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Pakistan's Role in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: An Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The post-World War II era has seen a significant increase in peacekeeping missions, crucial in preserving international harmony and resolving conflicts in nebulous regions and states. Some United Nations members, including Pakistan, have made contributions to assist these operations. This study's main goal is to gain insight into Pakistan's participation in and commitment to UN peacekeeping efforts. The following article uses the qualitative research methodology. This paper aims to explain Pakistan's participation in United Nations peacekeeping Operations (UNPKOs) and the successes Pakistan has achieved in these operations. One of Pakistan's top foreign policy priorities under Article 40 of Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is to maintain international stability and security. Because of this, it has actively participated in United Nations peacekeeping missions since its creation. Pakistan has been an active member of the world community by contributing to 46 missions in 28 different countries and areas. Due to their calm demeanors and outstanding competence, Pakistani peacekeepers have been widely praised for their many successful operations and for winning the support of local populations. To date, 157 Pakistanis have also died in the service for this worthy purpose.

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Introduction

Since the beginning of time, efforts have been made to peacefully resolve international problems. Maintaining international stability is United Nations (UN) top priority. The Preamble, the Purposes, and the United Nations Principles all

emphasize this overarching objective. To achieve this, the UN deploys peacekeeping forces wherever there is armed conflict (Shafi & Khalid, 2021). Military forces are often sent on peace missions to establish buffer zones or provide security for active war zones. There are many countries in the world where peacekeeping forces have been stationed, including Lebanon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, East Timor, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Kashmir, and Western Sahara (Morocco). The United Nations define peacekeeping as "an operation including military forces, but without enforcement powers," with the goal of helping to preserve or restore international peace in conflict zones. It is meant to be a universal approach to conflict resolution and the building blocks of lasting peace in countries recovering from war. These UN activities keep wars from getting worse or starting up again. The United Nations conducts peacekeeping missions in some of the most volatile and desolate parts of the globe (Allen & Yuen, 2014). Its members address potential threats to national security in conflict scenarios where standard response protocols have failed. UN peacekeeping efforts have grown over time and received recognition, including the Nobel Peace Prize. A country's reputation as a peaceful nation can be enhanced by its involvement in United Nations peacekeeping operations. Also, it is an economical way to boost stability and security worldwide. The scope of peacekeeping missions varies widely. These are a few of the main responsibilities of UN peacekeeping missions. It oversees the implementation of cease-fire agreements, keeps track of emergency protocols, and assists in civil matters like the provision of humanitarian aid, immediate relief, and political reform that helps to restore democracy and protect human rights. It also mediates disputes to reach lasting agreements (Bove & Ruggeri, 2016). Pakistan's foreign policy has as one of its core objectives the promotion and maintenance of international security and peace. Pakistan is pursuing this objective via a range of tactics, such as active engagement in United Nations peacekeeping operations worldwide.

Peacekeeping, one of the UN's most effective operations, aids countries in making the difficult transition from conflict to peace. Today's peace operations missions are charged with more than just keeping the peace; they must also protect civilians, help demilitarize and reintegrate former combatants, uphold constitutional principles and oversee election processes, advocate for and protect human rights, restore the rule of law, and uphold the legitimacy of legitimate government (Gaibulloev et al., 2015). Costs associated with this method are lower than those of other potential peacemaking strategies, such as military involvement. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was expected to employ it as a potent tool to preserve international tranquillity. The agenda has grown longer in an effort to enhance the long-term plan for maintaining peace, and the mandates cover a wide range of responsibilities, from safeguarding civilians to assisting in state-building efforts. The nature of conflict and our understanding of security have changed throughout time, resulting in various approaches to peace-building. This is due to the fact that the UN charter does not specifically mention peacekeeping missions. Additionally, the peacekeeping operations by the United Nations (UN) assist war-torn countries in laying the foundation for enduring peace (Diehl & Druckman, 2018). It is possible to classify these occurrences into one of four categories, each of which involves a different level of complexity: institutionalized reconstruction, monitoring, and observation missions, conventional peacekeeping, conventional peace policing, and third-level peace building. The underlying purpose of each

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category is to work toward making it easier to carry out the terms of a peace accord and end the fighting. Modern peacekeeping missions serve to restore the rule of law by conducting elections, facilitating the political process, protecting civilians, helping demilitarize and reintegrate former combatants, protecting and advancing human rights, and more. UN peace keeping operation is an example of a specific kind of global coordination.

