



15TH INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

*Economic Revival, National Security, and Sustainability through
Advancement of Science, Technology, and Innovation*

29TH - 30TH SEPTEMBER 2022

DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

ABSTRACTS



GENERAL SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA DEFENCE UNIVERSITY



15TH INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

ECONOMIC REVIVAL, NATIONAL SECURITY, AND SUSTAINABILITY
THROUGH ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

ABSTRACTS



General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University

Ratmalana, Sri Lanka

This book contains the abstracts of papers presented at the Defence and Strategic Studies Session of the 15th International Research Conference of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka held on the 29th and 30th of September 2022. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, without prior permission of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka.

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Message from the Secretary, Ministry of Defence



I am indeed delighted to pen this message whilst extending my earnest felicitations to the KDU on this significant occasion of the annual International Research Conference. At this juncture, I would also like to congratulate the Vice-Chancellor and the team for continuing the tradition of organising this conference consecutively for the 15th time, despite the numerous economic and social challenges faced by the country in the post-COVID environment.

Further to that, I am delighted to perceive that this year's conference theme; 'Economic Revival, National Security, and Sustainability through Advancement of Science, Technology, and Innovation' focuses on the National Economic Growth and National Security as core concepts, and suggests that 'economic development' and 'security' of a country should always go hand in hand. Therefore, this conference would undoubtedly become a forum for academia to discuss an area of absolute need in the development interests of our motherland.

Moreover, I am pleased to witness that KDU, under our ministerial guidance, is setting an example for all other universities in Sri Lanka in progressing research in many academic fields. I hope this year's conference will produce a significant research outcome that the policy community of Sri Lanka could utilise to support the present development drive of the country. Further, I would like to urge the conference organisers to explore the possibility of distributing the outcomes of the conference to all the relevant Ministries and Departments of the country so that said entities could link with the researchers and employ their valuable research outcomes for the benefit of the nation.

I wish that KDU IRC 2022 will enhance the wisdom of all the participants to serve Mother Lanka for a better tomorrow.

GENERAL KAMAL GUNARATNE (Retd)

WWV RWP RSP USP ndc psc MPhil
Secretary - Ministry of Defence

Message from the Keynote Speaker



It gives me immense pleasure to send this message on the occasion of the 15th International Research Conference of the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU). I would like to congratulate KDU for being able to conduct its International Research Conference in 2022, consecutively for the 15th time. It is not an easy task to organize such a momentous event particularly under many difficulties and challenges posed by the COVID 19 pandemic situation and social and economic crisis. It is gratifying to witness that KDU, the only Defence University in the country, has been able to transform a challenge into an opportunity, as it usually does.

The theme of the conference, namely the “Economic Revival, National Security, and Sustainability through Advancement of Science, Technology, and Innovation,” is very timely and of great significance for deliberation in expert panels of this conference. The nexus between National Growth and National Security is closely interwoven. The ‘economic revival’, ‘sustainability’ advancement’ and ‘security’ of a country cannot be compartmentalized and discussed in isolation of each other. There is no security for a nation without economic and social progress, and likewise, economic and social progress cannot be achieved without stability and a secure environment. I hope various panels of this conference will be able to discuss many facets of economic revival, national growth, sustainability and security and their interconnectedness. These two areas have a direct bearing on the development of Sri Lanka, a country which succeeded in ending a 30-year long separatist war. In the context of the present need for robust development, it is absolutely necessary to engage in serious research which leads to discoveries as well as policy-oriented recommendations. Therefore, all academic establishments must provide a conducive space for their intellectuals to reach new frontiers in research. I am glad that KDU is setting an example for all other universities in Sri Lanka in this regard. I hope this year’s conference will produce significant research outcomes that the policy community in Sri Lanka could utilize for the benefit of the country. I wish this conference all the success.

HON PROF SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY

Former Minister of Commerce, Law & justice, India

Message from the Vice Chancellor



The International Research Conference (IRC) of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University held for the 15th consecutive year is significant in terms of the continued contribution of the University to the field of research in diverse disciplines much needed for the progression of the nation, especially in the face of unprecedented challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the current economic crisis in the country.

The conference themes carefully selected by KDU each year have addressed contemporary needs of the country that are linked up with national security perspectives, and they are complementary to the development paradigm of the country. This year's theme "Economic Revival, National Security, and Sustainability through Advancement of Science, Technology, and Innovation" encompasses a wide range of research possibilities for scholars of different disciplines to engage in much useful research relevant to the current issues faced by the nation.

It is heartening to note that the number of papers submitted for the conference has increased despite the challenging circumstances, which is a positive indication of the enthusiasm growing in the country on development and security related multi-disciplinary research. In this respect, I am extremely glad that the KDU's efforts in expanding higher educational opportunities, increasing quality of higher education, enhancing research and innovation, linking up research with the industry and so on have increasingly been acknowledged by many, which is also reflected in the Times Higher Education Impact Ranking, 2022 table, where KDU has been ranked 2nd in Sri Lanka for Quality of Education and 4th in the overall ranking in the country and in the 801-1000 range globally.

KDU IRC also creates a sound platform to initiate collaborative research at both national and global levels, and I invite all participants to use this conference to make lasting and productive connections and networks at the individual, institutional, national, and international levels to envisage and explore mutually beneficial research possibilities and higher education experiences for the future.

While appreciating the commitment of the organizers of this year's conference, I wish you all, the presenters and participants taking part in the conference all the very best, and I hope you will enjoy every moment of this two-day academic endeavour.

MAJOR GENERAL MILINDA PEIRIS

RWP RSP VSV USP ndc psc MPhil (Ind) PGDM
Vice Chancellor
General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University

Message from the Conference Chair



For the 15th consecutive year, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU), organises its International Research Conference (KDU IRC 2022) under the theme of “Economic Revival, National Security, and Sustainability through Advancement of Science, Technology, and Innovation”. It is with great pleasure and honour that the organising committee extends its compliments to all of you taking part in KDU IRC 2022. Holding the KDU IRC 2022, under the patronage of the Vice Chancellor, amidst many challenges encountered throughout the year, was a remarkable experience for me. I believe that the organising committee accomplished a very successful mission.

Despite the economic crisis, KDU IRC 2022 is a tremendous opening for many researchers all over the world encompassing various disciplines such as Defence and Strategic Studies; Medicine; Engineering; Management, Social Sciences and Humanities; Law; Built Environment and Spatial Sciences; Allied Health Sciences; Basic and Applied Sciences; Computing; Criminal Justice and Technology to present their research to fellow scholars, professionals, and students.

In this context, we have assembled excellent thought-provoking scientific sessions under the conference theme of this year, and it is remarkable to highlight your participation, at this conference through a highly competitive selection process. In addition, world-renowned invited speakers will deliver keynote and plenary speeches while covering a wide range of important sessions with great networking opportunities and providing solutions using science, technology, and innovation. It is the esteem of the conference to bring together a diverse group of people to disseminate high-quality and novel research results, which will assist to chart our journey forward to reach new heights.

Finally, I would like to extend my best wishes to all the presenters, authors and participants, joining the KDU IRC 2022 on site or online, and I hope that all of you will find this conference informative, enjoyable, and encouraging to feel the experience of KDU hospitality during these two fruitful days.

