

The Global Architecture

Designing for Peace in a Volatile World



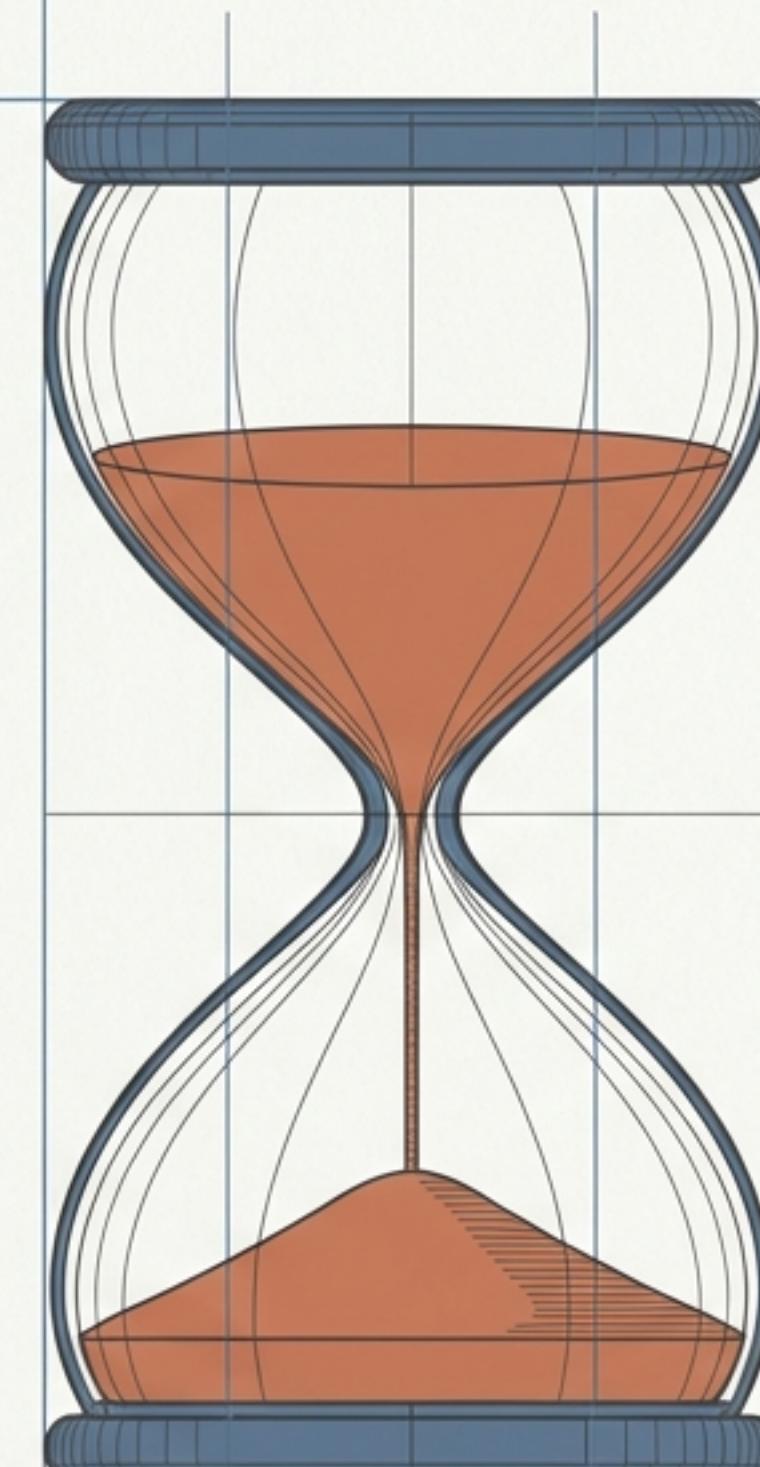
↓ An analysis of the United Nations' structure, evolution, and operational mechanics.

193 Member Nations uniting under a single Charter.

Rising from the Ashes

The Necessity of Design

The early 20th century was defined by the failure of the League of Nations and the catastrophe of World War II. The use of nuclear weapons created a new imperative: destructive wars must be stopped as a collective responsibility.



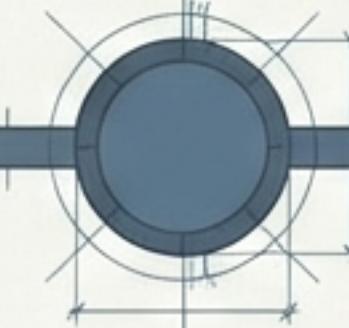
The Catalyst: A permanent mechanism was required to prevent total annihilation.

