

PEACEKEEPING DIPLOMACY: PAKISTAN–INDONESIA

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Abstract

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS Agenda) adopted in 2000 is a global milestone that centers women's issues in peace and security efforts. It recognizes the terrible impacts of conflict on women. The WPS Agenda has prompted a call for all UN member states to enhance the participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution as an effort to realize sustainable peace, including by increasing the number of female peacekeepers in the UN Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKO). This research uses a qualitative method by employing a library research approach. It examines relevant foreign policy documents of both countries pertaining to the WPS Agenda and engaging with existing scholarships on the WPS Agenda. Informed by constructivist international relations theory focusing on state norms and identities, this research argues that the Pakistani government's commitment to incorporate a gender perspective in UN peace and security efforts is shaped by the political will of the military government. It has resulted in the recognition of Pakistan in international forums. The increased female peacekeepers in UN operations become an effective tool for peacekeeping diplomacy of both countries so that they could influence the UN global decision-making process.

Keywords: *Female Peacekeeper, Peacekeeping Diplomacy, Pakistan, Indonesia*

INTRODUCTION

More than six decades, there have been known international peace operations carried out by dozens of countries in the world. With the aim of resolving conflicts, international peace operations have become humanitarian operations that are global in nature and besides that have another goal, namely resolving conflicts that will ultimately result in lasting peace throughout the world.

There is no definite definition of the meaning of peace operations. This definition of peace operations has led some people to speculate that the absence

of this definition has resulted in the failure of several peace operations in the world. In the International Peace Academy which defines peace operations or PKO as follows:

"The prevention, containment, moderation, and termination of hostility between or within states, through the medium of a peaceful third – party intervention organized and directed internationally, using a multinational force of soldiers, police, and civilians to restore and maintain peace" (Dennis C. Jett, 2001).

In the process of implementing international peace operations, there are several principles that must be fulfilled, namely the existence of permission from the conflicting parties or better known as (consent of the parties), there is a prohibition on using violence except for self-defense, team, or mandate (Non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate), as well as impartiality or impartiality. (United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines, 2008)

Although operations in peace have only been going on for more than six decades, these three principles are maintained and become separate parts of a peace operation. These three principles will strengthen each other in its implementation. It is very necessary to understand these three principles so that they can be implemented correctly in the field. The whole principle is to provide assistance as well as guidance to practitioners who are in the field or even at headquarters.

One of the thoughts that everyone talks about is the role of women in the peace process and maintenance of peace. All attempts at peace as well as various efforts to break the peace are considered part of men's obligations. Therefore, the role of women in peace issues becomes less significant. In its implementation, when in conflict conditions the many victims are women and children.

In UN Peacekeeping operations mandated by the Security Council which aims to implement Security Council Resolutions on Women Peacekeeping and

Security for all peace functions. The Peace Operations Department (DPO) and Operational Support (DOS) promote gender equality and WPS through different approaches including using managerial leadership strengthening and accountability for implementing gender equality and the WPS mandate across UN Peacekeepers. UN Peacekeeping Operations mandated by the Security Council to be able to implement Security Council Resolutions on WPS in all peace functions.

The first resolution to acknowledge the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and children is Security Council Resolution 1325, which recognizes the contributions of women and children to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding to highlight their equal interests, conflict resolution as well as being an active agent in peace and security. Then it was strengthened by nine other resolutions, which emphasized the importance of women's leadership and participation in managing conflicts in the sense of helping peace and preventing conflicts, overcoming the effects of sexual violence, then promoting the development and use of peace measures and monitoring the implementation of women's mandates.

WPS is a political commitment contained in the initiative then promote the development and use of peacekeeping measures as well as monitor the implementation of women's mandates. WPS is a political commitment contained in the initiative then promote the development and use of peacekeeping measures as well as monitor the implementation of women's mandates. WPS is a political commitment contained in the initiative Action for Peacekeeping. The Secretary General of the United Nations emphasized that there must be full, equal and meaningful participation by women in the peacekeeping process as well as an effective solution for effective peacekeeping. Hence a question arose about Why Pakistan and Indonesia have a high commitment to sending peacekeeping troops even though these two countries are developing countries?

This study uses secondary data using qualitative methods and library research. This research will analyze the extent to which women peacekeeping can help in maintaining world peace. The data to be used includes books, journals, articles and other mass media.