DR KALPA W SAMARAKOON

PhD, MSc, BSc, MACS (USA), M.I.Biol (SL), C.Biol (SL)
Conference Chair
General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University

Message from the Conference Secretary



Together with the committees and participating academia of this university, I share the immense pleasure and honour of perseverance with the 15th International Research Conference of KDU (KDU IRC 2022), amidst many challenges, under the patronage of our Vice Chancellor and Deputy Vice Chancellor.

The timely congregation for IRC 2022, of all our staff, students and contributors from faculties all over the world, under the theme “Economic Revival, National Security, and Sustainability through Advancement of Science, Technology, and Innovation”, is of paramount importance in this current climate of the global recession.

Whilst thanking all of you, I express my sincere hope that this would be an ideal platform for academia and professionals to discuss economically viable intelligent solutions for diverse problems for the nation to emerge stronger out of the recession, with the ability to provide equitable health, food, and social security, quality education, and enforcement of law and order in our country, for the betterment of our society.

DR PANDULA ATHAUDA-ARACHCHI

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Table of Contents:

Blue Helmet Operations for Sustaining Air Power amid Financial Crisis: With Special Reference to Niche Air Force.....	1
Prevalence of Niche Air Forces amidst Economic Turmoil: Opportunities and Way Forward	2
The Emergence of Stability – Instability Paradox in the South Asian Nuclear Environment.....	3
Changing Threat Dimensions and Disparity in Sri Lankan Warfare: Analysing the Human Resources of Sri Lanka Army	4
Automated Criminals: Analysing the Use of Drones in Transnational Crime ...	5
External Compulsions on Sri Lanka’s Socio-Economic Crisis	6
Role of the International Community in Sri Lanka’s Redemption from the Economic Crisis	7
Sports and Diplomacy: Strategic Employment of Sports for Foreign Policy and Security.....	8
United Nations Peacekeeping: As One Solution to Address Sri Lanka’s Economic Crisis	9
Chinese Health Cooperation and Attaining Political Hegemony in the Global South	10
Achieving National Security and Sustainability of Sri Lanka in Integration of Role of Lawfare and Warfare for Contemporary Armed Operations.....	11
Paradise on Fire: Analysing Security Paradigm Shift in Sri Lanka (2020–2022).....	12
LTTE and Disinformation: Is Sri Lanka Ready to Win the Intangible War?	13
Cognitive Biases within Intelligence Analysis: Challenges to National Security and Way Forward.....	14
Return of the Caliphate: The Impact of the Concept of Caliphate. in Modern Terrorism	15

Adopting the Recommended Good Practices to Address Violent Extremism in Sri Lanka.....	16
Analysing the Obligation of Strategic Intelligence in Preserving National Security	17
Culture as a Factor of Migration: A Case Study of Sri Lankan Migration to India	18
Diplomacy as the Way Forward: Getting from Failed State to Asian Tiger	19
Contemporary Indian Ocean Strategic Competition and its Effect on Sri Lankan National Security	20
China’s Contemporary Relations with Southeast Asia: Problems and Prospects	21
The Legacy of Post-Colonial Nation-Building Process and its Impact on the Protracted Refugee Situation in India	22
Genocide and the Role of International Law: Case Study of Rwanda, 1990–1994	24
The Importance of Law Enforcement to Reach a Sustainable Solution for Poaching in Northern Sri Lankan Waters	25
USA-Iran Tension and its Impact on Persian Gulf Security	26
Sri Lanka Economic Crisis and the Impact it Poses on Territorial Integrity (2021-2022)	27
Utilisation of E-Tourism to Revive Sri Lanka’s Tourism Industry and Its Economy.....	28
The Israel- Palestine Conflict is the Most Challenging Dispute in the World ..	29
Sri Lanka Army's Prominent Role in Containing the Covid 19 Pandemic; Accentuating on Vaccination and Quarantine Programmes.....	30
Impact of Territorial Border Conflict on Tourism and Economic Development: A Case Study on the State Jammu and Kashmir	31
A Nation’s Predilection towards the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: Sri Lanka’s Perspective	32

Foreign Policy in an Era of Digital Diplomacy.....	33
The Impact of Revolution of Military Affairs on World Wars.....	34
Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power as Tools of Indian Foreign Policy.....	35
Relationship between the Political Literacy of Youth Development in Sri Lanka: A Historical Overview Since 2000-2020.....	36
New Strategic Policies on Sri Lanka’s Maritime Security Threats: An Analytical Perspective	37
Russian Diplomacy in the United Nations Security Council; Impact on Global Peace and Security beyond Veto Power	38

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Blue Helmet Operations for Sustaining Air Power amid Financial Crisis: With Special Reference to Niche Air Force

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Amidst present financial havoc, costly affairs such as the maintenance of air power for small states have become very serious issues. On the contrary, curtailing flying operations for a longer period would dramatically cripple the hard-earned air power status. Hence, a way forward is required for the survival and sustenance of air power in developing states. Researchers adopted an inductive approach during the exploratory qualitative study and followed pragmatism as the philosophy along with grounded theory as the strategy. The conceptual framework has been formulated from the theoretical framework, in accordance with the exploratory research objectives. After analysis of the data, researchers came up with viable recommendations to utilize existing air assets of SLAF for professional undertaking in nation-building efforts through United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO). Streamlining and optimizing the logistic chain, dedicated preparation for UNPKO and convincing government authorities for patronage is essential in making this endeavour a success. It is high time for an appropriate transformation of the air strategy to survive amidst the present socio-economic crisis and support nation-building efforts of the state whilst easing the financial constraint on the treasury.

Keywords: *United Nations peacekeeping operations, air power, air contingent*

Prevalence of Niche Air Forces amidst Economic Turmoil: Opportunities and Way Forward

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Air power is the ability of a state to assert its will through the medium of air. Hence, it invariably acts as an instrument of national power. The study explored the predicaments of niche Air Forces (AFs) that are grappling due to economic turmoil. Niche AFs are that do not have a wider array of air power capabilities and able to concert only a few dedicated roles and functions in limited quantum. Air power invariably consumes a larger amount of resources and infrastructure. The current adverse economic situation across the world implicates that niche AFs are facing a massive challenge in their prevalence. The exploratory study resorted to an inductive approach while conducted as a qualitative study. The conceptual framework is based on the review of theoretical studies. The study explored that niche AFs necessary to prioritise their role/tasks according to the fundamental air power roles and national security objectives. A further provision of fiscal allocations must be made proportionately according to the precedence of roles/tasks. Right-sizing the cadre, Multinational corporations through an air diplomacy framework and a human-centric approach for developing a competent workforce would catalyse the relevance of a niche air force ever than before even midst of financial havoc. The study recommends prioritising elements of AFs according to air power roles. Thus, monetary provisions are to be made proportionate to the precedence of roles. Increasing the aircraft to the human percentage by at least up to 1% would permit niche AFs to retain an absolute necessary workforce.

Keywords: *air power, national power, niche air force, air diplomacy, human-centric approach*

The Emergence of Stability – Instability Paradox in the South Asian Nuclear Environment

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The stability-instability paradox is a peculiar situation pertaining to the South Asian strategic environment. It is generally believed that nuclear states should not even try to initiate conventional type fighting since the fighting at conventional or sub-conventional levels could easily cross the nuclear threshold. A study by Paul Kapur, in 2007, reveals that nuclear proliferation in South Asia has increased the frequency of conventional and sub-conventional battles. *Dangerous Deterrent: Nuclear Weapons proliferation and conflict in South Asia* is the title of research that was carried out by Kapur in 2007. It is very pertinent to examine the data presented by Kapur to see why this peculiar co-relation exists in the region. This study is conducted as an interpretive research. According to Kapur's research, nuclear weapons have not only failed to deter effectively in terms of nuclear conflict in South Asia but also made deterrence more dangerous and nuclear conflict more likely to erupt. How deterrence works on Balance of Power is the issue examined in this context.