The Construction Timeline (1941–1945)

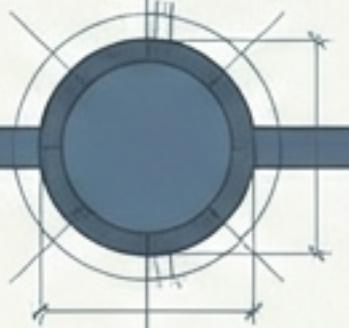
The Atlantic Treaty
Churchill & Roosevelt commit to a permanent security mechanism.



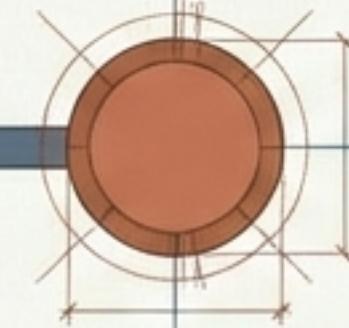
Aug 14, 1941



1944–1945



**1945
(San Francisco)**



Oct 24, 1945

October 24th is celebrated globally as United Nations Day.

The Core Objectives & Principles

The Mission



Establish and maintain international peace.



Foster friendly relations among nations.



Safeguard human rights and freedom.



Enhance international economic cooperation.

The Code of Conduct

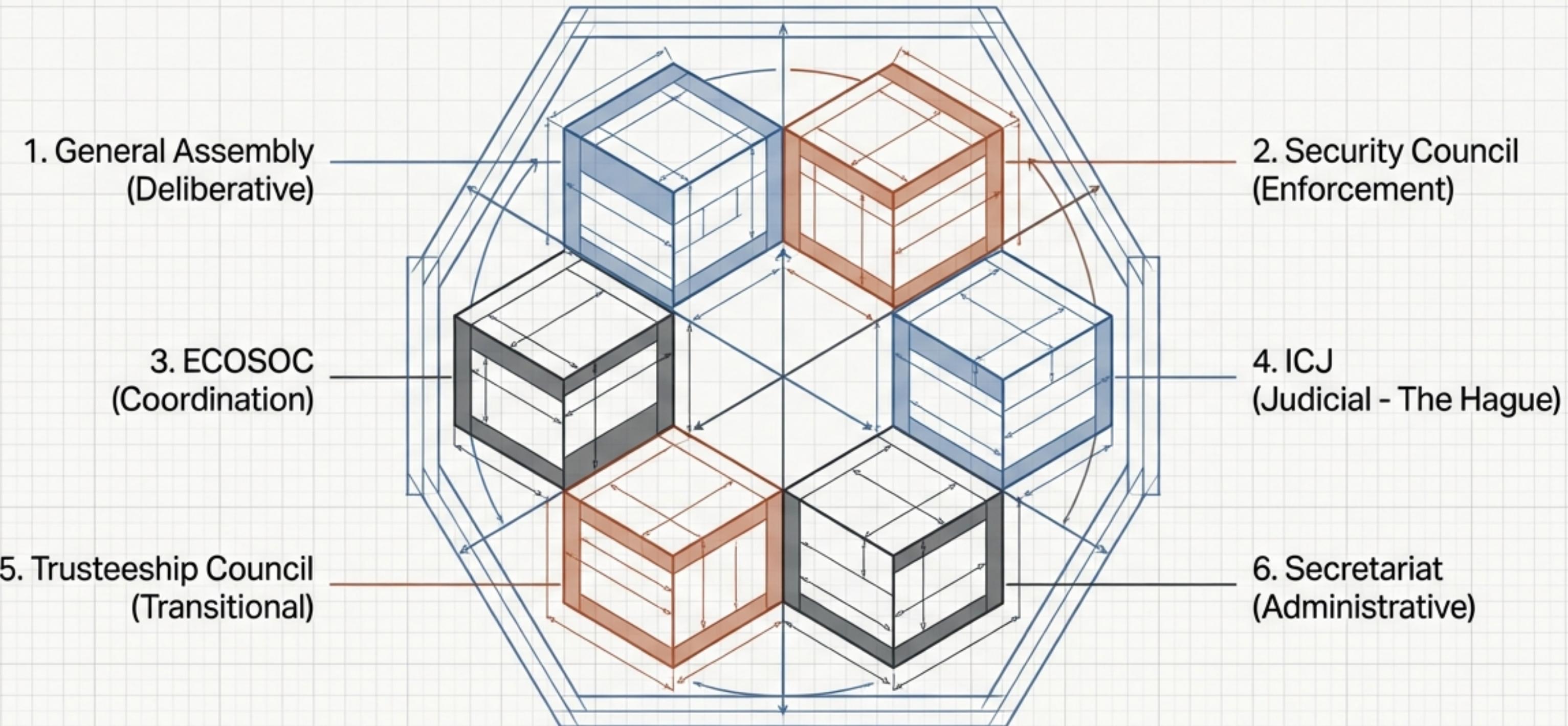
1. Sovereign Equality: Same status for all nations, regardless of size or power.

