

# PEACE CHARACTERIZATION OF PAKISTAN: CORROBORATION FROM PAKISTAN'S UN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS

Khalid Mahmood Shafi & Arshi Saleem Hashmi\*

*"More than 100 countries contribute troops and police for UN peace keeping missions. Pakistan is Number 1. It is impossible to speak about the history of UN Peacekeeping without highlighting the country's contribution."*

*Ban Ki-moon, 2013'*

## **Abstract**

*Peace characterization of a state is determined by her role in peace construction. Interestingly, Pakistan's peace characterization remains obscure in the eyes of the world due to lopsided projection. Perhaps in the post 9/11 scenario, Pakistan has been more illustrated in war literature than in peace literature and perhaps her geo-strategic location and perpetration of terrorist acts within the state have obscured her role in peace construction. The role of adversaries has also played its part in projecting the Non peace characterization of Pakistan and unfortunately no counter measures have been taken to defuse negative propaganda. This negligence has a dampening effect on the efforts that Pakistan is making towards World Peace. The paper aims to present peace characterization of Pakistan in context of Pakistan's involvement in UN peacekeeping missions. The objectives are to extol Pakistan's contribution to World Peace and to predict the sustainability of peace character of Pakistan. It would be beneficial to bring out the soft image of Pakistan in constructing peace in international system as desired by the UN goals of peace and prosperity.*

**Keywords:** Pakistan, Peace characterization, UN Peacekeeping Missions, International System Theory

## **Introduction**

United Nations peacekeeping missions function in the most risky and grim milieus in the world. They deal with the conflict situation within, between and among countries where conventional response mechanism has failed to address and which has the potential to spiral into a peace and security challenge. Despite such testing situations, UN over the years has matured its peace keeping mechanism and won great laurels including Nobel Peace Prize. Its invitation to the member countries for contribution of volunteers towards its peacekeeping missions is a matter of honour. Member countries are always

---

\* Mr. Khalid Mahmood Shafi is a PhD scholar at NDU Islamabad and Professor Dr Arshi Saleem Hashmi is HOD at Department of Peace & Conflict Studies (PCS) NDU, Islamabad.

forthcoming in lending a helping hand and believe that their prestige increases manifold in the comity of nations by their contribution towards world peace. Unfortunately, insofar as international literature is concerned, Pakistan has failed to build its character of peace in international arena due to multiple reasons.<sup>2</sup>

Pakistan joined the United Nations on 30 September 1947. Ever since it became the member of UN, Pakistan has been one of the World's Top manpower contributing nations to United Nations Peacekeeping missions across the globe, particularly in the regions of conflict in Africa. Its army has 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of soldiers in different UN Peacekeeping Missions. Pakistan thus has been answering to the world peace calls despite its turbulent political history and dangerous neighbours.

Laying the foundation of Pakistan's Peace Policy among comity of nations, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan said, "*We are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.*"<sup>3</sup> Over the decades, Pakistan has remained steadfast on the guiding principles of its founding father.

Pakistan has immensely contributed towards global peace and security by actively participating in numerous UN Peacekeeping missions. Pakistan, so far, has contributed over 25,000 troops in more than 15 UN peacekeeping missions across the world.<sup>4</sup> This generous participation and willingness of Pakistan towards up keeping of global peace regardless of her internal and external challenges both on eastern and western fronts has undeniably proven one datum: Pakistan as a responsible nation upholds peace and detests war and, therefore, it has the capacity and capability of establishing itself as a global peacekeeping and peace building architect.

The extent to which a country plays her part in global peacekeeping missions reflects her peace characterization, and thus, establishes her as a peace building and peace facilitating body in the comity of nations. Owing to absence of trends to exemplify her contribution for World Peace, Pakistan is exposed to negative propaganda of having non peace characterization. This paper explores the field of Pakistan's peace characterization with special reference to Pakistan's UN peacekeeping missions with an aim to help promote Pakistan's image as a global peace builder and peace facilitator. The driving thought is, "to ascertain how Pakistan's contribution in UN peacekeeping missions can yield peace characterization of Pakistan". Rather this paper dwells on encompassing new avenues for its peace characterization. The point is to examine peace portrayal of UN peace keeping missions to highlight peace characterization of

contributing states. The executive idea revolves around relationship between UN peacekeeping missions and peace characterization of peace contributors (peacekeepers of respective states). The situation warrants building of capacity and acquiring capabilities proactively to promote peace characterization of Pakistan. The paper also highlights that the significance of numerous successful UN peacekeeping missions accomplished by Pakistan has not been duly acknowledged, especially on the academic forum.

