

Chapter 1 : Strikeout | Definition of Strikeout by Merriam-Webster

Strike suggests such an action in a general way: to strike a child. Hit is less formal than strike, and often implies giving a single blow, but usually a strong one and definitely aimed: to hit a baseball.

Retrieved November 09th, , from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/strike>: To hit sharply, as with a hand, fist, weapon, or implement: To inflict a blow. To penetrate or pierce: To collide with or crash into: She struck the desk with her knee. To cause to come into violent or forceful contact: She struck her knee against the desk. To thrust a weapon, for example in or into someone or something: To damage or destroy, as by forceful contact: Lightning struck the tree. To make a military attack on; assault. To afflict suddenly, as with a disease or impairment: To cause to become suddenly in a certain way: To snap at or seize a bait. To hook a fish that has taken the bait by a pull on the line. To wound by biting. Used especially of a snake. To form by stamping, printing, or punching: To produce or play by manipulating strings or keys: To indicate by a percussive or chiming sound: The clock struck nine. To produce as if by playing a musical instrument: The report struck a positive note in the final paragraph. To produce by friction or a blow: To produce flame, light, or a spark by friction: To remove or separate suddenly, as with a blow: To eliminate or expunge: To come upon a mineral deposit by effort; discover: To come to; reach or attain: To fall upon; shine on: A bright light struck her face. To become audible to: An odd sound struck his ear. To affect keenly or forcibly; impress: The suggestion struck her as foolish. To enter the mind of: The thought struck me from out of the blue. To cause a strong emotion to penetrate deeply: To affect or overcome with strong emotion: She was struck with alarm at the news. To make and confirm the terms of a bargain. To achieve a balance, for example by careful consideration. To haul down a mast or sail. To lower a flag or sail in salute or surrender. To lower cargo into a hold. To remove theatrical properties, a set, or technical equipment from a stage. To dismantle and pack up for departure: To undertake a strike against an employer. To level or even a measure, as of grain. To smooth or shape with a strickle. To send plant roots out or down. To cause a plant cutting to take root. To aim a stroke or blow: To make contact suddenly or violently; collide: A car and a bus struck at the intersection. To begin a military attack: The enemy struck unexpectedly. Sports To score a goal: The home team struck early in the game. The cold struck right through our jackets. The fish are striking. To dart or shoot suddenly forward in an attempt to inflict a bite or wound. Used of snakes and wild animals. To set out or proceed, especially in a new direction: To begin to move: The horse struck into a gallop. To send out roots. To indicate the time by making a percussive or chiming sound: The clock struck just as we left. To become indicated by a percussive or chiming sound: The hour has struck. To discover something suddenly or unexpectedly: To fall, as light or sound: To have an effect; make an impression. To engage in a strike against an employer. To interrupt by pushing oneself forward: To strive diligently for a specific technical rating in the US Navy. An attack, especially a military air attack on a single group of targets. Sports A scoring attempt, often resulting in a goal. A cessation of work by employees in support of demands made on their employer, as for higher pay or improved conditions. A temporary stoppage of normal activity undertaken as a protest. A sudden achievement or valuable discovery, as of a precious mineral. The taking of bait by a fish. A pull on a fishing line indicating this. A quantity of coins or medals struck at the same time. Baseball A pitched ball that is counted against the batter, typically one that is swung at and missed, fouled off, or judged to have passed through the strike zone. A perfectly thrown ball: The quarterback threw a strike to the receiver. An unfavorable condition, circumstance, or characteristic; a disadvantage: The knocking down of all the pins in bowling with the first bowl of a frame. The score so made. The taking root and growing of a plant cutting. Geology The course or bearing of a structural surface, such as an inclined bed, as it intersects a horizontal plane. The removal of all properties, sets, and technical equipment following a final performance, as of a play or concert. A device serving the functions of a strike plate, especially one that can be electronically released to allow access. To incapacitate or kill: He was struck down by tuberculosis. The court struck down the law as unconstitutional.