Keywords: *stability, instability, paradox, deterrence*

Changing Threat Dimensions and Disparity in Sri Lankan Warfare: Analysing the Human Resources of Sri Lanka Army

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Warfare is a competition between enemies, a contest of action and counteraction that concludes or changes based on the agency of competitors. This competition unfolds in the domains accessible to each competitor: land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace. The evolution of warfare and its strategies have advanced with the development of technology and innovations in military. As a result, warfare has expedited and has diverged into different domains. However, such military innovation occurs parallel to the changing nature of threat dimensions in the strategic environment. Therefore, the man behind the machine should be upgraded as per the contemporary threats and technology. For example, at present most wars are fought in cyberspace. Mass destruction weapons are handled by highly qualified, limited human resources. It uses almost all cyberspace including social media. Further, present warfare requires advanced technical knowledge rather than physical capabilities in manoeuvring on the ground. Therefore, it is not possible to face the novel security challenges with obsoleted competencies of human resources since the capabilities of machines/equipment totally depend on the human resources behind it. Hence, this study aims to 1) understand the changing dimensions of the security atmosphere in Sri Lanka 2) examine the existing capabilities of human resources of the Sri Lanka Army in dealing with novel security challenges 3) determine the competencies required for the officers/soldiers and the requirements which need to be fulfilled during their enlistment in the Sri Lanka Army. This research will be based on primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected through interviews and questionnaires while secondary data will be accumulated from books, reports, journal articles, statements, videos etc. Case studies are also being utilized to analyse and emphasise concepts and circumstances.

Keywords: *Sri Lanka army, human resources, threat dimension*

Automated Criminals: Analysing the Use of Drones in Transnational Crime

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Frank W. Abagnale once stated, “Technology breeds crime and we are constantly trying to develop technology to stay one step ahead of the person trying to use it negatively”. As complementary to Abagnale’s statement on the nexus between crime and technology, on 4th July 2022 Spanish police seized three underwater drones utilized for drug smuggling in the sea from Morocco. These unmanned submarines were capable of transporting 200kg of cargo. As a result of the investigation, eight people were taken into custody in Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona. However, such incidents of drug smuggling by drones have opened a new chapter in transnational crime, making the security forces and law enforcement authorities think innovatively in dealing with the utility of technology in criminal activities. As a result, this research is conducted to 1) understand the nexus between technology and crime 2) examine how drones have been used in criminal activities 3) understand the measures being implemented to counter the threat of drones being used in transnational crime 4) understand how this threat is applicable to Sri Lanka 5) comprehend the gap between the existing countermeasures and the threat of drones being utilised in criminal activities in Sri Lanka. This research will be based on primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected through interviews and questionnaires while secondary data will be accumulated from books, reports, journal articles, statements, videos etc. Case studies are also being utilized to analyse and emphasise the threat of drones being used in criminal activities.

Keywords: *drones, transnational crime, technology*

External Compulsions on Sri Lanka's Socio-Economic Crisis

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During Sri Lanka's colonial rule, the island was reliant on an export-oriented economy, which was driven by the trade that prospered with the colonials exploiting the island's resources. This reliance on an export-oriented economy remained even after Sri Lanka gained independence, as maintaining sound relations with Sri Lanka's export destinations or markets were deemed imperative for the country's survival. However, the maintenance of these relations has not always benefitted Sri Lanka, as it did not promote local businesses and instead was more focused on appeasing the economic interests of investors and export destinations. Therefore, this paper examines the extra-regional dynamics of Sri Lanka's socio-economic crisis. It raises questions about the role of regional and great-power competition in the present crisis; whether regional and extra-regional powers could have prevented the current crisis in Sri Lanka; and what role these powers could play in assisting the island-state in overcoming this crisis. Accordingly, the paper argues that Sri Lanka neglected its own national well-being in attempting to appease other countries and their requirements to engage in Sri Lanka, thus resulting in the country's socio-economic crisis in the early 2020s. Moreover, the mishandling of its own non-aligned policy permitted the country to be entangled in the intense power rivalry in the Indian Ocean between China, India, Japan, and the United States. Therefore, various powers were able to 'use' Sri Lanka for their own gain in their competition for power, as Sri Lankan leaders miscalculated its economic development and the needs of its people.

Keywords: *China, external compulsions, India, Japan, socio-economic crisis, United States*

Role of the International Community in Sri Lanka's Redemption from the Economic Crisis

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The catastrophic economic crisis that the Sri Lankan community is facing in the contemporary context has been the root cause and the foundational aspect for prolonged societal disruptions, as well as the rise of novel challenges with regard to the element of National Security lately. This crisis itself clearly signifies the interdependence that holds in between economic and social rights along with civil and political rights. Sri Lanka's economic crisis has not only captured the downfall of the living but has been the reason for the bare minimum of the entire community's survival. As internal conditions are at stake and have a status of malfunctioning, it is vital for the nation to seek assistance and guidance from external entities on the way forward. This research intends to analyse the potential grounds where the international community could greatly assist the redemption process from the prevailing economic crisis. Looking into this in a broad sense, it is not to merely get rid of debt nor reduce inflation, but to overlook the vast array of possibilities that Sri Lanka could be opened up to. The aim of this compilation is to navigate the role of the International Community with regard to the severity Sri Lanka lives through in the current condition. Specifically, by considering the elements of how international organizations and allies could bring forth support and shed guidance. This paper is compiled by employing the qualitative research methodology, justifying and providing findings and quality recommendations for future purposes of proposing policies based on this aspect under National Security.

Keywords: *international community, economic crisis, Sri Lanka*

Sports and Diplomacy: Strategic Employment of Sports for Foreign Policy and Security

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Sport has become a modern-day phenomenon that has revamped global dynamics and international relations. There is a strong link between sports and diplomacy, where sports function as an arena for power, strategy and statecraft. At the same time, globalization has signified the waning effect of traditional diplomacy, calling for the need to redefine the scope of diplomacy. Today, states incorporate sports to a certain extent in diplomacy and power but rather haphazardly. Further, there is a lack of scholarly research in the study of sports and diplomacy in academia. The overall objective of this paper was to explore the sports-diplomacy nexus and to ascertain the methods of the strategic employment of sports for foreign policy and security. First, the study found a strong connection between sports and diplomacy in several key dimensions. Secondly, it observed how states have used sports for diplomacy. Although states have practiced sports to a certain extent in diplomacy, the employment of sports as a modern strategic element has been largely unexplored. In relation, thirdly, the paper explored the strategic employment of sports to achieve foreign policy and security objectives of a state. The paper determines that whilst sport is often used as a tool of diplomacy, the strategic employment of sports can propel state strategy beyond diplomacy and influence other elements of national power which strategy and statecraft are built upon and executed for foreign policy and security objectives. It further elucidates that sports can even impact as a hard power element in certain contexts and not merely a soft power element as it is often perceived. Thus, sports can be strategically employed, as both soft and hard power means for foreign policy and security, making it a 'smart power' element. There is a need to re-evaluate the sports-diplomacy nexus and the strategic employment of sports for foreign policy and security objectives, and rethink and employ sports in strategy and statecraft. Discerning sports' true potential and strategic employment will allow a state to emerge from global complexities in a transforming international system.

