



FACULTY OF DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES  
GENERAL SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA DEFENCE UNIVERSITY

# STUDENT RESEARCH FORUM

**SRF** 2022

**THEME** PERSPECTIVES OF A WORLD  
IN TRANSITION

# ABSTRACTS

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**Faculty of Defence and Strategic Studies**  
**BSc in Strategic Studies and International Relations**  
**Student Research Forum -2022**

**PERSPECTIVES OF A WORLD IN TRANSITION**

**PROGRAMME:**

**Inauguration: 04<sup>th</sup> October 2022**

08:00	Arrival of the Chief-guest and KDU Anthem	
08:05	Minute's Silence for fallen war heroes	
0810-0815	Welcome Speech	Conference Chair Officer Cadet Vishwa Kalpana
0815 -0830	Chief Guest launches the abstract book, Address of the Chief Guest	Major General Milinda Peiris RWP RSP VSV USP ndc psc MPhil (Ind)
0830-0850	Keynote Speech	Mr. Shanaka Jayasekara Programme Coordinator (Southeast Asia and the Pacific) for the Global Maritime Crime Programme, UNODC
0850-0855	Vote of Thanks	Conference Secretary Malinda Pathinayake
0855-0925	Tea at the Lobby	

**PANEL I: NUCLEARIZATION & SECURITY DIMENSIONS**

	<b>Paper Title</b>	<b>Chair/Authors</b>
0930-0945	INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIR	Maj. General Chandana Wickramasinghe, RWP RSP ndu psc
0945-1000	NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON SOUTH ASIA	KGMS Kularathna (O/CDT)
1000-1015	THE ODDS OF ARMS RACE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN	Lehan Thenura Jayasooriya (O/CDT)
1015-1030	UNITED STATES IN COUNTERING NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR THREATS: CHALLENGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY	K. Kinuri Wojithma
1030-1045	INDIA - PAKISTAN CONFLICT AND ITS SECURITY IMPLICATIONS ON SOUTH ASIA	Tharusha Samarathunga
1045-1100	PRESIDENT TRUMP'S APPROACH TOWARDS IRAN'S; THE IMPACT OF USA SANCTIONS ON IRAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS	HR Athauda
1100-1130	Q& A session Awarding of Certificates	Moderated by Chair

### **PANEL I: (PARALLEL SESSION) POSTER PRESENTATIONS**

0930-11.00	POSTER PRESENTATIONS	Moderated by Dr. Asantha Senevirathne
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### **PANEL II: INVITED MILITARY INSTITUTES**

	Paper Title	Chair/Authors
1145-1200	Introductory remarks by the Chair	Col. Pradeep Ratnayake, RSP, Dean Faculty of Defence and Strategic Studies
1200-1215	ENHANCING THE LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF OFFICER CADETS AT SRI LANKA MILITARY ACADEMY	MR Sithara (BN/U/O)
1215-1230	MILITARY PERCEPTION OF KINGDOM OF SIGIRIYA	SPY Pathiraja (CDT/BN/ADJ)
1230- 1245	ROLE OF MEDIA IN CONFIDENCE BUILDING OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF SRI LANKA IN EMERGENCY SITUATION	AMUGBKB Senevirathne (CDT/SGT)
1245-1300	IMPROVE THE CONTRIBUTION OF SRI LANKAN ARMY TO ENHANCE THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN SRI LANKA	BKRM Biyanwila (O/CDT)
1300-1330	Q& A SESSION AWARDE OF CERTIFICATES	Moderated by the Chair

### **PANEL II: (PARALLEL SESSION) BORDERS & GEOPOLITICAL COMPULSIONS**

### **PANEL III: GLOBAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

	Paper Title	Chair/Authors
1445-1500	INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIR	Isuru Tillakawardana Deputy General Manager- HR / CHRO at Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC
1500-1515	RENEWBLE ENERGY SOURCES OF SRI LANKA BY 2030: UNDPS CHALLANGES AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECT	Upeka Wijerathna (O/CDT)
1515-1530	ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERING DURING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SRI LANKA (2021-2022)	Sewwandi Wickramaarchchi
1530-1545	SINO – LANKA ECONOMIC RELATIONS; EXAMINING THE IMPACTS ON SRI LANKA	Amaya Dewage
1545-1600	THE IMPLICATIONS OF UKRAINE CRISIS ON THE REGIONAL ECONOMIES: A CASE STUDY ON SOUTH ASIA	Tarkesh Dasanayaka
1600-1615	EFFECT OF THE CROSS LINE OF CONTROL TRADE ON KASHMIR: A CASE STUDY ON ECONOMIC SECURITY	DLIN Chandrasekara
1615-1645	Q& A session Awarding of Certificates	Moderated by the Chair



**PANEL III: (PARALLEL SESSION) STRATEGY & POLICY PROSPECTS**

	<b>Paper Title</b>	<b>Chair/Authors</b>
1445-1500	Introductory Remarks by the Chair	Dr. George Cook, visiting faculty in International Relations and Media Expert
1500-1515	CRITIQUE ON CONTRIBUTION OF UNSC ON GLOBAL SECURITY IN 21ST CENTURY	Darshika Arachchige
1515-1530	THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL DIPLOMACY IN BRIDGING THE IDEOLOGICAL DISPUTE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN; CUISINE, ART, AND RELIGION	Aneesha Fernando
1530-1545	SOFT POWER PROJECTION OF THE USA; A CASE STUDY ON AMERICAN FILM INDUSTRY FROM 2011-2021	Sadini Rathnayake
1545-1600	THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS; CASE STUDY OF SIERRA LEONE ,1991-2021	Deweni Nadeesha Rambukwella
1600-1615	THE IMPACT OF NEGATIVE MEDIA ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS; THE SHIFT IN PUBLIC OUTLOOK AND ITS CONSEQUENCES	Vinoja De Silva
1615-1645	Q & A session Awarding of Certificates/Best Research Awards/ National Anthem	Moderated by the Chair

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## **PANEL I**

# **NUCLEARIZATION & SECURITY DIMENSIONS**





# Nuclear Energy for Developing Countries: A Comprehensive Study on South Asia

KGMS Kularathna

**Abstract** - Nuclear power has become a vastly used and discussed concept in the twenty first century with many states adapting nuclear technology as an effective means of generating electricity and heat. Nuclear power is economically competitive with fossil fuels for base load electricity generation in many countries and is one of the commercially proven energy supply options that could be expanded in the future to reduce environmental burdens, especially greenhouse gas emissions, from the electricity sector. Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh are among the countries which are expecting to achieve the status quo of a nuclear country. Henceforth, from these countries India and Pakistan are already having their own respective nuclear power. Bangladesh is going to launch its first nuclear power plant in the western locale of Rooppur, despite the solid popular assessment against it. The Bangladeshi government contends that the venture is important to enhance the country's energy blend to improve power age limit. This editorial investigates the Rooppur thermal energy station task and contends that there are serious concerns about the venture that ought to be considered by the Bangladeshi government and that there are different choices accessible to broaden the domestic energy blend. India is already a nuclear country and remains as the most powerful nuclear power in South Asia. Indian nuclear power program is completely evolved and has graduated on the whole features of nuclear power innovation. The native three-stage nuclear power program is powerful and on course. The test of enormous scope nuclear power limit expansion in a fast way has given a chance to upgrade the country's ability in receiving and executing different innovations. Pakistan foresees an increasingly important and significant share of nuclear power in the energy sector. The Government has recently allocated a share of 8000 MW for nuclear energy in the total energy scenario of Pakistan by the year 2025. This research paper will provide a comparative study of how these three countries have contributed to the nuclear projects. The research will be based on both qualitative and quantitative data collected from both primary and secondary sources.

**Keywords** - Nuclear programme, Developing countries, South Asia, Energy



Katukoliha Gamage Malshan Shachinthaka Kularathna is an undergraduate from Faculty of Defence and Strategic Studies following Strategic Studies and International Relations degree at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka. He completed his primary and secondary education at Wp/KI Wadduwa Central College. He did Commerce for his Advanced Level Examination.

## The Odds of Arms Race Between India and Pakistan

Lehan Thenura Jayasooriya

**Abstract** - Nuclear Weapons or Weapons of Mass Destruction were initially developed by the United States of America, and they dropped nuclear bombs in two cities of Japan Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the end of the Second World War which proved the destructive power of nuclear weapons. During the Cold war period, most of the powerful countries achieved nuclear power. As well as Asian countries like India and Pakistan also got nuclear power during the Cold War period. India and Pakistan, all these nuclear powers, have a long and intertwined relationship. Following achieving independence from British Rule in 1947, the nations have engaged in several conflicts, many of which have been waged over the Kashmir territory, which is claimed by both nations. India became a nuclear power in 1974, and Pakistan became a nuclear power in 1998. Although neither nation has ever used nuclear weapons in battle, several analysts worry that the current situation may progress over the use of modern arms. At least four major weapon platforms are currently being developed by India to support the various its current nuclear-capable warplanes, land-based delivery mechanisms, and sea-based weapons. Some of the other systems are almost finished but will shortly be prepared for battle. India is thought to have generated between 140 and 210 nuclear weapons' worth of military plutonium, though most likely just 160. However, more plutonium would be needed to create the weapons for the missiles now under construction, and it has been stated that India is constructing multiple new facilities to generate plutonium. India's nuclear policy has historically targeted Pakistan. India is still updating its nuclear arsenal while operationalizing its developing chord. Including two airplanes, four ground ballistic missiles, as well as two sea-based ballistic missiles, analysts predict it India presently employs eight distinct nuclear-capable weapons. At least 3 - 4 other weapons seem to be in construction. Due to the border disputes between India and Pakistan in the Kashmir region, there is the possibility of a nuclear attack. This article mainly concerns how the development of nuclear weapons in India threatens Pakistan's national security.

**Keywords** - Nuclear weans, nuclear warheads, National security, India, Pakistan



Lehan Thenura Jayasooriya is an undergraduate from Faculty of Defence and Strategic Studies following Strategic Studies and International Relations degree at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka. He completed her primary and secondary education at Ananda college - Colombo 10. He hopes to continue his higher academics in the field of international relations.

## United States in Countering North Korean Nuclear Threats: Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

K Kinuri Wojithma

**Abstract** - Since 1980s when the United States became aware of the North Korean nuclear capabilities the United States and the international community have tried to negotiate to bring denuclearization to North Korean nuclear and missile developments and its export of ballistic missile technology. The United States has focused on several policy practices in response to these proliferation challenges including military cooperation with the United States allies, sanctions, nonproliferation mechanisms such as export controls, and several deterrence measures. The decision of whether and how to engage with North Korea's regime to end Pyongyang's nuclear program and goals has been a challenge for U.S. Presidents for several decades. North Korea and the United States have held official conversations in several significant sets; however, all these actions involve ineffective policy plans, crises, deadlock, and weak progress against North Korea's nuclear threats. This research intends to identify what measures have the United States taken so far in countering North Korean nuclear threats in the 21st century and how far these measures were successful. Therefore, to address the main research problem the research may analyse the past negotiations that took place regarding North Korea's nuclear disarmament and will provide an insight on suitable measures that future policy makers must consider when negotiating with nuclear North Korea.

**Keywords** – *Denuclearization, Proliferation, Nuclear weapons*



Kinuri Wojithma is an undergraduate from the faculty of defense and strategic studies following strategic studies and international relations degree at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka. She completed her primary and secondary education at Lyceum International School Ratnapura. She completed her advanced level examination in commerce stream under Cambridge international Examinations.

## India – Pakistan Conflict and Its Security Implications on South Asia

TM Samarathunga

**Abstract** - The India - Pakistan conflict is one of the most enduring rivalries in the world. Following the British withdrawal from India, Britain realized the vast cultural differences between the Muslims and the Hindus and established political boundaries based on those disparities. After the dissolution of the British Raj in 1947, India and Pakistan emerged as two new sovereign states. The bilateral relations between India and Pakistan have been complex and largely hostile due to a number of historical and political events. The partition of the British Indian Empire resulted in mass migration and loss of life. The political borders created by the British have resulted in several conflicts, which has hindered the regional consciousness and integration in South Asia. Pakistan has a tense relationship with India mainly due to the Kashmir conflict. India and Pakistan fought three major wars over the territorial disputes in Kashmir in 1947, 1965 and 1999. All three countries involved in the Kashmir issue; India, China and Pakistan have nuclear weapons and it would be disastrous if these countries start a nuclear war. Indo - Pakistan relations grew increasingly sour particularly after the Siachen conflict in 1984, intensification of the Kashmir insurgency in 1989, Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests in 1998 and the 1999 Kargil War. The long running dispute over Kashmir and cross-border terrorism have been the predominant causes for India- Pakistan conflict and this has created many security implications in the South Asian region. This research focuses on the security aspect of India Pakistan conflict on the South Asian region. This research will predominantly utilise the qualitative methodology and data will be collected from both primary and secondary sources.

