

06– 12 – 2022

News: ILO meet begins today, DG calls for social security for all

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

- International Labour Organisation is a **UN specialized agency** whose mandate is to advance social and economic justice through setting international labour standards.
- ILO is founded in **1919** as a part of **Treaty of Versailles** under the **League of Nations**, and is the **oldest specialized agency of UN**.
- **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** was formed in **1920** to give Indian representation at **ILO of League of Nations**.
- In **1946**, it became the **1st specialized agency of the UN**.
- ILO is the **only tripartite U.N. agency** that brings together governments, employers and workers of **187 member States**, to set labor standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.
- It is headquartered in **Geneva, Switzerland**.
- ILO has **187 state members**. **186 of 193 UN nations** are its members, plus **Cook Islands** are members of ILO.

- UN members which are not the members of ILO are **Andorra, Bhutan, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru and North Korea.**
- Any member can be admitted newly **if they accept all the obligations of ILO constitution and is supported by a 2/3rd majority** in the ILO meeting.

The three organs of the ILO are:

- **General Assembly of the ILO** – Meets every year in the month of June.
- **Governing Body:** - Executive Council of the ILO. Meets three times in a year in the months of March, June, and November.
- **International Labor Office:** - A permanent secretariat.
- India has ratified **six out of the eight core/fundamental International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.**
- These are the 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.**
- India had been the Chairperson of Governing body of ILO for a period starting in October 2020 to June 2021. India has been followed by Sweden as the Chair.

The flagship publications of ILO are:

- World Employment and Social Outlook.
- Global Wage Report.
- World Social Protection Report.

News: Winter session day one: U.P. govt. tables ₹33,769 crore supplementary budget

Supplementary Demand for Grants

- Supplementary Demand for Grants is needed **when the amount authorised by the Parliament through the appropriation act for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for that year.**
- This grant is **presented and passed by the Parliament before the end of the financial year.**

Other Types of Grants

Additional Grant

- Additional Grant is granted when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.

Excess Grant

- Excess Grant is granted when money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service in the budget for that year.
- It is voted by the Lok Sabha after the financial year. Before the demands for excess grants are submitted to the Lok Sabha for voting, they must be approved by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

Vote of Credit

- Vote of Credit is granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service, the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in a budget.
- Hence, it is like a blank cheque given to the Executive by the Lok Sabha.

Exceptional Grant

- Exceptional Grant is granted for a special purpose and forms no part of the current service of any financial year.

Token Grant

- Token Grant is granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation.
- A demand for the grant of a token sum (of Re 1) is submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha and if assented, funds are made available.
- Reappropriation involves transfer of funds from one head to another. It does not involve any additional expenditure.