Keywords: *diplomacy, foreign policy, power, security, sports, statecraft, strategy*

United Nations Peacekeeping: As One Solution to Address Sri Lanka's Economic Crisis

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Sri Lanka is currently undergoing its ever-difficult journey on the economic front. Presently, the economic impact of the crisis has proliferated into a political crisis level. There are four main crucial areas that have led the country to an economic crisis such as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, lack of performance in the economic system, misuse of foreign reserves and high-interest loans and debts, etc. United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Missions can be one of the most viable sources to positively address this issue on some level. Since Sri Lanka is actively engaging and deploying its trained military for UN Peacekeeping missions, the time has come for Sri Lanka to effectively utilize its military resources to reduce the burden of unbearable bureaucracy and make them as a source of income generator to gain more foreign exchange to the country. This research aims to analyse the prospects of UN Peacekeeping missions to address the ongoing financial crisis as a source of income generation while minimizing the state's burden on the maintenance of its military. At the moment, Sri Lanka's contribution to UN Peacekeeping has declined due to various factors. This paper further studies those factors which led to minimizing its contribution to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO). Since there is no war in the country, it is a fact that the maintenance of such a large military is a burden to the country under the current circumstances. However, SL military is well trained and well qualified for modern peacekeeping operations in the world. This research follows both the qualitative and quantitative methods to conduct and analyse the data. The author basically argues that enhancing Sri Lanka's military to the UNPKO will address two issues such as, to minimize the state's burden to maintain post war military structure and using the military as a source of income to address the current dollar crisis as a solution to the economic issue.

Keywords: *UN mission, economy, SL army, economic crisis*

Chinese Health Cooperation and Attaining Political Hegemony in the Global South

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Warfare is commonly used as a tool to gain control and fear of war is used to influence countries to sustain the achieved influence and hegemony. Western powers such as the U.S. have conducted military operations to spread influence to ensure their control and hegemony, especially after the 9/11 attack. However, it led to economic deterioration and the collapse of the monopoly over the world's political hegemony. The core objective of the paper is to ascertain an alternative approach to warfare to attain political hegemony, especially through peaceful means. Based on the neo-realist approach to international relations, Chinese health cooperation during the pandemic was identified as one of the pioneering ways to attain political hegemony via cooperation mechanisms. This research concludes that Chinese health cooperation is state-centric extraverted cooperation, which increased the possibilities of gathering acceptance and influencing countries via establishing binding authority. It recognizes the establishment of soft powers such as Covid-19 medications and Chinese expertise in combating the virus among the participating states to gain political hegemony in the long run. It determines that the acceptance and recognition of the Chinese leadership replaced the western leadership in the global south by competing with the west through peaceful means. The paper proposes the State centric extraverted cooperation as a possible alternative approach to warfare or military means of creating influence and control over the other states.

Keywords: *international cooperation, soft power, state centric extraverted cooperation, Covid-19*

Achieving National Security and Sustainability of Sri Lanka in Integration of Role of Lawfare and Warfare for Contemporary Armed Operations

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The aim of this paper is to present an Integration of Role of Lawfare and Warfare for Contemporary Armed Operations and then its recalibrating concepts that can cater to Sri Lankan Armed Forces to achieve the National Security and Sustainability of Sri Lanka. Contemporary Armed Operations are not solely waged on the raw battlefield yet in multi-dimensions, such as Lawfare: the legal arena that caters or substitutes in other dynamics of the warfare. In a modern law-rich framework, with a richness of legal rules, military strategists must foresee the possibilities of legal argumentation. The study was conducted in a qualitative approach by reviewing 74 research papers by meta-synthesis method followed by Meta - Thematic Synthesis and Critical Interpretive Analysis. The results recognised the Integration of Role of Lawfare and Warfare based on complementary findings: Strategic Denial/ Victory, Operational Denial, Material Denial, Power of the Lawfare. It reveals that the Lawfare can be used in place of warfare when it can compel specified behaviour at a lower cost beyond kinetic warfare, even when would be ineffectual. This paper analyses various concepts and develops novel interpretations, future scopes of significance as the practical application that is vital to build a Lawfare component would be strategically integrated warfare in command structures to achieve preferred results.

Keywords: lawfare, warfare, strategic denial, strategic victory, power of lawfare, lawfare command

Paradise on Fire: Analysing Security Paradigm Shift in Sri Lanka (2020–2022)

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Sri Lanka was bankrupt and exposed to numerous insecurities by the mid of 2022. The insecurities in the past were commonly recognized as traditional military security threats (traditional security paradigm). However, the events that unfolded following the economic crisis have shifted the long-held traditional security assumption to the human security sphere. In this context, this paper aims to analyse, from the perspective of security studies, how the economic impact caused the emergence of diverse human security threats and how the perception of people changed about security in Sri Lanka. This qualitative research is conducted by applying the descriptive research method. The primary and secondary sources were used to identify the perspectives of the present-day security situation. The content analysis is used for systematically evaluating the symbolic contents of every form of recorded communication. The author identified five distinct fields: energy, social, food, health and political that contributed to the emergence of human security threats through the economic crisis. The study identifies that bad policies, mismanagement, corruption, bad governance, poor economy and the absence of other national policies led to the economic crisis. Further, the human security threats that surfaced in the field of energy, social, food, health and politics were identified as the by-products of the economic crisis. Reinforcing the human security threats, the Government that was entrusted to ensure the protection of the people has become a threat to the survival of its citizens thus causing a security paradigm shift from traditional to human security.

Keywords: *security paradigm, traditional security, human security, non-traditional security, economic crisis*

LTTE and Disinformation: Is Sri Lanka Ready to Win the Intangible War?

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In the past, war was purely militaristic. However, at present, there is a shift in warfare strategy from the battlefield to online. Disinformation is one of the key ways utilized by extremists, terrorists and political and profit-driven individuals to manipulate the public. Disinformation is deliberately misleading and manipulative narratives or facts. Sri Lanka is a victim of disinformation. Even though, the Sri Lankan government militarily defeated the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) its international networks remain intact. LTTE and its international networks are engaging in disinformation accusing Sri Lanka of committing genocide, human rights

Keywords: *security paradigm, traditional security, human security, non-traditional security, economic crisis*

Cognitive Biases within Intelligence Analysis: Challenges to National Security and Way Forward

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Intelligence analysis is a key component in strengthening the national security of any nation. It is also the fundamental step in developing a counter-terrorism strategy. In the counter-terrorism domain, the consequences of a mistake due to an intelligence failure can be catastrophic. Intelligence analysis often results in the presence of weak signals that can be difficult to distinguish. These weak signals are often identified as missed opportunities, which could have provided the Intelligence Community (IC) with opportunities to mitigate the threat. The term “cognitive bias” is used to explain an individual’s systematic but flawed patterns of response to both judgment and decision-making. Intelligence analysis is a complex and difficult undertaking, where cognitive biases impact every judgment and decision whereas the Intelligence Community (IC) needs are aware of the effects of cognitive biases. Therefore, it is vital to examine the effects of cognitive biases on intelligence analysis. It is important to explore potential mitigation strategies which could be employed by the IC to address the effects of cognitive biases. This study explores cognitive bias from a variety of perspectives and confirms that it does affect intelligence analysis and that intelligence analysts must be aware of its effects. It presents a case study from the international context and determines the negative influences of those biases that had an impact on the decisions that were ultimately made in error. The researcher draws lessons from the experience and perceptions of practitioners in the fields of intelligence and psychology. This study concludes by providing policy recommendations to the IC and the Ministry of Defence, Sri Lanka that, if followed, will result in significant improvements to the intelligence analysis process.