Managing operations in the field are contingent on the UNSC legal and political authority, the resources and financial commitments of Member States, and the backing of the host nation or region. The legitimacy, longevity, and global reach of UN peacekeeping are all ensured by this collaboration (Myers & Dorn, 2022). Around a hundred thousand UN peacekeepers are currently stationed across three continents for fourteen active peacekeeping missions. Most of these operations are carried out in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India in South Asia. Pakistan's long and illustrious history includes significant contributions to United Nations peacekeeping. In 1960, Pakistan sent peacekeepers to the Congo as part of a UN mission. Since then, it has greatly and consistently assisted the United Nations in pursuing global peacekeeping. An example of Pakistan's participation in UN peacekeeping operations was during the 1960s (Shafi & Hashmi, 2020). The primary purpose of this research is to examine Pakistan's participation in and contribution to UN peacekeeping operations.

Literature Review

Conceptual Framework

The term "Collective human security," which was first used in the 1930s to address the breakout of violence following a conflict, was born in the 20th century (Rietjens & Ruffa, 2019). The idea was veiled in the 19th century, but in the 20th century, personal security was once more a concern for international law. The Hague Conventions of 1907 and the Charter of London of 1943 provide convincing arguments for the importance and position of the individual in international law. To prevent conflict or protect governments against armed assault, this idea led to the institutionalization of international organizations. Collective security depended on a "imbalance of power," as opposed to security through the balance of strength, which implied assembly against any invader by the member nations in the 20th century (Nasu, 2022). Since World War I, it has been believed that international organizations should operate and maintain a system of collective security to safeguard human life. This has been the driving force behind all 19th-century thought. However, this has not been the only approach to maintaining calm and order; rather, the system of collective security is viewed as the collection of such arrangements that back the idea of peaceful dispute resolution for the simple reason that the two mechanisms are more effective when used in conjunction (Fukushima, 2020). That means each State must respect the sovereignty of every other nation and refrain from using force to achieve its own ends. The primary object of international law is that States are legally obligated to uphold the norms of collective security to maintain international stability. Opponents of the idea claim that a collective security system is unnecessary to preserve world peace. However, it appears to be educating the students without academic education or curing the patients without hospitals (Muzammal & Akbar, 2020). As a result, the idea of a collective security

system was first realized in the covenant established by the League of Nations after World War I, and then formalized by the United Nations in 1945. The term "collective security" is commonly used to characterize the period of time between global anarchy and global government. Some say we shouldn't have such high expectations (Peou, 2021). Collective security, in the eyes of some scholars, is merely a stepping stone to ultimate dominance. There is some debate among experts as to whether it should be seen as a temporary step toward the ultimate goal of global governance or as a permanent solution to the problem of world order, hence minimizing the need for a central authority. Nonetheless, both schools of thought concur that the multi-state system appears capable of supporting the concept of collective security.

Framework of United Nations peacekeeping missions (UNPKO)

The United Nations Charter was created in the aftermath of World War II to save future generations from the devastation of war. Its major objective is to guarantee the peace and security of all nations (De Carvalho et al., 2015). One of the key strategies the UN employs to accomplish this goal is peacekeeping, which has developed over time. To maintain international peace and safety worldwide, the United Nations and other international organizations engage in a wide range of missions. One such essential task is peacekeeping. The goal is to maintain the fragile calm where hostilities have ceased and to make it easier for the peacemakers' agreements to be carried out. The UN has successfully carried out peacekeeping missions in a number of nations since 1948, including Cambodia, El Salvador, Tajikistan, Namibia, Guatemala, and Mozambique. These operations have contributed to the resolution of hostilities and the promotion of peace agreements (Jenber & Khan, 2021). With recently concluded or ongoing operations in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Timor-Leste, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Kosovo, and Haiti, UN peacekeeping has resulted in a noticeable rehabilitation in many regions of the world. The United Nations has aided political transitions and bolstered new state structures in these war-torn countries by swiftly responding to crises and providing basic security assurances. While serious fighting has subsided, achieving a lasting and stable peace remains elusive. But, in other situations—such as in Rwanda, Somalia, and the former Yugoslavia in the early 1990s—UN peacekeeping efforts and the international community's response have been defied (Salleh et al., 2021). The difficulties in these examples taught the international community important lessons about using UN peacekeeping forces to restore lasting peace and security.

