

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS



Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi-Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
ISSN

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FUNCTIONALITY OF UN SECRETARY GENERAL IN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

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INTRODUCTION

In a International organisation, sovereign states meet up addressing every one's public advantages, it's more, look for harmonization of their strategies and activities for the quest for the normal goals. It is, notwithstanding, the Secretariat which addresses the global segment furthermore, gives the hierarchical perspective. The International organisations, as we comprehend them today, have developed during the nineteenth century in Europe. Nonetheless, the endeavours for an undeniable worldwide association, far reaching in its destinations and worldwide in scope with a lasting global secretariat had its initiation with the foundation of the League of Nations.

The functions assigned to the Secretary - General ,explicitly, and the charter it may be defined under following six headings a)General administrative and executive function b)Technical function c)financial functions d) Organisation and administration of the international Secretariat, e) political functions f) representational functions.

LEGACY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATION EXPERIMENT

The Secretary - General of the United Nations is the direct and direct patron of the Secretary - General of the League of Nations “indeed, the League’s general secretary has taken on much broader role than the founders of the association had promised.³ There is several reasons for this first of all, the Secretary - General must submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the organization. Second, the charter provides that the Secretary - General acts as the Secretary - General of the general meeting and the board of directors. However, as new bodies and committees are created, a representative of the Secretary - General usually attends the meetings of those bodies and committees as secretary. Although this function does not allow the Secretary - General or his representative to influence the decision policies of such

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³ Ruth B. Russel and Jeanette E.Muther, A History of the United Nations (Washington, 1958)pg no :432

bodies, the office of the Secretary - General was felt indispensable by those institution .Thirdly major functions which assigned to the Secretary - General collect the information belongs to the particular dispute. The most important function of the Secretary –General is to take all measures to fully investigate this issue, albeit not the most effective one. However, the provisions of this agreement did not increase the political influence of the Secretary - General. Finally, please note that federation members always send a message to the General Secretary along with the presidential committees and passport communications, including requests for council meetings. The fulfillment of these responsibilities has contributed to the discretion of the Secretary - General. He must decide how quickly the application should be processed and how quickly the application will be brought to the attention of the chairman of the Board and other members.

The role of the Secretary - General in the league experiment influenced the founder’s deliberations of the charter, considering the role of partners in post-war International Organizations. The efforts of the framers of the charter to draft more viable constitutional framework to the successor of the League of Nations had been supplemented by the assistance or advice given by a number of individual and groups, viz., the Royal institute for International peace former officials –Eagon Ranshofen Wortheiner, Alexander loveday and pablok Azerate

DRAFTING OF THE CHARTER: FIRST RECOGNITION

Initial perception regarding the office on September –October 1944 by the office of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, at which Great Britain and china played a important role in the development of the office of the Secretary - General of the United Nations. Bring to the attention of the Security Council on all matter deemed to jeopardize the maintenance of International peace and security. This appears to be the result of widespread criticism of the league system , which only allows member states to bring an alleged threat before the Security Council and thus has hampered its speedy convening

In the initial draft constitution, the United States state department planners would have the” general secretary” act as permanent non -voting of the Executive Council of the independent authority to summon the council ,to bring before it any threat to peace, and appeal directly to the parties. It was believed that the new organization would have a “president” and a “CEO” who would be as mature politicians as Roosevelt or Churchill, but political and administrative functions were not clearly separated.

The discussion at Dumbarton oaks centered principally upon the procedure for the election of the Secretary - General, and the resulting text, which followed essentially the American draft, included the substance of what became Article 97,98,99 except for the provision authorizing the Secretary- General to perform “such other functions as are entrusted to him” by the other principal organs .The Dumbarton oaks proposals⁴ formed the basis of the San Francisco conference, though the discussions on the office of the Secretary - General was limited to The amendments proposed to the paragraph(ii)of the chapter

UN CHARTER PROVISION

At the San Francisco Conference, a small group tried to expand the capacity and responsibility of the service by proposing changes to the proposal by the Dumbarton Oaks Secretariat. The meeting consists of several committees, committees and technical committees⁵. The committee II /2 The General regulation of committee serve to formulate recommendations on the Membership regulations, amendment and secretariat. The two most controversial aspects of the office of the Secretary- General are (i) the appointment of the staff and (ii) The political capacity of the office of the Secretary –General. What happen in this case can be summarized as follows: the condition specified in the bylaws;