**Keywords** - *India-Pakistan Conflict, Security implications, South Asia, Kashmir conflict*



Tharusha Samarathunga is a second-year undergraduate at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, following BSc in Strategic Studies and International Relations. She studied at Visakha Vidyalaya, Colombo and completed her G.C.E A/Ls in the Language stream. She has successfully completed a certificate course on "cultural linkages towards an Asian ideology" in 2021. She is interested in geography, foreign languages, and cultures.

## President Trump's Approach Towards Iran's; The Impact of USA Sanctions on Iran's Foreign Relations

HR Athauda

**Abstract** - US and Iran crisis is a significant phenomenon recorded in the 21st century in the international system. Iran and US maintained a relationship based on fundamental resources in energy such as oil since the 1950s. With the nationalization of Iran's oil companies which were controlled by Britain, marked a new phase of the US and Iran conflict. Iran is a country that has a strong economy due to its natural resources and this economic stability increased its power in the Middle East and over the other continents. The main reasons for US's limitations and sanctions towards Iran were this advancement of their economy and especially Iran's nuclear program. In addition to that, the Iranian takeover of the American Embassy on November 4, 1979, the United States and Iran severed diplomatic relations in April 1980. The United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran have had no formal diplomatic relations since that date Appointment of Donald Trump as US president, and tensions between US and Iran became worst. Trump's approach towards Iran was harsh and put "maximum pressure" on Iran by economic sanctions after the withdrawal of the JCPOA. Both military and non-military attacks escalated on the ground, air as well as in the sea. However, Iran's strategic innovations and strong economy faced this problem successfully and managed to maintain their sustainable development. In this situation, US sanctions were an influential element in shaping foreign relations with Iran. It encouraged Iran to build up new bilateral relations with countries such as India and China. This research will be focusing on the reasons for Trump's offensive toward Iran and actions taken during the appointment of Donald Trump while discussing how the US sanctions impacted foreign relations with Iran using secondary data sources such as books and articles.

**Keywords** - *Trump's Presidency, US Sanctions, Iran, Foreign relations*



Himavi Athauda is an undergraduate from Faculty of Defense and Strategic Studies following Strategic Studies and International relations in General Sir John Kotelawala Defense University, Sri Lanka. She has completed her primary education in Hemamali Maha Vidyalaya Ganemulla and then entered to the Yasodara Devi Balika Maha Vidyalaya for secondary education and advanced level.

# **PANEL II PARALLEL**

## **BORDERS & GEOPOLITICAL COMPULSIONS**



## **The Effect of The Territorial Border Conflicts to The Regional Stability: Case Study on Indo – Pakistan Conflict**

PNKD Nethsara

**Abstract** - Indo Pakistan conflicts over the territorial border on Kashmir that has been occurring since the partition of India in 1947, has become a major security threat to the stability of the South Asian as a region of whole because India and Pakistan are two major countries in the region. So, the disputes between the two countries critically impact on the entire region. On the other hand, the escalating conflict with the nuclear acquisition by both the countries make this issue even worse. This research will analyse the impact of a territorial border conflict to the regional stability through the examination of the border conflicts between India and Pakistan in the South Asian region. Mainly, this analytical research is conducted in order to achieve the objectives such as to understand the causes behind the border conflicts between India and Pakistan and their effects over the South Asian region. This research will focus on the hypothesis that a territorial border conflict may threaten the regional stability and it will be proven through Indo – Pakistan conflict in South Asia. Finally, this research will conclude with the suggestions and the recommendations to minimize those issues.

**Keywords** - *Regional Stability, Indo-Pakistan Conflict, South Asian region*



Pathirana Nanayakkarage Kaushan Disitha Nethsara is an undergraduate from faculty of defence and strategic studies following strategic studies and international relations at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka. He completed his primary and secondary education at MR/Potamba Kanishta Vidyalaya, Akuressa, Telijjawila Central College, Telijjawila and Rahula College Matara respectively. He did I.C.T, Media and Eastern music for his advanced level examination.



## The Resurgence of Taliban in Afghanistan in 2021 and Its Impact on the Violation of Human Rights

Yashinika Nirmani Manamperi

**Abstract** - This research focuses on the resurgence of Taliban in 2021 and its impacts on human rights violations. The Taliban launched the longest war in US history in Afghanistan from 2001 and 2021. The Taliban came to power and took over Afghanistan in 2021 and they resurged in Afghanistan. Since the fall of the Afghan government and the Taliban's return to power in August 2021, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan has severely violated. The Taliban is a group of Islamic fundamentalists. This Islamic group was established in the early 1990s by Islamic guerrilla fighters and they are also called as Afghan mujahideen. Therefore, this research will be provided a better understanding about the formation of Taliban in the early 1990s, their return to power in 2021 and under the rule of Taliban the violations of human rights in Afghanistan. with the resurgence of Taliban in Afghanistan there has been lots of economic, social, and political threats happened in the country. Afghanistan is considered as a resident to human rights abusers and human rights violations. The way of Taliban violates the human rights of Afghan people will be promoted by this research. The study will be based on explanative research philosophy and the researcher intends to present explanative of the research problem. The research will be conducted under a qualitative design.

**Keywords** - Human rights, Taliban, violations, resurgence, impact



YN Manamperi is an undergraduate following the BSc in Strategic studies and international relations at the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University. She completed her primary and secondary education at St Mary's Convent Matara and completed her G.C.E. Advance Level examination in Art stream (languages).

## Illegal Boat Migrations from Sri Lanka to Australia in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century; A Case Study on Negombo

Heyasha Nethravi Wijesinghe

**Abstract** - Sri Lanka and Australia are Island states. Therefore, both countries have access from outside by the sea. Mostly illegal migrations are happening toward Australia by sea. Illegal migration typically moves upward in terms of wealth, from poor to richer nations. Illegal boat migration is a type of illegal migration. There have been huge illegal boat migrations from Sri Lanka to Australia in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Negombo is one of the areas where most illegal boat migration attempts are arrested in Sri Lanka. For that, there may be special reasons. Further, there are different pull and push factors for these illegal boat migrations. Therefore, a problem arises to find pull and push factors for these illegal boat migrations. Significance as this research provides an understanding of the push and pull factors of illegal boat migration from Sri Lanka to Australia in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and provides an understanding about why Negombo is the main point for these illegal boat migrations. To identify why Sri Lankan migrants mostly choose Australia to illegally migrate by boats as push factors, identify why Negombo is the main point for these illegal boat migrations, and identify what are the pull factors from Australia are the objectives followed by the research. To achieve a holistic outcome, the research utilizes mixed methodology. Finally, the research will demonstrate the pull and push factors of illegal boat migration from Sri Lanka to Australia in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**Keywords** - *Illegal, Migration, Negombo*



Heyasha Nethravi Wijesinghe is an undergraduate from Faculty of Defence and Strategic Studies following Strategic Studies and International Relations degree at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University Sri Lanka. She completed her primary and secondary education at St. Joseph's Girls School Nugegoda respectively. She did Japanese, ICT and Geography for her Advance Level examination.

## Indian Illegal Fishing Over Sri Lankan Seas; Consequences on the Indo-Sri Lankan Relations

TSP Maheshi

**Abstract** – Sri Lanka and India are two neighboring countries and are divided by a slender swath of water made up of Palk Bay and the Gulf of Mannar. Indian fishermen continue to enter Sri Lankan waters to fish illegally and use illegal fishing techniques including bottom trawling, which is a chronic issue in the two states' fishery dispute. Despite the fact defining territorial waters is not as simple as defining land, India and Sri Lanka's territorial waters were defined and demarcated in 1974 and 1976 through a bilateral agreement to establish the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). As a result, violating the IMBL and engaging in unlawful fishing or use of illegal fishing techniques is considered a violation of the agreements between the two governments, which are regulated by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The majority of research demonstrate how the Indo-Sri Lankan fishing conflict negatively affects Sri Lanka's and India's economies, fishers' livelihoods, and political stability. The fishing conflict has also had a number of detrimental effects, such as the degradation of fishery resources, an increase in enforcement costs, a decrease in foreign exchange profits, the arrest of fishermen, the presence of illegal commerce, and the smuggling of weapons and ammunition. The governments of India and Sri Lanka have taken a number of actions to end the fishing dispute. Even so, they haven't yet reached a consensus to find a peaceful, long-lasting solution, which is essential for developing the sector in a sustainable way. The goals of this research are twofold: first, to make a thorough assessment of the financial and livelihood losses that Sri Lanka and those directly impacted by these fishing disputes between Sri Lanka and India have suffered; and second, to look into scientific or technical solutions to this protracted conflict in order to counteract the perceived lack of political solutions and the ineffectiveness of law enforcement. The research would be guided by the qualitative research methodology.

**Keywords:** *Fishing Conflict, Palk Bay, IMBL, UNCLOS*



TSP Maheshi is an undergraduate following the Strategic Studies and International Relations degree at General Sir John Kotelawala Defense University. She completed her primary and secondary education at MR/Olcott Model School and St/Thomas' Girls' High School, Matara. She did French, English Literature and ICT for her Advanced Level Examination. She participated as a Delegate in IMUN Online Conference 104.0 in April 2022. She intends to work in international relations and benefit both her country and the entire world.

## Geopolitical Issues in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Silk Road and their Effects on Sri Lanka

GPWM Pathinayake

**Abstract** - 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative (MSRI) which is considered as the modern replica of the ancient silk road trade route has become a highly interactive platform engaging most of the nation-states worldwide. This Chinese initiated trade network extends from China to Europe connecting Asia, Africa, Middle East, and Europe through a series of Chinese lease owned and standalone state ports providing efficient trade routes and economic cooperation across continents. Owing to the diverse interests of engaging states in this platform and the regional actors of the affected areas, MSRI hold significance for an array of globally and regionally addressed issues. One of the most concerned is the geopolitical powerplay surrounding the trade network directly engaging several major powers of the contemporary world order. Such tensions get complex in the Indian Ocean Region because of the crucial MSRI pathway leading through the region and its three choke points which are well known for the competition over geopolitical influence by states such as U.S.A, China, and India. Being situated in a hub like strategic location in the trade route, Sri Lanka is identified as a key point in the continuation of East West trade through Indian Ocean. As a less influential power and a third world country, the island nation's nonaligned policy has been overtaken by the interests of major power actors in the region whilst Sri Lanka struggles to balance them. The research study focuses on examining those impacts of geopolitical powerplay in the IOR surrounding MSRI on Sri Lanka which are much significant to the island nations' current situation as well.

**Keywords:** *Geopolitics, 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, Sri Lanka*



Malinda Pathinayake is an undergraduate from Faculty and Defence Strategic Studies following Strategic Studies and International Relations degree at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka. He completed his primary and secondary education at Sri Chandananda Buddhist College, Kandy. He did Chinese, English Literature and ICT for his Advanced Level Examination and hoping to continue an academic career in the international relations field.

## **PANEL III**

# **GLOBAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

## Renewable Energy sources of Sri Lanka by 2030: UNDPs challenges and development prospect

Upeka Sadharuwan Wijerathna

**Abstract** - Sri Lanka is said to as the gem of the Indian Ocean, and it now has numerous significant urbanization and development initiatives underway. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is one of the UN agencies responsible for the global developing sector. Supporting indigenization globally, serving as a dependable partner and counsellor to nations in the area, and achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals are all associated accomplishments of this UNDP. Its goal is to evaluate Sri Lanka's energy industry and achieve a fully sustainable electricity generation by 2030. The purpose of this research is to identify the challenges that will need to be overcome in order to realize these goals, as well as to determine Sri Lanka's future vision within the UNDP and work toward realizing total energy independence for Sri Lanka from fossil fuels by the year 2030. Literature reviews served as the study's main techniques of inquiry. On both quantitative and qualitative sources, the appraisal of current research on current issues, future advancement, and its effect on the system of environmental sustainability will be based. Determine the potential methods and strategies that might be employed to meet the nation's energy demands using renewable resources to strengthen the infrastructure of the nation's environmental sustainability. It is important to develop a hypothesis utilizing techniques like case studies and surveys. The observations and information acquired will then demonstrate how, according to a UNDP evaluation of Sri Lanka's electrical market, the country's use of renewable energy will peak by 2030.

