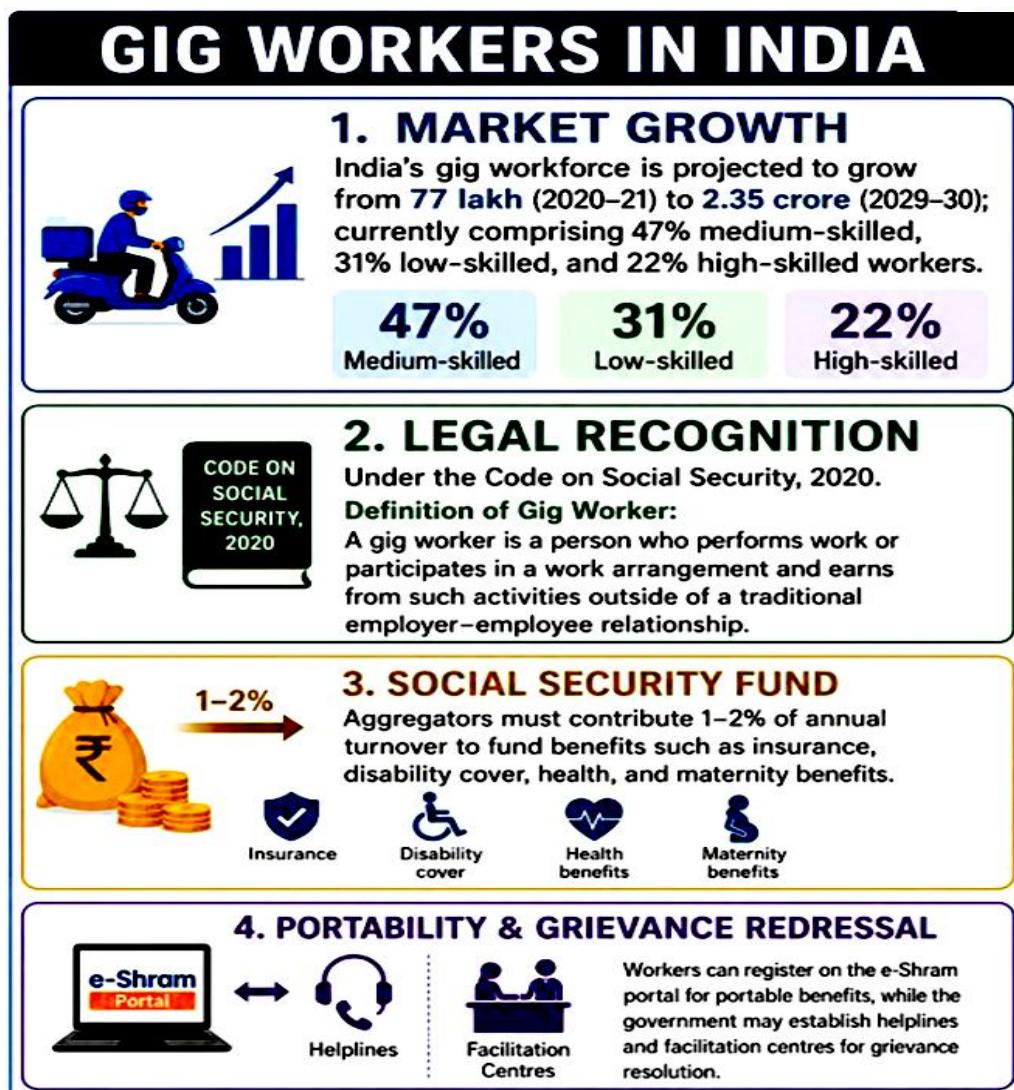


CURRENT AFFAIRS: 13&14.06.2026

ILO adopts First Global Treaty to set Binding Labor Standards for Gig Work

The ILO Convention No. 193 'Concerning Decent Work in the Platform Economy' was adopted at the 114th session of International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva.



Enforcement: The convention will take effect 12 months after at least two member states ratify it, requiring governments to establish effective dispute resolution and enforcement mechanisms.

Key Features of the Convention

Comprehensive Coverage: The protections apply to all formal and informal platform workers (both online or location-based such as delivery, taxi).

Worker Classification & Fair Pay: Governments must ensure gig workers are correctly classified based on how their work is performed, preventing misclassification.

Workers must receive timely pay and, if considered employees, at least the minimum wage.

Fundamental Rights & Safety: Guarantees core rights such as freedom of association, non-discrimination, and access to social security. It also ensures a safe working environment, allowing workers to refuse dangerous tasks without penalty.

Algorithmic Transparency: Platforms must be transparent about automated systems used to monitor workers.

Workers have the right to request a human review of significant automated decisions, such as account deactivations or withheld pay.

Data & Vulnerable Groups: The treaty mandates strict safeguards for personal data privacy and includes specific measures to protect migrant and refugee platform workers from recruitment and employment abuses.

About ILO

Establishment: In 1919 under Treaty of Versailles; became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946.

Members: 187; India is a founding Member and has been a permanent member of the ILO Governing Body since 1922.

Mandate: Promotes social justice, decent work, and internationally recognized labour rights, based on the principle that lasting peace rests on social justice.

Global Recognition: Awarded the 1969 Nobel Peace Prize for advancing workers' rights, social justice, and international cooperation.

