



100th Anniversary of ILO

In 2019, the **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, the UN specialized agency celebrates its 100th anniversary.

- In the run up to the anniversary **seven Centenary Initiatives** are being implemented as part of a package of activities aimed at equipping the Organization to take up successfully the challenges of its social justice mandate in the future.

Seven Centenary Initiatives

- **The future of work initiative** : Initiating and cultivating a global dialogue on the future of work, to build the ILO's ability to prepare and guide governments, workers and employers to better meet the world of work challenges of the next century.
- **The end to poverty initiative**: Promoting a multidimensional response through the world of work, labor markets, and social and employment protection to eradicate global poverty.
- **The women at work initiative**: Reviewing the place and conditions of women in the world of work and engaging workers, employers and governments in concrete action to realize equality of opportunity and treatment.
- **The green initiative**: Scaling up the ILO's office-wide knowledge, policy advice and tools for managing a just transition to a low carbon, sustainable future.
- **The standards initiative**: Enhancing the relevance of international labour standards through a standards review mechanism and consolidating tripartite consensus on an authoritative supervisory system.
- **The enterprises initiative**: Establishing a platform for ILO engagement with enterprises which would contribute to their sustainability and to ILO goals.
- **The governance initiative**: Reforming the ILO's governance structures, assessing the impact of the 2008 Declaration as set out in its final provisions, and act on its finding.

Eight Core International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions

- **India** has **ratified six out of the eight core/fundamental ILO Conventions**. These are
 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29),
 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105),
 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100),
 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111),
 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and
 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- India has **not ratified** the core/fundamental Conventions, namely **Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)** and **Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)**.
- The main reason for non-ratification of ILO Conventions No.87 & 98 is **due to certain restrictions imposed on the Government servants**.
- The ratification of these conventions would involve granting of certain rights that are prohibited under the statutory rules, for the Government employees, namely, to strike work, to openly criticize Government policies, to freely accept financial contribution, to freely join foreign organizations etc.
- In India **Convention is ratified only when the national laws are brought fully into**

conformity with the provisions of the Convention.

- Ratification of ILO Convention is a voluntary process and no time frame has been agreed for the same.

About International Labour Organization (ILO)

- International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency dealing with labour issues, particularly international labour standards, social protection, and work opportunities for all.
- ILO was created in **1919**, as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I, to reflect the belief that universal and lasting peace can be accomplished only if it is based on social justice. It **became specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946**.
- It is a tripartite organization, the **only one of its kind bringing together representatives of governments, employers and workers in its executive bodies**.
- Since 1919, the International Labour Organization has maintained and developed a system of international labour standards aimed at promoting opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity.
- In **1969, ILO received the Nobel Peace Prize for improving fraternity and peace among nations**, pursuing decent work and justice for workers, and providing technical assistance to other developing nations.
- **India is a founder member of the International Labour Organization.**
- The **Headquarter** of ILO is in **Geneva, Switzerland**.

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