**Keywords** - Renewable energy, Sri Lanka, UNDB, modernistic challenges, development prospects



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## **Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1: Challenges Encountering during the Economic Crisis in Sri Lanka (2021-2022)**

SC Wickramarachchi

**Abstract** – The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the UN are 17 goals that countries have committed to achieving by 2030. Sri Lanka is among those attempting to attain those objectives. The First goal is to end Poverty in all forms. The goal has 7 targets, and 13 indicators measure progress. Due to the current economic crisis in Sri Lanka, there have been some difficulties in achieving those goal. That is, the present situation in Sri Lanka indicates that challenges to this include unemployment, Political unrest, economic instability, food shortages, and inflation and education disruption. However, despite these difficulties these sustainable development goals must be achieved by 2030. The research will be based on both qualitative data collected from both primary and secondary data collection and research follows the case study method by analysing the impact of economic crisis in Sri Lanka, and challenges Sri Lanka face in achieving no poverty. The research identified the economic crisis as the main challenge to achieving this goal. The Easter Sunday attack and Covid 19 pandemic both had an impact on this. Accordingly, the no poverty goal has become difficult for the government and of Sri Lanka and as well as other organization and institutions to achieve. This research identified what we can do to overcome challenges imposed by the economic crisis and achieve this by 2030. In view the current economic crisis, it also proves how challenging this to achieve.

**Keywords** - *Economic Crisis, Poverty, Sustainable Development Goals*



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## **Sino – Lanka Economic Relations; Examining the Impacts on Sri Lanka**

IA Dewage

**Abstract** - China is the second-largest importer of products in the world and has the fastest-growing consumer market. China has grown to be a significant partner of Sri Lanka since the two countries established diplomatic ties in the 1950s, even though historical relationships between Sri Lanka and China date back over about 20 centuries based on shared religious and cultural values. Sri Lanka is a significant nation on the String of Pearls, a strategic project by China in the Indian Ocean known as the Maritime Silk Road and a component of a larger development plan called One Belt, One Road. As a significant donor of aid, loans, and technical assistance, China has also supported number of major infrastructure development projects in Sri Lanka. Such Chinese contributions will be beneficial to Sri Lanka's future economic growth in several ways. However, the significant foreign debts taken out for infrastructure projects are one of the causes of the current economic crisis. These projects were backed by the outbreak of covid 19 pandemic and failed to outcome the benefits as economically planned. Thus, it struggled to prove successful, it became a subject of criticism and Sri Lanka was left with mounting debts. This research aims to critically analyse how China developed its economy and how it influenced Sri Lanka's economy. The research will also focus on opportunities and challenges for Sino-Lanka economic relations and causes of Sri Lanka's worst financial crisis since independence in 1948 due to Chinese debt trap diplomacy.

**Keywords** - China, Maritime Silk Road, debt-trap diplomacy, Belt and Road Initiative



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## The Implications of Russia-Ukraine Crisis on Regional Economies: A Case Study on South Asia

DMTSU Dasanayaka

**Abstract** - The Russo-Ukrainian War began by reviving the geopolitical currents of the Cold War era in late 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the Russia's invasion of Ukraine led to drastic changes in the geopolitics, geo-economics, and geo-social patterns of the 21st century. The crisis is expected to be liable to the creation of global economic crisis, warning on long-term inflations and stagflations around the globe victimizing nations in every region rather than Europe and Russia, which is estimated to be escalated into a global humanitarian crisis. Despite the distant geographical location of the region from Russia and Ukraine, the effects of the Ukraine-Crisis on the region are obviously not mild, the region is considered to be the first region to collapse due to the economic meltdown resulted from Ukraine crisis. Several ideologies and narratives are built upon the impacts of the Ukraine Crisis on the South Asian economies, but there is a significant lack of research and academic compositions relating to the subject matter. Accordingly, the research is objected to explore and analyse the negative and positive, if any, impacts of the Ukraine Crisis on the regional economies by investigating the economies of South Asia and the vulnerabilities of the South Asian economies, and finally, to provide an academic composition regarding the subject area which provide answers to the questions concerning on the impact of the Ukraine crisis and the vulnerabilities of the South Asian economies.

**Keywords** - *Ukraine-Crisis, South Asia, economy, inflation, economic policy*



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## Effect Of the Cross Line of Control Trade on Kashmir: A Case Study on Economic Security

Imalka Chandrasekara

**Abstract** - The commencement of crossline of Control trading along the Uri-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes on October 21, 2008, as part of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) between Pakistan and India and to promote economic development in between Jammu and Kashmir on the Indian side and Azad Jammu and Kashmir on the Pakistani side, marked a paradigm shift since the Indian subcontinent was divided in 1947. Travel and trade across the Line of Control have been able to promote economic development, mutual aid, and transformative spaces, creating improvements that will help lower tensions around Kashmir. This most successful CBM between India and Pakistan halted on April 19, 2019, claiming the use of the trade routes for the transportation of weapons, fake money, and drugs which directly affected the living of many people. However, this paper outlines the challenges and limitations the industry as well as the stakeholders face, and the future implementations needed for reestablishment of the Cross Line of Control Trade.

**Keywords** – *Cross Line of Control, Confidence Building Measures, Kashmir, Economic development*



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# **PANEL III PARALLEL**

## **STRATEGY & POLICY PERSPECTIVES**



## Critique on Contribution of UNSC on Global Security in 21<sup>st</sup> Century

GWHDK Arachchige

**Abstract** - This chapter is devoted to examining the contributions of the United Nations to global security in the twenty-first century and the events and actions that were taken to achieve them. The model and functions of the Security Council, one of the grant agencies of the United Nations, as well as events so far, focus on particular causes in the new century. However, this topic is not new to the UN agenda and has already been addressed within the framework of the UN Strategy on Global Issues. The burning issue will be analysed and discussed in light of activities and initiatives undertaken by the Security Council and General Assembly as well as other UN agencies such as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. As the world lives in the 21st century and it grows rapidly, the number of threats also increases rapidly. Basically, as a threat to security, which is, global security, the inquiry is made through two grant areas. Attention has been focused on the threatening activities carried out by the countries of the world and by various organizations or groups of individuals, are threats. That is, the actions that are carried out in a way that threaten global security with any objective or purpose, the intervention of the United Nations Security Council and the actions taken, and the solutions and alternatives are examined. By using qualitative methodology, we can simply identify what those threats are, how they have a threatening effect, and what actions will be taken by the UN Security Council, especially in the 21st century.

**Keywords** - *Global security, Security Council of the United Nation, Cyber threats, space threats, 21<sup>st</sup> century*



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## **The Influence of Cultural Diplomacy in Bridging the Ideological Dispute Between China and Japan; Cuisine, Art, and Religion**

KHA Fernando

**Abstract** – According to the famous quote of James Carville, “Ideologies aren’t all that important, what is important is Phycology”. The Ideological dispute between China and Japan could be considered as a blockade which resists the Sino Japan relations which have been blooming for almost half a century. physiologically it is stated that ideas could be transformed along with sentimental attachments. Culture which is considered as a tool of soft power could be used to bridge the controversy ideas between the two states. Hu Jintao the former Chinese president once stated that “cultural exchange is a bridge to enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between different nation states”. The study analyses the cultural attachment which could be used as tool in order to bridge the ideological dispute. The researcher mainly focuses on the cultural aspects between the two great powers and its influence in reshaping the bilateral relations despite the controversy ideas. The research carries its importance as it bridges a dispute using soft power instead of using hard power in a technologically sophisticated era as well as this research gains prominence due to the 50th anniversary of Sino Japan relations in 2022. The research will be beneficial to understand and identify the transformation of the ideological dispute due to cultural influence. In order to achieve the research objectives, the researcher will use a mixed methodology of primary and secondary data which includes previous research papers, journal articles, books and interviews based on the subject area. overall, the research will be focusing on the key elements based on cultural aspects and its impact on influencing the ideological dispute in positive manner.

**Keywords** - China, Japan, Cultural Diplomacy, Ideological Dispute



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## Soft Power Projection of the USA; A Case Study on American Film Industry from 2011-2021

S.K.J.Ratnayake

**Abstract** - Soft power is a formidable instrument that helps the USA to protect its sovereignty and security. It strives to underline the importance of the country engaging with other states. When it comes to the present-day context, through Hollywood combined with technology, the USA begins to apply viewpoints and philosophical arguments that comprise its soft power in international political arena. The American Film industry, which works throughout the world to instil America's image in people's minds, is an entertainment vehicle that facilitates the transmission of social and political messages from the United States. The American Film industry, known as Hollywood, conveys the culture of Americans, argues the necessity for democratic ideals around the globe, and strives to transform foreign public lifestyles in social and political areas into a shape appropriate to American values in order to reign in contemporary international politics. In this paper, The American film industry will be investigated as a soft power tool of the USA, and its significance corresponding to contemporary international politics will be examined.

**Keywords** - *Soft Power, American Film Industry (Hollywood), International politics, America*



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## **The Role of International Law in the Preservation of Human Rights Violations; Case Study of Sierra Leone ,1991-2021**

Deweni Nadeesha Rambukwella

**Abstract** - Sierra Leone, often known as Salone or the Republic of Sierra Leone, is a nation on the southwest coast of West Africa. Guinea encircles the southern part of the country, and Liberia borders the southeast. Freetown is the country's largest and capital city. The serious and grotesque human rights violations in Sierra Leone had been prevalent since its civil war in 1991. The Revolutionary United Front (RUF), supported by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) special forces, intervened in Sierra Leone on March 23, 1991, in an effort to overthrow the Joseph Momoh government. The Sierra Leone Civil War lasted until February 2002. Over 50,000 people died in the ensuing civil war, which engulfed the nation, lasting 11 years. Since the inception of the civil war in 1991, Human right violations in Sierra Leone have been continuing in a deplorable state. This research seeks to examine the major human rights problems, such as Women's Rights, Children's Rights, Human Trafficking, while tracing the impact of human right violations on Sierra Leone nationals. The reader will gain a better understanding of the impact of international law, and resolutions in the preservation of human rights in Sierra Leone. Furthermore, this research intends to analyze the role of NGOs and United Nations human rights programs to preserve the major human-rights problems in Sierra Leone today. The introduction, background of the problem, and objectives of the research were stated at the beginning of the research. Based on the correlational character of the study, availability of data, and contextual relevance through using secondary sources, a qualitative methodological approach and as well as a quantitative methodological approach was proposed. Both approaches will be used to analyze the data, followed by a discussion, findings, results, and recommendations. Students and academics interested in human rights violations, international law, and conflict resolution studies will find this material useful.

**Keywords** - *Human Rights, Human Rights Violations, International Law*



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## The Impact of Negative Media on the Proceedings of the United Nations; The Shift in Public Outlook and Its Consequences

KVN De Silva

**Abstract** - Media is instrumental in shaping the public persona of an institution and yields unparalleled power in creating and sharing of narratives. United Nations, as one of the leading international organizations of the world has always become prey to widespread media scrutiny. The negative media targeting United Nations has vehemently contributed towards faltering public's opinions of the Organization. This study focuses on analysing and examining the negative media compiled on the proceedings and actions of the United Nations Organization. Data and statistics needed for the compilation of the research has been extracted from secondary sources, books, Reports, websites, Documentaries etc. The research determines and showcases how negative media has deterred United Nations Organizations from accomplishing its envisioned goals and targets. It further analyses and showcases the influence of United Nations' Public image and how instrumental it is in accomplishing its targets and goals, concurrently, expounding further on how negative media has shifted public perception on the efficiency of the United Nations as an international organization.