Definition of strike: Collective, organized, cessation or slowdown of work by employees, to force acceptance of their demands by the employer. In most jurisdictions require that to be legal (1) a strike must be approved by.

The common causes of strike are to get improvements of workplace, money or wages, shorter working days, the unfair policy or conditions which might happen in company. As I know type of strike are sick-out strike, slow-down and sit-down strike. A strike usually takes place in response to employee grievances. Strikes became common during the Industrial Revolution, when mass labor became important in factories and mines. In most countries, strike actions were quickly made illegal, as factory owners had far more political power than workers. Most western countries partially legalized striking in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Strikes are sometimes used to pressure governments to change policies. Occasionally, strikes destabilize the rule of a particular political party or ruler; in such cases, strikes are often part of a broader social movement taking the form of a campaign of civil resistance. These strikes were significant in the long campaign of civil resistance for political change in Poland, and were an important mobilizing effort that contributed to the fall of the Iron Curtain and the end of communist party rule in eastern Europe. Variations Most strikes are undertaken by labor unions during collective bargaining. The strike is typically reserved as a threat of last resort during negotiations between the company and the union, which may occur just before, or immediately after, the contract expires. Sometimes a union will strike rather than sign an agreement with a no-strike clause. In some industrial unions, the no-strike clause is considered controversial. Generally, strikes are rare: Such strikes are often described as unofficial. Strikes without formal union authorization are also known as wildcat strikes. In many countries, wildcat strikes do not enjoy the same legal protections as recognized union strikes, and may result in penalties for the union members who participate or their union. The same often applies in the case of strikes conducted without an official ballot of the union membership, as is required in some countries such as the United Kingdom. A strike may consist of workers refusing to attend work or picketing outside the workplace to prevent or dissuade people from working in their place or conducting business with their employer. Less frequently workers may occupy the workplace, but refuse either to do their jobs or to leave. This is known as a sit-down strike. A similar tactic is the work-in, where employees occupy the workplace but still continue work, often without pay, which to attempts to show they are still useful, or that worker self-management can be successful. This occurred for instance with factory occupations in the Biennio Rosso strikes-the "two red years" of Italy from. Another unconventional tactic is work-to-rule also known as an Italian strike, in Italian: Sciopero bianco , in which workers perform their tasks exactly as they are required to but no better. For example, workers might follow all safety regulations in such a way that it impedes their productivity or they might refuse to work overtime. Such strikes may in some cases be a form of "partial strike" or "slowdown". During the development boom of the 1970s in Australia, the Green ban was developed by certain unions described by some as more socially conscious. This is a form of strike action taken by a trade union or other organized labor group for environmentalist or conservationist purposes. This developed from the black ban, strike action taken against a particular job or employer in order to protect the economic interests of the strikers. United States labor law also draws a distinction, in the case of private sector employers covered by the National Labor Relations Act, between "economic" and "unfair labor practice" strikes. An employer may not fire, but may permanently replace, workers who engage in a strike over economic issues. On the other hand, employers who commit unfair labor practices ULPs may not replace employees who strike over ULPs, and must fire any strikebreakers they have hired as replacements in order to reinstate the striking workers. Strikes may be specific to a particular workplace, employer, or unit within a workplace, or they may encompass an entire industry, or every worker within a city or country. Strikes that involve all workers, or a number of large and important groups of workers, in a particular community or region are known as general strikes. Under some circumstances, strikes may take place in order to put pressure on the State or other authorities or may be a response to unsafe conditions in the workplace. A sympathy strike is, in a way, a small scale version of a general strike in which one group of workers refuses to cross a picket line established by