Much of the discussion on paragraph 1 of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal in San Francisco has focused on aspects of the election and power of the Secretary - General. The Charter provisions on how to appoint a secretary was approved in San Francisco after the major powers declared that the Security Council had an important political responsibility to the Secretary - General⁶.The Dumbarton oaks proposal first stated that the Secretary-General should be “elected” means that the current position of the Secretary - General is mainly of an administrative nature. Another important of office issue raised at the San Francisco conference is the term of office of the Secretary - General .Subcommittee ½ considered this issue. The supportive governments of the United States, Britain, Soviet Union and china have all

⁴ Chapter 10 of the proposal to the Dumbarton oaks Secretariat states: The Secretary General is the chief administrative officer of the organization. He must be elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council in order to achieve such conditions and success. ii)The Secretary General acts in that capacity at all meetings of the General Assembly on the work of organisation. Iii) The Secretary General has the power to refer the Security council on any matter which threaten to maintenance of international peace and security.

⁵ The task of this committee is to make recommendations in specific areas. This recommendation s will be presented at the plenary session of the meeting.

⁶ Leland M .Goodrich, Edward Hambro and Anne Simmons, Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and documents ,p.581,3rd edn

recommended a three-year term with re-election. Uruguay has proposed a five-year term. The committee is re-elected for the three-year term. However, if there is a request from a majority of the member, matters relating to the powers of the Secretary - General are decided by the general meeting.

Article 98, 99, and 100 emphasize the importance of the post of Secretary –General .While Article 98 and 99 go beyond the powers previously conferred on heads of International practice is ideal!. Article 98: In this capacity, the Secretary - General acts on behalf of all. Convenes general meetings of the Economic and Social council, and the supervisory board and performs all other duties. The Secretary - General submits to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of Organisation. This article describes three ways in which the Secretary - General can fulfill his political function. First, attend meetings of all major bodies except the International Court of Justice .Provisions allowing the Secretary - General to participate in these bodies will notify the holder in advance of the decisions or actions in question. He can participate in discussions and debates without the right to vote or veto. He has a good opportunity to express his views and proposals and to provide sufficient information on the agenda if requested by the competent authorities.

Second , The Secretary - General must submit the Organization ‘s annual report for the previous year .While considered a declaration of Organizational action, it is very often used by the often used by an elected Secretary - General to prioritize and express views , Suggestions and sometimes criticism on issues that need to be addressed by the relevant bodies .In this regard, Trygve lee the first incumbent president , began his annual report with a foreword to the General Assembly where he set out his views, where the Secretary - General discussed issues related to the maintenance of peace and security around the world.-Security within the scope of Article 99 in general, as in the case of the board of directors. Finally, the Secretary - General “performs other duties assigned to him by other organs of the Organization “.The performance of these functions is based on the orders issued by the decisions or orders of the aforementioned agencies.

It may be noted in the early stages of its organization, most members of the General Assembly were rather modest in relation to the United States and the Soviet Union and had relatively little influence in the General Assembly, and the Security Council vetoed this and Many Security Council resolution supported by the west. Therefore, during the Korean Crisis, the United

States hosted the Peace Association at the General Assembly resolution of November 3, 1950 .in Yugoslavia- the General Assembly resolution of November 3, 1950⁷ (Res .A/377(v)).in both cases the Secretary - General supported them . but this puts tremendous pressure on the entire Organization and office

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FURTHER EMPHASIZED

The importance of the Secretary –General it is argued that the Secretary - General must embody the principles and ideals of the charter with the implicit goal of gaining public support for the Organization .The preparatory committee’s report all concerns and doubts about the importance and political capacity of the Secretariat and describes a Government official empowered to carry out a wide range of political functions not assigned to the heads of International Organization. The report explains :that the Secretary-General can play an important role as a fertilizer of the media and as an informal adviser to many Governments, and undoubtedly, in his administrative responsibilities , he must make decisions that can sometimes be explained politically .This also falls within the scope of Article 99 of the charter, he was granted special rights that far exceed those previously accorded to the head of international organizations, namely the security council, in all matters, but not in all disputes or circumstances. Keeping peace and security can be daunting. it is impossible to predict how this article will be implemented ;but the responsibility it confers upon the Secretary –General will require the exercise of the highest qualities of political Judgement, tact and integrity.⁸