**Keywords** - *Negative media, United Nations, Public outlook*



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# **PANEL II PARALLEL**

## **INVITED MILITARY INSTITUTES**



## The Role of Media in Confidence Building of the General Public of Sri Lanka in Emergency Situations

Buddhika Senavirathna

Sri Lanka Military Academy – Diyatalawa

**Abstract** - This research studied the role of the media in building the confidence of the public in Sri Lanka during emergencies. This was an exploratory research based on one variable and was a mixed method analysis using both quantitative and qualitative data. Today, Sri Lankan people are at a high level of discomfort due to frequent natural and man-made emergencies. It can be seen that the people who are faced with such emergency situations mostly turn to get information through the media and special feature of the people of Sri Lanka is strongly believe in the information provided by the media. However, in almost every case of a national emergency situation, the Sri Lankan media can be seen acting individually and trying to announce that they provide information before others. Accordingly, in national emergency situations, a great responsibility is assigned to the media to build the confidence of the people in Sri Lanka, and it can be suggested that the Ministry of Mass Media should take the lead. Also, it is important to establish a national level coordination centre to deal with such a situation and it is also important to maintain good coordination between the Ministry of Mass Media and the Ministry of Disaster Management. Also, it is important to appoint senior journalists in Sri Lanka as an advisory board and work with all media in a well-coordinated manner. For that, it is important to change and introduce appropriate media ethics.

**Keywords:** *Emergency Situation, Information, Media, Media Ethics, News*



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## Enhancing Leadership Qualities of Officer Cadets at Sri Lanka Military Academy

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**Abstract** - Military leadership requires a great deal of talents, a special set of interpersonal abilities as well as certain moral qualities. It is reasonable to define this research as applied research because it analyzes the improvement of leadership qualities of Officer Cadets in SLMA. Also, this research can be described as a mixed method research, it is based on both qualitative and quantitative data. Opportunities for school students in Sri Lanka to learn and experience leadership are very minimum. Therefore, it appears that the leadership ability of the Officer Cadets who start military training in SLMA is at a low level. Military training activities and academic subjects are planned in such a way that there is an opportunity to gain leadership experience, but the number of opportunities seem to be minimum due to the presence of a large group of Officer Cadets. Also, although Officer Cadets get many opportunities to volunteer and develop their leadership skills, they tend to miss them. In order to avoid these situations and develop the leadership skills of Cadets, it is recommended to carry out theoretical teaching about leadership during all the terms under several criteria and every lesson should be planned in such a way that every Officer Cadet gets the opportunity to hold a certain responsibility. Also, a programme should be implemented to make the Officer Cadets to understand the importance of leadership training and it is good to educate them on how to grasp every opportunity that comes in their way.

**Keywords** - *Leadership, Military Training, Officer Cadets, Sri Lanka Army, Sri Lanka Military Academy*



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## Improve the Contribution of Sri Lanka Army to Enhance Agriculture Sector in Sri Lanka

Melan Biyanwila

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**Abstract** - Agriculture sector is dynamic as it comprises of domestic and export sub-sectors which determines the delivery of income, employment, foreign exchange, food and raw materials. The agriculture sector holds a superior place in the Sri Lankan economy regardless of its comparatively lesser contribution to gross domestic product and high employment rate. This research focused to improve the contribution of the Sri Lanka Army to enhance agriculture sector in Sri Lanka in a context where the country is currently facing a severe economic crisis. Therefore, farmers in Sri Lanka have faced several issues due to declining of yields. This is one variable applied research that follows exploratory research approach, based on secondary data and qualitative analysis. The study found that the Army contributes to Sri Lanka's agricultural industry in varied fronts in collaboration with the civil community, with the aspiration of making Sri Lanka a prosperous country in the future. As the use of organic fertilizer is widely practiced in the Farms of Sri Lanka Army, the quality of the harvest; health hazards can be minimized. Hence, the study suggests launching projects island wide for manufacturing organic fertilizer to promote the nation's farming culture and agricultural industry. The study recommends that The Ministry of Agriculture should offer the required assistance to choose appropriate crop variants in accordance with Sri Lanka's agroclimatic zone. The Army should carry out irrigation development projects in cooperation with irrigation ministry to enhance agriculture. The government should fund the research body to conduct studies to determine the issues and opportunities for the development of Sri Lanka's agriculture industry.

**Keywords** - Agriculture, Economy, Organic Fertilizer, Sri Lanka Army, Yield



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## Military Perception of Kingdom of Sigiriya

Buddhika Senavirathna  
Sri Lanka Military Academy – Diyatalawa

**Abstract** - This study can be classified as exploratory research as it focuses on a single variable, and this is research that examines a historical issue with a military perspective. This research is based on historical facts and qualitative analysis method was used. The analysis revealed that King Kasyapa had prepared many defenses plans due to his security uncertainty. Prince Kasyapa killed his father and took over the kingship while his brother Prince Mugalan fled to India. King Kasyapa thought that Sigiriya was a safe place due to the threats he had and made it his kingdom. Sigiriya was a massive rock that rose above the plain, allowing for an unobstructed view in all directions. It was chosen as the capital because of the strategic advantage it would provide the defenders during an attack. To improve Sigiriya's security, the location and design were chosen based on the water potential of the Sigiriya wewa and Sigiriya oya. There are many lessons that can be learned today from analyzing Sigiriya's security plans. It is important to study the security arrangements in Sigiriya and make preparations to the security of the current Army camps and nationally important places. Further, by providing an opportunity to research how the security of the historical kingdoms was prepared, the knowledge of the current Army can be provided by directing the officer cadets to engage in such research. Moreover, it is important to have the ability to expand and develop the thinking of future Army officers about security concerns.

**Keywords** - *Defense Strategy, Kingdom of Sigiriya, King Kashyapa, Security*



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## PANEL I PARALLEL





## THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN SRI LANKA AFTER THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

KHASG Hettiarachchi

### ABSTRACT

This research is a study of the development of the tourism industry in Sri Lanka after the covid 19 pandemic. That is, from the year 2020 to the year 2022, the actions taken to develop the tourism industry in Sri Lanka are further studied here. As the importance of conducting this research, studies can be obtained about the development of Sri Lanka's tourism industry after the Covid -19 pandemic. The government is looking at the steps taken for this in detail. Through this research, what are the international initiatives made by various countries after the post-Covid 19 period to develop Sri Lanka's tourism industry. These can be seen as the main importance here. The purpose of this research is to study how the development of the tourism industry affects international relations. Briefly studies how the Covid-19 Pandemic affected the tourism industry and its subsequent collapse. Books, journals, research reports, News papers and websites had been used as resources to carry out this research. Finally, this research paper analyses in detail how international relations improved through the development of Sri Lanka's national security after the covid 19 and how they affected the development of the tourism industry. Here the research studies the problems and the successful solutions that can be given to them.

### METHODOLOGY

This research study applied in studies using qualitative data. In compiling this research report, secondary sources are also used. The information is obtained from the data obtained from newspapers, magazines, books, websites, and other research reports. This research report is mostly based on the rise of the tourism industry after the civil war in Sri Lanka.

### RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

1. To understand how the tourism industry developed in Sri Lanka during the Covid -19 pandemic.
2. An understanding of how Sri Lanka's tourism industry has developed today after the Covid -19 period.
3. The purpose of this study is to study the steps taken to improve Health and safety and thus the development of the tourism industry.

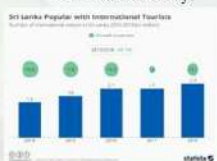


Figure 01: International visitors to Sri Lanka 2014-2018  
Source: Adaderana

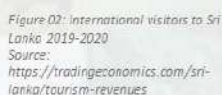


Figure 02: International visitors to Sri Lanka 2019-2020  
Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/sri-lanka/tourism-revenues>



### DISCUSSION

In this research, what is Covid-19 is basically studied. It is discussed about how it affected the economy. By discussing that, it has been studied gradually how the tourism industry has collapsed. Sri Lanka is discussing with other states about the measures used for this purpose. Discusses the measures taken to uplift the tourism industry through foreign relations. After the covid -19, how did the international states provide the necessary facilities for the citizens of their countries to travel to Sri Lanka? And we discussed if there is another Diseases in Sri Lanka in the future, which of the actions are expected to be implemented in Sri Lanka at that time, and will the tourism industry develop through them or not? And discussed Finally we had to understand how Sri Lanka's tourism industry has become a developed country rather than a developing country in the world.



Figure 03, 04: How tourists adhered to COVID preventive rules  
Source: [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/asiapacific/2020-03/19/c\\_138894001\\_6.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/asiapacific/2020-03/19/c_138894001_6.htm)



### CONCLUSION

This research is to analyze the development of Sri Lanka's tourism industry after the covid -19 period. There is a detailed analysis of how Sri Lanka's national security helped and how other international states helped. In that era, the study of the various strategies, examples of various congresses, and discussions carried out to draw attention to Sri Lanka from the international states are done here and study how was the tourism industry effective before the Covid 19 pandemic in Sri Lanka and how did the international relations and national security at that time affect the tourism industry? The various strategies they used to attract tourists to Sri Lanka are discussed here. It was used to rehabilitate the northern and eastern areas where the covid 19 was fought. Finally we discussed At present, the country has become economically unstable due to the Covid-19 situation, but we can see some arrival of tourists. After that, several agreements are being made through various negotiation channels to grow the tourism industry in Sri Lanka.

### INTRODUCTION

This research considers how the tourism industry developed in Sri Lanka after the covid 19 pandemic. The various tactics used to develop it, the reasons for the collapse of the tourism industry, and the things used to protect it are also discussed, due to the Covid-19. Through the impact on the relationship between Sri Lanka and other states, it is possible to discuss the operations carried out to improve the safety of tourists coming to Sri Lanka from those countries. Before the Covid -19 the tourism industry in Sri Lanka was not very widespread. The reason for that was that Sri Lanka did not have a large economy, and the poor economy was used for protect people for Covid 19. Due to this unstable situation in the country, there was a threat to developed tourism industry of Sri Lanka. After this Covid 19. Sri Lanka reached a certain level economically, socially, and politically. After this, many states confirmed Sri Lanka's security due to the peaceful and protect situation in the country. At present, the country has become economically unstable after that, several agreements are being made through various negotiation channels to grow the tourism industry in Sri Lanka.

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## Analysis of the Relative Educational needs of children in Tea Plantation Villages in relation to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

A.C.P. PRIYADARSHANA

### Abstract

Education can be introduced as a very significant concept in the 21st century. Sri Lanka is a state with educational policies aimed at establishing a common approach to education. Due to the international importance of education, quality education was introduced as the fourth goal under the sustainable fourth goal under the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations in Rio-de Janeiro in 2015. Since Sri Lanka is a state that aims for a common approach to education, it was done to identify how this context works in the children of the tea plantation villages in Sri Lanka. [In Sri Lanka, it also has its own goals regarding 17 Sustainable Development Goals to improve the quality of the life of citizens] In this proposal my focus is on the 4th goal, "Quality Education". The data base obtained by using the interview method and the questioner method. Through these methods the strengths weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to the education of the children in the tea plantation villages will be identified. In the process of identifying positive background, opportunities and strengths of children's education related to tea-plantations, and as the negative background could be identified through weaknesses and threats. In this case, conditions such as free education, literacy, the international angel on education as strengths and conditions such as local process such as compulsory education, sustainable development goals as an opportunity. It was also possible to identify the disparity in education the disparity in the distribution of resources, the education level of the parents in the nation system, the education level of the parents the culture and the case, the threats from the urban schools the economic conditions were also found in this education as the threats.

Weaknesses and threats have negative impact on human security due to loss of education and the human rights that are violated.

### Introduction

To meet the standards of the undergraduate research, this research proposal is created. Aside from the introduction, this research proposal is divided into two main sections, the literature review, which examines prior research on the subject and the methodology, which discusses the methodologies to be employed in the compilation of the research.

The analysis of the relative education needs of children in the villages around the tea estates is done in this study according to the Sustainable Development Goals which were introduced at the United Nations Sustainable Development Conference held in Rio- de Janeiro in 2015. The goals introduced as a process in which they engage us all in building more sustainable, safe, and prosperous world for all humanity. Sustainable Development Goals are to meet the challenges facing today's world. Seventeen Goals are introduced, and all goals are interrelated, success of one goal effects the success of another goal. The aim is to create a set of credible objectives to meet the challenges of the urgent political, environmental, and economic conditions facing the world. These goals are unique because they cover issues that affect us all. Quality Education, the 4<sup>th</sup> Sustainable Development Goal, namely promoting learning opportunities through ensuring quality education, always plays a central role in building a resilient society. Literacy is unique and important element in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Literacy is not only writing and reading but also it includes computer, cultural, functional literacy as well as media literacy, visual literacy digital skills and other aspects of media literacy. To understand the deeper concepts, the person must have the ability to read and write, but beyond that. The education process in the world can be seen in the various forms. Focusing on the education system in Sri Lanka, geographically, the probability of entering education in each region is relatively different. Accordingly, a high level of literacy can be identified in the province of Sabaragamuwa in Sri Lanka compared to other regions. Elapatha Divisional Secretariat of Rathnapuram district, which used as the field of this research, belongs to Sabaragamuwa Province. Its education is linked to culture and Sustainable Development even if there are geographical or social disparities in education, it is important to understand the relatively of getting education. The constitution of Sri Lanka makes schooling compulsory for all children up to the age of 14. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the relative adequacy of education for children under 14 years of age and under 18 years of age in tea plantation villages.