The unresolved situation in Kashmir has further heightened tensions between two nuclear powers. Peacekeepers are only allowed to intervene when given permission to do so by the government of the country they are in; they are required to remain impartial in the conflict; and they are only allowed to use force in self-defense (Bose & Samaddar, 2004). Academics have underlined that these guidelines must be followed exactly as written in order for any mission to be effective. There are a few aspects that stand out as absolutely necessary for a peacekeeping deployment when looking back on previous operations. In addition to protecting the UN mission, the operation must be directed by the principles of consent, independence, and the non-use of force (unless in self-defense) (Fukushima, 2020). It ought to:

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- Be viewed by the local populace, primarily, as being genuine and trustworthy in legal matters;
- Support the host country's national and local ownership of the peace process.

Other important elements that contribute to success include:

- An sincere commitment by the parties involved to a political course that promotes harmony (there must be peace to maintain);
- The instructions issued should be firm, trustworthy, and feasible, with adequate resources in all regards, particularly financial;
- The Security Council must be united, else the necessary support for field operations would not be provided;
- Complete commitment from the hosting countries to allow unrestricted UN operations with freedom of movement for personnel and supplies;
- The sympathetic participation of surrounding countries, regional organizations, and players;
- A cohesive and consistent UN strategy, effective coordination with different players on the ground, and communication with the host nation's government and populace (Allen & Yuen, 2014);
- The utmost care and respect for the local population (including respect for local customs and laws) and strict adherence to professional and ethical standards.

Principles of Peacekeeping Operations

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld supported a total of six principles, three of which are given greater weight than the others in the UN Charter. They are linked together and support one another. To ensure that these guidelines are followed to the letter and spirit, everyone involved in the planning and implementation completely must comprehend them (Myers & Dorn, 2022). They have been described as navigational assistance for professionals on the ground and at UN headquarters.

1. Consent of the Parties

All fighting parties must agree on a course of action before troops are sent into battle. There is serious dedication on the parties' side to the political process. By giving their assent, they give their permission to do whatever is needed to complete the task. There were no limits on movement for this MILOB in a region where fighting was common. In cases where armed groups are internally divided and lack an effective command and control structure, however, approval is no guarantee that local consent will likewise be granted. In fact, it is less probable that this approach will be implemented on a worldwide scale when the warring factions are not controlled by any of the parties involved (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2018).

2. Impartiality

Being impartial is essential to preserving the primary parties' agreement and cooperation, but impartiality is not the same as neutrality or inaction. In their interactions with the parties to the conflict, peacekeepers remain unbiased. Yet impartiality does not equate to passivity or neutrality (Peacekeeping, 2016). Peacekeepers are intended to halt violations of a peace process, monitor, and report human rights violations; much like a good referee is objective yet will punish transgressions. The legitimacy and credibility of the peacekeeping operation could be harmed if this is not done.

3. Non-use of Force except in Self-defense and Defense of the Mandate

UN peacekeepers, being volunteers and hence naturally impartial, are forbidden from using force except in self-defense. This concept has been around for some time, with the first deployment in 1956. It consists of using force to stop the peacekeepers from doing their duties. They have the right to use force to protect themselves or uphold the UNSC's mandate (Biermann & Vadset, 2019). Together with protecting the lives of civilians, it has been observed that the UNSC has authorized the use of all means necessary by anybody who threatens the political system or disrupts the peace (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2018). There can't be strict peacekeeping and strict peace enforcement at the same time. Using force on a global scale without the permission of the host country or the key actors in the war is an example of the former. However, the latter involves the use of force sanctioned by the UNSC and the warring factions, as well as at the tactical level. Force Commanders' (FC) decisions to use force are grounded in their discretion but also consider several other factors (Myers & Dorn, 2022). While deciding whether or not to use force, it may be necessary to weigh several factors, including the operation's capabilities, the safety of the troops engaged the anticipated public backlash, and most significantly, the effect on the mission as a whole.