Literature Review

The involvement of Indonesia and Pakistan in PKO has made this country a pioneer country which will initiate peace around the world. Therefore, many researchers have described women and conflict. In this section the author takes several journals and one book, each of which explains women peacekeeping, peacekeeping diplomacy, and the goals of diplomacy. These journals will be a comparison for authors. With this comparison, it shows that the title that the author wrote has never been written in any journal before.

Yulia Fadillah, Jonni Mahroza, Harangan Sitorus, and Helda Risman wrote a journal title *The Role of Indonesia's Female Peacekeepers In United Nations Peacekeeping Operations to Promote Gender Equality*. The analysis of this paper is to explain about women expanding their feminists whose duty is to protect local communities from the effects of conflicts in which women and children are only victims. This research found that women peacekeepers in Indonesia can provide an approach that helps encourage an inclusive peace process which becomes a role model for local communities that aims to be a role model for social politics (Yulia Fadillah, Jonni Mahroza, Harangan Sitorus, 2020).

Leonard F. Hutabarat wrote in *Indonesian Female Peacekeepers in the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission*. The author analyzes that the UN calls for more deployment of women's peacekeeping operations which is aimed at enhancing the overall "holistic" approach to service peacekeeping operations within the UN today. Guarding carried out by women who are more skilled and trained can be an asset for peacekeeping operations in the future (Hutabarat, 2017).

Rany Purnama Hadi and Sartika Soesilowati through their writing entitled *The Role of Women in Security Indonesian Women Peacekeepers in the Unifil: Challenges and Opportunities* after analyzing this paper, the author finds that Indonesian women peacekeepers in their actions have made an extraordinary contribution to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations at the United Nations. Women are proven to be able to take a very gentle approach to victims who are affected and also help promote peace throughout the world (Hadi & Soesilowati, 2018).

Fitriani Bintang Timur writes a journal with the title *The Tales of Three Asian Countries: How Indonesia, India and the Philippines Recruited Women for UN Peacekeeping Missions*. The analysis of this paper focuses on women's participation in maintaining peace where currently the UN is increasing the number of women in its mission. This article explores the contributions of three countries as UN members, namely Indonesia, India and the Philippines. The case study taken by this author aims to examine a country positioning itself as a security guard (Timur, 2016).

Nur Azizah, Ali Maksum, and Muhammad Ammar Hidayatulloh wrote a journal entitled *Enhancing Women Contribution in Peace, Conflict Resolution and Security Agenda: Indonesia Female Peacekeepers in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (Garuda Contingent Kongo)*. The analysis of this paper is that this article explains the importance of increasing the role of women which is in the peace agenda and conflict resolution agenda, especially based on the experience of the Indonesian Women's Peacekeepers in Peacekeeping Operations at the United Nations. It is also said that changes in the characteristics of war from an interstate conflict and at this time require a human security framework and require peacekeeping capabilities which are in order to be able to move closer to the people (Azizah, Maksum, & Hidayatulloh, 2020).

Nurul Fauziah wrote in a journal entitled *Gender Sensitivity in the Security Sector Reform (SSR)*. After analyzing this paper the writer tries to map

a debate on gender sensitivity in Security Sector Reform(SSR) which will be used to see the urgency of a sensitive SSR practice in an area. Based on the results of the author's analysis, gender sensitivity in SSR is a transformation of the internal structure in various security sectors which can fulfill complete equality, as well as the participation and representation of women in the security sector, management which is still controversial, and oversight sector institutions.

Zulvyanie Pilgrimmy Firohmatillah and Arfin Sudirman wrote a journal entitled *The Role of the TNI Women's Corps as UN Peacekeeping Forces in Humanitarian Assistance in Lebanon*. The author analyzes this paper which is intended to recognize the role of women in the TNI who are members of the Garuda troops where they are sent to Lebanon using the concept of peace and also humanitarian assistance (Firohmatillah & Sudirman, 2019).

Hardi Alunaza SD and Virginia Shah wrote in a journal *The Failure of MINUSCA as Peacekeeping Force in the Central African Republic (CAR) in 2013-2015*. The author analyzes that this journal focuses on the involvement of third parties who serve as peacekeepers in conflict areas. This paper also shows a failure in Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) which served as peacekeepers in conflict Central African Republic which took place from 2013 to 2015 due to human rights violations in the form of sexual exploitation (SD & Sherin, 2018).