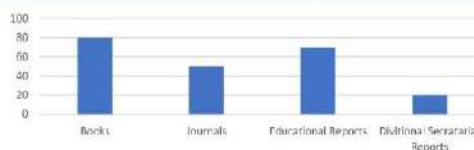
### Methodology

This research is conducted under the mixed methodology. That includes SDGs, research methods to collect information. There are five methods of data collection.

1. Primary data
2. Secondary data
3. Qualitative data
4. Quantitative data

Interviews, Questionnaire and Observation methods will be used as primary data collection method. Books, journals other research reports will be used to collect secondary data. Sociological data statics, data obtained from the Divisional Secretariat will be used to collect quantitative data.

### Result and analysis



### Discussion

This research is done to identify whether the quality education under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals is relatively effective for the children of tea plantation areas. In Sri Lanka, a third world state, it is more important to perfect quality education under Sustainable Development objectives. Currently, internationally, perfecting quality education under Sustainable Development is becoming an essential factor. According to the international relations perspective, the concept of human security operators on the perfection of an individual, so the quality of education has a decisive influence on the perfection of an individual. It can be seen as an important role at the present time to identify whether the existing relatively for Quality education in Sri Lanka is sufficient. Therefore, from the perspective of international relations, education can be identified as a major component of human security. Because a person with a perfect education becomes a more secure person, therefore this research, the analysis of the educational needs of the children of the tea plantation villages based on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals is tried to be done based on the subject area of international relations. Elapatha Divisional Secretariat Divisions were used to study whether the relative need for quality education has been perfected by this research. The main livelihood of the division is small-scale tea estates and is inhabited by small-scale tea estate communities with middle economic levels and lower economic levels. The primary reason for choosing this area is that special attention is paid to the tea estate community at a very low level, and the privileges and opportunities required for education in the tea estate villages are relatively minimal.

### Conclusion

This study used a qualitative approach that was supplemented with a quantitative approach. Poverty has impacted school education in a variety of ways. According to the study, Not only individual poverty, but also sociological poverty, has an impact on school education. Lack of resources, facilities, and teachers has also had an impact on the small tea plantation areas' school education because they are unable to seek additional educational resources. The relevant authorities bear a great deal of responsibility in assisting these impoverished schools.

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## THE IMPACT OF KASHMIR CONFLICT ON STABILITY OF PEACE IN SOUTH ASIA: SECURITY CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

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### Abstract

A geopolitically diffused war in South Asia is how the Kashmir dispute might be defined. India and Pakistan, as well as China, who is a third party, are the two primary parties participating in this dispute. Both states asserted true equality over the region known as Jammu and Kashmir, which is what sparked the tension. One of the world's most violent regions in the South Asian region. When the peace in South Asia is considered, the Kashmir problem takes center stage. Its effects, whether direct or indirect, on South Asia's security and peace. The Kashmir conflict and its effects on South Asia's peace are the key themes of this study. It's essential to define the challenges with security as well. The nuclear situation lasted for almost seven decades. As a result, the author was informed, that the way forward of this struggle.

**Key words:** Kashmir conflict, India, Pakistan, Peace, security challenges, way-forward



### Introduction

- Kashmir is a decisively critical district for two India and Pakistan. Kashmir gives Pakistan much-required water to flood Punjab's fruitful fields. The Indus and its feeders, which stream in from Kashmir, are Pakistan's most significant wellspring of new water.
- Another important fact is that Kashmir is claimed by both Pakistan and India for social and cultural reasons.
- It is essential that the tragic decision in 1947 launched the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, which has resulted in decades of violence and engaged in a serious conflict over Kashmir in which there have been three major conflicts and several minor ones.
- The significance of these states is they are even now nuclear states. If they tend to use nuclear weapons, it will be mass destruction not only for their states, but it will also impact the whole states in the South Asian region and the rest of the world.
- India and Pakistan have various security challenges altogether under the security challenges in the South Asian Region. The Kashmir conflict came over seven decades but it's still ongoing.

### Methodology

This study will be carried out as a qualitative methodology using the interpretivism ideology. The study will rely on secondary data that is already accessible on relevant subjects. Through journal publications, previous research, official websites, etc., secondary data will be gathered. The research is designed as a comparative study where the author will first analyze how the major states such as India and Pakistan and additionally China, involve in this long-living dispute. This issue came nearly 70 years and it's a direct impact on peace in South Asia.

### Discussion

The Kashmir dispute belongs to the category of multidimensional discussions that involve disagreements over geography, philosophy, the right to liberty, security, and peace. Long-term efforts to intervene have been met with increasing resistance from the question. The author's main perspective is to analyze the what kind of security challenges provide and how its affect to the stability of peace in South Asia. Such as: Water War, Nuclear / arms race, Insurgency, terrorism & Counter-Terrorism, competition in Afghanistan, Foreign Policy issues etc. The research be recognized these challenges can directly negatively impact the both India & Pakistan and whole South Asian region.



India and Pakistan are both states required to acquire the Jammu & Kashmir state. However, the Kashmir perspective is different, their goal is to get independence and turn Kashmir into a sovereign state. If these states and other relatable actors gain their own objectives, it can be the end of this dispute. Unfortunately, it did not happen, the conflict is still ongoing. Then, it is essential to also consider the way forward in dispute.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, Kashmir is crucial area in South Asia, because there is a long living dispute exist between India & Pakistan. It significantly affects to the stability of peace in South Asia. This conflict provide security challenges within the region. Such as; Water War, Nuclear / arms race, Insurgency, terrorism & Counter-Terrorism, competition in Afghanistan, Foreign Policy issues etc. Therefore, because of this unresolved dispute still ongoing. This research is analyzing these security challenges and the way forward of Kashmir conflict.

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Faculty of Defense and Strategic Studies - General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University





# The Korean Wave: Soft Power in the Context of Dissemination within East Asia

AOR Silva



## Introduction

"A persuasive approach to international affairs, generally incorporating the use of economic or cultural influence," according to the definition of soft power. It is also worth noting that there is no cash assistance available for soft power. It is just a cultural exchange with the goal of developing international relations. This description stands in sharp contrast to physical power and its all-encompassing ways of managing contacts in a direct and demanding manner. With this soft power, any nation, developing or developed, may conduct international conversations and revitalize, refresh, and even reignite international alliances and kinships. With this helpful explanation, Hallyu is appealing to various regions of the world, making it an excellent soft power technique from South Korea. One of the keys to promoting Korean culture and dialogue to the rest of the globe is soft power.

In recent years, South Korea has emerged as one of the most prominent soft powers in terms of enticing people via its culture, competing in the international arena with other experienced soft power players such as the United States, Japan, and China, notably in East Asia. Although, as an emerging competitor in soft power, South Korean policy practice in this field has piqued the interest of many researchers, they are mostly concerned with its cultural aspect, the phenomenon known as the "Korean Wave," which refers to the increased popularity of Korean culture around the world. South Korea has established a formula using its soft power of music, food, arts, and culture to initiate negotiations with countries all over the world, from North America to Europe and Australia to South America and their East and Southeast Asian counterparts. They are using their distinct and beautiful culture to communicate with the rest of the world and build long-lasting relationships and friendships in order to advance themselves on an international economic playing field.

## Objectives

- To understand the historical and contextual background of "The Korean Wave" and its modern manifestations.
- Investigating the extent to which "Hallyu" or "The Korean Wave" has taken root across Southeast Asia, as well as its inspirational impact and cultural influence.
- Exploring how the collapsed South Korean cultural values and the image of the country spread around the world in tandem with globalization through the concept of "Hallyu" and its future.



## Methodology

This research will use a hybrid approach, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques to produce a comprehensive analysis that will prove the research outcome beyond a possible suspicion. The research will mostly use secondary sources for information gathering, combined with a questionnaire to explore how the public views the subject. The researcher will use previously cited work in articles and webpage searches, analysis of e-news articles, commentaries, opinion pieces, policy documents, etc. to complete the research.

In addition, the researcher will do website searches, analyze e-news articles, comment on articles, write opinion pieces, review policy documents, etc. to finish the research. The researcher believes a mixed approach is the best way to address this subject since it will use both a statistical and factual foundation. This is the research design that will be used. However, the researcher may choose one method over the other as he sees fit in order to get the highest performance and knowledge. The research will employ books, journals, newspaper articles, websites, and other sources to gather information.

## Is soft power through the Hallyu Wave truly effective?

Of course, after investigating every single part of Southeast Asia, one can claim that if South Korea's purpose was to penetrate and promote their culture through Hallyu as a method of garnering interest in the nation, there is no doubt that South Korea has succeeded. Another reason why "yes" is a reasonable response to this question is that this form of soft power has created doors of connection that many would never have imagined opening. The Hallyu wave has the capacity to bring cultures together that would never have met otherwise, and it is, in my opinion, one of the most powerful ways of cross-cultural communication.

Now, in terms of the Hallyu wave acting as a soft power tool, it is clear that it has failed in some regions. Of course, one of the Southeast Asian regions where it has not fully blossomed is China, which has its own reasons for why this soft power technique has not worked as well as in other parts of the world. China's rejection of its previously extensively Korean-infiltrated entertainment industry in response to THAAD is a revealing hint that not everything is set in stone when it comes to soft power, and that it is a slippery slope.

Another issue in favor of the no is that it is not as simple as relying solely on soft power strategies to establish connections with governments all over the world. Some countries are less receptive to foreign cultures, whereas others want to defend their own national identity and cultural marketplace. Using China as an example, many observers predicted the loss of Korean influence. Many Hallyu items were pushing out China's primary entertainment business, even to the point of adopting Korean stars as their main lead. With their disregard of their own entertainment sector, it's easy to see how China perceived South Korean pop culture as taking over too much and overshadowing their own domestic business.

## Discussion

It is clear that a cautious attitude toward the Korean wave is developing in reaction to anti-Korean Wave supporters in Japan, as well as Chinese and Taiwanese broadcasters. Finally, concern about cultural imperialism must be addressed for various reasons. The commercial aim of the South Korean media sector is to maximize profits by reaching the greatest number of customers, not only in South Korea but also internationally, and this type of capitalist activity has been justified in the name of national interest. Recognizing and acting on sentiments of dissatisfaction is critical for the Korean wave to continue. Many experts have hypothesized the origins of Korean popular culture's growth as a force in East Asia, as well as its possible influence on the region's future. It is evident that local audiences prefer cultural goods that are similar to their own rather than new ones. As the Korean tidal wave swept over East Asia, a consistent counterargument began to emerge; these opposing viewpoints can be observed in news coverage. Other Asian countries reacted negatively to the Korean wave, making them less likely to spread it in their own country and market.

## Growth in Hallyu fans in past decade

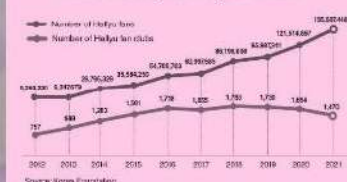


Figure 01: Growth of Hallyu Fans

Source: <https://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?rid=2022103000739>

## Conclusion

In conclusion, South Korea has discovered a soft power formula through the Hallyu wave that has undoubtedly helped them open doors and develop lines of contact with both their East Asian Pacific Rim counterparts and their counterparts worldwide. The one thing that should be said is that South Korea should make sure that when they use Hallyu as a means of channel opening, they do not neglect the specific areas with which they have opened channels and that they respect the nations and fans in these countries who have welcomed Hallyu with open arms. Because South Korea relies so much on this type of soft power, preserving it is critical to the government's success in utilizing it to communicate to other countries about other issues affecting the global climate and the climate between their own country and theirs. With the quick ascent of the Hallyu wave in some parts of the world, it does not appear that this wave will abate very soon. It is up to South Korea to exploit the wave in ways that benefit both their country and others as well.

