

India and ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India is a founding member of the ILO and it has been a permanent member of the ILO Governing Body since 1922. In India, the first ILO Office was started in 1928; India has ratified six out of the eight-core ILO conventions; India has not ratified the two core conventions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (No. 87) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No. 98); Overall, 135-member States have ratified all eight fundamental conventions.
ILO'S 8 Core Conventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Forced Labour Convention (No. 29) Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105) Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100) Discrimination (Employment Occupation) Convention (No.111) Minimum Age Convention (No.138) Worst forms of Child Labour Convention (No.182) Freedom of Association and Protection of Right to Organised Convention (No.87) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No.98)
Current Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shri Apurva Chandra, Secretary (Labour and Employment) has been elected as the Chairperson of the Governing Body of the ILO for the period October 2020 to June 2021; The Governing Body is the apex executive body of the ILO which decides policies, programmes, agenda, budget and elects the Director-General, it meets in Geneva three times annually.
Points to Note	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO is the first and oldest specialized agency of the UN.

4.2 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO)

Basics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO is a specialized agency of the UN that leads international efforts to defeat hunger; FAO aims to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives; With over 194-member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide; It helps governments and development agencies coordinate their activities to improve and develop agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and land and water resources; Formation: 1945; Headquarters: Rome, Italy.
Aims and Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Conduct research and provide technical assistance to various projects related to improving agricultural output and development; Conducting training and educational programs and also collecting and analyzing agricultural data; The FAO also brings out a number of publications/reports: State of the World, Global Report on Food Crises, State of Food and Agriculture, State of the World's Forests etc.
India and FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO has enjoyed a valuable partnership with India since it began its operations in 1945; It continues to play a major role in India's progress in the areas of crops, livestock, fisheries, food security, and the management of natural resources. FAO has an office in New Delhi and the nodal ministry for FAO in India is the Ministry of Agriculture. India's proposals for the International Year of Pulses in 2016 and the International Year of Millets 2023 have also been endorsed by FAO.
Current Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75th Anniversary of FAO on 16th October 2020; India has released a commemorative coin of Rs 75 denomination to mark the occasion; The "World Food Programme" was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize 2020 for its efforts to combat hunger, promote peace in conflict-affected areas, and prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict.

4.3 UNESCO

Basics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialised agency of the UN aimed at promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, the arts, the sciences, and culture; It has 193-member states and 11 associate members, as well as partners in the non-governmental, intergovernmental, and private sector; Formation: 1945; Headquarters: Paris, France;
---------------	---