

2nd International Studies Students' Research Symposium – 2018

Beyond the Borders: Multi-Dimensional Aspects and Prospects in International Relations

ABSTRACTS



December 10, 2018

2nd International Studies Students' Research Symposium of Department of
International Studies,
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya

Department of International Studies
University of Kelaniya

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Message from the Vice Chancellor of University of Kelaniya

Professor D.M. Semasinghe

Vice Chancellor
University of Kelaniya

I'm honored to pen these words as the Department of International Studies launches the compilation of the abstracts of the second International Studies Students' Research Symposium. I'm equally enthralled by their enthusiasm and innovation in organizing many academic events like this despite being a freshly established department.

The symposium brings forth the talents of our undergraduates and their keen interest on research in the field of International Studies. I believe such research is essential in grooming a knowledgeable graduate and this symposium is indeed a great opportunity in this regard. It is therefore an honor to the University to assist and encourage such endeavors.

As the Vice Chancellor, I wish to extend my gratitude for the Department of International Studies for taking such worthy initiatives that boots the knowledge and skills of under graduates as well as the pride of our University. I also take this opportunity to wish the very best to the Department of International Studies and its undergraduates for more such undertakings.

Professor D.M. Semasinghe
Vice Chancellor
University of Kelaniya



**Message from the Dean of the Faculty of social
Sciences**

Prof. A.H.M.H. Abeyrathna

Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Kelaniya

It is my utmost pleasure to send felicitations to the Abstract volume of the second International Studies Students' Research Symposium organized by the Department of International Studies of University of Kelaniya.

At the inaugural session the second International Studies Students' Research Symposium had been showcased a rich compilation of our undergraduates who, by virtue of their discipline, have taken their knowledge a step forward by researching on most vexed issues in the world today.

Since an undergraduate is always a curious thinker who tires his mind to make use of his knowledge for the betterment of the world I believe that this symposium shall prove again a great platform. A look through these abstracts are enough to prove the fact.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to felicitate one again the Department of International Studies for their wonderful endeavors to impact knowledge to its undergraduates and may I also wish all the very best for their forthcoming projects.

Professor A.H.M.H. Abayarathna
Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Kelaniya



**Message from the Head of the Department of
International Studies**

Senior Lecturer Mrs. Thumira Gunasena
Head, Department of International Studies
Senior Treasurer, International Studies Students'
Association
University of Kelaniya

As the Head of the Department of International Studies, it is with a matter of immense pride and pleasure that I present this message for the important milestone of launching the abstract book of the second International Studies Student's Research Symposium. This abstract book gives a prominent opportunity for undergraduates to voice their innovative opinions towards the multi-dimensional aspects and prospects in international relations.

Department of International Studies takes prominence in constantly encouraging its students to thrive in both academic as well as potential skills and performances. This abstract book is a crystalline example of such performances, unity and determination of International Studies Students' Association. As the Head of department of International Studies, I am proud to say we are able to produce leadership figures to the future world.

It gives me great pleasure to see the efforts taken by the International Studies Student Association have become a success. Also, it is with utmost delight that I take pride in contributing to the launching of the abstract book of the Undergraduate Research Symposium. I hereby extend my very best wishes to the Department of International Studies for many more successful endeavors in the future.

Senior Lecturer Thumira Gunasena
Head of the Department of International Studies
Senior Treasurer, International Studies Students Association
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**Syrian Refugee Crisis and its Socio-Economic Impact to Host countries;
Special Reference to Germany & Turkey**

M.T.M. Jayasinghe¹

Abstract

Syrian civil conflict and Syrian refugee crisis is an active issue in the current world. Syrian refugee crisis affected other countries in to a complex international problem. It has culminated in to a major issue in its neighboring countries and host countries. Syrian refugees fled to other countries because of the internal conflict of Syria, political instability, extremists' activities, ethnic and religious problems and arm conflicts. They influx in Europe countries like Germany, The United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, France and neighboring countries like Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq to seeking their protection and security. Germany and Turkey have been the target countries for flows of many refugees from Syria. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) highlighted that, Germany and Turkey were the countries within highest number of Syrian refugees in world. The Syrian refugees who lives in host countries are affected by the host countries culture, economy, society and the internal security policies. The outcome of this influence may be negative or positive for the host countries, especially since the refugees have arrived in Germany and Turkey there have been many challengers and differences in the economic and social sectors in this country. The major objective of this study is identifying the Syrian civil conflict and refugee crisis; identifying the host countries response about Syrian refugee crisis; identifying the major socio-economic impact to host countries (Germany, Turkey) and ways of minimizing refugee negative impact to their society and economy. The content analysis method is used to achieve the research objectives through the publication and previously conducted researches. The Syrian civil war shows no signs of ending, due to the influx of Syrian refugees to host countries continuing daily. However, the Europe Union have not established a common ground on how to response to Syrian refugee crisis under this situation the socio-economic effect of refugees to the host countries have increased.