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## THE MOST ACTIVE WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST; ISRAEL AND PALESTINIAN CONFLICT IN A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

KLC KITHMINI

### ABSTRACT

One of the longest and most difficult conflicts in history is the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In this article, a geographical analysis of the Israeli-Israeli-Palestine conflict is made. Conflicting claims to the land were the cause of the disagreement. British colonization ended in 1948 with the establishment of the State of Israel. Later, the Arab and Jewish states were to share the region according to a plan put forth by the UN. Israel then began its war with the Arab people in 1967. Israel expanded its settlements significantly during that time in the West Bank's Gaza Strip. This battle started to be referred to as peace in the twelfth year. But in 2002, the peace initiative broke down. This article focuses on how a geographical perspective affects the Israeli-Palestinian conflict? What are the effects of geographical arrangements on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict? Why has the Israeli-Palestinian conflict become an ongoing struggle? The problems are expected to be analyzed analytically. Also, the creation of a Palestinian city in the Gaza Strip in the West Bank, which has been presented as a solution to the problem, is also expected to be analytically scrutinized. It is also expected to investigate the obstacles to this peacekeeping process. These papers hope to make an analytical study of the above matters. The study is based on qualitative data obtained from secondary sources.

### INTRODUCTION

1. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict began. Aiming to create separate Arab and Jewish states inside the British Mandate of Palestine, Resolution 181, also known as the Partition Plan, was adopted by the UN in 1947. The first Arab-Israeli War began on May 14, 1948, with the establishment of the State of Israel.
2. The first Intifada, which began in 1987, saw hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip rebel against the Israeli authorities.
3. Palestinians started the second Intifada in 2000, which would last until 2005. It was partly sparked by Palestinian complaints about Israel's control over the West Bank, a stalled peace process, and former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's visit to the al-Aqsa mosque, the third holiest site in Islam.
4. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict began. Aiming to create separate Arab and Jewish states inside the British Mandate of Palestine, Resolution 181, also known as the Partition Plan, was adopted by the UN in 1947.
5. This article attempts to analyze the Israel-Israel-Palestine conflict from a geographical perspective.

### DESIGN /METHODOLOGY

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is examined in the study as an illustration of cognitive analysis of international conflicts within the framework of an epistemological approach. This study will be done as qualitative research. The study will rely on secondary data that is already available on relevant subjects. Through journal publications, media articles, official websites, etc., secondary data will be gathered. The essay provides early suggestions for resolving these methodological challenges along with examples from collaborative research. This research mainly focuses on Israel and Palestine. Israel is a highly developed country in the world and Palestine is a developing country. For this reason, this research aims to make a comparative study by the researcher.

### RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

1. Alternatively known as the "binational state," this would establish a single democratic, secular nation in which Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews would both have equal rights as citizens. Separating Israelis and Palestinians into two nations is typically thought to be too difficult by those who want a one-state solution.
2. According to this concept, Israel and Palestine would each have their own state. In a hypothetical scenario, the Jewish state of Israel would continue to have a majority of Jews, staying a Jewish state, while the Arab Muslim state of Palestine would have a majority of Arabs.
3. Got the clear idea about the contribution of the United Nations towards solving this problem.
4. Israeli policy has primarily been that, in the event of a two-state solution, Palestinians should be allowed to return to Palestinian territories. The U.N. has also come under fire from Israel and its supporters.

### DISCUSSION

Between Jews and Arabs in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a substantial nationalist fight took place that eventually led to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Protecting the independence of the local population was one of the key goals of these conflicts in the Middle East. Because it is the largest unsolved issue in the world and a Middle Eastern war still in progress, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is significant. The creation of an independent Palestinian state, which has been suggested as a solution to this issue, will be examined to see if it can offer the desired outcome. Additionally, the goal of these research is to determine how the Israeli-Palestinian conflict may alter the world stage in the future. The impact on the global system has been the subject of research as well. Here, it is also aimed to look at how the peace process is impacted by the actions of organizations like Hamas.

### CONCLUSION

The "binational state," as it is often known, would create a solitary democratic, secular country where Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs would both have equal rights as citizens. Usually, proponents of a one-state solution believe that dividing Israelis and Palestinians into two entities would be too difficult. Israel and Palestine would each have their own states under this idea. In a fictitious scenario, Palestine would be a majority-Arab state while the Jewish state of Israel would continue to be populated mostly by Jews, remaining a Jewish state. 4) The main tenet of Israeli policy has been that Palestinians must be let to return to their home regions in the event of a two-state solution.

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## NON-TRADITIONAL MARITIME SECURITY THREATS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN ON ILLEGAL FISHING IN 21ST CENTURY: NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE SRI LANKAN ENVIRONMENT

WGIK WIJESURIYA



### ABSTRACT

The Indian Ocean region is regarded as the world's primary trade route. The Indian Ocean region must be concerned about the instabilities in its maritime territory due to a number of non-traditional maritime security challenges, such as piracy, maritime terrorism, human immigration, mostly illicit fishing and etc. Because of its vital maritime lanes for communication, the Indian Ocean region strategically and geographically hosts the top of the world's power structure. Due to the geographical importance of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka is still a target of world powers. This is mostly due to the fact that more than 80% of global energy trade passes through the area and that it also provides the market with almost 14% of the world's fish resources. It's critical to identify and analyze the threats to maritime security that illegal fishing presents in the Indian Ocean region. The primary driver behind conducting this study was the strategic dilemmas and difficulties that the region faces as a result of illicit fishing and its detrimental effects on Sri Lanka's ecosystem. The reason for doing this research is the strategic problems and challenges that have arisen in the region due to illegal fishing. The main objective of this research is to study the non-traditional maritime security challenges in the Indian Ocean on illegal fishing and its negative impact on the Sri Lankan environment and the purpose here is to explore a limited range of challenges and find answers. This article hopes to conduct qualitative research based on the above objectives.

### INTRODUCTION

- The research aims to focus on non-traditional maritime security threats in the Indian Ocean on illegal fishing in 21<sup>st</sup> century; impact on Sri Lanka.
- Maritime security and non-traditional security issues in Sri Lanka and the Indian Ocean region see as a recent trend in the field of international relations.
- It is important to identify and study the maritime security challenges and issues in the Indian Ocean region at present in illegal fishing.
- The main reason for conducting this research is the strategic problems and challenges that exist in the region due to illegal fishing.

### DESIGN / METHODOLOGY

The qualitative methodology will be applied to this research based on grounded theory. The research will be done by utilizing secondary data accessible on connected issues. Those secondary data will be acquired through newspaper articles, journal publications, official websites, etc. This research will be based on well-known two countries: Sri Lanka and India.

The research will explore the marine difficulties between the two nations and how such problems influence on Indo-Sri Lanka International relations and, this research will be undertaken by underlining the requirement of enhancing Indo-Sri Lanka interactions.

### RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The study's result identifies novel maritime security concerns in the Indian Ocean related to illicit fishing and its detrimental effects on Sri Lanka's environment in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Here, it is important to distinguish between the problems between India and Sri Lanka and their respective solutions. The issue of illegal fishing between the two countries has to be discussed, and this study will also look at the problems faced by fishermen and how they harm Sri Lanka's environment.

### DISCUSSION

This research is especially based on non-traditional maritime security threats in the Indian Ocean on illegal fishing in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and its impact on the Sri Lankan environment. When the research is conducting, I was able to find several types of illegal fishing methods which are often used by both Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen in the Indian Ocean. Illegal fishing usually causes considerable environmental harm, especially when vessels utilize forbidden gear, such as driftnets, that catch non-target animals (including sharks, turtles, or dolphins) or physical damage to seafloor reefs, seamounts, and other sensitive marine ecosystem. The safety of the Indian Ocean can be harmed by illegal fishing, piracy, climate change, maritime terrorism, human immigration, and trafficking of narcotics and guns. There are several types of research based on these non-traditional maritime security threats, but the finding of research based on illegal fishing is very rare. It is a must to discuss this research area as it's a huge threat to the environment of Sri Lanka. Illegal fishing activities in the Indian Ocean have become a serious problem not just for the security of Sri Lanka, but for other nations in the region. Indian ocean region is working as a main energy and trade route in the global. The strategic location of Sri Lanka also causes to attract other nations to the Indian Ocean region. This research identifies the negative effect of illegal fishing in the IOR and contributing difficulties in contemporary maritime security. This research aims at the effect of illegal fishing on the Sri Lankan environment and, it will discuss the strategies taken by the government to find solutions to the prevalent problems.

### CONCLUSION

One of the main concepts in international relations is maritime security. The idea of maritime security serves as a protective umbrella for the marine environment. Humans are said to need fish for nourishment. This study attempts to concentrate on 21<sup>st</sup>-century illicit fishing's detrimental effects on Sri Lanka's ecology and non-traditional maritime security challenges in the Indian Ocean. Sri Lanka's government has addressed these issues. Sri Lanka's fish resources are reduced as a result of Indian fisherman entering the Sri Lanka Sea line. The ocean floor might also be destroyed by the illicit fishing methods used by Indian fishermen.

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# Perspective on Nuclear Deterrence in 21<sup>st</sup> Century

MRD Chandrarathne

## ABSTRACT

Deterrence, however, is difficult to comprehend. Deterrence and the desire to refrain from aggression, which is the natural attitude of a nation that feels equal to or beneath another, are sometimes conflated. The problem is made more challenging by the length of time since the last battle. These behaviors are the results of deterrence in and of themselves. Deterrence as a strategy for achieving peace, however, only works to the extent that a country has a solid strategic political model. Deterrence is therefore neither accidental or random; it is the outcome of certain activities. Two atomic bombs dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki forced Japan to give up. Despite the ban on atomic weapons, conventional weapons were nevertheless used. Nuclear development in nations like North Korea and the occurrence of international terrorism may put an end to the steady proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In real life, deterrence is not a static idea. Maintaining deterrence requires a realistic threat of unfavorable retaliation. However, depending on the circumstance, other instruments may be required to portray what opponents see as a genuine threat. Additionally, the behaviors that one wants to stop changing. A wide range of military, diplomatic, and economic tools are used by the United States to dissuade its enemies from taking unacceptable actions.

## INTRODUCTION

The Nuclear Deterrence is a world theory that came to popular with the nuclear weapons after the World War II. It's complicated to realize what is. Generally, deterrence emphasizes the avoidance of invasion. Invasion or aggression is a natural attitude which desire to attack for equal or low powerful country. However, deterrence is one of the strategical options for maintain the peace as well as nuclear war prevention. So, deterrence is not random incident it's a result of well process. So, deterrence was the main cause during the cold war, for not going to a nuclear war. Not only that the physical ability to cause harm, but the ability also to show power, and creditability are some essential elements of deterrence.

## METHODOLOGY

This study will be done as qualitative research with the use of interpretivist philosophy. The research will be based on secondary data available on related topics. Secondary data will be collected through journal articles, newspaper articles, official websites, etc. The research will be based on nuclear deterrence in 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## DISCUSSION

Nuclear deterrence theory, with its roots in the Cold War era, may not account for all eventualities in security and defense in the 21st century, given the larger number of nuclear actors in a less binary geopolitical context. Several present factors challenge the overall credibility of 'classical' nuclear deterrence. Many lessons can be learned from previous nuclear crises, especially those that occurred in Asia, which is the center of 21st-century strategic affairs. We currently live in a world where a small number of extremely destructive governments can present a strategic threat to powerful countries. They gain from the advancement of technology as well as by careless military or dual-use international cooperation in the past or present. However, conflicts between powerful nations with fundamentally differing views on stability, the rule of law, and the use of force could return within a few decades.

## CONCLUSION

Through this essays, the contributors address the doctrine of deterrence from diverse perspectives on the underlying assumptions that inform policymaking on nuclear deterrence; extended deterrence; the impact of new technologies on nuclear deterrence; and the increasingly blurred lines between conventional and nuclear deterrence. There may be a temptation to apply old strategies to address new issues, but there is little certainty that these strategies will work in new contexts. It has always been wise to operate on the assumption that deterrence may fail in a crisis, and thus to think about what type of mitigation measures may be necessary to prevent conflict escalation if and when deterrence fails. Such mitigation measures would only make a country or alliance more resilient.