another as a means of supporting the striking workers. Sympathy strikes, once the norm in the construction industry in the United States, have been made much more difficult to conduct due to decisions of the National Labor Relations Board permitting employers to establish separate or "reserved" gates for particular trades, making it an unlawful secondary boycott for a union to establish a picket line at any gate other than the one reserved for the employer it is picketing. Sympathy strikes may be undertaken by a union as an organization or by individual union members choosing not to cross a picket line. A student strike has the students sometimes supported by faculty not attending schools. In other cases, especially in government-supported institutions, the student strike can cause a budgetary imbalance and have actual economic repercussions for the institution. A hunger strike is a deliberate refusal to eat. Hunger strikes are often used in prisons as a form of political protest. Like student strikes, a hunger strike aims to worsen the public image of the target. A "sickout", or especially by uniformed police officers "blue flu", is a type of strike action in which the strikers call in sick. This is used in cases where laws prohibit certain employees from declaring a strike. Police, firefighters, air traffic controllers, and teachers in some U. Newspaper writers may withhold their names from their stories as a way to protest actions of their employer. When negotiations have reached an impasse, a strike may be the only useful tool left for the employees. Here some strike types:

Chapter 3 : strike | Definition of strike in English by Oxford Dictionaries

a strike that is brought against an employer because of a dispute regarding economic benefits or conditions (as wages)

Note: Workers engaged in an economic strike can legally be replaced permanently.

The most important aspect is striking pressure. Striking pressure can vary tremendously from coin to coin during the minting process. In fact, some mints particularly New Orleans, Charlotte and Dahlonega were usually allocated the poorer condition presses and dies. Therefore these mints tended to produce a worse than average coin in terms of strike. In addition, the sharpness of the die needs to be considered. This may vary due to wear on the die, or on the master die from which the die itself is made. Finally, the consistency and quality of the planchet can affect the quality of strike. Below is a photograph of a fully struck mint state Morgan dollar: Below are photographs of fully struck examples of some of the various sub-types of Morgan dollars, which show slightly different die characteristics: It is important to note that Morgan dollars dated prior to including some varieties of S and after , simply do not have all the same die details as most Morgan dollars. This variation in no way prevents those coins from being considered fully struck, as long as they possess all the details of their particular sub-type. Here are photographs of mint state examples of the sub-type, graded by strike, 1 through 5: Note that any coin struck with less detail than the coin in photo 1 must have the weakness of strike somehow noted in its final overall grade description. MS, weakly struck, or MS, typical strike for this notoriously weak date. Here are photographs of proof examples of the sub-type, graded by strike, 1 through 5: Again, any coin weaker than photo 1 regardless of how poorly or well struck that particular issue is normally found must have the strike mentioned in its overall grade description. Even if this is the case, you should still use the strike grade "1" when calculating the overall grade. Also, keep in mind that a coin might have more details than the corresponding photograph in some areas and less details in other areas. Occasionally, a coin may have weakness about the periphery the outer areas. Here is a brief synopsis of the striking characteristics of each date and mint mark of Morgan dollar:

Chapter 4 : What is a strike? definition and meaning

Strike action, also called labor strike, labour strike, or simply strike, is a work stoppage, caused by the mass refusal of employees to work. A strike usually takes place in response to employee grievances.