Liora Sion wrote a journal in 2008 under the title *Peacekeeping and the Gender Regime: Dutch Female Peacekeepers in Bosnia and Kosovo*. The author analyzes that in this journal, Liora argues that the military has an ambivalent attitude towards what has been considered the "feminism" aspect of a peace mission. Although in peacekeeping is the newest model, the peace model reproduces the traditional battle-oriented mindset concerned with gender issues (Sion, 2008).

Sandra Biskupski and Mujanovic in a journal under the title *Smart Peacekeeping: Deploying Canadian Women for a Better Peace?* The author

analyzes that Canada has announced its latest commitment to peacekeeping at the United Nations with a special mission aimed at increasing women's representation through the Elsie Initiative. Canadian peacekeeping and also its argument for increasing women's representation in peace operations which will increase women's representation in peace operations to increase operational effectiveness as a strategy in “smart” peacekeeping (Sandra Biskupski, 2019).

Marc Lanteigne writes in a Scopus-indexed journal under the title *China's UN Peacekeeping in Mali and Comprehensive Diplomacy*. Analysis of this paper is that in 2013 a milestone has been reached, namely China's increased participation in UN peace operations, at that time Beijing agreed to send personnel data including combat personnel for the first time deployed. This is done to maintain peace in Mali, which is currently undergoing a civil war. Mali is not a trading partner for China, but this commitment is built to build a partnership with Africa and also shows its determination to go beyond “resource diplomacy” (Marc Lanteigne, 2019).

Kahatina P. Coleman wrote in a journal in 2020 entitled *Downsizing in UN Peacekeeping: The Impact on Civilian Peacekeepers and the Missions Employing Them*. In this paper the author observes that there is a description of the contributions of civilians both belonging to national and international staff and UN volunteers who work for peacekeeping. This article emphasizes that the shrinking nature of UN peacekeepers, the existence of job insecurity, and competition between personnel can pose a huge risk to the performance of civilian peacekeepers and consequently oppose the implementation of an effective mandate (Coleman, 2020).

Govinda Clayton and Han Dorussen in 2021 also wrote a journal entitled *The Effectiveness of Mediation and Peacekeeping for Ending Conflict*. After being analyzed by the author, this paper explains that mediation in peacekeeping is an effective key in stopping hostilities, when viewed, mediation and peacekeeping will complement each other, but this complementation is conditional on the post-

Cold War period, with the existence of transformative peace. this will support the increased effectiveness of mediation aimed at ending civil war (Clayton & Dorussen, 2021).

Vanessa F. Newby and Clotilde Sebag write in their journal entitled *Gender Side streaming? Analysing Gender Mainstreaming in International Militaries and International Peacekeeping*. In this article, the writer can analyze that Vanessa and Clotilde introduce practice problems, side streaming, intentional or unintentional, which excludes women and reduces women to international peace as well as national security and also continues to try to mainstream gender or even increase gender integrity. Vanessa and Clotilde show me how and also where side streaming There are cases where women are still grouped in gender and also at low status in the national military and in special rooms that take place in peacekeeping operations (Newby & Sebag, 2021).

Georgina Holmes wrote an article with the title *Strengthening UK support for Gender Responsive, People-Centred Peacekeeping in Africa*. In this case the author analyzes, Georgina Holmen can assess how the UK is involved in the AU to facilitate peacekeeping that will be gender responsive and also community-centered. Apart from that, it also reflects on how the Air Force can obtain continued support from the British state (Holmes, 2020).

In an article written by Yaqing Qin entitled *Diplomacy as Relational Practice* after being analyzed by the author, there is a conclusion that in interpreting diplomacy as the implementation of a country's foreign policy which is carried out in the form of communication and also through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or MFA. This article defies the conventional definition which says that diplomacy is a relational practice. The practice of diplomacy is being able to manage and also being able to build relations between one country and another (Qin, 2020).

There is a book written by Tethloch Ruey entitled *Purpose and Functions of Diplomacy*. The author analyzes that there are diplomatic goals in it. The aim

of diplomacy is to encourage various interests in which the state or non-state actors act. It also sacrifices other players aimed at promoting order as well as the interests of anarchic world peace (Ruey, 2017).