2. Respect: Honoring the freedom and geographical unity of others.

3. Non-Aggression: Duty-bound to abide by international law; no attacks.

4. Peaceful Resolution: All disputes must be solved by peaceful means.

The Six Pillars of the United Nations



All organs are headquartered in New York, USA, except the International Court of Justice.



General Assembly: The Platform for the World

Composition

Charcoal Charter

- All member countries represented.
- The Equality Rule applies: Rich or poor, big or small, every nation has the same status.

Operations

Charcoal Charter

Sessions: September to December annually.

Decisions: Majority vote (Resolutions).
Note: Does not make laws, but sets global policy.

Key Duties

Charcoal Charter

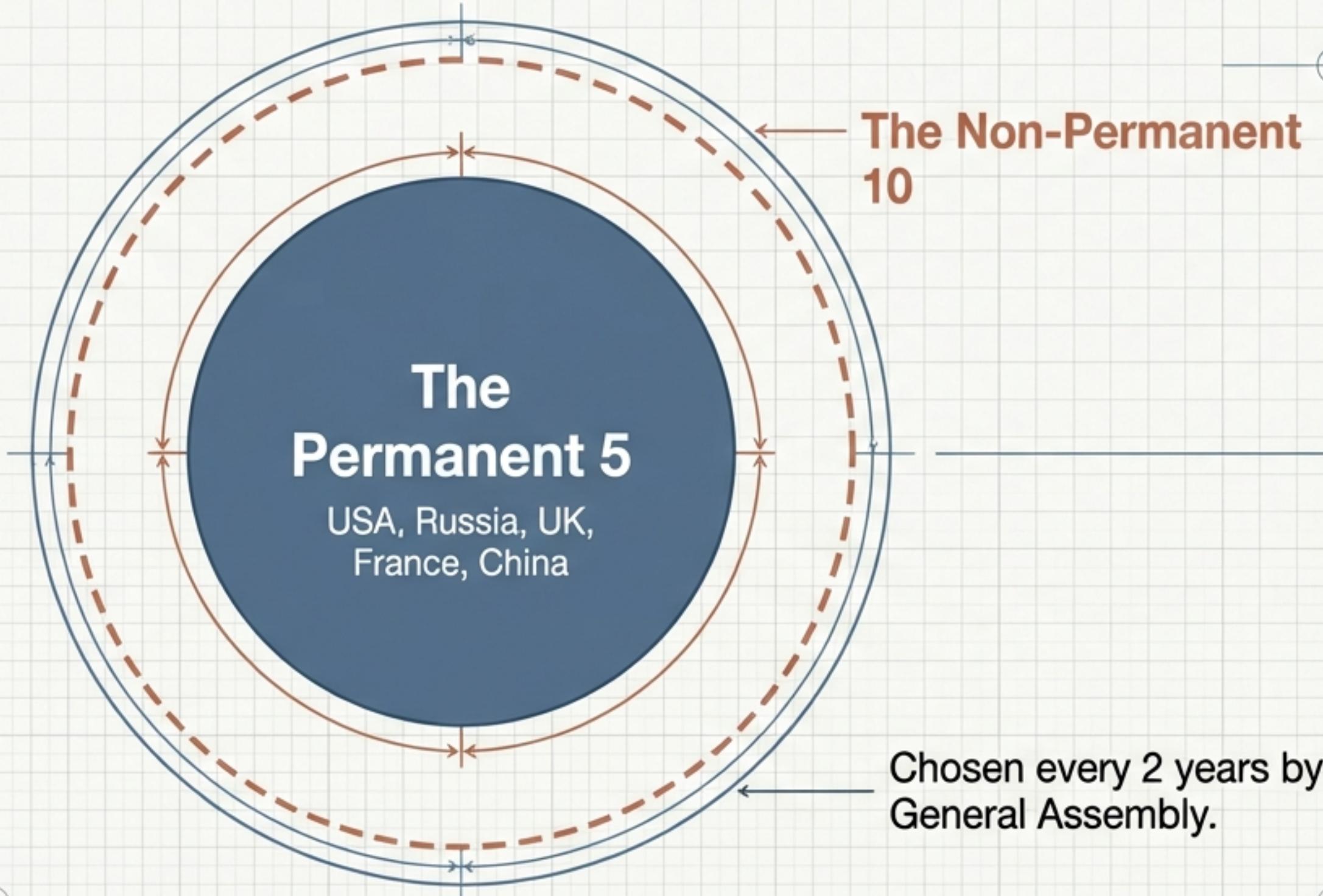
Elects non-permanent Security Council members.

Appoints Secretary-General & ICJ judges.

Passes the annual budget.