Key words: Syrian refugee, Host countries, Crisis, Impact

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The Consequences of Brexit for the UK

K.A.P.Dulmini¹

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the consequences of Brexit for the United Kingdom. European Union is an organization made after the II world war to establishing peace among member countries. The Referendum has been held by the United Kingdom became a significant incident in world history. 28 countries were as member countries and now it became 27 after the withdrawal of the UK. This Research has followed only secondary data and consist both qualitative and quantitative data. Furthermore, this research aims to find out the positive and negative consequences of the Brexit, the people of the United Kingdom needs a change from the long period of the process of the European Union. The people had many reasons for accepting the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. On behalf of that, the Prime Minister who was in that time called a referendum and pursuit the response of people, after that the result remained opposite the Prime Minister's idea. As a consequence of that, the Prime Minister had to resign and obey the view of people in the United Kingdom. According to the findings, many issues have been faced by the United Kingdom after Brexit. They had a loss in the Schengen area facilities, imposed higher tariffs on imports, Brexit could also affect the economy of the United Kingdom through changes in investment, migration, and regulation. Besides that, there are some good impacts happen in the United Kingdom after the Brexit as well. The people could know their country's internal situations, the Brexit has given the various results for the United Kingdom, the political and economic sectors have been influenced more by the Brexit and the government of United Kingdom has to empower their people than a pre-Brexit period.

Keywords: Brexit, European Union, Referendum, Schengen area, European Union

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Nation Branding and its Impact on Enhancing National Image: Special Reference to Australia

I.P.Y.N Sachikala¹

Abstract

Today the world can be seen as a huge potential market as a result of globalization. In this context nation branding concept and its practice is a comprehensive and exciting text. This is a field of theory and practice which aims to build, manage and measure the reputation of nations. Nation brand is the total sum of all perceptions of a nation which may contain some of the following elements; people, place, culture, language, history, food, fashion, global brands etc. Nation branding appears to be practiced by many countries including the United States, Canada, France, United Kingdom, and Taiwan. Many nations try to make brands in order to build relationships between different actors that are not restricted to nations. It extends to public and private sector in a nation and help with nationalism. The objective of this study is to clarify the nation branding concept especially in six dimensions and examine how it helps to increase national image special reference to Australia. This study about the measure the index and nationalism. The research takes up a qualitative approach and to that end it gathers secondary data. The analysis is largely based on the theoretical analysis of Simon Anholt theory of the application of marketing strategies to individual countries. Countries have always been brand based on their unique identities. The research finding that manifest that a positive country brand provides a crucial advantage by helping to restore lapsed international credibility. As also branding may also increase international political influence and facilitate stronger international partnerships.

Key words; Nation branding, Reputation, Six-dimension, National image, Identities

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Popular Geopolitics in Motion Pictures: A Study of Selected James Bond Movies on their Representation of the Cold War

Amalini Fernando¹

Abstract

Since its inception in 1962, James Bond is the longest running and most commercially successful cinematic franchise of all time. At its surface, James Bond or “007” is a popular Western pop icon. At a deeper level however, there are meaningful undercurrents, themes, symbols, and messages that operate as popular geopolitics. This article provides an in-depth analysis of the Cold War as presented in the Bond films. It discusses how each film can be connected to contemporary world events; how Bond acknowledges other states; how British, American and Russian identities are presented in the viewpoint of the West; and the how Communism and Espionage are symbolized in the movies. The study is based on the detailed examination of six James Bond movies, namely *From Russia with Love* (1963), *Thunderball* (1965), *You Only Live Twice* (1967), *The Spy Who Loved Me* (1977), *Octopussy* (1983), and *The Living Daylights* (1987). They were compared and contrasted for visual and textual representations of the Cold War. The critical conversation revolves around the extent to which the selected James Bond movies have been influenced by Cold War politics. The importance of studying geopolitical images and themes of Bond movies rests in their capability of influencing mass audiences and functioning as propaganda. The paper concludes that the Bond movies draw people’s attention to the social insecurities of the era before ultimately reinforcing the message that the West and its allies will prevail against any threat to security.