### **Theoretical Framework**

Active participation in UN peacekeeping missions constitutes peace characterization of a state. This concept is best explicated by Theory of International System. In the realm of international politics, the notion of international system is used primarily in two contexts, analytical and historical. Morton A. Kaplan and Kenneth N. Waltz have endeavoured to develop logical and analytical concepts of global structure. The theoretical framework of the study is based on Kenneth Waltz Theory of International System which best explicates the peacekeeping-peace characterization relation.<sup>5</sup> Kenneth Waltz emphasizes structural factor in his theory of International System. While dilating on the concept of systems and its applicability in the world politics, academicians have professed two main systems:

- (a) International system<sup>6</sup>
- (b) World system(s)<sup>7</sup>

*Kenneth Waltz Theory of International System*<sup>8</sup> best describes the relationship of UN Peacekeeping contribution with Peace characterization of a Nation. According to Waltz, the system of UN peacekeeping mechanism is composed of UN Peacekeeping Body which acts as a structure while all the member states and other sovereign states act as interacting units which are configured together to form a sculpt. Hence, the structure of UN peacekeeping mechanism is an orderly arrangement of different sovereign states in their peace building interactions while contributing positively to the UN Peacekeeping missions. The more a nation participates in global peace operations, the more peaceful would be its grading and characterization in laying the foundation of structure of international politics. The magnitude and quality of UN peacekeeping contribution by a nation would determine its peace construction attribute among nation states system.

### **UN Peacekeeping Missions**

The Charter of the UN is an elementary document which was established to safeguard the future generations from the plight of war. Its key resolution is to maintain international peace and security. Over the period of time, Peacekeeping has evolved into one of the main tools used by the United Nations

to achieve this purpose.<sup>9</sup> United Nations and other international organizations undertake a broad spectrum of operations to preserve international peace and safety around the world. Peacekeeping is one such prime activity. This technique is intended to preserve the peace, even though fragile, where fighting has come to a halt, and to facilitate in executing agreements reached by the peacemakers.<sup>10</sup> Since 1948, the UN has assisted in finishing conflicts and has promoted settlements by leading fruitful peacekeeping operations in a number of countries, including Guatemala, Mozambique, Cambodia, El Salvador, Tajikistan and Namibia.

UN peacekeeping has also made a tangible transformation in many parts of the world with lately accomplished or on-going operations such as Sierra Leone, Liberia, Timor-Leste, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Kosovo and Haiti. UN, by quickly responding to crises and providing basic security guarantees in these conflict-ridden nations, has supported political transitions and helped buttress delicate new state establishments. Though, major conflict has ended, the challenge for sustainable peace still remains in these areas.

In many a case UN peacekeeping was found wanting, for example in Rwanda, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia in the initial 1990s. The impediments in these cases provided vital lessons for the international community once contemplating on the time and space dimensions of employment of UN peacekeeping instrument to reinstate sustainable peace and security.<sup>11</sup> The issue of Kashmir, a flashpoint between two nuclear powered states, also lies unresolved on the table of UN.

Usually there have always been three key rules of peacekeeping: peacekeepers may only interfere in circumstances in which the government of the host nation gives permission; the peacekeepers must uphold neutrality in the conflict; and use force only in conditions necessitating self-defence. Academicians have mostly advocated that for any mission to be efficacious, these rules must be followed in true letter and spirit. Additional significant aspects that help drive success comprise:

- Genuine pledge to a political course by the concerned parties in working towards harmony (there must be peace to keep);
- Mandates given should be clear, reliable and attainable, with corresponding resources in terms of all aspects, especially financial;
- Unity of resolution within the Security Council is prerequisite, as with conflicting purposes the really required support to operations in the field would be lacking;
- Host nation's full assurance to unconstrained UN operations and freedom of passage and movement of personnel and material;

- Sympathetic engagement by bordering nations, regional organizations and actors;
- A cohesive UN approach, operative coordination with assorted actors on ground and communication with host nation's establishment and masses;
- The highest sensitivity towards the resident populace (especially their beliefs and practices, respecting the law of land) and perpetuating the highest ethics of professionalism and good conduct.