Security Council: Maintaining International Order

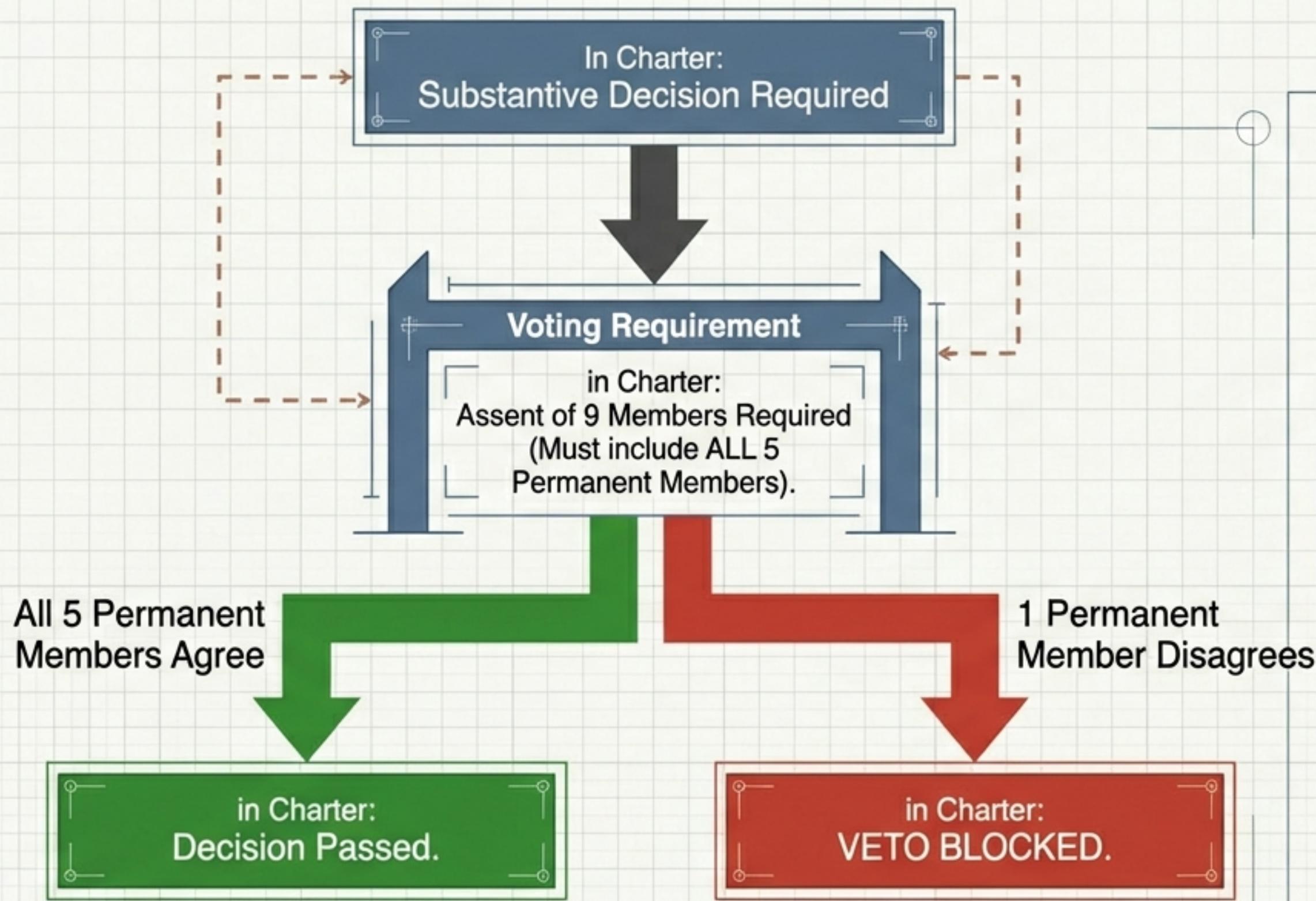
Primary Responsibility: Maintenance of peace and security.



Powers

- Prepare arms control policies.
- Suggest conflict resolution (sanctions, military action).
- Appoint ICJ judges and Secretary-General (Joint role).

The Mechanism of the Veto



Current Context:

- Calls for democratic reform are growing.
- India is currently advocating for permanent membership.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Primary Function: Coordinating global economic and social policies.

Global Discussions



Charter:
Poverty, unemployment, inequality.

Empowerment



Charter:
Women's rights, human rights, fundamental freedoms.

Cooperation

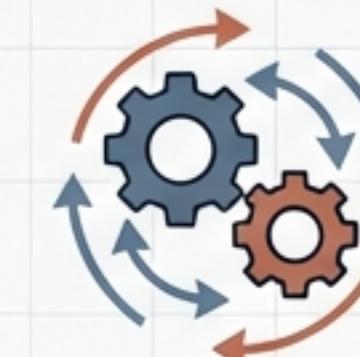


Charter:
Cultural and educational exchange.