Keywords: *Popular Geopolitics, James Bond, Cold War, Propaganda, Popular Culture*

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The Impact of the Kashmir Conflict on Indo-Pakistan Relations and Security Implications of South Asia

P.A.A.D.Munasinghe¹

Abstract

This dissertation offers an evidence of latest bilateral relations of India and Pakistan in the context of the Kashmir conflict. Looking at the historical background of the conflict, it explains how the Kashmir conflict has become a thorn in the bilateral relations of India and Pakistan. Through an examination of the Indian-Pakistan peace process, this recommend why the Kashmir conflict still defies a solution and analyse the self-help measures undertaken by both countries and assess the prospect for a future war in the region. By examining the regime sorts, institutional mistrust, and also the economic co-operation and competition of each countries, explore the character of the bilateral relationship and its impact on the South Asian region and specifically assess the doable negotiated resolution to the Kashmir conflict. Finally argue that as long as both India and Pakistan hold close their historically entrenched positions, there is hardly any probability for permanent peace in Kashmir, thereby complicating their strategic stance in the region. Then draw upon the theories of Neo-Realism and Neo-Liberalism to clarify outcomes towards peace initiatives between India and Pakistan, and also the implications for South Asia. Then select three specific ideas advanced by neo-realists and neoliberal theorists to explore and justify the three principles of this study: the Balance of Power, Security and Economic Co-operation. Institutional mistrust, totally different regime types, competition in non-traditional areas, continuing insurgency, has delayed a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir conflict. After the Mumbai attack, India has diverted additional more national resources into fighting terrorism. Continuing border clashes, the nuclear arms race, and terrorism have heightened the tension on the subcontinent, despite the talk of resuming the dialogue in 2011. It additional affects the efforts of rising economic and trade relations between both countries that would have led to more co-operative postures between both countries and for South Asia. An equal importance is the continuous rivalry with a much smaller power, Pakistan, and over Afghanistan is a bane to peace initiative.

Key Words: Kashmir Conflict, Neo Realism, Neo Liberalism, Balance of power, Resolution

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Post-War Reconciliation in Sri Lanka

R.A.Meegahapola¹

Abstract

Sri Lanka as developing country in the Asian region, has experienced on 3 decades ethnic conflict within the country. These 30 years ethnic crisis between Sri Lankan government and LTTE caused to build ethnically collapsed nation and it also caused to tarnish the good image of the country. Despite many theories and analysis to rebuild the society with renew relations, still there are many lacking part behind the reconciliation process in Sri Lanka. Therefore, the purpose of conducting this research study is to cover the different roots that lead to Sri Lankan society to such a long term war, also finds out the governments' effort to rebuild the collapsed nation and at the same time examines success of governments' effort on reconciliation process. There are several causes which have supported to build sever offences between two ethnicities, especially government political reforms after the independence and during the S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike period severely affected to make adversary ideas within Tamil minority. This study is based on primary data which is collected by using questionnaire method, as well as qualitative secondary data and mainly depend on reconciliation process since 2009 to 2017. The theoretical analysis of the study largely based on bottom-up and top-down process. Through this theory try to understand competency of the reconciliation process to reinforce the collapsed nation. Research findings manifest that even though many reconciliation processes have been implemented by the two regimes, still government of Sri Lanka could not establish everlasting peace within the society. Because of that there are many consequences of the war still prevailing in the society and try to harm the freedom of the country. Therefore, the peace which the country gained in 2009 can recognize as a vulnerability peace. Hence, to establish everlasting peace within Sri Lankan context there should be strong mechanisms to listen to people and build cooperation within Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Sri Lanka, ethnic crisis, reconciliation, peace, reintegrate

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Foreign Aid and Economic Growth in South Asia

A.R.R.Yapa¹

Abstract

The main objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of foreign aid on Economic growth in South Asia. Still there is an inconclusive debate in determining the exact relationship between foreign aid and economic growth. Foreign aid basically consist with two types namely grants and loans. High debt burden and political influences make foreign aid less effective. To opposite that opinion, some empirical findings prove that foreign aid is important to increase the economic growth, assistance for human health, immediate humanitarian assistance in disasters and long-term development programs in developing countries. So still there is no robustness regarding the impact of foreign aid. This paper aims to find out the impact of foreign aid on economic growth and give some recommendation for a better economic status. Panel data of four South Asian countries are used for this analysis from 1990-2017. This study basically focuses on the impact of concessional loan and official development assistance on the economies of four (04) South Asian countries. They are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Ordinary Least Squares model is used to test the model. According to the findings of the model, it has been proven that foreign aid doesn't make a significant impact on economic growth in South Asia from 1990-2017. So it is better not to depend on foreign aid. Because if a country has to pay higher proportion of aid repayments from its GDP, it is difficult to allocate resources on development purposes. Therefore, the developing countries should develop appropriate policies to depress debt burden. Government should effectively manage budget to avoid unnecessary current expenditure. Tax base should regulate to enhance the government revenue rather than depend on other nations. It is important to empower the transparency and accountability of governing bodies.