The object of collective bargaining is for the employer and the union to come to an agreement over wages, benefits, and working conditions. A collective bargaining agreement may include a clause which prohibits the union from striking during the term of the agreement, known as a "no-strike clause. Such strikes are often described as unofficial. Strikes without formal union authorization are also known as wildcat strikes. In many countries, wildcat strikes do not enjoy the same legal protections as recognized union strikes, and may result in penalties for the union members who participate or their union. The same often applies in the case of strikes conducted without an official ballot of the union membership, as is required in some countries such as the United Kingdom. A strike may consist of workers refusing to attend work or picketing outside the workplace to prevent or dissuade people from working in their place or conducting business with their employer. Less frequently workers may occupy the workplace, but refuse either to do their jobs or to leave. This is known as a sit-down strike. A similar tactic is the work-in , where employees occupy the workplace but still continue work, often without pay, which attempts to show they are still useful, or that worker self-management can be successful. For instance, this occurred with factory occupations in the Biennio Rosso strikes - the "two red years" of Italy from Sciopero bianco , in which workers perform their tasks exactly as they are required to but no better. For example, workers might follow all safety regulations in such a way that it impedes their productivity or they might refuse to work overtime. Such strikes may in some cases be a form of "partial strike" or "slowdown". During the development boom of the s in Australia, the Green ban was developed by certain unions described by some as more socially conscious. This is a form of strike action taken by a trade union or other organized labor group for environmentalist or conservationist purposes. This developed from the black ban, strike action taken against a particular job or employer in order to protect the economic interests of the strikers. United States labor law also draws a distinction, in the case of private sector employers covered by the National Labor Relations Act , between "economic" and "unfair labor practice" strikes. An employer may not fire, but may permanently replace, workers who engage in a strike over economic issues. On the other hand, employers who commit unfair labor practices ULPs may not replace employees who strike over them, and must fire any strikebreakers they have hired as replacements in order to reinstate the striking workers. Teamsters , wielding pipes, clash with armed police in the streets of Minneapolis during a strike. Strikes may be specific to a particular workplace, employer, or unit within a workplace, or they may encompass an entire industry, or every worker within a city or country. Strikes that involve all workers, or a number of large and important groups of workers, in a particular community or region are known as general strikes. Under some circumstances, strikes may take place in order to put pressure on the State or other authorities or may be a response to unsafe conditions in the workplace. A sympathy strike is, in a way, a small scale version of a general strike in which one group of workers refuses to cross a picket line established by another as a means of supporting the striking workers. Sympathy strikes, once the norm in the construction industry in the United States, have been made much more difficult to conduct due to decisions of the National Labor Relations Board permitting employers to establish separate or "reserved" gates for particular trades, making it an unlawful secondary boycott for a union to establish a picket line at any gate other than the one reserved for the employer it is picketing. Sympathy strikes may be undertaken by a union as an orgition or by individual union members choosing not to cross a picket line. A student strike has the students sometimes supported by faculty not attending schools. In other cases, especially in government-supported institutions, the student strike can cause a budgetary imbalance and have actual economic repercussions for the institution. A hunger strike is a deliberate refusal to eat. Hunger strikes are often used in prisons as a form of political protest. Like student strikes, a hunger strike aims to worsen the public image of the target. A "sickout", or especially by uniformed police officers "blue flu", is a type of strike action in which the strikers call in sick. This is used in cases where laws prohibit certain employees from declaring a strike. Police, firefighters, air traffic controllers, and teachers