Discussed so far, only the Constitutional development of the office of the Secretary –General has been discussed. However , the current level of development of services is determined not only by the contribution of former staff members of the office of the Secretary - General .As the first officer , Trygve lee was entrusted with the crucial task of ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Charter . Unlike their successors, their experience of directing to do or not to do something is no different from that of their predecessors. He was the first operator of a newly created machine to value weakness over strength and responsibility over ability. Lee said, ”There was no plan to increases the political power of the Secretary General’s cabinet ’but ‘the Secretary - General decided that it should be the power of peace.”

⁷ RES.A/ 377 (v),3 November 1950 , adopted by 39 to 5.

⁸ Commentary on the report of the UN Preparatory Committee: including the text report to the General Assembly in London,10 January 1946 (presented by the Secretary of State for foreign Affairs to parliament by command of his Majesty)(London, His Majesty’s Secretariat).p.112.

Even in the midst of the Korean crisis, he was able to bring the cabinet to the fore in international politics, and before his resignation, the Secretary - General was equal or more resourceful than the Secretary - General was equal or more resourceful than the General Assembly or the Security Council. Drummond's successor, Dag Hammarskjöld, brought the Secretary - General's Office an award for a scientist, pioneer and person with extensive practical experience in the civil service. He demonstrates this gift of energy and realism in his work as Secretary - General and capitalizes on the challenges and opportunities of international practice! We live to develop the potential of the United Nation as a multilateral instrument diplomacy .He is an intelligent diplomat and tireless negotiator with excellent skills and intelligence. As the third president, U Thant takes office at a time of rapid change in world politics. The surge in the number of UN member states has shifted the balance in favor of developing countries, and relations between the Secretary - General and some permanent members have deteriorated. With this in mind, Thant began his professional career very modestly. "There was no Hammarskjöld dynamic or Trigve Lee fullness. He did not promote political philosophy, did not feel the need for immediate public recognition and did it objectively and fairly. Although Thant did not offer a theory of the Secretary-General's role in world affairs, his cautious attitude to the situation drew less criticism than Lee and Hammarskjöld. Of course, the criticism of the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) from the Middle East is harsh, but this does not mean that the Secretary - General is being boycotted, and when he stepped down without jeopardizing the official status of the Secretary - General, it was a troika Soviet Union.

Fourth Incumbent, Kurt Waldheim, Like Thant, he tried to cut himself off, which Hammarskjöld first did after violent clashes with the Soviet Union. He considered the office of the Secretary - General one of the most exciting and yet most disappointing positions in the world .He also believes in the usefulness of tacit diplomacy, seeks to avoid any form of confrontation with the General Assembly or the Security Council, and is reluctant to take initiatives without prior authorization Javier Perez de Cuellar's successor must restore the world's confidence in his position. At the beginning of his tenure, he was actively involved in building trust within the organization, especially in his own office. In the foreword to his first annual report, he acknowledged that the United Nations "failed to play the effective and decisive role provided for in the Charter". Nevertheless, efforts to rebuild the reputation of the Organization and the Office of the Secretary-General have begun to play an effective role, with encouraging results, as the founders of the Charter envisioned. But, above all, much depends

on the relationship between the members of the world community, especially on the relationship between the superpowers and the United Nations. And with these factors in mind, the role of the Secretary-General over the past 40 years is analyzed as follows.