Key words: Foreign aid, Economic growth, Concessional loan, Ordinary Least Square, Policies

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Implication of Soft Power of Non-State Actors in Sri Lanka: Special Reference to IMF and World Bank

A.M.C.P.Gunasekara¹

Abstract

Power can be divided into two groups namely soft power and hard power. Hard power relies on military intervention and sanctions, but soft power is based on attraction. Globalization however has made states dependent on each other for their economic activities. Therefore, hard power does not apply as in the past. Soft power is however expanded through the world because of globalization. In this research the aim is to discuss about the role of specific non-state actors in Sri Lanka. International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were an offspring of the UN conference in Bretton Woods in 1944. At first these organizations were created to support the reconstruction of European countries from the Second World War But later they were started to focus on the development of third world countries. Sri Lanka has to depend on non-state actors like IMF and the World Bank due to the large amount of foreign debt and balance of payment problems. But the issue is Sri Lanka follows its own agenda which is contrary to IMF and the World Bank. Therefore, these lending bodies use their soft power on Sri Lanka. The main objectives of this research are to identify the usage and implication of soft power of IMF and the World Bank on Sri Lanka, to describe the concept of soft power and the agendas of Bretton Woods's institutions, to determine the relations among IMF, World Bank and Sri Lanka, to identify the impacts of these institutions on Sri Lanka. This research is a qualitative one and both primary and secondary data will be collected. As primary sources, interviews and questionnaires will be useful. Journal articles, books, official annual reports of IMF, World Bank and government will be referred as secondary data. Neo liberalism and soft power can be applied for qualitative analysis. Sri Lanka has to follow structural reforms, neo liberal policies and has to achieve strict targets which are given by these organizations. As a result of increasing taxes which are in accordance with the conditions laid by the lending authority, low income earners suffer. Therefore, the recommendations which are suggested at the end of this study, would be useful to overcome the domination of these non-state actors.

Key words – Soft power, Non-state actors, IMF, the World Bank

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A study on India and China Relations

K.M.C Jayamali¹

Abstract

This paper concerns the big issue of our time: the rise of India and China and the challenges faced by them. As the emerging powers of Asia, both India and China enter into the power game and they try to safeguard their position in the Asian continent. They struggle for future leadership. China is a fast-growing country and India's powerful neighbor. There is a strategic competition between India and China in the Indian Ocean. But still, India and China maintain their normal relations. But both India and China need to emerge as the major powers of the Indo-pacific. Sometimes their relations become more difficult. Their power capabilities, wealth and national interest come in front in that sense. China's growing presence of Indian Ocean, as well as the South Asian region, became an important strategic involvement. But India wants to become the leader in South Asia and also India has the priority to become the leader. The data has been collected under the qualitative method and analysis has been done with SWOT and theoretical analysis. In this research focus on contemporary diplomatic relations and security-related issues between India and China. China and India are the traditional states with the traditional issues and increase the mistrust and hostility between those giants. It became the serious damage to their friendship and especially it negatively impacted on smaller states in South Asia.

Keywords: Asia, China, Emerging powers, India, Issue, Power

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Interconnected Linkage between Migration and Rural Poverty

G.K.N. Dilhani¹

Abstract

Migration and poverty have become critical development issues in the contemporary world. For many poor people around the world migration is a way of life. But globalization has radically modified the scale of migration. Now people are more aware of opportunities beyond. Poverty is a main problem and irrefragable question in contemporary world. That is the major burning problem in Sri Lanka and entire world. Poverty forced to migration as a way of livelihood. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can both cause and be caused by poverty. Poverty can be decrease as well as stimulate by migration. Similarly, migration can increase or decrease inequality. Rural poverty is the main layer of the poverty. Migration becomes widespread with remittances, skills gained, and opening up of new opportunities begins to benefit poorer households. Migration can give influential benefit for poor people in the rural area. Then their increase incomes, leads to new skills, improve social status and improve quality of life. Therefore, migration directly or indirectly reduces poverty especially in rural area. Most of the rural areas are suffering from poverty. Step by step Sri Lanka followed migration process as a way of occupation. Then this was a phenomenon of rural development also economic development. There is an interconnected linkage. To reduce poverty, they embrace migration as a main solution in rural area. This research will be focused on the effect of rural poverty on migration. The main objectives of this study are to identify various information of poverty in Sri Lanka and to examine the impact of migration on reducing poverty in Sri Lanka and finally to suggest solutions reduce the poverty with migration in Sri Lanka. For this research purposed both primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected from selected Grama Niladhari division through interviewing. Data analyzed using descriptive statistics method. After the 30 years' war we are finding a sustainable economic situation to this country. Hence it is very hard process to apply with rural poverty. Poverty becomes a complex societal issue around the world.