in some U. Newspaper writers may withhold their names from their stories as a way to protest actions of their employer. This decision adopted the dissent by Chief Justice Brian Dickson in a Supreme Court ruling on a reference case brought by the province of Alberta. The exact scope of this right to strike remains unclear and will no doubt be subject to further litigation. Canadian governments could also have imposed binding arbitration or a new contract on the disputing parties. Back to work legislation was first used in during a railway strike, and as of had been used 33 times by the federal government for those parts of the economy that are regulated federally grain handling, rail and air travel, and the postal service , and in more cases provincially. In addition, certain parts of the economy can be proclaimed " essential services " in which case all strikes are illegal. Since the government in such systems claims to represent the working class, it has been argued that unions and strikes were not necessary. Vladimir Lenin referred to trade unions as "Schools of Communism. A "minimum service" during strikes in public transport was a promise of Nicolas Sarkozy during his campaign for the French presidential election. A law "on social dialogue and continuity of public service in regular terrestrial transports of passengers" was adopted on 12 August , and it took effect on 1 January This law, among other measures, forces certain categories of public transport workers such as train and bus drivers to declare to their employer 48 hours in advance if they intend to go on strike. Should they go on strike without having declared their intention to do so beforehand, they leave themselves open to sanctions. The unions did and still oppose this law and argue these 48 hours are used not only to pressure the workers but also to keep files on the more militant workers, who will more easily be undermined in their careers by the employers. This law makes it also more difficult for the strike to spread rapidly to other workers, as they are required to wait at least 48 hours before joining the strike. This law also makes it easier for the employers to organize the production as it may use its human resources more effectively, knowing beforehand who is going to be at work and not, thus undermining, albeit not that much, the effects of the strike. However, this law has not had much effect as strikes in public transports still occur in France and at times, the workers refuse to comply by the rules of this law. The public transport industry - public or privately owned - remains very militant in France and keen on taking strike action when their interests are threatened by the employers or the government. The public transport workers in France, in particular the "Cheminots" employees of the national French railway company are often seen as the most radical "vanguard" of the French working class. This law has not, in the eyes of many, changed this fact. The Code of Practice on Industrial Action Ballots and Notices, and sections 22 and 25 of the Employment Relations Act , which concern industrial action notices, commenced on 1 October Legislation was enacted in the aftermath of the police strikes , forbidding British police from both taking industrial action, and discussing the possibility with colleagues. The Police Federation which was created at the time to deal with employment grievances, and provide representation to police officers, has increasingly put pressure on the government, and repeatedly threatened strike action. The Railway Labor Act bans strikes by United States airline and railroad employees except in narrowly defined circumstances. The National Labor Relations Act generally permits strikes, but provides a mechanism to enjoin strikes in industries in which a strike would create a national emergency. The federal government most recently invoked these statutory provisions to obtain an injunction requiring the International Longshore and Warehouse Union return to work in after having been locked out by the employer group, the Pacific Maritime Association. Some jurisdictions prohibit all strikes by public employees, under laws such as the " Taylor Law " in New York. Other jurisdictions impose strike bans only on certain categories of workers, particularly those regarded as critical to society: Some states, such as New Jersey , Michigan , Iowa or Florida , do not allow teachers in public schools to strike. Workers have sometimes circumvented these restrictions by falsely claiming inability to work due to illness " this is sometimes called a "sickout" or "blue flu", the latter receiving its name from the uniforms worn by police officers, who are traditionally prohibited from striking. The term "red flu" has sometimes been used to describe this action when undertaken by firefighters. Often, specific regulations on strike actions exist for employees in prisons. The Code of Federal Regulations declares "encouraging others to refuse to work, or to participate in a work stoppage" by prisoners to be a "High Severity Level Prohibited Act" and authorizes solitary confinement for periods of up to a year for each violation.

Chapter 5 : What is STRIKE? definition of STRIKE (Black's Law Dictionary)

Strike. A work stoppage; the concerted refusal of employees to perform work that their employer has assigned to them in order to force the employer to grant certain demanded concessions, such as increased wages or improved employment conditions.

Brutus struck a dagger into the dying Caesar. Lightning struck the spire. May God strike you dead! The ship struck a rock. A shrill peal of bells struck their ears. A happy thought struck him. How does it strike you? Illness struck him off from social contacts. The butcher struck off a chop. The plague struck Europe. Apoplexy struck him down. The horse struck a gallop. He likes to strike a noble pose. We struck Rome before dark. Our troops struck at dawn. The hour has struck. They struck out at dawn. They struck toward a new town. He is striking for yeoman. Show More noun an act or instance of striking. Also called strike plate. Compare spare def Show More adjective Military. Show More strike in, to interrupt suddenly; intervene: I struck in with a suggestion. They struck off copies of the book. His name was struck off the waiting list. She struck off several letters and had no more work to do. We struck off for the country. The pitcher walked two and struck out three. He struck out twice in three times at bat. His next two business ventures struck out. She struck out on her own at the age of The orchestra struck up a waltz. Strike up the band! Show More Idioms have two strikes against one, to be in an unfavorable or a critical position: His age and his lack of education are two strikes against him in his search for a job. The army struck camp and moved on. They reached a price satisfactory to both of them, and struck hands on it. The second arrow struck home. The sermon on Christian charity struck home. She struck it rich in real estate. Show More Origin of strike before ; for def 65; v. Strike, hit, knock imply suddenly bringing one body in contact with another. Strike suggests such an action in a general way: Hit is less formal than strike, and often implies giving a single blow, but usually a strong one and definitely aimed: To knock is to strike, often with a tendency to displace the object struck; it also means to strike repeatedly: Antonyms for strike Dictionary.