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OFFICE FRAME WORKS AND FEATURES

The Secretary - General can be seen as an office that has developed or developed a procedural and policy position over the years. While these developments are not always positive or measurable, they are real and somewhat similar across organizational and international structures. The idea of development leads to the fact that the roles and privileges of positions demonstrate elements of continuity within the same term and outside the number of debtors. Thus, development and extended work in process design can be considered, or vice versa. It can also serve as a reduced size office. The Secretary - General has a personal and institutional history, and there will be times when the owner turns to a completely new case or issue. The Secretary - General can be seen as an office that has developed or developed a procedural and policy position over the years. While these developments are not always positive or measurable, they are real and somewhat similar across organizational and international structures. The idea of development leads to the fact that the roles and privileges of positions demonstrate elements of continuity within the same term and outside the number of debtors. Thus, development and extended work in process design can be considered, or vice versa. It can also serve as a reduced size office. The Secretary - General has a personal and institutional history, and there will be times when the owner turns to a completely new case or issue.

The Secretary - General acts on the basis of personal reputation and a set of procedural rules. The accumulated procedural rules and political status of the branch office include the Secretary-General's right to communicate and speak with the Security Council, and to establish a decisive political state. Hammarskjöld's mission laid the foundation for several of the Beijing Formula practices, tacit diplomacy and preventive diplomacy. These changes are clearly more pronounced in some areas of activity than in others. It is clear that the use of the goodwill of the Secretary-General is an important area. Especially in a era when the peaceful resolution of conflicts is a key element of action in the absence of collective security. In the area of peacekeeping, the Secretary-General is actively involved in the development of the customary rules, conditions and positions of the armed forces.⁹

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY - GENERAL FOR PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTING

The Secretary - General can be seen as an office that has developed or developed a procedural and policy position over the years. While these developments are not always positive or measurable, they are real and somewhat similar across organizational and international structures. The idea of development leads to the fact that the roles and privileges of positions demonstrate elements of continuity within the same term and outside the number of debtors. Thus, development and extended work in process design can be considered, or vice versa. It can also serve as a reduced size office. The Secretary - General has a personal and institutional history, and there will be times when the owner turns to a completely new case or issue.

The accumulated procedural rules and the past political position of the Office include the Secretary-General's right to communicate and liaise with the Security Council and to make strong political statements. Hammarskjöld's authority laid the foundation for many of the practices inherent in his Beijing Formula, tacit diplomacy and preventive diplomacy. These changes are more pronounced in some areas of activity than in others. It is clear that the use of the goodwill of the Secretary-General is an important area. Especially in a era when the peaceful resolution of conflicts is a key element of action in the absence of collective security. In the area of peace, the Secretary-General is closely associated with the development of the

⁹ For example, L. L. Fabian, *International Peacekeeping Administration*, R.S. Jordan, international administration. Its Evolution and Contemporary Applications, (London: Oxford University Press, 1971): "The Political-Military Institution is the part of the Secretariat where political issues are increasingly concentrated as the political responsibility of the Secretary General has evolved over the years.p.155

conventional rules, conditions and positions of the armed forces.

The accumulation is routine procedural practices that are generally considered “normal” because of the practices used. Since the late 1980s, this codification and adoption has reinforced these developments, especially in the areas of preventive diplomacy, early warning and peaceful conflict resolution. There is also a power of attorney. For advisory committees, this can be formal. Informal, mainly in one or more countries; and it was adopted on the initiative of the Secretary - General.

The Secretary - General automatically gains access to a network of contacts with the disrupted world of communication, information, travel and diplomacy. Obviously, it is an indispensable foundation for many office functions. Several commentators have described the Secretary - General's political support as a resource available when needed or as part of an overall power base. Hammarskjöld and U- Thant have introduced themselves, and there is clear evidence that the General A variety of resources can be identified that may be relevant to the political mandate of the Combination of numbers can be present at any time. First, it is motivated by the founding Assembly could develop the growing power and independence of the Third World. With impartial prosecution, officials can be empowered by natural subsidiary agencies to use digital leverage. Especially the General Assembly - with that kind of support, there is room for manipulation. Boutros-Ghali had a relatively close relationship with the UN's Third World bloc, but towards the end of his career, he was still unable to save him from American anger Secretary-General and depend on the political and constitutional nature of the Office.

The Secretary - General can be seen as an office that has developed or developed a procedural and policy position over the years. While these developments are not always positive or measurable, they are real and somewhat similar across organizational and international structures. The idea of development leads to the fact that the roles and privileges of positions demonstrate elements of continuity within the same term and outside the number of debtors. Thus, development and extended work in process design can be considered, or vice versa. It can also serve as a reduced size office. The Secretary - General has a personal and institutional history, and there will be times when the owner turns to a completely new case or issue.