These articles discuss peacekeeping diplomacy, which is very much discussed depends on the involvement of Indonesia and Pakistan in becoming a pioneer country for peacekeeping diplomacy. The involvement of women in PKO can also be an example that women are not only victims but can also be initiators in the world peace process. Looking at the journal articles above, no one has discussed the involvement of Indonesia and Pakistan as well as the role of women in PKO. So this journal will discuss Indonesia and Pakistan in maintaining world peace, besides that it will also briefly review the involvement of women in the PKO.

Theoretical Framework

The writer uses constructivism theory. This theory became popular after the Cold War ended which in it talks about the ideas and norms of society in social life. Constructivism views that a normative structure or idea has a very important value and is as important as material structure, which then in this case is like the balance of military power as said by the neo-realists or the capitalist economy that was once designed by the Marxist group.

Constructivism has various assumptions. First, adherents of constructivism strongly believe that the pattern of relationships that occur can be determined by the subjectivity of actors which causes constructivism to view anarchy no longer as a condition that is "giving" but socially constructed (Rosyidin, 2015). Constructivist thinkers convince an opinion which then states that the social world that occurs is not something that is the same as the natural sciences. This is because a country influences other countries and they are also bound by society (Robert Jackson, 2013). Then the second is the view that constructivism predicts that identity is a very important thing. Nowadays, In the constructivist view, an identity is not something that is born by itself. Identity is

formed from something that is constructed from culture and also the norms that apply in a country. Finally, the third is that the process that occurs in a relationship between countries is not something that is stagnant but sustainable.

In social constructivism emphasizes the reserve role of institutions which then form a norm or institutionalized norms (Jill Steans, Lloyd Pettiford, Thomas Diez, 2005). These norms then consciously form the identity of an actor. Identity has a crucial role. It can be concluded that identity plays a very important role in decision-making (Lloyd Pettiford, 2009). It was found that identity can change. A country may change its identity when the country enters a new relationship and the country feels socialized in the process of the relationship (Jill Steans, Lloyd Pettiford, Thomas Diez, 2005).

At this time the author will use the theory of state-centric constructivism. This theory is a constructivism theory which can be said to be conventional which uses state identity as an approach obtained through the domestic dimension. Experts who have studied this theory focus on the importance of the role of society or the role of domestic actors when compared with foreign aspects.

Through the theory of constructivism with state identity, it can be explained that there is an idea about how Indonesia and Pakistan strongly support peacekeeping diplomacy by using women's involvement in it. The implementation that took place was based on the fourth paragraph of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Pakistan's commitment to assisting peacekeeping. As we know, these two countries are countries with the largest Muslim majority in the world, leading Indonesia and Pakistan to fully support the creation of lasting peace throughout the world.

DISCUSSION

Peacekeeping Diplomacy and its Application in Indonesia and Pakistan

The effectiveness carried out in defense diplomacy can be proven by positive soft power. The existence of positive recognition is very important in the

world of soft power. It can be seen that there is a big role played by Pakistan in maintaining world peace. A prime example to follow is Pakistan's downgrade of the military's role in the UN Mission of Supervision. This was initiated by the retired general of Chile, namely Juan Emilio Cheyre. He is the best example for modern Peacekeeping Diplomacy working for the UN Peace Mission. The peacekeepers work under the umbrella of peacekeeping diplomacy, which includes protecting civilians as well as inside conflict prevention, which is believed to be part of “collective investment in peace, global stability, and security” (Mary Hunter, 2020).

While Indonesia is committed to maintaining world peace based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice as stated in the 1945 Constitution. This commitment is then realized by the implementation of peacekeeping diplomacy. This causes Indonesia to take part in maintaining the peace of countries in the world.

Today, in the international context, participation can be said to be an important indicator and can also be said to be concrete as the role of a country to be able to contribute to maintaining international peace and security. When viewed from a national context, an individual professionalism and the organizations involved can immediately carry out international operations (Indonesia, 2019).

International World Appreciation for Women Peacekeeping Diplomacy

Today, the discussion that has become quite significant is what is the role of women in the international peace process? The issue of gender is an interesting issue and has received a lot of attention from the international community in recent years. In the starting point of the conversation about gender is the debate about what makes the basic things of men and women. The debate is also based on politics which includes maintaining security and peace. Then the next widened into several aspects of social life.