Key words: Migration, Poverty, Globalization, Remittances, Rural area, Reduce

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Rise of China as a World Power; Implications on USA

H.P. Dinushika Kumudini Wijesinghe¹

Abstract

China has been currently pursuing its national interests through its global workout of economic and soft power as it projects a non-aggressive, friendly diplomacy to states in the world. China is utilizing its soft power plan to stimulate its own national interests, rather than becoming a direct challenge to the USA. The main objective of this research is to find out the actions that have been taken by China to become a world power. Specific objectives are to determine threats imposed by China on the USA and to determine how other states respond to China's rise in the international system. As the world's second-largest economy after the USA, China is constantly growing and widening its influence around the globe. Rise of China has influenced countries such as Japan, USA, India, South Korea, Russia and Taiwan. The research is based on qualitative and quantitative secondary data relevant to the researched topic. A world power is defined as a country that has global influence over others in cultural, technological, military and political spheres, and China is emerging as a strong contender for the position. China being a member of the United Nations Security Council and member of many other recognized international organizations has achieved its global status as a great power. USA is afraid about its powerful position in the international system due to this rise of China and USA is trying their best to balance the power of China either by soft power or hard power. The rapid growth of China's GDP has raised questions, especially in the United States – about how China might use that power. The Chinese elite is very sensitive to and keen on the pursuit of international status for their nation. The strong Chinese interest in international status comes from a combination of cultural, historical, social and contemporary political sources. Escalating political tension between the USA and China leads many to wonder “Is China the next Superpower? As the findings of this research, there are many implications of China's rise on the USA based on its national interests in political, economic and military spheres. These implications impact on the USA either positively or negatively. The USA has implemented an engagement policy to counter China's rise based on ‘peaceful development’. Strategies used by the USA to counter China's rise is much important for future relations between two nations and their stature in the international system.

Key words: World Power, International System, Balance of Power, National Interests, Emergence of China

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India's Hegemonic Power Position in South Asia

H.M.Rangika Prabhani¹

Abstract

South Asia is the southern region of the Asian continent and extends from the major part of the continent to the Indian Ocean. South Asia typically consists of India, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh, the Maldives, Nepal, and Pakistan. One important aspect of change is the emergence of India as the region's predominant military power. India is a main country of the South Asian region and it is the world second most populous country in the world. India is the world's most popular democracy and fastest growing major economic country which has the third largest army force. India dominates the whole area geographically. India is the only country that shares a large coastline with all other six states while none of them have common borders with each other. The purpose of the study to identify India's hegemonic position and its influence on smaller states in the South Asian Region. India is position is significant in bringing stability to the region. The region has confronted with conflicts and political instability including wars between the region's two nuclear-armed states. Most of time India work as big brother providing stability to the region. This study examines the reason, why India has become a hegemonic state in South Asia and how it has an impact in smaller states security in the region and reactions of smaller states in South Asia Secondary data were collected which is the appropriate topic and consider qualitative data analysis. The study shows that the position of India in the South Asian region and determines the involvement of internal matters of other countries in the region. The research concludes the India emergence as a hegemonic power in the South Asian region, it has been a threat to other South Asian countries. It is the huge problem in the region. The expansions of India's power, perceived by neighbors as a threat. Therefore, smaller states in the region try to build up a friendly relationship with extra-regional powers. However smaller states of the South Asia region perceived India as a threat to their survival.

Keywords: Hegemony, South Asian Region, Emergence, Stability, Extra Regional powers

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US Strategic Interests in Sri Lanka

P.M.N.Sakunthala¹

Abstract

The term Geopolitics oriented as a subject in middle twentieth centuries. Indian Ocean Region (IOR) became more significant in geopolitics and the region becoming a ground for a power play among major powers based on their interests. Sri Lanka is one of the strategically important country, which is situated in the South Asian continent. After the independence in 1948 from the British colonial rule Sri Lanka became a sovereign country with a rule of democratic political traditions. The geographical diversity increases the considerations of the international community. Sri Lanka located in the centre of the Indian Ocean and middle of the Silk route. Bothe Western and Eastern countries became closed to Sri Lanka and conducting bilateral, multilateral diplomatic relations. Their large trading programmes and development projects are still in operation. The United States of America, as the super power of the international system became very close friend of Sri Lanka since its independence. The relationships between both two countries were highly sharped with the democratic traditions, trade, military assistance and economic development projects. As a small country, Sri Lanka enjoying many advantages behalf of with US but there is a hidden and covert interests under these US involvements. The research takes up a qualitative approach and describes the real interests of US in Sri Lanka using secondary data collection methods. In the terms of methodology using in this research, this research is significant as it is a descriptive research and some kind of exploratory related research based on case study. The research findings may base on to discuss the strategic significances that affect to the shape of US foreign policy and find the positive or negative effects of such US involvements. And also, it concludes the real situation in third world countries with the pressure of neo liberal political and economic policies in the modern era.