UN Peacekeeping Mission

Peacekeeping missions are an important part of bringing peace to countries torn apart by war. Putting it to use can result in a variety of positive outcomes. It has the ability to maintain peacekeeping forces over extended periods of time and send them into action whenever necessary (Kathman & Melin, 2017). UNPKOs are more effective in dividing the task because of their reputation and ability to include civilian peacekeepers with the forces. Missions provide protection and help bring about political stability and establish institutions in conflict zones (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2018). The United Nations have launched seventy different peacekeeping operations since its founding. PKOPs used to be a military secret, but now they are also used daily. In fact, the PKOPs have expanded in scope and gained multiple dimensions. Since these missions have effectively reduced violence, more peacekeepers have been deployed to them in recent years (Bara & Hultman, 2020). These multifaceted endeavors protect and advance the cause of human rights, preserve the rule of law, and provide former fighters who have been disarmed and demobilized with DDRRR assistance (Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration, and Resettlement). They also facilitate the political transition by means of free and fair elections. UNPKOs are often sent to places that are hostile and could be dangerous, so their success is never guaranteed. Yet, the Nobel Peace Prize results from 60 years of work (Von

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Billerbeck, 2017). These events naturally occur in areas recently ravaged by conflict or where peace has been restored. Because of this, the main goal of the peacekeepers is to keep the peace. So, peacekeeping is successful if it makes the conflict less bad in multiple ways. Success could also be measured by how well the war was run, how well people were protected, and how often violence came back after the battle. It's important to remember that each mission has its own rules and regulations because the goals differ. The prevailing conditions impact the operation's capacity to manage the conflict (Dorussen, 2014). The success is, therefore, circumstantial. It is believed that the chances of success are increased when substantial mandates are paired with huge contingents. Due to the UN's more involved position since the end of the Cold War, PKOPs have received a lot of attention. Notwithstanding some of UNPKO's failures in a few missions, we shouldn't disregard the operations' successes (Diehl & Druckman, 2018).

Role of Pakistan in UNPKO

Pakistan has participated in over 70 operations around the world as part of UN peacekeeping deployments since it joined the UN on September 30, 1947. Pakistan has provided assistance to the United Nations in a variety of ways, but especially in the fields of armed forces and police (Krishnasamy, 2002). Pakistan is one of the largest and longest-serving soldier providers to international peacekeeping operations. In addition to their large numbers, Pakistani peacekeepers have been lauded for their efficiency and productivity. In the last 60 years, Pakistan has sent over 200 thousand soldiers to 46 missions in 28 different States across 9 different continents. There may have been as many as 157 peacekeepers killed, including 24 Pakistani police officers. Pakistanis account for almost 10 percent of all casualties sustained by UN peacekeeping missions (Kiani, 2004). 97 Pakistani peacekeepers have been awarded the Dag Hammarskjold Medal, the United Nation's highest honor. Pakistan currently contributes more than 5,000 people to nine UN operations, despite its 18-year commitment to the ongoing fight against terrorism and deployments on its eastern and western borders. When it comes to supplying UNPKOs, Pakistan is a big player. They have been given the prestigious titles of "Special Envoy and Advisor to the UN Secretary-General," "Army Advisor at the Minister of Peacekeeping Operations," "Chief Military Monitor," "Force and Deputy Force Commanders," and "Others" in the peacekeeping organization. Pakistani troops have been instrumental in stabilizing unstable regions, restoring law and order, and facilitating peaceful political transitions (Haq, 2019). The following are some of the accomplishments of Pakistani peacekeepers:

1. Political

- a. Keeping the peace, safeguarding diplomats and other UN organizations;
- b. Ensuring peaceful elections and referendums to reinstate democratic principles.
- c. The disarmament of thousands of militants in hazardous environments across many different conflict zones.
- d. Demining operations have been occurring there over an area of 125 square kilometers, mainly undiscovered.

- e. Strengthening the capacities and teaching the local military, police, and law enforcement groups (Kiani, 2004).

2. Socio-Economic

- a. The provision of vocational training to teenagers and former fighters
- b. Thousands of local patients receiving free healthcare
- c. Various educational institutions requiring rehabilitation and operational support
- d. Reviving the economy and establishing the law
- e. Flood relief, disaster preparedness, and the building of roads and other structures (Kiani, 2004)
- f. Utilizing female participation teams to encourage and involve the socially excluded.