Indonesia and Pakistan are two countries that regularly send female soldiers to areas affected by conflict. Previously, Muslim women would choose a very vital role in the international and national peace movement in Pakistan. There are three mothers whose role is to become the founder of Pakistan and maintain peace in the region.

The armed forces in Pakistan are female soldiers serving in the Pakistani armed forces (North, 2012). Pakistan is the only Islamic country which is in the process of appointing the first Muslim woman and has high duties and even enters into general officers (Indian Newspaper Group Express, 2012). In fact, they also carry out military duties as part of the peacekeeping missions in areas that are currently in conflict (Indian Express Newspaper Group, 2012). Pakistan has taken on the role of military women since 1947, which coincided with the founding of the Pakistani state.

Until recently, female soldiers in Pakistan constituted a sizeable unit of soldiers serving in the Pakistani military. Until now, the international community has very well appreciated Pakistan's female soldiers for their courage to go directly to the field of conflict. The United Nations also appreciates Pakistani women who have fulfilled the quota for their female soldiers.

For a comparison, we look at three countries as comparisons in terms of the number of female soldiers who actively participate in PKO. There are three countries where the three countries have the most female soldiers. These countries include India, Indonesia, and Pakistan. To find out the number of female soldiers participating in preventing conflict and maintaining peace in India, Indonesia and Pakistan, the following is data on the number of female soldiers in an effort to prevent conflict and maintain security from three countries, namely India, Indonesia and Pakistan.

Table 1. Number of Female Soldiers

No	Name Country	Year 2013	Year 2018	Amount
1	India	6,807	-	6,807
2	Indonesia	-	3,500	3,500
3	Pakistan	4,000	-	4,000

If seen above, India is a country with a high level of women's participation in peace operations and conflict prevention, the participation of women there has reached more than 6,000 or even close to 7,000 female soldiers (Time, 2021). Followed by Pakistan, where the number of female soldiers is around 4,000 soldiers women (Amie Ferris-Rotman, 2013). This is quite a lot when compared to Indonesia, which is only more than 3,000 (Abke, 2018). The data taken for the number of female soldiers in India and Pakistan was taken in 2013, while the data for Indonesian female soldiers was taken in 2018.

The UN peacekeepers appreciate the Indonesian military for their willingness to join in resolving the conflict. The UN Women Security Forces have recognized that it is women peacekeepers who can easily get closer to people living in local conflict areas. Especially in guarding and protecting women and children who are in conflict areas. It is known that up to now there are 5,327 female peacekeepers or 6.5% of the total number of 82,245 personnel.

In addition, the role of women involved in conflict resolution was also carried out in Aceh, Indonesia. In this case, Acehese women use a means of deliberation called Dueng Pakat Inong Aceh or what is called DPIA. The DPIA itself was held on February 19-22 in 2020. This meeting resulted in around 22 recommendations. These recommendations lead to peace that ensures an end to the conflict in Aceh. This deliberation then became the beginning of peace

negotiations by conducting negotiations which would then be developed to accommodate Helsinki's bullying (Ocktaviana, Santoso, & Purwoko, 2014).

Although the efforts made by the Acehnese women did not last long, due to the limited negotiation process. Women who do not have control over every process and result of a peace, then women do not get the enjoyment of the results of deliberative negotiations. But the Acehnese women did not remain silent. They formed at least around 30 non-governmental organizations which included women who showed their existence and concern for the fate of women in conflict, especially in the conflict that occurred in Aceh.

Then Indonesia also received appreciation for the soldiers who voluntarily came to conflict areas and helped areas that were in conflict to stop the conflict that was happening. The UN Security Council, which was in the Indonesian presidency in 2000, the result of which was by consensus, included a resolution proposing for Indonesia to fulfil the quota of women in the UN MPP. The first resolution carried out in the course of Indonesia's diplomacy at the UN Security Council is calling for an increase in the number of female personnel in missions implemented by the UN.