UN peacekeeping is an exceptional universal partnership. It brings together the wide representation of General Assembly, the force mandate of Security Council, the hard work of Secretariat, diversity of various military troops and police contributors and the host governments in a synergized effort to bring out the best for sustainable peace in the conflict zone. Its asset lies in the legality of the UN Charter and in the inclusive array of contributing nations that participate and provide valuable resources in terms of manpower and finances.<sup>12</sup> The countries that contribute in the peacekeeping forces carry the positives along and they become embedded in their forces' character.

### **The Quantum and Quality of Pakistan's UN Peacekeeping Mission**

Peacekeeping, as illustrated by the United Nations, is an improvised technique to help countries torn by war and create environments for sustainable peace and security. UN peacekeepers, mainly military officers, civilian police officers and civilian personnel from various countries, observe peace roadmaps that develop in post-conflict circumstances and support ex-combatants in implementing the peace agreements. Such backing comes in numerous forms, including DDR (Disarmament, demobilising and reintegration) confidence-building measures, mutually power-sharing provisions, electoral support for formation of legitimate governments, strengthening the rule of law, and social and economic development aimed at peaceful and prospering societies.

Pakistan joined the UN on 30 September 1947. Ever since that time, Pakistan has been an active participant in the United Nations Peacekeeping missions. It has participated in about 70 operations in different parts of the world.<sup>13</sup> Pakistan has contributed in all domains of UN but mainly in military, paramilitary and civilian police. Being one of the largest and oldest troops contributing countries gives Pakistan a unique niche within the community of peacekeepers. In addition to the quantity, the quality and output of Pakistani Peacekeepers has been appreciated. Besides, being an important constituent, Pakistan is a major contributor to both boots and brains on the ground.<sup>14</sup>

**Table-1: Contribution of Pakistan in UN Missions from 1960 – 2018/19**

Ser No	UN Mission	Year	Forces
1	Congo	August 1960 to May 1964	400 Troops
2	New Guinea	October 1962 to April 1963	1500 Troops
3	Namibia	April 1989 to March 1990	20 military observers
4	Kuwait	December 1991 to October 1993	1136 troops
5	Haiti	1993 to 1996	525 troops
6	Cambodia	March 1992 to November 1993	1106 troops
7	Bosnia	March 1992 to February 1996	3000 troops
8	Somalia	March 1992 to February 1996	7200 troops
9	Rwanda	October 1993 to March 1996	7 military observers
10	Angola	February 1995 to June 1997	14 military observers
11	East Slavonia	May 1996 to August 1997	1014 troops and staff
12	Sierra Leone	October 1999 to December 05	5000 troops
13	MONUSCO	November 1999 to June 2010	2726 troops
14	Darfur	December 2007 to date	1051 troops
15	Central Africa	September 2014 to date	1250 troops

Owing to the nature of challenges confronted during move and employment, Pakistan has laid ample focus on training of its troops by establishing state of the art training institutions. The Centre for International Peace and Stability (CIPS) was established in National University of Science & Technology (NUST) on 1st March, 2013 and inaugurated by UN's General Secretary, His Excellency Ban Ki-moon. The Secretary General while appreciating the participation and sacrifices of Pakistan in UN peacekeeping efforts said, "*More than 100 countries contribute troops and police for UN peace keeping missions. Pakistan is Number 1. It is impossible to speak about the history of UN peacekeeping without highlighting the country's contribution.*"<sup>15</sup>

### **Peace Characterization of Pakistan**

The literature on the subject studied so far fails to establish a direct or indirect connection between a nation's contribution to UN peacekeeping mission and its integral peace characterization on global level.

While considering Morton Kaplan's two variables of capability and information, Pakistan has proved its capability at a number of occasions in various UN missions. Following are few highlights:

Pakistan's contribution in Somalia under UN peacekeeping is one of the most daring examples of bravery and selflessness for a greater humanitarian cause. 7200 Pakistani UN peacekeepers were involved from March 1992 to February 1996, and 39 laid down their lives for the greater cause of peace and stability in this challenging mission. Major General Thomas M. Montgomery, the then Deputy Commander UN Forces in Somalia, appreciated Pakistani troops in following words.<sup>16</sup>