**54 Members
(3-Year Tenure)**

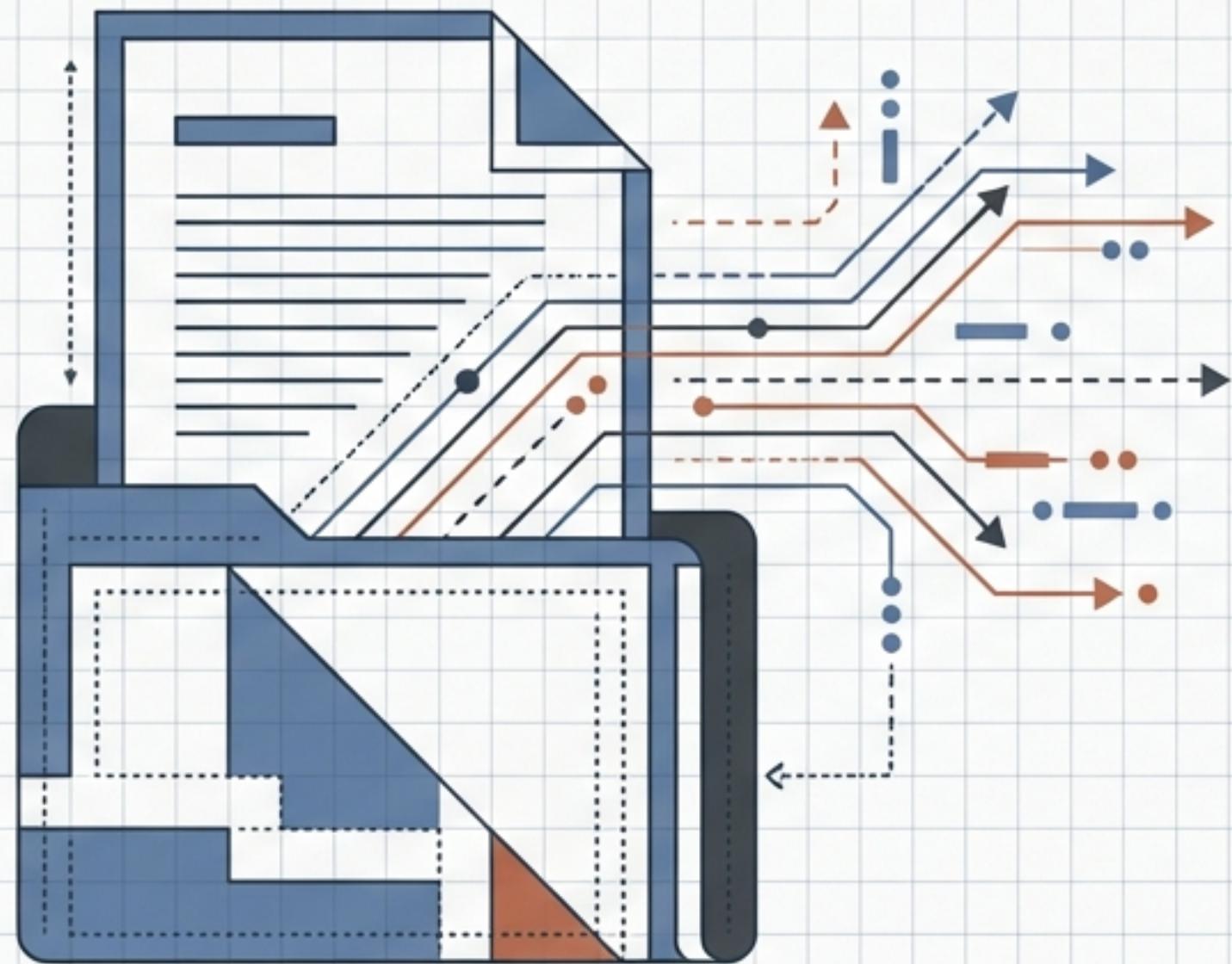
Charter:
Chosen by General Assembly

Coordination



Charter:
Manages specialized agencies.

The Secretariat: The Administrative Engine



Role: Daily administrative tasks and information management.

Leadership: The Secretary-General.