Chapter 6 : Strike | Define Strike at calendrierdelascience.com

strike (strĀk) v. *struck* (strĀk), *struck* or *strick*Ā-en (strĀ-kĀÉ™n), *striking*, *strikes* calendrierdelascience.com 1. a. To hit sharply, as with a hand, fist, weapon, or implement: struck the table in anger; strikes the ball with a nine iron; struck the nail with a hammer.

In business terms, a strike can be understood as a curtailment of work, due to the collective refusal of workers to work, which occurs as a response to employee grievances. It involves, dropping out of work by any number of workers, employed in a particular industry, with an aim of creating pressure on the employers, to accept their demands relating to pay scale, working conditions, trade practices and so forth. A strike is a situation in which the workers act in concert for stopping or denying to resume work. The relationship between the employer and employee continue to exist though in a state of hostile suspension. Causes of Strike Dispute relating to minimum wages. Salary and incentive issues. Increment is not up to the performance. Dissatisfaction with the policies of the company. Hours of work and interval timings. Holidays and leaves with pay. Bonus, Provident Fund, and gratuity. Withdrawal of any facility or allowance. Wrongful dismissal of workmen. The most obvious reason of strike is the non-payment of wages or salaries to the workers of the factory by the employers. Types of Strike Hunger Strike: Economic Strike is the cessation of work by the labors with an aim of imposing their economic demands like wages and bonus. In such strike, the workers raise their voices to increase their pay, improve working conditions, facilitate them with allowances, perquisites, and add-on benefits. A type of strike, in which the employees come to the office, as usual, take their seats but do not work and also deny to leave the office premises, when asked to do so. When such an act is performed in combination, it amounts to stay-in strike. Alternately called as sit-down, pen-down or tool-down strike. Otherwise called as a slow-down strike, is one in which the workers do not stop working, but slow down the entire process by deliberately delaying the production, which results in the reduction of output. This amounts to a serious case of misconduct, whereby the workmen pretend to be engaged in the work and entitled to full wages. It is more harmful than the complete cessation of work by employees, as the resources get wasted, due to delayed working of employees. A type of strike in which the workers of one department, unit, division, or industry, go on strike, in support of the workers of another department, unit, division, or industry, who are already on strike. This may be an unjustified seizure of rights of the employer, who is not even involved in the conflict. Strike is one of the powerful tool of collective bargaining, used by trade unions and labor associations to compel the employer to grant several concessions. It can also be used to protest certain terms of former or proposed agreement amidst the labor and management.

Chapter 7 : Strike - Wikipedia

A strike is a situation in which the workers act in concert for stopping or denying to resume work. The relationship between the employer and employee continue to exist though in a state of hostile suspension.

Chapter 8 : Strike | Definition of Strike by Merriam-Webster

strike definition: 1. to refuse to continue working because of an argument with an employer about working conditions, pay levels, or job losses: 2. to cause a person or place to suffer severely from the effects of something very unpleasant that happens suddenly: 3. to hit or attack someone or.

Chapter 9 : Strike dictionary definition | strike defined

Better to strike the rear guard than to feather a shaft in the earth. We are natural enemies; and when your foe is disabled, then is the time to strike. The woman was about to strike him angrily, when she happened to glance at his face.