Peacekeeping Edifice

Pakistan has organized pre-departure processes for its troops and developed a variety of facilities to prepare and train individuals travelling to the UN for peacekeeping missions because of the breadth and depth of the challenges they face. With the goal of preparing executives and administrators for international peacekeeping, stability, and peace building, Ban Kimoon, the former UN Secretary-General, formally opened the Center for International Peace and Stability (CIPS) on August 13, 2013 (Wasi, 2005). The Center for International Peace Studies offers a comprehensive approach to preparing educators for peacekeeping, peace building, stability, and support operations. He praised Pakistan's efforts, saying, "I sense immense excitement and confidence here today, but the sensation that overwhelms me is appreciation" (CIPS). Pakistan's contributions to the history of UNPKOs are so important that they can hardly be ignored. The institute aims to study and develop peaceful methods of resolving conflicts between individuals and groups (Kondoch & Howe, 2017). Furthermore, it allows both local and international students to participate in Ph.D. programs. There are already 232 police officers that have been trained, including 22 female peacekeepers from partner nations. Physical instruction on various ground PKO (Peacekeeping operation) aspects, in addition to key principles and directives, are provided by the Peacekeeping Instruction Wing of the School of Infantry & Tactics. The UNPKO Operational Readiness Framework is a repository of training, arms, and equipment necessary to meet specific UN standards (Korson, 2015). Each of the eight suggested evaluation trips and four pre-departure verified inspections of various Pakistani organizations received positive feedback from the United Nations. A military hospital and army battalion are ready for rapid deployment within 60 days' notice to react to urgent UN demands. "The Female Engagement Teams (FET)" have been formed in response to a UN mandate to increase the number of women participating on peacekeeping teams, "The Female Engagement Teams (FET)" have been formed. Despite societal, cultural, and religious hurdles and family duties, 86 women have served in the military, police, and law enforcement community (Ahmed et al., 2021). Pakistan was one of the first countries to use FET in the DRC in June of this year. Pakistan, an established and reputable TCC (Troop Contributing Country), has helped foster the growth of

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new TCCs by providing the Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkey, and Sri Lanka with peacekeeping training, assistance, and the possibility of collaborative involvement. Each educational institution regularly reviews and updates its curriculum to reflect the most recent UN standards and ideas (Ahmed et al., 2021).

Pakistan Peacekeeping's Initiative

An examination of Pakistan's involvement in peacekeeping operations in "Latin America, the Balkans, West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia" reveals the country's unwavering dedication to preserving global stability. Pakistani servicemen and women risked their lives and went above and beyond on these missions to help the underprivileged (Islam et al., 2022). The UN operations that Pakistani soldiers participated in, which had a variety of mandates and operational conditions, are described in the following paragraphs.

Somalia

Early in the 1990s, conflict in Somalia caused a temporary breakdown of customary law. During the civil war in the nation, a large portion of the population also died from starvation. The nation wasn't actually ready for a mechanized battalion until September 1992, when a sizable group of Pakistani troops finally entered the nation. The strength of the force finally reached brigade level. In order to maintain the security of humanitarian aid operations, Pakistani forces were charged with patrolling air and sea ports and looking for illicit weapons in the war-torn nation. On June 5, 1993, the UN military headquarters tasked Pakistani forces to check the warlord Farah Aideed's weaponry (Tercovich, 2016). His troops ambushed them along the way, using children and women as civilian shields to halt response. The Pakistani soldiers showed incredible patience as they fought back while defending the ladies and children. In the fire fight, 23 Pakistanis were killed, and 56 were injured. 43 persons passed away in Somalia overall. Pakistan's deft handling of the security situation and aid with food convoys rapidly won over locals. The resulting advertising slogan, "Pakistan and Somalia Walla," suggests that people from these two countries share a common ancestry. In the Olympic Hotel incident in October 1993, American, Pakistani, and Malaysian authorities worked together to save 100 stranded members of the American Special Services Group (Black Hawk Down). Without the bravery and valor of the Pakistani troops, the US soldiers may not have survived the eight hours of intense combat. According to "Major General Thomas M. Montgomery, Deputy Commander of UN forces in Somalia," Pakistani soldiers worked in exceptionally risky and demanding combat scenarios, allowing many soldiers to survive. He praised Pakistan's military and people for raising such outstanding soldiers (Belal, 2019).