Key words: Strategic importance, Geopolitics, Involvements, Influences, International trade

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The Application of Non-violence Approach for Settling Prolonged Civil Wars: Case Study of Syria

R.W.T.Dilhani¹

Abstract

By nature, wars are the component instrument and it is fundamentally political. The parts involved in war should concentrate all their energy towards the final aim: victory. Recently, wars become smaller than before but even so, they seem to be more intense and vicious as always. The local actors' revolt in civil wars to achieve their diverse goals. The Middle East wanted for once beginning the wave of rebellion against their ruling regimes. The wave is called as "Arab Spring" and it has led to demonstrate plenty of pro-democracy changes across the whole Middle East continent within a short period. For decades currently, the international actors tried to bring an end state to civil wars through negotiated settlements instead of the military approach. Find a peaceful solution to the Syrian conflict seems very difficult. The economic, political or cultural issues do not seem to be viable barriers to a winning negotiated agreement and a mediation method has already been initiated inside Syria's case. Therefore, the objective of this is to determine why a negotiated settlement has not been found in Syrian war. And also, to identify the importance of the use of non - violence negotiation approach rather than a military approach to the Syrian Civil War. The research takes up a descriptive analysis method under the qualitative approach to that end it gathers secondary data that assess conflict situation of Syria. The research findings manifest that how some actors had influenced to the development of the conflict making use of their status on the national and international stage. And also, conflict from different perspectives have been disclosed additional reasons that contribute to the failure of the negotiation process in Syria. Therefore, there should be a proper mechanism to bring a successful non-violence approach for Syrian war. If the negotiated application can be succeeded within this civil war, its results will be answerable for other same situations in the world.

Key Words: Civil wars, Syria, Non- violence, Military, Middle East

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A Study on the Relationship between Youth Unemployment and Unskilled Labor Migration in the Coastal Belt (with reference to Negombo Divisional secretariat)

Nadeeshani Fernando¹

Abstract

Since unemployment is the main issue of the Sri Lankan economy. As a result of the unemployment pressure, labor migration has become a modern trend among young population. Foreign employment opportunities have continuously helped to reduce the domestic youth unemployment pressure in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka government is promoting foreign employment after 1977 by way of introducing a policy conducive to creating an environment for promotional activity. Migration for employment abroad is not embedded in a grand strategy for economic development but migration of unskilled workers may have affected to increase house hold income because there is a huge difference between wages of labors among developing nation and developed nations. The main objective of this research is to identify how unskilled labor migration has become a cause to reduce unemployment in Sri Lanka. specific objectives of this research is to examine impacts of unemployment reference to coastal area people, identify the push factors of the labor migration and identify effective sectors which increase their life standards after migration. This study has been carried out through qualitative approach conducted using both primary and secondary data. To collect the primary data questionnaire method and interview method were used. Many sources are used to collect the secondary data such as journals, research, reports, published and unpublished books, online sources. To analyze collected data descriptive analyzing method were used. According to the research findings considerable number of the youth has migrated through the illegal patterns. There is a life threat to migrants in illegal migration. Some of them has become victims of human smugglers. We can identify both positive and negative impacts relating to the unskilled labor migration. Unskilled youth migration may influence domestic economy. The necessity of clear policies to reduce youth unemployment and reforms in the education and vocational training can be mentioned as suggestions of this study.

Key words- Unemployment, Labor migration, Unskilled, Strategy, Foreign employment

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Sri Lanka's Foreign Policy under Mahinda Rajapaksha

M.J.N.Madhushani¹

Abstract

Foreign policy of a country is a significant mechanism which can be used for the advancement of interests of a specific country or a state. Unlike domestic policy it operates in an international atmosphere where the actions and behavior of other states. Since 1948 Sri Lanka had experienced two types of regime governance like United National Party and Sri Lanka Freedom Party. In every country there can be a change of the foreign policy due to the regime changes. Mahinda Rajapaksha was the 05th executive president of Sri Lanka from (2005-2009) -(2009-2015). He represented the SLFP party. Though there were successes of his foreign policy approach can see some weaknesses and failures in his second period as the president. The objectives of this study is to discuss the successes and to identify the failures of foreign policy under Rajapaksha regime, to explore what conditions led to foreign policy failures under Rajapaksha regime and to discuss what are the strategies taken by Mahinda Rajapaksha government to restore these failed relations.. And to examine foreign policy strategies used by Rajapaksha regime to restore failed relations with special reference to India and the United States. The methodology that has followed for the study is qualitative in nature while only based on secondary data and used descriptive as well as content analysis. This study is limited to the events and situations that happened in Sri Lankan foreign relations from (2005-2015). The research findings evident that he faced for difficulties while having relations with India and the United States. It also concludes that though Mahinda Rajapaksha had to face for difficulties he was able to have successful relations with India and the United States from 2005 to 2015.