Keywords: *cognitive biases, intelligence analysis, counter-terrorism*

Return of the Caliphate: The Impact of the Concept of Caliphate in Modern Terrorism

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The former leader of Al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) or Tanzim Qaidat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (TQJBR), Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi released a video on 8th April 2013 announcing the merger between Jabhat Al-Nusra (JN) and AQI. He declared that the union of the two groups to be called as 'Islamic State of Iraq and Al – Sham' (ISIS). However, the leader of JN, Ahmed Hussein al-Shar'a, a.k.a Abu Mohammad al-Julani rejected the union with AQI and pledged allegiance to Al Qaeda. From April 2013 to June 2014, ISIS progressed by launching campaigns such as 'Harvest of Soldiers', which hunted the Iraqi soldiers and captured territory. Besides, the cities of Syria and Iraq (Fallujah, parts of Ramadi, Raqqa, Mosul, Tikrit etc.), one by one, fell under the control of the so-called mujahedeen of ISIS. With the success of conquering territory in Syria and Iraq, on the 29th of June 2014, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi a.k.a Ibrahim Awad Ibrahim Ali Muhammad al-Badri al-Samarrai proclaimed himself as the Khaliph and stated the establishment of the Caliphate or the Islamic State. Nevertheless, ISIS is not the only transnational Salafi Jihadi organization which had the idea of establishing the Caliphate. Prior to ISIS, Al Qaeda (AQ) fantasised the establishment of the Caliphate but Ayaman al Zawahiri, the leader of AQ explained it as a long-term goal of the organization. Both ISIS and AQ emphasize the establishment of the Caliphate or the Islamic State, which makes the Caliphate as an important goal to be achieved through jihad. As a result, this research is conducted to 1) understand the evolution of the Caliphate 3) elaborate on the importance of the Caliphate to the Ummah (Muslim population) 3) examine why the concept of the Caliphate is being utilized by terrorist organizations like ISIS and AQ for their advantage. 4) understand how the concept of the Caliphate has fulfilled the goals of ISIS and AQ. This research will be based on primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected through interviews and questionnaires while secondary data will be accumulated from books, reports, journal articles, statements, videos etc. Case studies are also being utilized to analyse and emphasise concepts and circumstances.

Keywords: caliphate, Islamic state, Al Qaeda, jihadism, modern terrorism

Adopting the Recommended Good Practices to Address Violent Extremism in Sri Lanka

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Sri Lanka has experienced various extremist activities since its independence due to the inability of creating a common identity as Sri Lankans. Competition over nation-building and problems in power-sharing arrangements among communities have fuelled these extremist activities and created a challenge for nation-building. Majoritarian decision-making, long-standing unresolved representation issues, political and linguistic differences, access to employment, access to state power, and state resource allocation are some of the major issues that influenced extremism from time to time. The Easter Sunday Attack on the 21st of April 2019 has revealed the need for a concerted, national-level intervention to address the emergence of violent extremism and the threat it poses to the security and pluralist character of the country. After the conclusion of the war, a number of policies and programs are introduced aiming to foster peace, tolerance, and reconciliation towards preventing violent extremism. However, these initiatives have yet to deliver their promises since most of the initiatives tried to focus on extremism rather than addressing the root causes of the issue. This research aimed to analyse the new trends in existing violent extremism activities at both political and cultural levels in Sri Lanka and provide recommended good practices for the government and policymakers to adopt and counter violent extremism activities without escalating to a security challenge to the country. The research used both primary and secondary methods to collect data such as a literature survey to identify and define violent extremism and focus group discussions and experts' comments to draft recommended good practices to address violent extremism in Sri Lanka. The research found that the current economic downturn, pandemic impacts, and social polarization adversely affected for emerging extremist elements in physically, on social media platforms, through hate speeches, economic arena, cultural practices and religious practices etc.

Keywords: *violent-extremism, security, challenges, nation-building*

Analysing the Obligation of Strategic Intelligence in Preserving National Security

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Professor Jeffrey Burds from North-eastern University has stated that espionage or what is known as the collection of information by the government using spies, is the second oldest profession in the world. “The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation” of accumulated information, obtained from various means and sources, is considered strategic intelligence, according to the Joint Intelligence (JP 2-0) which was published in 2007 in the United States of America (USA). However, there is limited knowledge in understanding the connectivity of the Theory of Social Contract which defines the mutual agreement between the state and the citizen, with strategic intelligence and how that affects to the preservation of national security. Hence, this research is conducted to 1) understand how intelligence has become the core of national security and 2) analyse the importance of the Theory of Social Contract in strategic intelligence and preservation of national security in the contemporary security atmosphere. 3) understand the how Theory of Social Contract is applicable in Strategic Intelligence and for the enhancement of National Security. This research will be based on primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected through interviews and questionnaires while secondary data will be accumulated from books, reports, journal articles, statements, videos etc. Case studies are also being utilized to analyse and emphasise concepts and circumstances. Qualitative tools of data analysis will be utilized to evaluate the collected information.

Keywords: *strategic intelligence, theory of social contract, national security*

Culture as a Factor of Migration: A Case Study of Sri Lankan Migration to India

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Migration has been happening since ancient times and due to various reasons, ancient men started to change their location from time to time. These leading reasons are categorized as a push & pull factors in the migration field. Further, irregular migration has become a prominent topic in this era because it has various implications for the home and host country. Migration makes a significant impact on cultures and as same similar cultural background works as a pull factor on migration. Paper works to identify whether similar cultural identities lead communities to migrate to some specific territory or country and the role of upon mentioned fact as a pull factor for irregular migration. The Sri Lankan Tamil community also descended from India, with two major segments, the former being Jaffna Tamils - the migrants from Kerala and Tamil Nadu states of India, and the latter was the up-country Tamils who were brought as state workers by the British during the colonial period. Since then Sri Lankan Tamil community has shared cultural values with India and especially with the South part of India (Tamil Nadu). But the ethnic conflict which prevailed for 30 long years was a push factor for most of the Sri Lankan Tamils to migrate to a safe zone. Due to the civil war, the Sri Lankan Tamil community migrates mostly to South India as refugees and even to regain their identity as repatriates. The Paper discusses how culture works as a main driving force in deciding the location to migrate whilst taking the IV Elam war as a case study of the paper.

Keywords: *culture, Sri Lankan Tamils, migration, refugees*

Diplomacy as the Way Forward: Getting from Failed State to Asian Tiger

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Sri Lanka needs to capitalise on its diplomatic ties with powerful nations such as India, China, Japan, and Russia to ensure progress in four vital segments: Education, fuel, medicine, and technology-backed agriculture. These four countries have the potential to be major partners in the island nation's growth to become the next Asian Tiger. This paper details the reasoning behind these four countries as the allies and the proposed methodology to achieve this state. Given the economic capabilities of these countries, and their import and export realities and possibilities, it is proposed that Sri Lanka can have beneficial relationships with these countries, which can also help it come out of the current crisis. This research applied secondary data to analyse each country and its significance in the larger context. It proposes engagement of the four countries based on three key criteria: diplomatic engagement, short and medium-term value addition, and expansion. The paper posits that medicine, manufacturing, agriculture and fuel supply are the four pillars of most nations in terms of development and demand, and this should be the driving force behind Sri Lanka's expansion model. It provides possible actions and strategies to be used when engaging these four countries, recommending structuring the country's engagement strategy, assigning diplomatic resources, and continuously engaging with each target country based on the country's current and future targets.