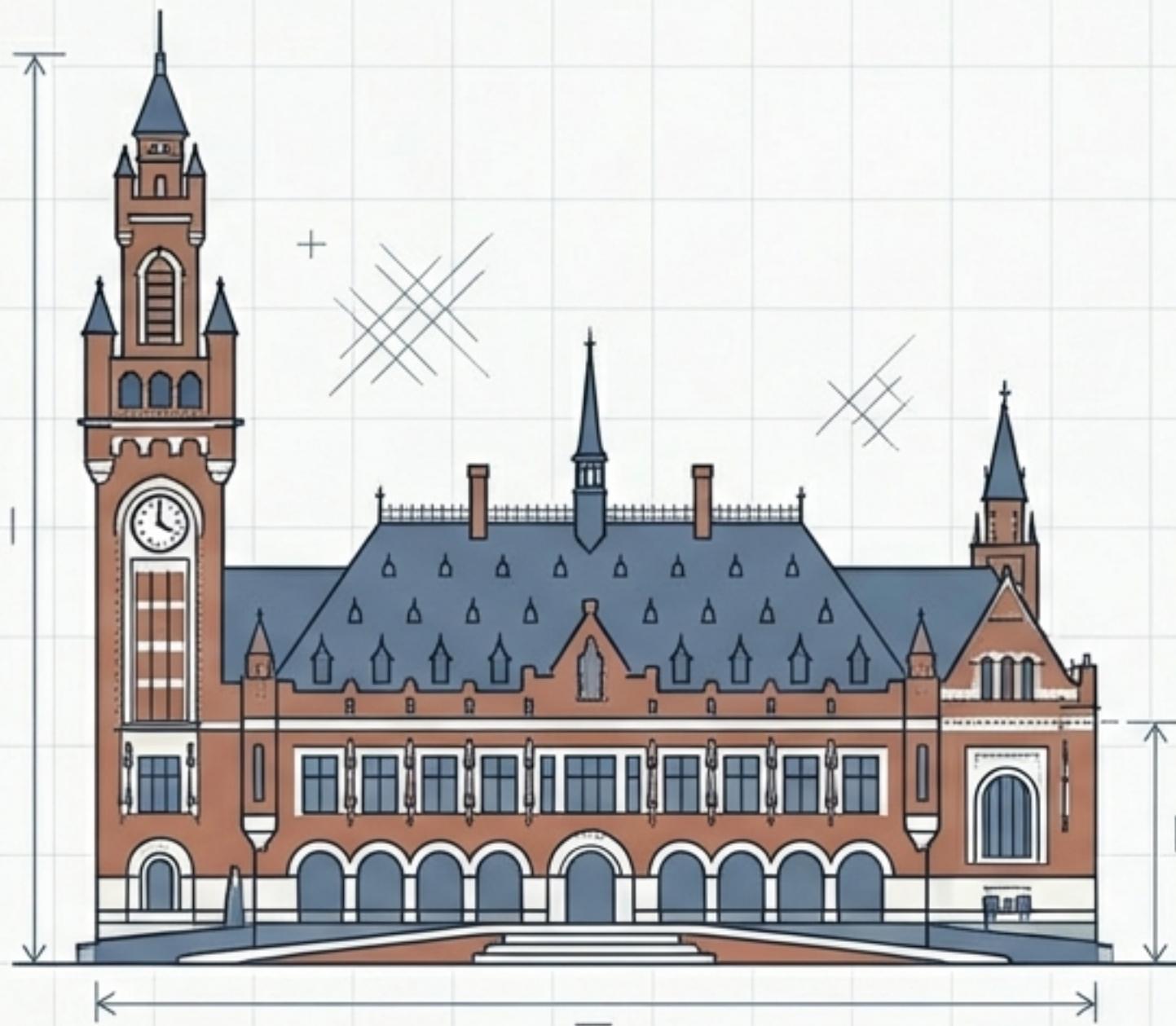
- Selected by General Assembly & Security Council.
- Tenure: 5 Years.

Key Functions:

- Organizing meetings for Assembly & Security Council.
- Compiling and supplying information to media.
- Calling international conferences (Climate, Human Rights).

Official Languages: English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic.

International Court of Justice (ICJ)



Location: The Hague, Netherlands.

Composition: 15 Judges (9-year tenure). Chosen by General Assembly and Security Council.

Functions:

1. Settle disputes between member nations.
2. Provide authentic interpretations of international law.
3. Advise UN bodies on legal issues.

Distinction: The International Criminal Court (ICC) is a separate tribunal for prosecuting individuals for war crimes.

Trusteeship Council: A Completed Mission



Original Purpose: Helvetica Now

To oversee “Trust Territories” and guide them from colonial rule to independence.