Key words: Sri Lanka, Foreign policy, UNP regime, SLFP regime, Non-alignment

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Socio-economic Impacts of Border Disputes: Special Reference to Gaza Issue in Palestine

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Abstract

Considering the world history that witnessed many wars in previous century in one country seek to impose its power on other but in less war. This research studies one of the most complicated ongoing conflicts in the world about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. For many centuries in the past objective has been to remove a nation from its territory or homeland and to introduce another different race to occupy its land. This uniqueness try to the Palestine struggle a distracted quality which accepts no similarity to any other war in modern history. The research focuses to identify socio-economic impacts of border disputes and special reference to study Gaza issue in Palestine. The study tries to present in depth review of major events which happened during the conflict and grounded on both positive and negative ideas of this matter. The socio and economic impacts are based on many aspects and the conflict and its consequences play a huge role in their strengthening or weakening. This research is entirely based on secondary data since only secondary data will be analyzed using content analyzes the research assume a qualitative approach. Research objectives will be achieved in the several theories, approaches and concepts, especially through the international relations theories using such Realism, Marxism and Constructivism to clarify in depth the reasons for the current struggle. The study is limited to the events and incidents that happened from 1948 to 2018. Different countries, important political figures, international organizations and other powerful entities tried to implement a resolution for the conflict by different means for many years. Unfortunately, peace was not an option. In the study number of key findings which are Adverse economic shocks to the Palestinian labor markets were important triggers to the violence in the second Intifada and The construction of the West Bank wall is the most robust correlate with violence in the post-Intifada period that include different aspects of relations among the two sides of the conflict.

Keywords: Gaza conflict, Israelis, Palestinians, Socio-economic impacts, Constructivism

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The United States Involvement in the Middle East and Its Impact on Syrian Crisis

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Abstract

Many of the scholars and world leaders consider the new reactions of the Syrian crisis in the Middle East. Collapse of the Arab Spring was the main reason for the uprising of the Syrian Civil war. The general strategic picture of Syria experiences the on-going full scale civil war between the Assad regime and its opposition's forces. It caused the lack of employment, human right violation and other socio economic demographic factors. Because of that, some regional powers and global powers are involving to give their new answers. United States was the one countries that connected their actions for the Assad regime. Syria under the Assad regime has developed strong relations with Iran and Russia. These two countries are enemies of United States. The main reason for the United States intervention in Syria was the use of chemical weapons by Assad regime. In addition to destroy the Islamic rules in the Middle East. Another one is collapsing the Assad regime has been long standing goal of successes of United States. Therefore, this study examines to find out the economic, political, military impact of United States towards the Syrian crisis under the Presidents of Barak Obama and Donald Trump administrations. This study based on qualitative data methodology and relevant information's are gathered through the websites, research articles-journals, and online magazines. This study attempts to explore the what are the effect of United States gets standing the Syria. On the other hand, this research further reveals the unstable situation in Syria due to the United States sanctions and its interest on Syria. This has negatively influence the challenge to other global powers and regional powers for building their security options in the Middle East. It may create the new situations between the Syria and United States.

Key Words – Syrian crisis, Arab Spring, Middle East, United States, Assad regime

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Role of the United Nation in Syrian crisis

G. Piyarathana Thero¹

Abstract

This paper attempts to examine the causes of the Arab Uprisings in Middle Eastern states. It also highlights the events of the civil uprisings which led to the removal of some rulers. More over this paper tries to predict the consequences of these widespread protests on the region as well as on the surrounding states. When the ‘Arab Spring’ reached Syria, its Pharaoh, Bashar al-Assad, was in no mood to give up easily. The brutal repression of peaceful anti-government protests pushed the country towards a civil war. The Syrian government, the opposition rebels, foreign powers and Islamic militants are all the architects of the Syrian quagmire. The war has led to catastrophic consequences. Hundreds of thousands of people have been massacred with ancient towns and modern cities being turned into rubble. The war has brought devastation to Syria. Firstly, there has been a huge loss in terms of human deaths and damages to property. The war has created a huge refugee crisis. Millions of Syrians have been uprooted from their homes due to the war. This work aims to analyze the actions taken by United Nation Security Council and its other bodies. Following General Assembly resolutions relevant resolution of the League of Arab State. The United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) was established to end the escalating conflict. Following this analysis process and taking into account the effects of the resolutions approved by the United Nations Security Council and by other international bodies, conclusion will be presented ending this part with selected proposals that would help to resolve the conflict.