Keywords: *diplomacy, Asian tiger, failed state*

Contemporary Indian Ocean Strategic Competition and Its Effect on Sri Lankan National Security

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Securing the Sea Lane of Communication (SLOC) is very important for the states like the United States and China as the competing powers in the Indian Ocean. In the meantime, Indian interests also focus on consolidating power in the Indian Ocean due to its security interests and countering possible Chinese containment. Especially in the Chinese initiative of One Belt One Road (OBOR), China mainly focuses on Sri Lanka and Pakistan as two of their friendly states. Sri Lanka has already leased Hambantota harbour to China and has sold them shares in the Colombo Port City. Simultaneously the construction of Gwadar port in Pakistan is going on. Therefore, China will surely ensure the protection of SLOC in the Indian Ocean in economic power projection through connectivity. The United States also has a very significant interest in dominating the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) and has initiated strategic cooperation with India. In this context, manipulation of Sri Lankan geographic location by the states that are involved in the Indian Ocean-based strategic competition is taking place. The implications of these developments on the security of Sri Lanka are a research worthy problem.

Keywords: SLOC, OBOR, IOR, national security

China's Contemporary Relations with Southeast Asia: Problems and Prospects

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China's economic and strategic rise has been widely regarded as the most significant global phenomenon in the last four decades. Long before the Western dominance in the nineteenth century, China was a dominant force in East Asia. After experiencing a phenomenal growth in recent decades, it is now poised to reclaim its position as a regional hegemony. This research is primarily focused on Southeast Asia, and it provides an understanding of China's contemporary relations with the region. The study will focus on China's contemporary relations, hegemonic intentions, and future trajectory. The researcher intends to explore South China Sea activities, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and China's defence and economic policies in the Southeast China region. It also considers China's tremendous economic, social, and military development, as well as how China can expand its power in Southeast Asia. This research will fall under the category of descriptive research design. The research will be conducted according to a qualitative method and all the information obtained will be secondary data, obtained from resources available.

Keywords: *China, ASEAN, South China sea, hegemony, belt and road initiative*

The Legacy of Post-Colonial Nation-Building Process and Its Impact on the Protracted Refugee Situation in India

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The cross-border movements of aliens to India are mainly encompassed by ethnic and religious trajectories of the Nation-building processes which have resulted in a Protracted Refugee Situation (PRS). PRS is a situation in which refugees find themselves in a long-lasting state of limbo, followed by their unfulfilled desires. In relation to this, colonial mandates like the 'Divide-and-Rule' policy that was later propagated by post-intendent leaders of the country laid a definite ground to create two independent states namely, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Significantly, the influxes of refugees surged in 1947, 1971, 1983, 2012, and 2021 due to the partition of India (1947-1971), the rise of terrorism in Sri Lanka (1983), the entry of Rohingyas from Bangladesh to India (2012) and resurgence of Taliban in Afghanistan (2021). In this setting, archaic colonial laws such as the 'Foreigners Act' has not yet contributed to offering specific protection for conflict-induced refugees, which anyway explicit the distorted ideals of secularism. Though India is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or the 1967 protocol relating to the status of refugees, the country has acceded to the United Nations Declaration on Territorial Asylum (1967), The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and their membership of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which indicates their obligations to foster and respect international law in line with their international obligations which has furthered by Article 51(c) of the Constitution of India. Nevertheless, the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) passed by the parliament in 2019 to grant Citizenship to Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians who had come from Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Pakistan except Muslims mainly undermines those universally accepted principles on the refugee protection. Within this context, the qualitative methodology will be used in this study to analyse dependent and independent variables of the study. It means the post-colonial nation-building process of India will be considered as the independent variable and the PRS will be reflected as the dependent variable. The required data will be collected from both primary and secondary sources.

Keywords: *protracted refugee situation, divide-and-rule policy, foreigners act, secularism, citizenship amendment act*

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Genocide and the Role of International Law: Case Study of Rwanda, 1990–1994

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Genocide is the intentional and systematic extermination of a group of people because of their race, religion, nationality, or ethnicity. Based on the widespread discriminatory intent behind the crime of genocide, significant human rights are violated. The purpose of this paper is to comprehend the retroactive impact of the crime of genocide by using the case study of Rwanda during 1990-1994. It also deals with the history, nature, and general structure of the crime of genocide. Readers of this paper will comprehend how The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was established by United Nations Security Council resolution 955, which was adopted on November 8, 1994. The reader will gain a better understanding of the issues surrounding the legal concept of genocide with regard to historical and contemporary developments. For the study, interpretive research philosophy will be employed using secondary data and analysed qualitatively. In order to stop the crime of genocide and restore peace and harmony among the many communities, public international law is essential. The paper will provide information about numerous conventions, guidelines, and standards that fall under the purview of public international law. This research will be conducted based on the issue of how international law functions during the genocide situation subjecting to the Rwandan genocide. Tracing the international law and its framework the research will further focus on examining the effective solutions which derived through the law to resolve the Rwandan issue promoting stability in the country. Students and academics interested in human rights, international criminal law, and genocide studies will find this material useful.

Keywords: *genocide, international law, human rights*

The Importance of Law Enforcement to Reach a Sustainable Solution for Poaching in Northern Sri Lankan Waters

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This paper addresses the question of how important the enforcement of law against poaching in Northern Sri Lankan waters to reach a sustainable solution. Frequent poaching by Indian fishermen in Northern Sri Lankan waters, using bottom trawling gears, results in adverse consequences on ecological, socio-economic and national security concerns. The government's efforts towards a resolution have taken the form of different approaches such as bilateral negotiations between government delegations, a joint working group, and dialogue between fishing communities; but it has failed to materialize a solution to date. The complexity of Indian domestic political and socio-economic dimensions could be identified as the main challenge in arriving at a solution. Although some researchers have suggested effective law enforcement against poachers as a feasible solution, the Sri Lankan government refrain from resorting to law enforcement in order to avoid bilateral tensions with India, with which Sri Lanka maintains strong ties within many other aspects. This research was based on a qualitative methodology in which secondary sources such as journal articles, international/domestic legislative provisions, and reports published by the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR), Sri Lanka Navy (SLN) and Sri Lanka Coast Guard (SLCG) and primary data from interviews conducted with officials of the SLCG, SLN and the DFAR were used. The findings of this study reveal that Sri Lanka possesses the enforcement capacity and legal base to utilize law enforcement against poachers in an effective manner. Although it is not apposite to strictly depend on law enforcement as a solution, this study concludes that law enforcement can be utilized as an important tool which can be used to drive the problem from stagnation towards a solution; without creating unnecessary tension. Moreover, the study was able to identify specific areas which need improvement to enhance effectiveness of law enforcement against poaching in Northern Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *poaching, northern Sri Lankan waters, bottom trawling*

USA-Iran Tension and Its Impact on Persian Gulf Security

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The rivalry between the US and Iran has lasted for more than half a century, and diplomatic relations between the US and Iran have been terminated since the 1980's. This unbeatable feud between the US and Iran has resulted in hostage takings, sanctions, assassinations, as well as proxy wars. The growing nuclear power of Iran has exacerbated this tension between the US and Iran. As the Persian Gulf is a vital maritime region for Iran as it is the sea lane that transports Iran's oil throughout the world and owing to the strategically significant location of the Persian Gulf, which attracts the interests of extra regional powers like the USA make itself vulnerable in the scenario of the US-Iran tension. Thus, this research will primarily examine how the US-Iran conflict influences the security of the Persian Gulf as it plays a central role between the US and Iran by going through a brief history behind this uninterrupted feud and the significance of the Persian Gulf for both parties. Fundamentally, this research will be qualitative research with an analytical approach, and basically, secondary sources like books, journals, and government reports will be used as the data collection methodology.