Sierra Leone

The Revolutionary United Front (RUF), which received support from the governments of Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and that nation, started a civil war in Sierra Leone at the beginning of 1991 (Rizvi, 2017). As a result of the 11-year war, 50,000 people died, the government was in shambles, millions of people were forced to evacuate their homes, and many went hungry. In accordance with the UNSC's mandate from October 1999, the UNPK operation in Sierra Leone was sent there to aid in implementing the peace agreement between the RUF and government troops. When hundreds of troops were abducted in May 2000, the

mission faced ferocious resistance, forcing the United Kingdom to undertake a military campaign in its former territory. The Pakistani military greatly aided the success of the UNPKO operation in the Republic of Sierra Leone. As the Indian force left them, a Pakistani division group was airlifted in. They handled various tasks, including guarding, enticing, and improving rebels, setting up healing centers, and leading a "winning hearts and minds" operation. The Pakistani contingent, in particular, ensured that there was law and order for the peaceful presidential and legislative elections in May 2002 (Krishnasamy, 2002). Consider that President Ahmed Kabbah of the Republic of Sierra Leone frequently dined in Pakistani restaurants, which the previous rebel commander was also known to frequent, to ascertain the extent of the goodwill generated by such activities.

Kingdom of Cambodia

Once the Paris Peace Accords were approved in 1991, PKOs started in the Kingdom of Cambodia. In addition, the UN was in charge of promoting and protecting human rights for the first time, as well as taking over the administration of an independent State. The army's 15,900 soldiers and a delegation from Pakistan represented 32 countries (Krishnasamy & Weigold, 2003). The Pakistani military was called to an isolated area to deal with a large number of armed insurgents. They went on peacekeeping missions and used pressure to get the warring sides to back down. In addition to maintaining peace in extremely challenging areas where there is no communication infrastructure, peacekeepers have begun a comprehensive strategy for humanitarian relief that includes repairing roads, drilling wells, and building hospitals (Islam et al., 2022).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 1991, Bosnia and many other former Yugoslav republics declared independence, sparking off a four-year civil war. Bosnia's population comprised 44% Muslims, 31% Serbs, and 4% Croats. Seventeen percent. The Bosnian Serbs, who had well-trained armed troops and the support of the local Serbs, began a 44-month siege of Sarajevo in April 1992 (Kiani, 2004). Their primary objectives were Croat Catholics and Muslims. The UN mission focused on giving humanitarian help to the war in Bosnia instead of engaging Bosnian Serbs because of fear of a violent reaction. In 1992, a 3,000-person Pakistani contingent was sent to the region to facilitate movement, protect humanitarian workers, support NGOs and UN agencies, and organize help for the displaced. The Pakistani contingent did an excellent job of tracking down, monitoring, and impartially defending all ethnic and religious minorities, refugees, and displaced people (Shafi & Hashmi, 2020). They kept an eye on the work that UN agencies and other foreign and Pakistani non-governmental organizations were doing to help people in need. On the other hand, Pakistani soldiers used their own money to help the local people, especially orphans, by giving them food, clothes, a place to live, and medical care. Bosnians and the rest of the world respected the Pakistani forces for how well they did their jobs, how hard they worked, and how fair they were. Pakistan continues to enjoy the highest regard among Bosnians (Tardy, 2011).

UN peacekeeping missions: Pakistani Women

As previously mentioned, Pakistan has been one of the nations sending the most troops to the UNPKOs. Together with men, Pakistani women share equally in the

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burden of maintaining peace (Kovatch, 2016). They portray nurses, officials of the law, and doctors. As they foster an environment favorable for the rehabilitation of the womenfolk, this women's force has been crucial in gaining the trust of the local women and girls. Shahzadi Gulfam from Pakistan received the first-ever UN International Female Police Peacekeeper award in 2011 for her outstanding work. Gulfam is a deputy superintendent of police who goes by the UN slang moniker CivPol (Civil Police). Along with having the opportunity to serve once more on UN missions in high-profile positions; Pakistani police officers working in UN missions transform the culture of their department. One of the UN Headquarters' deputy police advisors has twice held the position of civil police in UN missions. CIPS, in collaboration with UN Women, has been providing pre-deployment training to Pakistani United Nations troops in order to ensure gender-responsive UNPKOs (Klossek & Johansson-Nogués, 2021). This is a crucial condition in terms of gender views while serving under the banner of the United Nations. To satisfy the security needs based on gender, gender-sensitive "policing" is required. This is especially crucial in terms of reacting to sexual assault in war areas and violations of human rights (Khan & Bashir, 2020). The case studies that serve as the basis for the training modules help the peacekeepers develop workable solutions for gender-sensitive transformation following the war.