The involvement of women in the peace process shows that the level of awareness of the dangers of conflict is increasing. That way, women's involvement in peacekeeping diplomacy. Women who are involved in conflict resolution are believed to be full power in accelerating the peace process that occurs in conflict areas. In addition, it also provides an achievement that should be appreciated by the world. All countries that rely on women's involvement in conflict are believed to be strong countries and do not see gender as a differentiator in the conflict resolution process.

There is a policy listed in Women Studies Encyclopediasaid that gender is a concept that is cultural in nature which seeks to make differences (distinction) that occurs between boys and girls who are experiencing a period of change from children to adolescents. It can be said in general, gender can be interpreted as a

difference that occurs between men and women with the same value in a behavior that is formed by social construction. Construction is not standard, but can also change at any time.

In conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the role of women is increasing, especially in multilateral work discussions Beijing Platform for Action 1995, in which the aim is to increase women's involvement in the mission of increasing the role of women in conflict resolution which is applied to the decision-making section. On December 31, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 which focuses on women whose job is to maintain international security and international peace.

The UN Security Council warmly welcomes the emphasis on gender equality and the empowerment of girls, including women in them, which is included in the ongoing ratification of Sustainable Development in 2030 or what we often call it (Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs 2030).

The UN Security Council recognizes the great importance of Yemen's Resolution 1325 which advocates for the role of women in peace and also in accordance with the mandate in accordance with the mandate of Resolution 1325 which includes:

1. Increasing the representation of women in gender equality in making decisions both at the regional level and in mechanisms and also the existence of international institutional organizations that are useful for preventing, resolving conflicts, and also managing conflicts. That way the conflicts encountered will be easier to resolve.
2. There is an appointment so that women's representatives in PP can be added as UN Representatives. In this context, women will represent other women's voices in policy making.
3. Expanding the role and contribution of women, most importantly as military observers, human rights personnel, civilian police, and humanitarians who are currently operating in the UN field.

4. There is gender integration into operations peacekeeping.
5. Efforts are made to provide guidelines and provide training materials specifically for women. Not only that, but also provide special rights and needs which are included in the benchmarks of women's military participation who will serve as peacekeepers aimed at peacebuilding.
6. Will affect the support in the form of technical, logistical and financial which is applied to gender-sensitive training. (Peacekeeping, 2020).

Indonesia's interest in PKO

There is an idea that is the idea million zero enemies (Syahputri, 2018) which has five points which will become Indonesia's achievement targets, the five rights namely, first diplomatic capacity that must be owned by Indonesia. Fear of fear, excessive suspicion, and attitudes xenophobia must disappear from the nature of Indonesian society. This is intended so that Indonesia can create peace (peacemaker), can solve the problem (problem solver), the creation of trust building (confidence builder) and also as a relationship builder (bridge-builder).

Second, term "A million friend zero enemies". It doesn't mean that Indonesia will not have enemies or threats. This term also does not mean that Indonesia will join various alliances or other than that allow foreign military bases to enter the sovereign territory of the Indonesian state. This reason is that Indonesia will strengthen the stability of peace and also maintain peace in the regional and international spheres. Third, building connectivity is the goal of "A million friends zero enemies". This is aimed at building a broad network in order to build an action-free foreign policy performance. This performance makes Indonesia obligated to encourage active involvement in international issues which then have a major influence on the realization of its national interests. Fourth, Indonesia's international identity namely "A million friends zero enemies" which reflects how the Indonesian people reflect themselves as an international community. The suffering of the international community will also be felt by the Indonesian people. Even during SBY's reign as president he wanted

an Indonesia to have a solid identity, but apart from that it also had a strong identity.

The national interest in this case explains that in fulfilling the survival of a country, the country must fulfil what the country needs. The achievement of national interests will have an impact on the survival of a stable state both in various aspects. National interests can be said to be the goals to be achieved for the survival of the country.

The concept of national interest that is applied in Indonesia is a container that spreads to the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Domestic issues that cannot be resolved at least make Indonesia attract a national interest which can benefit Indonesia itself. Indonesia's own national interests cannot be taken care of internally by Indonesia, there needs to be support from outsiders so that Indonesia's national interests can be achieved immediately. The national interest exists so that foreign policy can be formulated. Various foreign policies of each country are always based on their national interests. This is a right that a country will receive and is universally recognized by a country to safeguard its foreign interests.