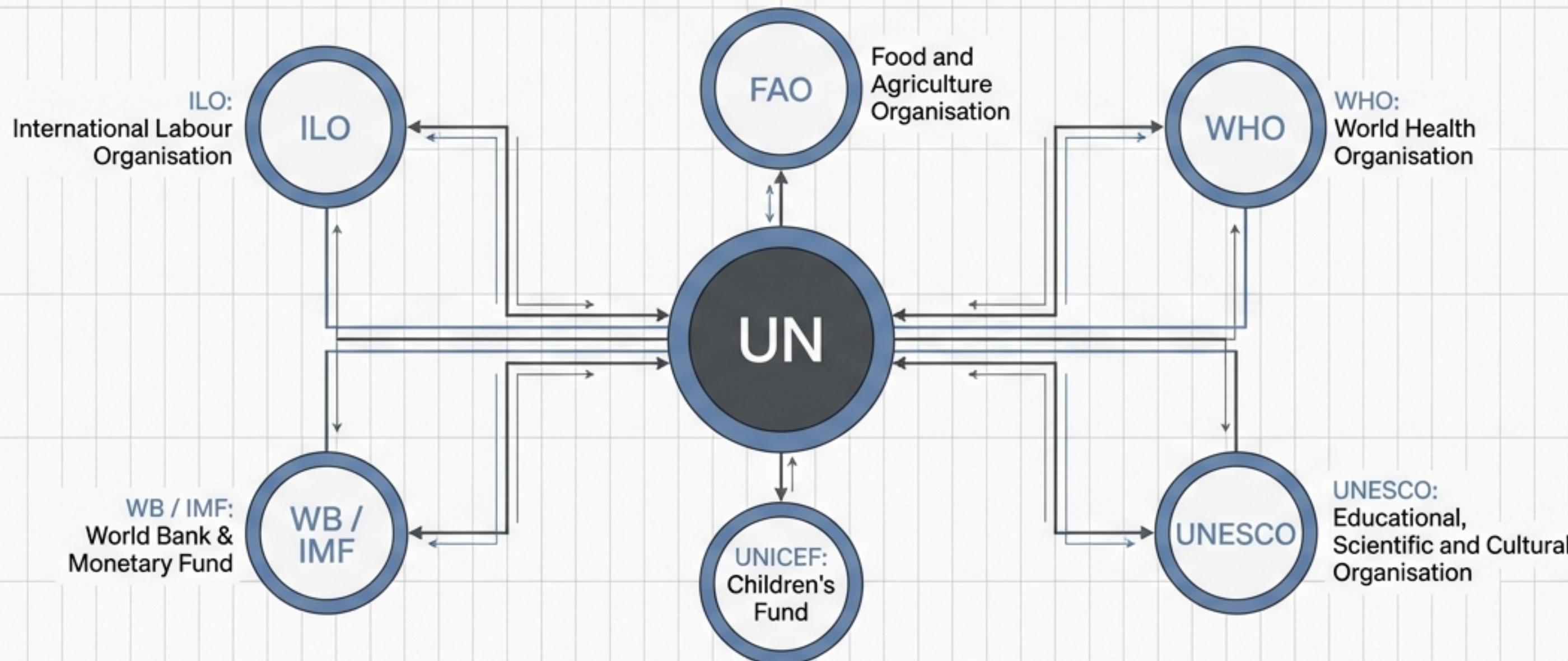
Status: Suspended Operation.

The Milestone: Work effectively ended on November 1, 1994, when Palau gained independence.

Significance: Demonstrates the UN’s ability to evolve and fulfill mandates. No trust territories remain.

Specialized Agencies: The System in Action

Operational arms working in specific areas.



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TECHNICAL SCALE
SCALE 1:50

GRID REFERENCE

A-B

AGENCY SPOTLIGHT: UNICEF & UNESCO

UNICEF

MISSION: Nutritious food and healthcare for children.

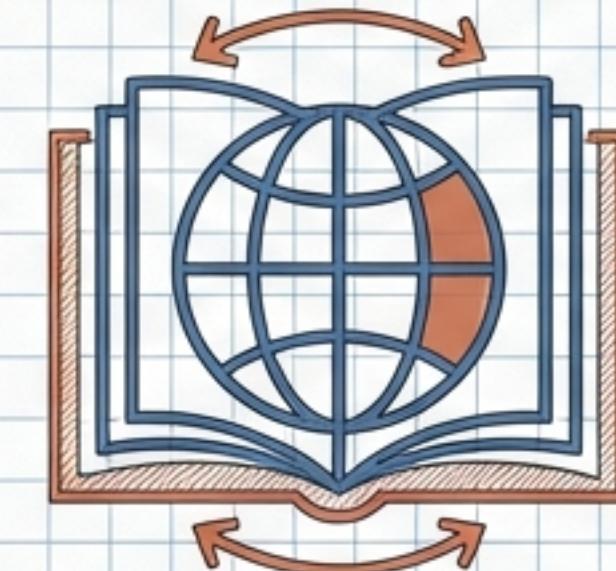
IMPACT: Measures against malnutrition in India.



VISUAL REFERENCE: CHILD WELFARE

UNESCO

MISSION: Peace and security through cooperation in education, science, and culture.