Keywords: *Persian Gulf, Iran-US conflict, security*

Sri Lanka Economic Crisis and the Impact It Poses on Territorial Integrity (2021-2022)

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This study aims to analyse and identify the effect Sri Lanka's ongoing economic crisis has on the country's territorial integrity and to find out what can be done to protect the territorial integrity of Sri Lanka by overcoming those challenges. The study identifies Sri Lanka's debt-ridden economy, political instability, uncertainty about the country's future and the weakening national sentiment amongst Sri Lankans, and the emerging security threats to national security as primary threats to the country's territorial integrity. The research also proposes and suggests recommendations in response to the challenges posed by the economic crisis, expounding how Sri Lanka became entangled amidst major powers and their varying national interests and indicates how Sri Lanka can receive guidance from world organizations and highlights the importance of diminishing the influence external parties have on the country's governance. The research takes the form of qualitative research and the data utilized in the compilation of the research has been extracted via both primary sources; interviews, statements and secondary sources; websites, books, Journals, government records, and articles.

Keywords: *economic crisis, territorial integrity, Sri Lanka*

Utilisation of E-Tourism to Revive Sri Lanka's Tourism Industry and Its Economy

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Tourism is one of the most significant industries in Sri Lanka. The tourism industry contributes to the growth of the economy of Sri Lanka by bringing much needed foreign exchange, creating thousands of jobs, improving the country's infrastructure, and encouraging cultural exchanges between foreigners and its citizens. However, while the tourism industry in Sri Lanka is still recovering from the Easter Sunday attack in 2019 and the Covid-19 pandemic, the current socio-economic and political crisis has generated a slew of challenges to the development of the tourism industry and the Sri Lankan economy. Hence, promoting and advancing e-tourism is extremely beneficial to generate new opportunities and developing the tourism industry in Sri Lanka. In the era of digitalization, e-tourism has become a new trend in the development of the tourism industry. The objective of this study is to investigate the importance of the tourism industry in the Sri Lankan economy, the importance of e-tourism in the development of the tourism industry, broadly the Sri Lankan economy and new opportunities and technological measures that help to develop the tourism industry and utilization of e-tourism to flourish Sri Lankan tourism industry and its economy. The study will be analysed using qualitative methodology.

Keywords: Sri Lanka, tourism industry, e-tourism, economic development

The Israel- Palestine Conflict is the Most Challenging Dispute in the World

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The Israeli-Palestinian conflict fundamentally dates to the 20th century and is a contemporary conflict. The partition plan, also known as Resolution 181, was adopted by the UN in 1947 and aimed to create separate Arab and Jewish nations inside the British Mandate of Palestine. Israel waged wars against its Arab neighbours in 1967 and 1973, and during the 1967 conflict, it also occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Conflicts between the Israeli government and Palestine Liberation Organizations have been ongoing. Since the conflict escalated several actors involved in solving the disputes by implementing various peace plans, however almost most of the plans implemented were ineffective and failed to maintain peace in the Israel Palestine conflict, one of the most challenging disputes in the world. Therefore, this research aims to identify what makes the Israel-Palestine conflict more challenging. To address the main research problem the research intends to answer why the Israeli-Palestinian conflict cannot be resolved? How successful were the attempts at peace? And what parties are engaged in the peace efforts? These research questions will be answered by analysing the historical background of the conflict and in-depth study of the peace plans that took place and will be concluded by identifying the significant factors that make the Israel-Palestine conflict one of the most challenging conflicts in the world.

Keywords: *war, resolution, conflict, liberation*

Sri Lanka Army's Prominent Role in Containing the Covid 19 Pandemic; Accentuating on Vaccination and Quarantine Programmes

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Since its inception in 1949, the Sri Lanka army has actively engaged in defending Sri Lanka from both internal and external standpoints. This research paper particularly analyses the prominent role adhered by the Sri Lanka army in battling a very contemporary yet tedious issue; the Covid19 pandemic. Straying away from traditional and conventional military practices, the Sri Lanka army maneuvered an unprecedented military operation to contain the pandemic, all the while reviving life in Sri Lanka. The research paper is particularly fixated on discussing the establishment, evolution and operation of the quarantine and vaccination programs led by the Sri Lanka army. The study further aims to analyse and determine the efficiency of the efforts as exerted by the SL army in battling its invisible enemy; the Covid 19 pandemic. The sources for the research paper were derived from secondary sources. The data and statistics of the quarantine and vaccination centres temporarily established in Sri Lanka, were also utilized in the compilation of the study. The research analyses and determines the contributions made by the Sri Lanka army in subduing the virus within the confines of Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Sri Lanka army, Covid19 pandemic, quarantine centres, vaccination programme*

Impact of Territorial Border Conflict on Tourism and Economic Development: A Case Study on the State Jammu and Kashmir

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In recent decades Jammu and Kashmir have been under political economical and security confusion which has caused a considerable downfall in its social order. In this study, we sought to determine how the armed conflict has affected the region of Jammu and Kashmir's economic development, paying particular attention to the industry of tourism as it has also been prosperous enough to earn the title "heaven on earth," emphasizing its exceptional natural beauty and essence. So, the emphasis will be placed on elements such as J&K's rich legacy and culture, outstanding hospitality, and stunning terrain, among others, which serve as catalysts for the region's industrial prosperity. The study's particular objective is to draw conclusions on the impact of territorial border conflict on the economy and tourism industry in Jammu and Kashmir. And the findings show that there lies a negative correlation between these variables. This research is mainly based on qualitative data and quantitative data collected from secondary sources such as eBooks, journal articles, previously submitted research papers and reports.