Regarding Indonesia's interests seen from the side of identity as a UN member state. It is in Indonesia's interest that the obligation stated in the UN charter will be achieved in contributing to UN Peacekeeping Operations. UN PKO which is then considered a "flagship enterprise" which belongs to the United Nations which is under the control of the UN Security Council which is intended to safeguard and maintain peace, peace and international security, this is not stated in the UN Charter. So that there is a policy that being active in contributing to UN PKO is one of the things that is obligatory to provide assistance to other countries that are experiencing difficulties and conflicts (Syahputri, 2018).

Indonesia also has an interest in achieving entry into the UN Security Council, the issue of Papua is one of the most important things that requires

Indonesia to gain many allies. The goal is none other than to support Indonesia in maintaining Papua as part of its country. Indonesia helping the course of peace in the outside world is none other than to prove that Indonesia is strong and capable of defending Papua. There is a foreign policy that has the main thing, namely the national interest or moral ethics in fostering healthy relations between countries with peace. Support from international parties as well as strong recognition from allied countries over other countries is one of the most basic formations in a country's diplomatic relations. therefore, the support of foreign countries for territorial integration within Indonesia which will be a very important indicator in resolving the Papua case that is developing internationally.

Of course, this step must also be followed by real work, namely economic development and also the welfare of the Papua region. If the Papua issue is resolved, it will be an added value for the continuity of Indonesia's position in the UN Security Council. Support from other countries or allied countries is obtained from the trust of countries that have been in conflict and will also voluntarily help Indonesia if the Papua problem arises again to the surface (Elisabeth, 2020). Of course, this step must also be followed by real work, namely economic development and also the welfare of the Papua region. If the Papua issue is resolved, it will be an added value for the continuity of Indonesia's position in the UN Security Council. Support from other countries or allied countries is obtained from the trust of countries that have been in conflict and will also voluntarily help Indonesia if the Papua problem arises again to the surface (Elisabeth, 2020). Of course, this step must also be followed by real work, namely economic development and also the welfare of the Papua region. If the Papua issue is resolved, it will be an added value for the continuity of Indonesia's position in the UN Security Council. Support from other countries or allied countries is obtained from the trust of countries that have been in conflict and

will also voluntarily help Indonesia if the Papua problem arises again to the surface (Elisabeth, 2020).

The Papua issue is a big threat to Indonesia. The threat of the issue of Papua in Indonesia began even when Indonesia was not yet independent. At that time Papua was still under Dutch control. Indonesia tried to seize Papua in 1963 by using a guerrilla war system, in which Indonesia mobilized all of its military capabilities. The issue of separatism that is echoed in Papua is heard in the international arena. This clearly invites a response from the international community, especially from countries originating from the South Pacific region (Syamsudin, 1989).

Threats coming from Papua are due to issues of human rights violations and harassment of ethnic groups in Papua. Papua is an area in eastern Indonesia and is directly adjacent to Papua New Guinea which is part of the South Pacific. The race that is there is of course the Melanesian race. Just like interstate organizations, the South Pacific also forms regional organizations that aim to increase awareness of various threats and attacks from other countries. In dealing with the case of the internationalization of Papua, the Indonesian government really needs to anticipate it nationally or by strengthening strong diplomacy bilaterally or between countries as well as from international institutions, as well as multilaterally. This is done in regional and international forums. The Indonesian government is required to be able to understand the cases that occurred in Papua, things like this are important in achieving peace in the Papua case.

The role of women is also very much felt in resolving conflicts that occur in Papua. The role of this woman is based on the level of education that Papuan women get. Among Papuan women, there is a woman activist called Papuan Women's Solidarity (SPP), or more familiarly known as "mama Papua". The call is intended for activists who are fighting and influencing the lives of the Papuan people. This is depicted as a woman who is brave and open to fight against

arbitrariness. The obligation that must be carried out by "Mama Papua" after the 1998 reform case was to help women and children victims to get back on their feet. In 2009 there was one of the efforts to encourage dialogue between the central government and the Papuan government aimed at resolving the Papuan conflict. Efforts made include workshops, mediation training, as well as seminars to strengthen facilitators in communicating with Papuan civil society.