*We are thankful to the people and army of Pakistan for sending such splendid soldiers to Somalia whom we feel proud to serve with. Pakistani soldiers have been completely dependable even in the most difficult circumstances. They have shouldered a huge and dangerous load of United Nations Operation in Somalia.*

During United Nations Mission in Haiti (1993-1996), Pakistan Peacekeepers Battalion was deployed in Cap-Haitien which was the most volatile area and hotbed of restlessness. Pakistani peacekeepers with their proactive approach established peace and built an excellent cordial atmosphere. They even distributed their own quota of rations and earned the confidence and goodwill of locals. In recognition a school was named as Pakistan School. Lakhdar Brahimi, an Algerian UN diplomat, expressed his words of esteem for the superb work that the officers and men of Pakistani contingent did in Haiti in these words.<sup>17</sup>

*It gives me great pleasure to express my warmest congratulation and sincere admiration for the splendid work the officers and men of Pakistani battalion have done all over Haiti.*

Zhou Enlai, first premier of China, praised Pakistan's military and performance in UN in the following words.<sup>18</sup>

*The only example in UN history, when a UN Military Force had gone in, performed its role honestly and came out was Pakistan's Military contingent in Indonesia.*

Krishnasamy notes that Pakistan's services in the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina resulted into earning praises. To this end, local media always framed the contribution of Pakistan military positively and widely acknowledged that PAKBAT saved the locals from the brutal attacks, gave them all form of humanitarian assistance and, most importantly, provided them medical care by establishing hospitals.<sup>19</sup>

Pakistan's performance in UN peacekeeping missions in Europe has also been widely appreciated. Former UN Transitional Administrator Paul Klein cherished the Pakistani contingent for its professionalism in Eastern Slavonia.<sup>20</sup>

*I wish to reaffirm my gratitude and appreciation for the professionalism the Pakistani contingent has displayed during stay in Eastern Slavonia. They are indeed performing great services to humanity.*

Editor of Bosnian News Magazine Dijana Islamovic admitted, "PAKBAT has not only protected us but has also infused a new spirit into our lives. They have given us all sorts of humanitarian help and above all have given us constant medical care."

Pakistan's peace characterization and contribution leading to peace construction can be evidently manifested by taking the reference of Sierra Leone as case study. United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) was a UN peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone from 1999 to 2005. Its mandate was to stabilize the country after conflict, protect civilians, disarm, de-mobilize, re-integrate and promote democracy and human rights. It became the most prominent UN mission as about 300 Indian UN peacekeepers remained hostage for over two months.<sup>21</sup> UNAMSIL's Force Commander and Chief Military observer, Major General Vijay Kumar Jetley from India was removed; resultantly the entire Indian contingent was called off shortly after a year. Thereafter, it was taken over by Pakistan Peacekeepers till declaration of successful completion of mission by UN in 2005.

The appreciation for Pakistan's years of active participation and sacrifices in UN peacekeeping missions is also a common knowledge within the peacekeeping countries. While several countries are now using peacekeeping participation to advance their foreign and economic policy, much needs to be done in Pakistan's perspective.<sup>22</sup>

To conclude, with regard to the first variable of Kaplan, Pakistan has effectively proved its worth of being a capable country which can safely achieve the objectives assigned for peacekeeping missions.<sup>23</sup>

So far as Morton Kaplan's information variable is considered for Pakistan, we start from the motives behind Pakistan UN peacekeeping missions. What could be the possible objectives of Pakistan's contribution to UN peacekeeping missions? The answer lies in three objectives: First, to encourage international peace and stability and to assist the UN in these efforts; Second, to dissipate the misperceptions about Pakistan and to rightly portray it as a peace-loving nation; Third, to boost its presence in both international and regional organizations.

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives Pakistan needed to establish its status as an international peace facilitator. For this, Pakistan was required to

take three strategic measures: First, it should popularize its peacekeeping undertakings of UN; second, it should institutionalize its peacekeeping experiences; third, it should augment its peacekeeping missions with peace conciliation efforts. In this regard, Centre for International Peace and Stability Pakistan has made admirable and creditworthy efforts to move Pakistan ahead on the way to specialized and innovative training in keeping with contemporary best practices.