Key Reports: World Employment and Social Outlook (WESO), Global Wage Report, World Social Protection Report, etc.

ILO Conventions: India has ratified six out of the eight core/fundamental ILO Conventions, except -

Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87).

Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98).

Mahabodhi Temple Complex

Recently, Prime Minister and Myanmar's President, U Min Aung Hlaing visited the Mahabodhi Temple, one of Buddhism's holiest sites and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

- **Mahabodhi Temple Complex** – It is considered as the Cradle of Buddhism in history of mankind.
- It is one of the 4 holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to the attainment of Enlightenment (Nirvana).
- **UNESCO Recognition** – 2002.
- **Situated in**– Bodh Gaya, Bihar (115 km south of Patna, 16 km from Gaya.)
- **Constructed**– 1st temple by **Emperor Asoka** (3rd century BCE); present brick temple dates to 5th –6th century CE (late Gupta period).
- **Architecture** – One of the earliest surviving brick temples in India; influenced later brick architecture.



Architectural Features

- **Main Temple** – 50 m high, classical Indian style; curvilinear shikhara topped by amalaka and kalasha.
- **Sanctum** – Houses gilded seated Buddha (over 5 ft), depicting Enlightenment.
- **Walls** – 11 m high, niches with Buddha images, chaitya motifs, honeysuckle and geese designs.
- **Vajrasana (Diamond Throne)** – Polished sandstone throne installed by Asoka to mark the site of Buddha's meditation.
- **7 Sacred Sites** – It refers to the places around Mahabodhi Temple Complex where Buddha spent seven weeks meditating after achieving enlightenment, these spots mark the 7 sacred weeks.
- The Bodhi Tree & Vajrasana, Animeshlochan Chaitya (prayer hall), Ratnachakrama (Jewelled Ambulatory), Ratnagar Chaitya, Ajapala Nigrodh Tree, Muchalinda Lake (Lotus Pond, Rajyatana Tree.
- **Authenticity** – Documented in Buddhist texts and architecture is largely unaltered.

Global Wind Day

Recently, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is set to host the Global Wind Day 2026 Conference in Goa.

- **Organised by** – The Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) and European Wind Energy Association (WindEurope).
- **Observed on** – **June 15** every year worldwide.
- **Purpose** – Raise awareness about wind energy as a clean, renewable source and its role in climate action.
- **History** – First established in 2007 in Europe by WindEurope to educate the public and promote the benefits of wind energy.
- Due to its success, the initiative became global in 2009 in partnership with GWEC.

Global Wind Day, 2026

- **Theme** – "Wind Energy: From Ambition to Acceleration".
- **Major contributors** – China, USA and India lead new wind capacity.
- **Global wind power** – 1,299 GW.

*The global installed wind power capacity has officially surpassed **1 Terawatt (1,000 GW)**.*

Indian Wind Power Sector

- India is the 4th largest wind power market.
- **Aim** – 100 GW by 2030 and 155 GW by 2035, contributing to the national target of 500 GW non- fossil capacity by 2070.
- To become a global hub for wind turbine manufacturing and exports while ensuring strong grid and resource readiness.
- **Wind Energy in India**
 - Cumulative wind power capacity – 56 GW.
 - 6.1 GW addition in 2025–26 (new record), showing strong policy- industry collaboration.
 - **Key States** - Wind energy generation is highly localized, with **Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Karnataka** leading as the top producing states.

FIFA World Cup, 2026

Recently, the 23rd FIFA Men's World Cup has begun.

- **FIFA** – Federation Internationale de Football Association.
- It is the global governing body for football, managing its rules and development worldwide.
- **Founded in** – Paris in 1904.
- **Headquarters** – Zurich, Switzerland.
- **Members**– 211 national associations.

All India Football Federation (AIFF), has been officially affiliated with FIFA since 1948, but never played a match in FIFA World Cup.

- **Flagship Tournaments –**

- FIFA World Cup,
- FIFA Women's World Cup and the
- FIFA Club World Cup.

- **First Tournament** – 1930, hosted by Uruguay (Winner – Uruguay).
- **Frequency** – Held **every 4 years** (except during WW-II).
- **Expansion** – 13 teams (1930) to 48 teams (2026).
- **Titles** – Brazil (5), Germany (4), Italy (4), Argentina (3 – defending champions), France (2).

Argentina defends title; only Italy and Brazil have ever retained the trophy.

FIFA World Cup, 2026

- **Hosted by** – United States, Canada, Mexico (first time jointly hosted by 3 nations – **Canada** hosting for the first time).
- **Significant Changes**
 - **Format** – Expanded to 48 teams, 12 groups of 4 and 104 matches to promote inclusivity, expand global reach, increase commercial value.
 - **Star Highlight** – Lionel Messi and Cristiano Ronaldo expected to make their 6th and final World Cup appearance.

Quick Facts

FIFA Peace Prize

- **Established on** - 2025 to honour individuals taking exceptional actions for peace and unity across the world.
- The inaugural prize was presented to U.S. President Donald Trump

FIFA World Cup

- 18-carat solid gold prize, depicts two human figures holding up the Earth.
- Winning nations now receive only a bronze and gold-plated replica (Winners' Trophy), while the original solid gold trophy is kept permanently at the FIFA Museum in Zurich, Switzerland.