Then one year later the Papua Peace Network or JDP was formed. Among the JDP members, 10 are women. It has also been proven that women activists have shown their role as good public consultants and benefit the Indonesian government. This shows the active involvement of Then one year later the Papua Peace Network or JDP was formed. Among the JDP members, 10 are women. It has also been proven that women activists have shown their role as good public consultants and benefit the Indonesian government. This shows the active involvement of Then one year later the Papua Peace Network or JDP was formed. Among the JDP members, 10 are women. It has also been proven that women activists have shown their role as good public consultants and benefit the Indonesian government. This shows the active involvement of peacekeeping diplomacy which is one of the advantages possessed by Indonesia (Widjojo, 2013).

Pakistan's Contribution in Peacekeeping Diplomacy

Pakistan's role in PKO is very clear. Pakistan's participation in various missions world peace makes Pakistan cannot be underestimated. Pakistan first deployed its troops in a world peace mission to the Congo which took place in 1960 (Yamin, 2017). However, during its deployment to the Republic of the Congo, Pakistan received a blue helmet (Nations, 1996). Then the big motivation for sending some troops in the early days was due to the encouragement that was considered by all countries as a mature and also responsible country. In addition, they are also willing to channel voices from the international community. Around October 1962, Pakistan sent around 1500 troops who were

subordinates to the UN Security Council to West Guinea or West Irian. At that time, West Irian was still the holder of the country. the fate of the people of West Irian could not be resolved even after Indonesian independence. Previously, India was allocated for this task, but Indonesia prefers Pakistan as a country that will help resolve the problem in West Irian.

Just like Indonesia, in its participation in the PKO, Pakistan wants to achieve its national interests. One of the most important is the Kashmir case. The conflict that occurred because of the struggle for the Kashmir region between Pakistan and India caused disputes between the two countries. in resolving the case, Pakistan and India used various means from war to deliberation processes (Moten, 2019).

Pakistan's biggest threat at the moment is the Kashmir issue. This issue has become an international issue for Kaena the dispute over the Kashmir region between Pakistan and India. The Kashmir region has a population that is mostly Muslim, but they are led by Hindu groups. When viewed from the side of the majority of the religion adhered to by the population, Kashmir should be under the sovereignty of Pakistan, but the reality says otherwise, Kashmir is a bone of contention between the two countries, namely Pakistan and India. Maharaja Hari Singh as the regional leader of the Kashmir region signed the Accession Agreement to India which took place on October 26, 1947 (Moten, 2019).

Behind the Kashmir case, Pakistan plays an active role in building peace in the world. In the past 60 years, Pakistan has contributed around 200,000 troops in 46 peace missions and 28 countries originating from every continent in the world. At this time Pakistan has deployed at least more than 5000 troops who are deployed in nine UN missions. Pakistan is the largest country in the effort to maintain world peace. Groups or contingents originating from Pakistan have been able to play a decisive role as well as normalize war-torn societies.

The goal pursued by the involvement of Pakistan and the PKO is to find sects that will help him get Kashmir and make Kashmir into Pakistani territory.

With the addition of allies from the results of running peacekeeping diplomacy make Pakistan more peaceful. Because the allies will provide assistance to Pakistan in reclaiming Kashmir.

The involvement of women in women in peacekeeping diplomacy namely the deployment of around 3500 Pakistani women in maintaining world peace. The arrival of these women soldiers from India is to manage the improvement of local relations between India and Pakistan and promote gender equality. India's Federal Home Ministry secretly transferred a battalion of Assam Rifles or paramilitary troops composed of women from various parts of the world from the north-eastern state of Manipur to Kashmir. They then exchanged combat skills, held interactive sessions, and exchanged ideas with one another. It is hoped that the role of women in the Kashmir case will become a middle way for the conflict between the two countries.

CONCLUSION

Currently, the PKO's role in making the world a better place is by minimizing armed conflict and using middle ground such as negotiation, mediation, and deliberation. There are several countries participating in the implementation of this PKO. Pakistan and Indonesia are concrete examples.

These two countries with high awareness participate in carrying out order and security as well as world peace. Even though both parties have the interests of their respective countries, this does not become a hindrance. Precisely because of this national interest, these two countries were more agile in carrying out the PKO's mission.

The involvement of women in the PKO mission carried out by the two countries proves that women do not just remain silent and only become victims of the conflict. But women can also be used as a shield in conflict resolution. These women are not inferior to men. The strong and charismatic attitude of women makes conflicts easier to overcome.

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