The failure in consolidation on UN peacekeeping missions is perhaps, largely due to biased reporting by International media since 9/11 which didn't allow success stories of Pakistan in UN peacekeeping missions to thrive and form a basis for positive peace characterization of Pakistan amongst the comity of Nations. Moreover, the literature available on Peace characterization and Theory of International System is neither so comprehensive nor readily available for the consumption of general masses. Resultantly, people in general are unaware of how valuable a role Pakistan is playing in the peacekeeping process the world over. Moreover, people are also unaware of the fact that how much burden Pakistan has to shoulder while committing itself to world peace.

Establishing and securing sustainable peace comes at a high cost. Since its participation in the UN peacekeeping missions, Pakistan has been at the forefront and sent more than 200,000 peacekeepers to 46 UN missions in four continents of the world. Throughout these tough missions, 156 Pakistani peacekeepers including 24 officers and one female staff lost their lives.<sup>24</sup> However, these sacrifices have not been consolidated upon and the image Pakistan carries is contrary to the contributions made at ensuring peace at international level through UN peace keeping missions. Neither has Pakistan been given proportionate representation in the think tanks and UN Headquarters.

In the era of global village, media savoury environment and world of commoditization of everything, the act of diplomatic peacekeeping should be seen by Pakistani policymakers as a worthy commodity that must be well packaged, branded and considered as worthy of being advertised.<sup>25</sup>

Pakistan must seek to actualize national prestige and interest through peacekeeping diplomacy. Pakistan might not be financially potent to influence the global decision and thought, but its peacekeeping diplomacy should be instrumentalized and considered as an essential foreign policy tool within the foreign policy toolkit.<sup>26</sup> It is true that Pakistani peacekeepers have gained recognition at international level but the extent to which the UN and international community actually recognizes its contribution towards global peace and security is quite limited.<sup>27</sup>

Pakistan's foreign ministry and the military establishment responsible for the management and coordination of peacekeeping missions must be cognizant of appraising peacekeeping beyond the mandate of the UN, not to violate or undermine the mandate, but to re-construct and ensure how Pakistan can turn its peacekeeping adventures into a pragmatic diplomatic tool through which state's national interest and foreign policy objective(s) gets operationalized. Diplomatically, peacekeeping should be merged and fused through professional, structural and infrastructural engagement with the conflict-affected area.<sup>28</sup> The element of WHAM (Winning Hearts and Minds) should be incorporated and taken in the post-conflict domain to an everlasting relation of mutual benefit.

## Conclusion

Pakistan was predominantly tagged in war literature after 9/11 incident. This tagging regretfully overlooked the fact that it was a peace-loving country and had got all the capacity, capability and will to establish and maintain regional peace as well as contribute to various security challenges faced by UN at global level. Perhaps, Pakistan's efforts in maintaining global peace and security were not being duly recognized at global level and there was dire need for projection of its involvement in UN peacekeeping missions.

The contributions of Pakistan in UN peace mission need to be rigorously exploited at international level. In this regard a proactive strategy should be formulated to attain the objectives of projecting peace characterization of Pakistan. There is lack of research on the subject at academic level in most of the universities of Pakistan. Scholars need to be encouraged and sponsored to carry out research in this field and find ways to promote the positive image of Pakistan through UN missions. A dedicated cell as a linkage may be established in the foreign office in collaboration with ISPR to give coverage to UN missions. National and international briefings be given to journalists. A planned media campaign (including print, electronic and social media) may be initiated to promote Pakistan UN missions as peace characterization of the country.

