

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 187

ANSWERED ON 31.07.2026

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIA TO GLOBAL PEACE

***187. SHRI ARUN KUMAR SAGAR**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which India's active participation at the United Nations and other forums contributed towards global peace;**
- (b) the extent of improvements made in security through the efforts to combat terrorism and cooperation with Interpol;**
- (c) the manner in which the global challenges are being addressed through cyber security and digital diplomacy; and**
- (d) the extent to which India's global role has been strengthened as a result of the Government's multilateral diplomacy**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 187 FOR REPLY ON 31.07.2026 REGARDING “CONTRIBUTION OF INDIA FOR GLOBAL PEACE”.

India has consistently supported the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security. This support has been expressed in a variety of ways, including its unique contribution to UN peacekeeping operations. This contribution is also reflected in India’s membership of the UN Security Council on 8 occasions, with the next candidature formally announced for 2028-29. Each tenure has witnessed placing issues of Indian interest on the international agenda, the last in 2021-22 being maritime security and counter-terrorism. The six priorities for the 2028-29 candidature are: (i) A Voice of Global South (ii) Advancing Reformed Multilateralism (iii) A Future Ready Peacekeeping (iv) Addressing threats posed due to misuse of AI (v) Securing Maritime Commons (vi) Countering Terror Financing.

India is a key contributor to global peace and security, with almost 3,00,000 peacekeepers serving in more than 50 UN missions. Currently, 4,200 Indian peacekeepers are deployed in 9 out of 11 active missions, working in challenging conditions to promote international peace. India’s engagement in peacekeeping activities is held in high esteem by the UN

and member states which is illustrated in various citations and awards received by our peacekeepers.

In recent times, issues pertaining to global peace have been debated in the United Nations as well as other forums. India has firmly advanced its view that dialogue and diplomacy are the best means to achieve lasting and durable peace. This has been stated in respect of the Ukraine conflict, the developments in West Asia as well as hostilities in the Gulf.

With regard to the challenge of terrorism, India has strongly advocated a policy of zero-tolerance and asserted the right of nations to defend themselves against terrorism. Since 1996, India has also called for the adoption of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. India supports the counter-terrorism mechanisms established by UN Security Council Resolutions, including Resolutions 1267 and 1988 and its successors related to sanctions against Al-Qaeda, Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL), and associated entities such as Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM). The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), as the National Central Bureau for INTERPOL, provides assistance to Indian law enforcement agencies in investigation of cases of terrorism and organized crime.

On cyber-security, India participates in all UN-mandated processes on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) security including the

newly established permanent Global Mechanism on developments in the field of ICTs for international security and advancing responsible State behaviour in the use of ICTs. India hosted the AI Impact Summit in February 2026, where it put forward a human-centric vision of AI – MANAV, which stands for Moral and ethical systems; Accountable governance; National Sovereignty; Accessible and inclusive; Valid and legitimate systems.

India's global role has benefited from its effective and purposeful multilateral diplomacy. Recent examples of this include election of Indian candidates to International Tribunal for the Law of Seas (ITLOS) and Vice-President of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). India's candidatures have received wide support across member states, e.g. election to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) for the seventh term (2026-2028), re-election to the Executive Board of the UNESCO (2025-2029), UN Economic and Social Council (2026-2028), Vice Chair 2025 and Chair 2026 of the Kimberley Process, re-election to Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), election to the Postal Operations Council (POC) and Council of Administration of Universal Postal Union (UPU) 2026-2029.

We have also been a powerful voice for reform of international institutions and participate actively in the Inter-Governmental Negotiations for UNSC reform.