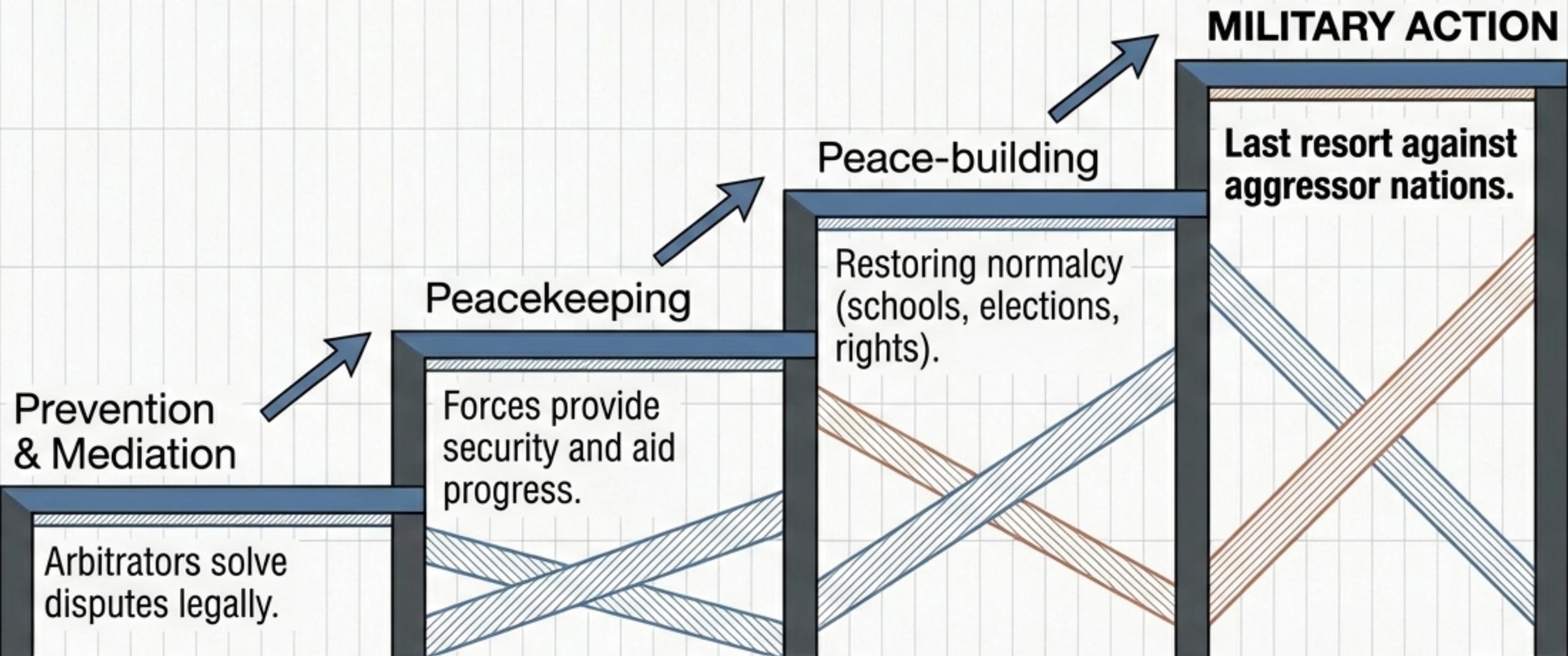
VISUAL REFERENCE: EDUCATION & CULTURE ICON



GRID REFERENCE: A-B

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THE PEACEKEEPING SPECTRUM



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SCALE 1:50

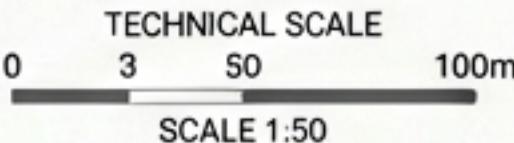
GRID REFERENCE

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THE STRATEGIC AGENDA

Millennium Development Goals (Agreed in 2000)

-  Eliminate poverty and hunger.
-  Primary education availability.
-  Women's empowerment & reduction of infant mortality.
-  Maternal health care.
-  Combating diseases (AIDS, malaria).
-  Environmental protection.
-  Global cooperation (Developed & Developing nations).



GRID REFERENCE

A-B

MEMBER FOCUS: INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

FOUNDATIONAL ROLE

- Participated in conferences prior to official establishment.
- First country to raise the question of racism (1946).
- Active in decolonization and disarmament.

ADVOCACY

Consistently leads discussions on challenges facing developing countries.

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TECHNICAL SCALE
SCALE 1:50

GRID REFERENCE
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INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL SECURITY



- **Peacekeeping:** A leading contributor of troops to UN forces.
- **Gender Leadership:** Deployed an all-woman peacekeeping force.
- **Domestic Progress:** Utilizing UNICEF and UNESCO support to meet Millennium Development Goals.

TECHNICAL SCALE
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SCALE 1:50

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The United Nations is a global machine designed to ensure that dialogue replaces destruction.

THE EVOLVING THREAT

From armies to terrorism, religious conflict, and nuclear proliferation.

THE GOAL

To prevent World War III by fostering human rights and freedom.

THE METHOD

Economic cooperation and collective security.



TECHNICAL SCALE

GRID REFERENCE A-B



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