in zahtevajo spremembe. Delavci organizirajo stavke, da bi uveljavljali svoje pravice in se pogajali o boljših delovnih pogojih.



Ali menite, da so stavke učinkovit način za reševanje problemov delavcev, ali obstajajo boljše alternative?

Ali poznate kakšno stavko v mestu v katerem živite?

3

Workers' Rights- Sindikat

Sindikat je organizirana skupina delavcev, ki se združujejo, da bi zaščitili in zagovarjali svoje pravice. Sindikati imajo ključno vlogo v boju za pravice delavcev, saj se z delodajalci pogajajo o poštenih plačah, razumnem delovnem času in varnejših pogojih. S kolektivnimi pogajanja sindikati delavcem omogočajo, da dosežejo boljše delovne pogoje in imajo močnejši glas pri oblikovanju politik na delovnem mestu.



Kakšne so prednosti in slabosti včlanjevanja delavcev v sindikate? Ali imajo sindikati v današnjem hitro spreminjajočem se delovnem okolju še vedno pomembno vlogo? Ali bi moralo biti članstvo v sindikatih v nekaterih panogah obvezno ali naj bo prostovoljna izbira delavcev?

4

Workers' Rights- Samoupravljanje

Samoupravljanje je koncept, pri katerem delavci aktivno sodelujejo v procesih odločanja na svojem delovnem mestu. Spodbuja bolj demokratično in vključujoče okolje, saj daje zaposlenim možnost, da odločajo o zadevah, ki se jih tičejo. Ta praksa med delavci krepi občutek lastništva, opolnomočenja in sodelovanja ter prispeva k pravičnejšemu in enakopravnejšemu delovnemu okolju.




Samoupravljanje ali samoupravni socializem je bila oblika delavskega samoupravljanja, ki jo je kot družbeni in gospodarski model oblikovala Komunistična partija Jugoslavije. Z zakonom je bilo uvedeno leta 1950 in je v Socialistični federativni republiki Jugoslaviji trajalo do leta 1990, tik pred njenim razpadom leta 1991. Glavni cilj je bil prenesti upravljanje podjetij v roke delavcev in ločiti upravljanje od države. Prav tako naj bi pokazalo, da je „tretja pot“ med kapitalističnimi Združenimi državami Amerike in socialistično Sovjetsko zvezo izvedljiva.

5

Workers' Rights- 1. maj

1. maj, znan tudi kot mednarodni dan delavcev ali praznik dela, je svetovni praznik delavcev in njihovih pravic. Izvira iz delavskih gibanj ob koncu 19. stoletja, spominja pa se afere na Haymarketu in se zavzema za pravične delovne pogoje. Na ta dan se ljudje po vsem svetu združijo, da bi počastili prispevek delavcev in nadaljevali nenehni boj za izboljšanje delavskih pravic in socialne pravičnosti.

V Jugoslaviji je bila prva večja kolektivna akcija mladih gradnja proge Brčko - Banovići, ki se je simbolično začela 1. maja 1946, končala pa novembra, le šest mesecev pozneje. 60.000 mladih prostovoljcev je zgradilo 90 km proge.

 Kolektivne mladinske prostovoljne akcije v Jugoslaviji so združevale na tisoče mladih prostovoljcev pri različnih skupnostnih projektih, kot so gradnja infrastrukture, čiščenje javnih prostorov ter kulturne in rekreativne dejavnosti. Namen teh dogodkov je bil spodbujati občutek enotnosti, prijateljstva in skupne odgovornosti med mladimi iz različnih jugoslovanskih republik. Srečanja so vključevala tudi kulturne predstave, koncerte in športna tekmovanja, kar je prispevalo k praznovanju dela in tovarištva. Ta tradicija je poudarjala pomen skupnega prizadevanja in sodelovanja v jugoslovanskem socialističnem sistemu.