Keywords: *Jammu Kashmir, tourism, economy, border conflict*

A Nation's Predilection towards the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: Sri Lanka's Perspective

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This paper examines a nation's predilection toward the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Therefore, the research focuses on the draft of the treaty that was accepted by Sri Lanka, and it was expected that Sri Lanka would sign and ratify it to uphold its pledge to nuclear disarmament. However, four years later, Sri Lanka has not ratified the agreement and has not provided an official justification for the delay. To explore the research problem as problematized above, the research is guided by the core argument that, Sri Lanka has nothing to lose by ratifying the treaty, from a strategic standpoint. The objectives are how Sri Lanka is committed to eliminating the threat posed by nuclear weapons and how to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes by making all efforts to bring about nuclear disarmament. This research uses a hybrid approach based on qualitative methodology. Sri Lanka still adheres to the non-alignment principle when it comes to its foreign policy. None of the main nuclear-weapons states, nor any other formal defence alliances, include Sri Lanka in any type of extended nuclear deterrent plan. As a result, Sri Lanka does not have the same commitment as the nuclear umbrella nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), such as "nuclear-weapons sharing," which would bar it from ratifying the treaty. Finally, the paper analyses a nation's predilection toward the TPNW concerning, the structure, unique features, and state obligations under the Treaty, Sri Lanka's Foreign Policy and nuclear weapons, and reasons for ratifying the treaty. The researcher provides policy recommendations for Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Sri Lanka, treaty, nuclear weapons, optimistic*

Foreign Policy in an Era of Digital Diplomacy

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The internet is developing broadly today. Everyone, from a small child to the eldest person in the world uses internet to explore the world with smooth accessibility of devices. Much of the information in the world is now digitized and this digitalization has become a major tool of international relations. It provides the ability to immediately interact and be more connected and updated with other states as we are living in a global village today. That is because most countries use digital diplomacy when they are maintaining their foreign policy relations. As digital diplomacy is an effective way of maintaining diplomatic relations, this research is focussing on how countries get maximum advantage while protecting their sovereignty. In addition, it examines how states face challenges in this complicated world system in which all the states seek power by advancing their economic and political powers. However, keeping relations with other countries is very important to acquire national interests. Basically, this research evaluates the positive outcomes of digital diplomacy while explaining how effective it is.

Keywords: *digital diplomacy, foreign policy, power*

The Impact of Revolution of Military Affairs on World Wars

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The Revolution of military affairs is the future of warfare, and it connects to technology and organizational recommendations for military reforms. In the revolution of military affairs, there were several military doctrines, tactics, strategies and technologies. According to this new immerge of RMA, the conduct of wars is changed. In this research, we briefly analyse the Revolution of military affairs and how these military revolutions impact the world wars. What influences how long a military innovation has a first-mover advantage? Some first movers get a long-term advantage while implementing revolutions in military affairs, while others lose a short-term edge. This study will be done as qualitative research with the use of interpretivism 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. In this research, we contend that two elements. Such as, leadership and doctrinal congruence relate to the twopertinent actors a first mover and a secondary actorto explain the duration of a first mover's strategic edge. The idea is put to the test using the revolutions of an aircraft carrier, a submarine, and an intercontinental ballistic missile. This research focuses on the impact of the revolution of military affairs on world wars. Such as World War 1, World War 2, the Gulf war, the Vietnam war etc.

Keywords: *world wars, revolution of military affair*

Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power as Tools of Indian Foreign Policy

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Culture has always acquired a unique and key position in the promotion of the national interests of a country. Therefore, cultural diplomacy is being rejuvenated into a more effective tool in foreign policy. Cultural diplomacy is considered as a long-term investment since it fosters mutual understanding and creates a positive image of a country. Soft power is the ability to affect others to obtain the outcomes one wants through attraction rather than coercion. A country's soft power rests on its resources of culture, political values, and foreign policies. Since Narendra Modi came to power in 2014, there has been an increased use of soft power in Indian foreign policy. India has extensively utilized its cultural heritage to project India as a secular and multicultural nation. India's historical monuments such as the Taj Mahal, Ajanta Caves and holy places, classical dance, and music, the Ayurvedic system, languages and traditions have attracted people and organizations from all parts of the world. Indian embassies organize various events such as International Yoga Day celebrations and the Holi festival to bring Indian culture closer to a large audience in different countries. One of the major recognitions of India's soft power was the UN's approval of 21 June as International Yoga Day. In recent times, Indian cinema including Bollywood, Kollywood and Tollywood has played a major role in the diffusion of Indian culture and languages worldwide. The popularity of ancient Indian schools of Yoga and Indian cuisine throughout the globe depicts how India has used soft power as an important instrument in its foreign policy. Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), which was established in 1950, contributes to enhancing India's cultural diplomacy. This research focuses on how a country rich in diversity like India can use cultural diplomacy and soft power more effectively to achieve foreign policy goals. This research will predominantly utilise the qualitative methodology and data will be collected from both primary and secondary sources.

Keywords: *cultural diplomacy, soft power, foreign policy, culture, India*

Relationship between the Political Literacy of Youth Development in Sri Lanka: A Historical Overview Since 2000-2020

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The study of youth, political literacy, and civic activity is a complicated endeavour that is normatively laden, according to the authors of this brief historical review of the study of the political socialization process and the acquisition of political knowledge. In addition to design rigour, the research calls for a deeper knowledge of the agents, activities, and relationships that influence young people's perceptions of the political environment and their decision to engage or not. In Sri Lanka, youth are crucial to the country's political and economic progress. Each nation's social, political, and historical settings and developments determine this function. One such crucial element that defines and affects the kind and extent of political participation by the young, which by default stays mainly passive, is the elders' supremacy in Sri Lanka's traditional communities. Unlike in developing nations, young political activity in developed and industrially advanced nations does not play a significant role since the institutions have already matured, are firmly established, and are accepted by society. However, the nature and extent of youth-led political participation in emerging nations, where political and economic institutions are changing, continue to be important. The role of youth is vital in developing nations whose political and economic institutions are changing because they confront unique social, economic, and political difficulties. This contrasts with the nature and breadth of young-led political action in developed countries. The study's primary goal is to investigate the kind and extent of young political involvement in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *political literacy, youth, economic development*

New Strategic Policies on Sri Lanka's Maritime Security Threats: An Analytical Perspective

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Maritime security is a comprehensive and multifaceted term, essentially referring to peace and security at naval borders. The primary focus of this study was to identify the current maritime security issues in Sri Lanka. It provides an empirical contribution to the formulation of domestic policy for Sri Lanka. The primary objective of the research is to identify the maritime strategic problems related to Sri Lanka and to identify the strategic entry policies for it. There are challenges and threats to Sri Lanka's maritime security. The research problem of this study is what are the maritime security problems and what are the strategic access policies that can be given to them. The qualitative research methodology was used primarily for this research. In evaluating this study, it will use several basic methods to achieve the objectives of the study. This study will use secondary data for the qualitative study method. According to that study, it was revealed that there are many unique problems in Sri Lanka. There are many conventional and non-conventional maritime threats. Maritime terrorism, climate change, environmental degradation, the unregulated exploitation of marine resources, illegal trafficking (arms, drugs) is also challenges Sri Lanka is facing today. And through this research, two policies were identified that can identify maritime security problems, namely geographic strategic planning and political strategic planning. Both the above strategic policies were identified through the study as factors to identify and control maritime security threats.

Keywords: *maritime security issues, Sri Lanka, strategic entry policies*

Russian Diplomacy in the United Nations Security Council; Impact on Global Peace and Security beyond Veto Power

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The Security Council, as the cornerstone of the United Nations, is committed to safeguarding global peace and security. Russia, as one of the Security Council's veto powers, undoubtedly has a major influence on decisions made by the Security Council. The aim of this compilation is to examine new dimensions of the capacity to use diplomacy in order to influence global peace beyond the limits of using Veto power. Therefore, we can suggest that soft power diplomacy could be implemented in the current legislative system instead of continuing coercive diplomacy and, furthermore, the way in which Russia could participate in global peace and security in a positive manner. The findings of the research would indicate that Russian diplomatic relations play a major role in achieving the key objective of the Security Council, beyond veto power. This paper is assembled by employing primary data through interviews as well as secondary data through journal articles, e-articles, books, and research papers. This research paper attempts to identify novel ways to improve Russia's capacity to conduct diplomacy to influence international peace and security in a positive stance.

Keywords: *UN Security Council, Russian diplomacy, veto power*