Recommendation

Peacekeeping has undergone significant change and has distinct qualities. The main goal of any UN peacekeeping mission is neutrality. As a result, the wearing of military boots is voluntary and non-coercive. It is essentially constrained by the mandate given and must function independently of the demands of the major nations. But by planning a structure for collective security, the UN kept the permanent members of the UNSC from having to do important tasks while letting them keep their sovereignty. This part of the UN Charter was put there to protect it from possible violations. Neither the big Member States nor the small ones were safe from the one worrying enemy. It anticipates the continued support of the global community to make it successful. When speaking with any pertinent parties, the UN forces must remain impartial. It does not suggest "inaction or disregard for transgressions." Mr. Miller asserts in his book *Organizing Humanity* that it can be difficult to maintain "impartiality" in circumstances with a lot going on observations show that the military observers' contacts with the combatants were entirely impartial (Millar & Klangsuwan, 1998). That's why it's up to the peacekeeper to hand out penalties to the bad guys like a sports referee. It is important to not disregard the lawbreakers. So, it is essential for the peacekeepers to remain neutral throughout the discussions. But the peacekeepers can't risk losing their credibility if they appear biased. If this doesn't happen, the mission loses credibility and maybe even one of the warring sides abandons it. Pakistan has the ability and motivation to contribute effectively to UN peacekeeping missions and become a major player in promoting world peace (Ahmed et al., 2021). As a consequence of this, it has the ability to develop the peaceful qualities of the nation by integrating its experiences and skills gained by participating in a wide variety of UN peacekeeping operations. The Pakistani blue helmets have done an outstanding job protecting civilians in conflict zones all around the world. In spite of all of these achievements, there is still room and opportunity to showcase them as a form

of soft power. By doing this, we can glorify Pakistan and convey its true image as a nation that values peace.

Conclusion

The UN was founded to offer a global forum for formulating and implementing policies. It aims to eliminate ambiguity in a world that is continually evolving. The United Nations emblem is intended to be symbolic, and it embodies the organization's overarching mission to build a safer, more unified world. It is the place where you have the opportunity to put your words into action. The globe is now a safer place to live due to its presence. Peacekeeping is a traditional tactic for resolving disputes, building stability, and maintaining peace in war-torn places. Destabilizing nations contribute to the establishment of peace and the cessation of wars. In this aspect, Pakistan has the distinction of contributing one of the most troops to UN missions. To date, Pakistan has dispatched its top diplomats, military, police, medical, and regular aid workers—both men and women—to carry out successful peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the UN for global peace and stability. The international community has regularly acknowledged and praised its outstanding achievement. By actively participating in peacekeeping missions, Pakistan has shown that it is a responsible and pro-peace country on the world stage. This gesture exemplifies Pakistan's commitment to international peace and conviction in the human fraternity. Also, it has significantly increased how positively the rest of the world views Pakistan. These UN-sponsored peacekeeping missions must become more goal-oriented to contribute to a stable and peaceful world. In this regard, it is essential to assign the “appropriate individual with the correct abilities to the right mission.” Peacekeepers must be very professional, neutral, sympathetic, and mindful of regional traditions and customs. They need to establish friendly relationships with the people, much as Pakistanis have successfully done in past missions, such as those in Somalia. However, there are a number of underlying issues and challenges that impact the performance of the participating troops and the outcomes of the missions. Among these issues are the power dynamics of powerful nations in mission planning, a lack of finance, hostility against peacekeeping personnel, a lack of requisite drills, and high level of professionalism. For resolving conflicts and establishing peace, there is no alternative to UN operations. As a result, additional research is required to discover how Pakistan's significant experience in peacekeeping and outstanding performance might assist the UN and other regional institutions like the African Union attain their peacekeeping objectives. It is also critical to study the problems and concerns of the ground forces. Individuals now on or formerly involved in peacekeeping missions must write about the topic because of their first-hand experience and access to primary data.

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