CONCLUSION

The United Nations was created to bring peace and security to the world and for the benefit of the people. The United Nations consists of six main institutions: 1) General Assembly 2) Security Council 3) Economic and Social Council 4) Council 5) International Court of Justice 6) Secretariat. Given the special role that the Security Council must play in all major UN decisions, the analysis clearly shows that internationalism has a longer history than any other country in the world. This will be a shining example of support and support from international organizations in the name of peace and prosperity throughout the world.

The evolution of the office of the Secretary - General has moved along with the evolution of International Organization and the growth of the sense of community among nations. Thus, Article 97-100 of the United Nation of the Charter relating to the Secretary - General are such more detailed and offer greater scope for political activities to the Secretary - General of the did the provisions of the covenant of the League of nations. The fact that the Charter has been more often interpreted as constitutional rather than as a treaty has further lead to a broad interpretation of these provisions. The Successive Secretaries General themselves, by their liberal interpretation of the charter and political initiatives have helped this evolution. Each a successful initiative becoming a precedent and leading to a further extension of the political role of the Secretary - General.

The charter provisions relating to the Secretary - General- particularly Article 98,99,and 100, envisage a political role and confer independence and integrity on the office and give a saliency to the office .His superiority over the Deputy Secretaries General ,and his position as a 'Representative' of the United Nations adds to his stature.

The development of the Secretariat, including the Ministry of Humanitarian Peacekeeping Operations and the Secretary-General's Representative on Internally Displaced Persons, is also an indicator of institutional development. Given the growing interaction between the global agenda and governmental and non-governmental emission management processes, recent and future conferences on the environment, population, nuclear non-proliferation, women, human rights and social development and settlement continue to evolve in some cases. Embracing a changing global mindset. The development of the Secretariat, including the Department of Humanitarian Peacekeeping Operations and the Secretary-General's Internal Representative for Refugees, is also an indicator of institutional development. The growing interaction

between the global agenda and governmental and non-governmental emission management processes is leading to an increase in recent and future conferences on environment, population, nuclear non-proliferation, women, human rights, development and social solutions to absorb a changing worldview.

The Cold War set the boundaries for the United Nations, within which the responsibilities of United Nations agencies evolved and gradually classified. At the end of the Cold War, this option was removed. As was the case when President Lee took office in 1992, the roles and responsibilities of UN-related organizations such as the Secretary - General and the Security Council were not automatically clear.

The founders of the United Nations pledged to the Secretary-General that we will work with determination and continuation to find a balance between national and international interests. In this context, the role of the Secretary-General as mediator in the Security Council and custodian of the Charter is applied with all the contradictions inherent in Article 99. In 1992, *Ghali* called Western countries a “war of the rich” and ignored the plight of Somalia in Yugoslavia. The general's duty as custodian of the Charter is of paramount importance, and *Ghali* characterized the relationship between the Secretary - General and the Security Council as “a Catholic marriage” without divorce, “one of them will die.” Role of the Secretary-General in a maintaining peace and security around the world.

Certain measures may be able to shield the Secretary - General from such risks or at least minimize them. Yashpal Tandon¹⁰ postulates that a minimum working consensus it is necessary to establish a peacekeeping United Nation sub organ. Requisite for such a consensus is a necessary majority in the Council or Assembly, acquiescence by the supreme power and the consent of the parties to the conflict and the parties participating in the peacekeeping machinery He believes that “there is a very wide margin of operations for the United Nations between a consensus that place is above all criticism and a consensus that is barely enough to execute the operation but not enough to protect the UN from criticism. However, while such a consensus might enable the continuance and success of a particular peacekeeping operation it is likely Great powers, the parties to the conflict and the contributing states in the Advisory committee to help the Secretary - General in order to achieve what tendon calls the ideal consensus.

¹⁰ Yeshpal Tandon , consensus and authority Behind United Nations Peacekeeping Operations ”IO . Vol.21 no 2 spring 1967 .pp.265, and 277-79