

PAKISTAN AND UN

Introduction

The United Nations came into being in 1945, following the devastation of the Second World War, with one central mission: the maintenance of international peace and security. The UN does this by working to prevent conflict; helping parties in conflict make peace; peacekeeping; and creating the conditions to allow peace to hold and flourish. These activities often overlap and should reinforce one another, to be effective. The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility for international peace and security. The General Assembly and the Secretary-General play major, important, and complementary roles, along with other UN offices and bodies.

The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peace building, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programs) affect our lives and make the world a better place. The Organization works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, gender equality and the advancement of women, governance, economic and social development and international health, clearing landmines, expanding food production, and more, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a safer world for this and future generations. The UN has 4 main purposes;

- To keep peace throughout the world
- To develop friendly relations among nations
- To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms
- To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals

Style of UN Working

Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation

The most effective way to diminish human suffering and the massive economic costs of conflicts and their aftermath is to prevent conflicts in the first place. The United Nations plays an important role in conflict prevention, using diplomacy, good offices and mediation. Among the tools the Organization uses to bring peace are special envoys and political missions in the field.

Peacekeeping

Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to assist host countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate political processes, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support constitutional processes and the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law and extending legitimate state authority. Peacekeeping operations get their mandates from the UN Security Council; their troops and police are contributed by Member States; and they are managed by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and supported by the Department of Field Support at the UN Headquarters in New York. There are 16 UN peacekeeping operations currently deployed and there have been a total of 69 deployed since 1948.

There are currently 16 peacekeeping operations led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

United Nations Military Observer Group In India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) since January 1949

Strength: 116 total, including:

- Uniformed personnel: 44
 - Military observers: 44
- Civilian personnel: 72
 - International civilians: 25
 - Local civilians: 47

Fatalities: 11

Appropriation (biennium 2016-2017): \$21,134,800

Do U Know?

There are 116 personnel employed in United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) at the LoC in Jammu Kashmir

Peace Building

United Nations peace building activities are aimed at assisting countries emerging from conflict, reducing the risk of relapsing into conflict and at laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development. The UN peace building architecture comprises the Peace building Commission, the Peace building Fund and the Peace building Support Office. The Peace building Support Office assists and supports the Peace building Commission with strategic advice and policy guidance, administers the Peace building Fund and serves the Secretary-General in coordinating United Nations agencies in their peace building efforts.

Countering Terrorism

The United Nations is being increasingly called upon to coordinate the global fight against terrorism. Eighteen universal instruments against international terrorism have been elaborated within the framework of the United Nations system relating to specific terrorist activities. In September 2006, UN Member States adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This was the first time that Member States agreed to a common strategic and operational framework against terrorism.

Disarmament

The General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations, supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, work to advance international peace and security through the pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the regulation of conventional arms.

Role of Pakistan for UN

Remarks of Quaid-e-Azam

Quaid-E-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan said in a Goodwill message for UN said:

"Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We believe in the principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and 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."

Share of Pakistan in Peacekeeping Forces of UN

Pakistan has an excellent record of her contribution in the process of peacekeeping across the world under the UN. The performance of her troops in the execution of their professional duties is appreciated everywhere in the world. Our troops have served in Bosnia Herzegovina, Liberia, Congo, Sierra Leone, and Somalia, just to name a few.

Peacekeeping is a way to help countries which are victims of conflict and to create conditions for sustainable peace. Such personnel consist of military officers, civilian police officers and professional soldiers from many countries. They monitor and observe peace processes which result in post-conflict situations and assist the already deployed soldiers for implementing the peace agreements signed. Such assistance may be in the form of confidence-building measures, power-sharing arrangements, electoral support, strengthening the rule of law, and economic and social development. Pakistan has contributed primarily as paramilitary and civilian police as peacekeepers. All operations must include the resolution of conflicts in which the use of force has become valid under the UN charter.

Pakistan celebrated golden jubilee of its contributions to UN peacekeeping in July 2011. Currently, 8252 troops of Pakistan Army are engaged in 7 different peace keeping missions across three continents; i.e. Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Darfur, Western Sahara, East Timor and Haiti. Our commitment to global peace remains unwavering and steadfast. The performance of Pakistani peacekeepers has been acknowledged worldwide by numerous world leaders and the UN leadership. An undisputed professional standing of Pakistani peacekeepers has made them the passion of every Special Representative of Secretary General and Force Commander in each of UN Peacekeeping Mission.