

MGT 202

Labour Law

Labour

Labour is the amount of physical, mental, and social effort used to produce goods and services in an economy.

Labor is the number of workers in the economy, and the effort they put into producing goods and services.

In return for their labor, workers receive a wage to buy the goods and services they don't produce themselves.

Labor is one of the four factors of production that drives supply.

The economy runs most efficiently when all members are working at a job that uses their best skills. It also helps when they are paid according to the value of the work produced.

Types of Labor



Unskilled Labor

- Does not require training



Semi-skilled Labor

- Requires some education or training



Wage Employees

- Supervised by a boss
- Receive a set weekly or bi-weekly wage as well as benefits



Contract Labor

- A contract specifies the work to be produced
- The amount is paid either commission or a set fee for the work
- Benefits are not paid

Labour Law

Labor law, also known as employment law, is government legislation that governs the responsibilities of employers, the rights of the workers, and the obligations of trade unions

It applies to matters such as employment, wages, conditions of work, labour unions, and labour-management relations.

The basic aim of labor law is to remedy the "inequality of bargaining power" between employees and employers, especially employers "organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association.

Labor law also deals with the legal relationships between organized economic interests and the state and the rights and obligations related to some social services.

It governs collective bargaining and industrial relations among employers, their unionized employees and trade unions.