Pakistan has the requisite capacity and will to emerge as a Global peace building force by effectively investing in UN peacekeeping missions. Thus, it consolidates the fact that exposure and experience in multiple and multi-natured UN Peacekeeping tasks have the propensity to build Country's peace characteristics. Pakistan's blue helmets have made enviable contribution in the conflict-torn areas across the globe. Despite all these achievements, there is still room and ample opportunity to portray them as an asset of soft power.<sup>29</sup> Through this we can project the true peace loving image of Pakistan.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon speaks at the inauguration of the Centre for International Peace and Stability at Islamabad, Pakistan, August 2013.
- <sup>2</sup> Bellamy, Alex J., and Charles T. Hunt, "Twenty-first century UN peace operations: protection, force and the changing security environment," *International Affairs* 91, no. 6 (2015): 1277-1298, <https://academic.oup.com/ia/article-abstract/91/6/1277/2326959?redirectedFrom=fulltext>.
- <sup>3</sup> Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Founder of Pakistan, Broadcast message to the people of USA, Feb 1948.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>5</sup> Kenneth N. Waltz, *Theory of International Politics* (Addison-Wesley, 1979), 251.
- <sup>6</sup> Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society* (London, 1977).
- <sup>7</sup> Immanuel Wallerstein, *The Modern World-System* (New York: Academic Press, 1974).
- <sup>8</sup> Kenneth N. Waltz, "International politics is not foreign policy," *Security Studies* 6, no. 1 (1996): 54-57, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09636419608429298>.
- <sup>9</sup> Bob Freeman, "Navy Releases Roadmap for Global Climate Change," *Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy*, May 24, 2010.
- <sup>10</sup> Susan A. Resetar and Neil Berg, *An Initial Look at DoD's Activities Toward Climate Change Resiliency: An Annotated Bibliography*, RAND Corporation, February 2016.
- <sup>11</sup> Brian Frederking, *The United States and the Security Council: Collective security since the cold war* (Routledge, 2007).
- <sup>12</sup> Adam C. Smith and Arthur Boutellis, *Rethinking force generation: Filling the capability gaps in UN peacekeeping*, Providing for Peacekeeping no. 2, New York, NY: International Peace Institute, May 2013, [https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/ipi\\_rpt\\_rethinking\\_force\\_gen.pdf](https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/ipi_rpt_rethinking_force_gen.pdf).
- <sup>13</sup> John Terence O'Neill and Nick Rees, *United Nations peacekeeping in the post- Cold War era* (London: Routledge, 2005).
- <sup>14</sup> Ban Ki-moon, "Statement: Secretary-General's remarks at special event on the international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking," (2013).
- <sup>15</sup> Qammer Abbass Anka, "Role of Pakistan in UN peacekeeping operations," *The News*, June 29, 2016, <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/131522-Role-of-Pakistan-in-UN-peacekeeping-operations>.
- <sup>16</sup> Mats R. Berdal, "Fateful encounter: the United States and UN peacekeeping," *Survival* 36, no. 1 (1994): 30-50.
- <sup>17</sup> Kabilan Krishnasamy, "Recognition for Third World peacekeepers: India and Pakistan," *International Peacekeeping* 8, no. 4 (2001): 56-76.
- <sup>18</sup> John W. Garver, "Sino-Indian rapprochement and the Sino-Pakistan entente," *Political Science Quarterly* 111, no. 2 (1996): 323-347.
- <sup>19</sup> Kabilan Krishnasamy, "Pakistan's Peacekeeping Experiences," *International Peacekeeping* 9, no. 3 (2002): 103-120.
- <sup>20</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>21</sup> Jane Perlez and Christopher S. Wren, "UN Reports Rebels Now Hold 300 of Its Troops in Sierra Leone," *The New York Times*, May 6, 2000.
- <sup>22</sup> Herbert Howe, "Lessons of Liberia: ECOMOG and regional peacekeeping," *International Security* 21, no. 3 (1997): 145-176.
- <sup>23</sup> Ayesha Ishfaq, "Assessing UN Peacekeeping Missions in Central African Republic (CAR) through the Lens of Returning Pakistani Peacekeeping Troops: Perceptions and Challenges," *NUST Journal of International Peace and Stability (NJIPS)* 2, no. 1 (2019).
- <sup>24</sup> Umar Karim, "Pakistan's role in UN peacekeeping missions is a soft power bank," *Arab News*, July 3, 2019, <https://www.arabnews.pk/node/1520101>.

- <sup>25</sup> Bakare Najimdeen. "UN Peacekeeping Operations and Successful Military Diplomacy: A Case Study of Pakistan," *NUST Journal of International Peace and Stability (NJIPS)* 3, no.1 (2020): 13-25.
- <sup>26</sup> Ibid
- <sup>27</sup> Kabilan Krishnasamy, "Pakistan's Peacekeeping Experiences," *International Peacekeeping* 9, no. 3 (2002): 103-120.
- <sup>28</sup> Bakare Najimdeen, "UN Peacekeeping Operations and Successful Military Diplomacy: A Case Study of Pakistan," *NUST Journal of International Peace and Stability (NJIPS)* 3, no.1 (2020): 13-25.
- <sup>29</sup> Ume Farwa and Ghazanfar Ali Garewal, "An Analysis of UN Peacekeeping as Pakistan's Soft Power Asset," *NUST Journal of International Peace and Stability (NJIPS)* 1, no. 2 (2018).