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## SRI LANKA'S ECONOMIC CRISIS; IMPLICATIONS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN EXPANSION OF THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

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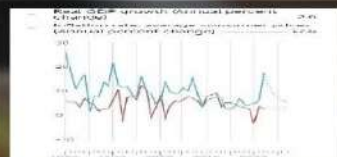
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**Abstract—** The ongoing economic crisis of Sri Lanka is regarded as the country's worst economic crisis since the country obtained independence in 1948. The economic crisis is considered to have started as a result of both external and internal factors. The researcher focuses on the changing nature of Sri Lanka's diplomatic relations due to the ongoing economic crisis. The research will be beneficial to identify the changes, challenges, and opportunities in the conduct of diplomatic relations in Sri Lanka amidst the ongoing economic crisis. To accomplish the research objectives, the research will employ primary and secondary sources including public statements, newspaper articles, press releases, and previous research based on the subject area. In overall, the research will be focused on Sri Lankan economic crisis and its impacts on the conduct of its diplomatic relations specifically referring to state actors; the USA, China, India, and Japan / non-state actors; IMF, and United Nations. Further, the researcher aims to provide an analysis on the change and challenges of diplomatic relations due to the economic crisis along with possible opportunities and suggestions which would be helpful for the future developments of diplomatic relations.

**Keywords—** Sri Lanka, Economic Crisis, Diplomatic Relations, State/ Non-State Actors

**Introduction –** As reported, this is the country's worst economic crisis since Sri Lanka obtained independence in 1948, which is considered to have started as a result of both external and internal factors. Internal factors starting with external debts, the fertilizer issue that arose due to the shift from chemical to organic farming, the sudden hit back on tourism due to the Easter Sunday Attack, the mismanagement of the economy by the government along with the excessive money printing and corruption considered to have caused for worsening the crisis. Covid-19 impact, the Ukraine-Russia crisis, and the risk of global economic recession could be regarded as the external factors which may have contributed to the crisis.



As an undergraduate in the field of international relations, the main purpose of conducting this research is to address the ongoing economic crisis of Sri Lanka focusing on the impacts in diplomatic relations. The significance of this research is that, it overlooks the impacts of the ongoing economic crisis on the arena of diplomatic relations which is an essential sector which would be useful in finding solutions through discussions and agreements with bilateral and multilateral actors.



**Methodology-** Mixed Method (both qualitative and quantitative approaches)

**Primary Sources:** Official websites of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassies of USA, China, and Japan, Indian High Commission, ADB, IMF, UN

**Secondary Sources:** books, journal articles, newspaper articles, commentaries, previous research articles, reports, YouTube discussions

**Results –** Along with the economic crisis in Sri Lanka, the diplomatic relations which has been more centric towards China could be observed into expanding towards India, USA, and Japan. It brings out a novel opportunity for Sri Lanka's diplomatic relations to accomplish a balanced conduct of bilateral relationships.

### Findings and Discussions-

#### State Actors-

- China
- USA
- India
- Japan

#### Non-State Actors –

- IMF (International Monetary Fund)
- ADB (Asian Development Bank)
- UN (United Nations Organization)

The relations with the above mentioned actors were taken into discussion.

Through the data collected under the above factors paved the way to the findings of this compilation such as,

1. China's reluctant nature for the debt restructuring
2. USA, and India's financial assistance
3. India and USA's concerns over China's possible involvement in Sri Lanka due to the inability to pay debt.
4. Japan emerging as a more willful bilateral partnership to assist Sri Lanka during the Crisis.

### Conclusion –

The discussions and the analysis of this study highlights that, Sri Lanka as a state which received much assistance in development projects and external debts from China for the time being, now receives financial assistance from other powerful states such as USA, India and Japan. This factor could create a new revival in the conduct of diplomatic relations, because, in spite of the economic crisis, Sri Lanka can strategically create new opportunities and a more balanced approach of diplomatic relations.

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## MARITIME SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION: IMPLICATIONS TO SRI LANKA

### KGHR PIYASEKARA

#### ABSTRACT

Maritime security is a relatively recent agenda and is basically an invitation to regard about the importance and security of the oceans and seas. The Indian Ocean region has become one of the world's primary commercial and energy corridors. Traditional, and non-traditional security issues such as IUU fishing, human smuggling, piracy, maritime pollution, and drug trafficking and arms smuggling are being practiced in the Indian Ocean Region. Sri Lanka is situated in the crossroads of the major shipping routes in the Indian Ocean region. Sri Lanka's maritime strategy seeks to maintain better relations with other nation states and to combat non-traditional maritime security threats. The main objective of this research is to identify the challenges of maritime security in the Indian Ocean Region and its implications to Sri Lanka. Therefore, this research will provide an adequate account on how the maritime security challenges in the Indian Ocean region and its implications to Sri Lanka and the measures taken to overcome the challenges.

**Keywords:** *Maritime Security, Indian Ocean Region, Non-traditional security threats*



#### INTRODUCTION

Maritime security challenges in the Indian Ocean region and its effects to Sri Lanka has become a novel trend in the study of International Relations. The Indian Ocean Region showcases as a critical path for economy, energy and trade and the Indian Ocean Region act as a major player in conducting disputes, conflicts, and economic developments as well Region can be identified as strategically important in the contemporary world. Maritime security issues such as piracy, smuggling, illegal fishing, maritime terrorism which recently undergoing in the region has its mere implications towards Sri Lanka. This research gives an adequate account on how Sri Lanka is challenged by the implications of the maritime security issues which exist in the Indian Ocean Region

#### DISCUSSION

A new phase of study in international relations is maritime security issues in the Indian Ocean region and its consequences on Sri Lanka. The Indian Ocean Region serves as a key route mainly for trade and economy. Sri Lanka is an island situated in the Indian Ocean region which plays a strategically significant role where it is located near the trade routes in the Indian Ocean region. Therefore, Sri Lanka as a littoral state faces many maritime security issues which are being practiced in the Indian Ocean region. Piracy, smuggling, illicit fishing, human trafficking, maritime terrorism can be considered as several maritime security issues which prevails in the Indian Ocean Region. Therefore, it is important to understand the nature of these maritime security issues and how to solve this issue using security measures as well.

#### RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This study result in identifying the maritime security challenges in the Indian Ocean Region and how the littoral states like Sri Lanka have been affected through the ill effects of the security threats caused by nontraditional and traditional maritime security threats.



#### METHODOLOGY

The research will be conducted under a qualitative design. Therefore, the primary research method for this research will be based on secondary data available on newspaper articles, journal articles and websites. Through these secondary data this study will assist to close any gaps in the body of literature that exist and will give an adequate account on how the Indian ocean region is affected by the maritime security issues and how Sri Lanka is being affected through the maritime security issues.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study mainly focus primarily on the Maritime security challenges in the Indian Ocean region and how it is impacted to Sri Lanka. One of the world's greatest oceans, the Indian Ocean is seen as a geo strategically significant location for achieving both international and national objectives. Due to Sri Lanka's Island status and proximity to vital international trade routes, marine security should be taken seriously. The country is vulnerable to transnational trafficking in people, weapons, and illicit items. Therefore, this research intends to identify the maritime security challenges in the Indian Ocean region and its implications to Sri Lanka and the security measures taken to solve this global issue.

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## ROLE OF SRI LANKAN NAVY IN COUNTERING TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES: A CASE STUDY OF DRUGS SMUGGLING

### HPSD HERATH

#### Abstract

Sri Lanka is situated at the midpoint of major sea lanes in the Indian Ocean. Naval Operations encompasses a wide variety of maritime activities. Offshore Patrol Vessels are used to monitor illegal transfers and smuggling on the high seas. The research focuses on prior drug-smuggling preventive tactics used by the Sri Lankan navy. Drug smugglers use the ocean to transport narcotics across states when they are transporting large quantities of drugs through it. In an effort to stop drug smuggling, the Sri Lankan navy is playing a significant role in the seas. This research will look at how the Sri Lanka Navy handles this issue using new developed strategies.

**Keywords:** Offshore Patrol Vessels, drug smuggling, narcotics, developed strategies, developed strategies, illegal operations, transnational crime

#### Introduction

Sri Lanka is located in the center of important sea lanes that cross the Indian Ocean. A country's navy is its most significant military force. Due to its island nature, the naval arm of the Sri Lanka Armed Forces is regarded as the country's most critical defensive force. Naval Operations embraces a broad range of maritime activities. Sri Lankan Navy implements tactics to regulate and prevent drug smuggling. During the civil war, the naval played an important role in controlling the LTTE.

Offshore Patrol Vessels are deployed in the high seas to monitor unlawful transfers and smuggling. Drug abuse is a significant problem that is destroying future of the society. As a result, narcotics pose a significant threat to the country. There are a lot of narcotics going into Sri Lanka via the ocean. Therefore, Sri Lankan navy is attempting to curb drug smuggling across the sea. A large amount of drugs is coming into Sri Lanka from India. Various types of drugs are entering Sri Lanka, but the Sri Lankan navy is unable to catch them. Drug smugglers are familiar with Sri Lanka Navy's typical tactics.



#### Methodology

This research is qualitative in research. Furthermore, secondary data are used to analyse the research gaps identified in the chapter on literature review. Secondary data will be gathered via journal articles, newspaper articles, official websites, and so on. The research will be based on newly developed strategies enforcing the Sri Lankan navy to control drugs smuggling into the country.

The researcher will compare previous and newly developed strategies for enforcing the Sri Lankan navy to control drugs smuggling into the country. The research will be completed by determining how the Sri Lanka Navy would employ these new developed strategies to control drug smuggling into the country.

#### Discussion

The navy is a country's most powerful military force. Not only that The Navy plays an important role in coastal countries. Simultaneously, the Navy is critical to Sri Lanka. Due to its island nature, the naval arm of the Sri Lanka Armed Forces is regarded as the country's most critical defensive force and is responsible for the maritime Sri Lankan nation and interests are defended. The present Sri Lankan navy takes illicit operations like drug smuggling seriously. Drugs smuggling is the transnational crime. Various forms of drugs are also entering Sri Lanka, but the Sri Lankan navy is unable to intercept them. Because drug smugglers are well-versed in the Sri Lankan Navy's standard techniques. As a result, the Sri Lankan Navy must evolve and change its strategies. This research is qualitative in research. In addition, secondary data are employed to analyse the research gaps found in the literature review chapter. Secondary data will be acquired through journal publications, newspaper stories, and official websites, among other sources.

#### Conclusions

In conclusion, the research focuses on the Sri Lankan navy's previous drug-smuggling prevention strategies as well as newly developed strategies to control the situation. At the same time, drugs have a negative impact on society. Though the Sri Lankan navy patrols the sea, drug smuggling occurs. So, the purpose is for the Sri Lankan navy to suppress drug smuggling utilizing recently established strategies in this period. There is some research on this issue, and this research provides some vital information regarding this issue.

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## NON-TRADITIONAL MARITIME SECURITY THREATS IN INDIAN OCEAN REGION IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

6253 O/C AASVP BANDARA

### Abstract

The Indian Ocean region has recognized as the world major trade routes. And the most important thing is the location of Sri Lanka in the Indian Ocean region. The location of Sri Lanka in Indian Ocean region is strategically important. The important of the Indian Ocean region and the location of the Sri Lanka has to face several traditional and non-traditional maritime security threats. The maritime security is a larger area that we can identify in the international relations. The maritime security is one of the important and major topics in the international relations. The Indian Ocean has to face several nontraditional maritime threats like, illegal fishing, maritime smuggling, piracy, maritime terrorisms and illegal migration are some of the threats facing by the Indian Ocean region and the Sri Lanka. The main objective of this research is to understand about the nontraditional maritime security threats in Indian Ocean region and special implication to Sri Lanka in 21<sup>st</sup> century. The research mainly focuses on the qualitative data. The research is basically based on the secondary sources like journal articles, newspaper articles, official websites etc.

Keywords: Indian Ocean region, Maritime security, Sri Lanka, Nontraditional maritime security

### INTRODUCTION

The research aim is to focusing on maritime security and maritime security threats in Indian Ocean region. Sri Lanka is located in an area known as world's major trade routes and it geo-strategically placed sea lines of communications. According to that Sri Lanka has to face several non-traditional maritime threats. These include illegal fishing, maritime smuggling, piracy, maritime terrorism and illegal migration. This research is to understand about maritime threats and challenges in Indian ocean region and how it influences to Sri Lanka.



### METHODOLOGY

This research will be done as qualitative research. This research will be based on secondary data available on related topic. The secondary data will be collected from journal articles, newspapers, academic books, official websites, etc. The research will be based on the nontraditional maritime security threats in Indian Ocean region and special implication to Sri Lanka. The research is going under a comparative study where the researches will first emphasize about the what kind of maritime security threats facing by Indian ocean region and the Sri Lanka and the researches will be compared about the current maritime security threats and finally nontraditional security threats found in Sri Lanka. And finally conclude by the refer the how the Indian ocean region has faced to the nontraditional maritime threats in their region.

### DISCUSSION

This research was mainly focusing on the Non-traditional maritime security threats in Indian ocean region and the implication to Sri Lanka. The maritime Security was a new trend in the international relations. Mainly we focusing on the Indian ocean region it was very important in focusing on maritime security threats. Because it was important trade routes in the world. And there were some kinds of illegal thing happen due to the important of the region. There for the research mainly focusing on the nontraditional maritime security threats facing by the region and to understand the maritime security threats facing by Indian ocean region. This research will be mainly depended on the qualitative method by findings of secondary sources such as journal articles, newspaper articles, academic books and official websites, etc.

### RESULT & ANALYSIS

The world's major energy and trade route has evolved as the Indian Ocean region. The Indian region littoral are concerned about the region's vulnerabilities as a result of a variety of non-traditional maritime security threats and challenges, including illegal fishing, maritime smuggling, piracy, maritime terrorism, illegal migration is some of the non-traditional maritime threats facing by the Indian Ocean region and Sri Lanka. Basically, Sri Lanka is an island state and located in Indian Ocean region. Therefore, Sri Lanka has to face above mentioned non-traditional maritime threats since past to today.

### CONCLUSION

Indian ocean region was taken a huge important place in the world because it was a one of main trade route in the world. And there were several types of nontraditional maritime security threats. Mainly in this research i'm going to analyze and emphasize about the Nontraditional maritime security threats in Indian ocean region and the Sri Lankan scenario on the nontraditional maritime security threats. In this research mainly try to understand about what are the nontraditional maritime security threats in Indian ocean region and the Sri Lanka, then going to understand about how the Indian ocean region was facing to the nontraditional maritime security threats in Indian ocean region and what kind of solutions can be used to protect Indian ocean region by nontraditional maritime threats. And finally, how the geographical location of Indian ocean and Sri Lankas important to develop nontraditional maritime security threats in Indian ocean region.

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## THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION'S IMPACT ON MILITARY ARENA: TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT AND MILITARY INNOVATIONS FROM MID-19TH CENTURY TO THE END OF THE WORLD WAR I

BMCKP Dissanayake

### ABSTRACT

Due to the scientific and technical progress that has characterized our societies since the 19th century, the effectiveness of armies and the protection of soldiers are also based on access to equipment appropriate to missions and operations. The nature of war and its tools changed dramatically between the middle of the 19th century and the start of World War I. These changes were unparalleled in scope and magnitude. Positive thinking and the Industrial Revolution sparked scientific advancements that quickly affected military technology and fundamentally altered all knowledge of warfare—all save the human element. These modifications provided World War I, soldiers, with freshly created firearms, artillery pieces, railways, ships, aircraft, and communication tools.

Keywords: *Industrial Revolution, World War I, Weapon System, Technological Advance*

### INTRODUCTION

The industrial technique in Europe saw a significant transformation with the Industrial Revolution. The competition for markets and raw materials, or the colonialism race, was the primary driver of the First World War. The reason for the outbreak of the First World War, fundamentally speaking, was due to the rapid development of the monopoly capitalist economy after the Industrial Revolution, resulting in the unbalanced development of capitalism in various countries. A significant number of advancements in chemistry, science, and industrial methods over the decades before the outbreak of World War I changed combat and war technology fundamentally. These technological and chemical advancements came about because of Industrial Revolution. Without the massive industrial production of weapons, Battleships, Submarines, warcraft, and other war-related innovation, the First World War's massive material battles would not have been feasible.

### METHODOLOGY

This study be done as qualitative research. Therefore, mainly this research will be based on secondary data available on related topics. Secondary data will be collected through journal articles, newspaper articles, official websites, books, previous research, etc. In addition, these secondary data were employed to examine the literature review chapter's research gaps.

### DISCUSSION

#### Technological Advancement

Due to the Industrial Revolution, many innovations in the fields of technology and manufacturing processes led to a fundamental change in the entire technology of warfare – and thus also in warfare. These technical developments were the result of advancing industrialization, ingenuity, and military requirements. The former arms manufacturers developed into serially producing arms industries that were able to equip mass armies with a standardized arsenal of weapons of unprecedented precision and firepower. The enormous material battles of the First World War would have been impossible without the large-scale industrial production of weapons and other war-related products.

Figure 1. The Krupp gun factory, Germany, World War I, 1917



#### Invention Of New Weapons

At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the Second Industrial Revolution was in full swing in much of Europe and the United States. In those years, scientific discoveries

Figure 2. A tank during the First World War, circa 1915



in fields such as physics and chemistry led to inventions that we still use today. In parallel, some of these innovations were also applied in the military field. Thus, planes appeared capable of bombing enemy lines and cities, tanks capable of overcoming barriers hitherto insurmountable, hand grenades with a disruptive effect if thrown into a trench or a cavity up to the terrible flamethrowers and chemical bombs. At the same time, the destructive potential and effectiveness of these weapons increased due to the lack of attention, on the part of almost all armies, in creating "defenses" suitable for these innovations and in changing military tactics, now obsolete and linked more to wars of the nineteenth century.

### RESULTS & ANALYSIS

When examining the connection between the Industrial revolution and World War I, It proved that Industrialization played an important role in the First World War. New military machinery could be

produced on a much larger scale and at a much faster rate than before. Together with innovative technology, this has led to one of the most devastating wars in human history. World War I was the first modern industrial war. In this war, machine guns, tanks, aircraft, and chemical weapons were used on a large scale. And all this influenced by the Industrial Revolution.

### CONCLUSION

The Industrial Revolution began in the middle of the 19th century. It has had incredible effects on the art of military service with its weapons and tools. A great place where all newly developed weapons and technologies will be tested is World War I. The First World War was the first modern industrial war. Thanks to these changes, soldiers entered the First World War with new rifles, cannons, railway lines, means of communication and mines and torpedoes were further developed; Submarines have become a serious threat. Mankind has realized the hundreds of years dream of flying.

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## SRI LANKA'S FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD INDIA AND CHINA DURING PRESIDENT MAHINDA RAJAPAKSA'S REGIME. (2005 – 2014)



RMS Malshan

### Abstract

Sri Lanka is a unique country located in the south Asian region. With the election of Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa as the Fifth executive president of Sri Lanka, he began to formulate a strategic foreign policy. The study concludes that Sri Lanka's foreign policy adversely affected Indo-Sri Lankan relations and benefited Sri Lankan and Chinese relations.

### Introduction

Sri Lanka and India remained close after becoming independent. India is the closest country to Sri Lanka geographically, despite its distance. The link between these two nations has existed for more than 2500 years. considering Sri Lanka and China's relationship it emerged in historic Rubber-Rice barter in 1952. so, we can consider it as the beginning of the relationship between these two countries. when Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa was in power, Sri Lanka changed the course of its foreign policy. He paid China more attention. China engaged with Sri Lanka more than India during his administration.

### Methodology

The study will be carried out as a qualitative investigation using interpretive philosophy. The study will rely on secondary data that is already available on relevant subjects. Through journal publications, media articles, official websites, etc., secondary data will be gathered.

### Discussion

#### India-Sri Lanka Relations

Geographically speaking, Sri Lanka and India are near neighbors; only a little piece of the Indian Ocean separates them (Bullion 1996). The two nations have a long history of cooperation, which includes a common colonial history under British administration (Pant 2017). New trade and development zones have been established between India and Sri Lanka. In terms of expanding trade and investment as well as technology transfers, information sharing, and talent development, the cooperation has remained strong and reached new heights. The two nations' friendship has been strengthened through bilateral exchanges at various levels over the last year and by the notable advancements made in the development aid initiatives for Sri Lanka's internally displaced people (IDPs) and underprivileged groups of the population.



#### China -Sri Lanka Deepening Relationship

In the 1950s, China and Sri Lanka established diplomatic ties. The General Agreement on Trade and Payment, which was signed by the two nations in 1952 to advance their relations, allowed them to trade rice from China for rubber from Sri Lanka. China was the only nation to criticize India's action and continue exporting guns to Sri Lanka when it intervened in the ethnic strife in 1987, which had an impact on Sri Lanka's reputation and economy. The relationship between China and Sri Lanka has thus been defined by Buddhism, trade, aid, maritime difficulties, and global challenges. It's interesting to note that under the Mahinda Rajapakse administration, this alliance has significantly deepened on the political, economic, and military fronts.



### Conclusion

In Conclusion, India's foreign policy and behavior during the time of President Mahinda Rajapaksa were influenced by various aspects of Sri Lanka, but the political influence seems to be the most important. But the most visible effect of India's foreign policy on Sri Lanka during that period is Sri Lanka's shift away from its neighbor India toward China. this regime-change Sri Lanka's foreign policy direction toward China apart from Sri Lanka's long friend India. It had negative effects on Indo-Sri Lanka relations and benefited Sri Lanka and China relations.

### Result & Analysis

#### China- Sri Lanka Ties under President Rajapakse

The start of the Rajapakse administration marked a turning point in Sri Lankan history. With the LTTE's military defeat in May 2009, the decades-long ethnic strife came to an end under his leadership. While many of Sri Lanka's relationships were enhanced during the Rajapakse administration, the connections with China stand out.

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## Terrorism in South Asia and Its Impact on the Regional Security in 21st Century: A Case Study of South Asia

S.A.H.K. De Silva

### Abstract

- South Asia can be called as one of the sub-geographic regions in the Asian region.
- There are 08 countries belonging to the South Asian sub-region.
- with the independence of India in 1947, the Muslim fundamentalists, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, created a separate state as Pakistan, the Muslim-majority region of India's Kashmir region.
- The security of the South Asian region has faced danger due to the development of cooperation between regional and global terrorist organizations.

### Introduction

Terrorism can be simply defined as the form of violence used by some extremist organizations to create terror in the population. It is usually used to further political, ideological or religious goals. Terrorism works in many ways. They are physical violence or moral violence, against civilian populations or against certain military targets, repeatedly and indiscriminately creating social alarm and forcing governments and societies to take certain decisions that are of interest to the targets of terrorists. Terrorism is used by many organizations at the national or global level that claim to be political organizations to defend certain ideals in this sense, they can be right or left, political or religious, colonial or independent, revolutionary or conservative organizations. As such, the concept of terrorism has a strong political charge, showing that it is sometimes used by governments or spokesmen of political organizations to accuse their opponents and assign their struggles.

### Methodology

Secondary data about the terrorism in the South Asian region is used as the primary method for the research study. Documents and records as well as Case studies are used as the secondary data. Beside those, focus groups and group interviews and Observations also used for the secondary data. The research is examined under the qualitative approach. Firstly, the background of the terrorism in the South Asian region will be discussed. After, the research will discuss the research problems by answering the provided research questions. The research will collect data from the library and e-library as a source to gather topic related academic books, articles, journals etc. research will use the SAARC policies about terrorism as a primary source in order to get ideas about countering terrorism in the region. Researcher will use webpage searches, e-news articles speeches from India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Afghanistan since those countries have faced recent terrorist attacks in the region.

### Discussion

The scope of the research is framed on countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka which is primitively the South Asian region. Al Qaeda, Taliban, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and Terrorist groups in Jammu-Kashmir are the most active terrorist groups influenced in South Asian region in the recent past. The study is done based on the terrorist attacks happened in the previously mentioned 08 countries.

The research will be categorized into four chapters. Firstly, the introduction will introduce the research topic. Second section will be discuss about the South Asian terrorist attacks and terrorist groups. Third chapter will be describe the terrorist attacks and how they impacted to the region. Finally, the fourth section will examine the findings of the research by analyzing data and information.

### Conclusion

This research is focused on the current regional context. Terrorism has become an intensive problem in the South Asian Region. Since all of the South Asian countries have faced terrorist attacks through the 21st century, it is important to get a good understanding about the current situation. South Asia can be identified as one of the most terrorist attacked regions in the world in the 21st century. South Asia has the most average score of terrorist attacks from 2011 to 2021. It is recorded as 5.559.

This research provided the in-depth details about the South Asian regional terrorist attacks and how they impacted to the regional security. Also it provided intends to prevent future terrorist attacks by considering the existing policies about the terrorism.

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