Key words: Arab Spring, civil war, United Nation, Assad government, protests

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**The United States and North Korean Relation:
Special reference to United States Policies on the North Korean nuclear
program.**

D.J.H.M. Dissanayake¹

Abstract

The North Korean nuclear issue is the most complicated factor in North East Asia. Furthermore, North Korea has expanded its nuclear and military capacity to threaten regional and global stability and has directly challenged the global non-proliferation regime and US leadership. In this study, it emphasized what are the US administration policies towards North Korea and how it affects the future of both countries. The study is based on secondary data gathered through books, websites, research articles, online magazines and journal articles. Qualitative data analysis has been used for the purpose of data analysis. The US as the superpower has restraining with North Korea from developing nuclear weapons further. In addition, the US putting the strict economic sanctions to isolate North Korea from the global community. North Korea has shown itself willing to undergo tough sanctions to conserve its nuclear and missile assets. Moreover, US policies towards North Korea emphasize how they are going to be a threat to the peace stability in the world.. Although the range of nuclear weapons is not only enough to reach up to the US and they can cause a significant damage and cast a dark shadow over the security of South Korea and Japan. The former president Barak Obama stated that "not fall into the same pattern with North Korea". It can be identified that any country which has been counteracting to the US, it is relatively they had considered their warning and black shadow. The US policy should present North Korea with a stiff choice between nuclear weapons and economic survival. Past three US administrations were not successful in their attempts to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula. After 2017, the President trump needs to entail calibrated negotiations with North Korea. As the result of this objective, US President Donald Trump met with North Korean Supreme Leader Kim Jong-un on June 12 2018, in Singapore, in the first summit meeting between the leaders of the US and North Korea. Even if this problem is likely ended, most of the scholars stated that some facts of that joint statement can clashes again in near the future. Nevertheless, both the US and North Korea will accession to end the deterrence nuclear war.

Key Words- Threat, Non- proliferation, Nuclear program, Sanctions, Deterrence war

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**Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children;
With special reference to India.**

H G H J Jayaratne¹

Abstract

Trafficking of children or the sale of children is a form of human trafficking and is defined as the “recruitment, transportation, of a child for the purpose of exploitation. The terms “commercial sexual exploitation” to acknowledge that the use of children and youth for sexual acts is abuse and is inherently exploitative. In India, there is a large number of children trafficked for various reasons such as labour, begging, and sexual exploitation. People from India are being trafficked to Middle Eastern countries for domestic help, manual labour, child marriages etc. Therefore, the objective of this research is to analyse trends and patterns of commercial sexual exploitation of children and there by determining the causes and effects to the children’s physical, mental health and their childhood lives. This research takes up a qualitative approach and to that it gathers the secondary data that assess the sexual exploitation of children in India. The analysis is largely based on the most hazardous, billions earning illicit business in India and its impacts to the economic growth as well. And its effects to the children and public generation. This research findings manifest that although India uphold and amend conventions or projects to combat this illicit business to some extent but it is not the end of this business to the slave masters. It also concludes that some child protection programmes with neighbouring countries became a mechanism to combat this issue. And also, this illicit business takes away the freedom and security of the children worldwide, it violates human rights of children.

Key words- Human trafficking, Child Sex trafficking, Indian continent, Human Rights violations

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The Practice of Economic Diplomacy as a Foreign Policy Tool in Sri Lanka Post 2015 Period

I. Peramuna Mudalige¹

Abstract

The pearl shaped Island state of Sri Lanka is strategically situated in a way India's security is ascertained. Foreign policy isn't only an endless dialogue between the powers of continuity and the powers of change but also, it's a continuous changing process where states co-operated with other states on its own grounds regarding the international environment. The United National Party and Sri Lanka Freedom party have been governing Sri Lanka since 1948 with mutually exclusive policies. This new era of political collaboration through silent revolution has begun by the good governance government since 2015 and the new foreign policy has been guided by the principle of non-alignment based on the strategy of 'Asian Centric Middle Path'. 'Economic Diplomacy' is the most significant tool in foreign policy. Among many pillars of economic diplomacy, Foreign Trade - Foreign Direct Investment, Tourism are playing major roles of economic diplomacy to reposition Sri Lanka as an economic hub of the Indian Ocean region under this regime. This government introduced economic reforms to reduce the bottlenecks named delays of doing FDI related businesses and barriers in financial and monetary sectors. The global economy has begun to shift from a Europe centric path to Asian centric economic path. Then, Sri Lanka's duty is to cultivate a dual identity as 'center of the Indian Ocean' and gateway to the subcontinent'. Sri Lanka has already negotiated with China, Pakistan, and India and tries to negotiate with ASEAN nations named Singapore through large FDI during this government compared to the previous one but, Sri Lanka will have to face challenges which power balancing between China-India-Japan-USA and maintaining political stability of this government for fulfil her economics interests. Was Sri Lanka able to achieve economic goals & find solutions of financial issues through foreign economic policy since 2015? Are the foreign economic policies being diplomatically effective & productive to reach correct & positive direction of economic development in Sri Lanka? These problems would be answered through this research by soft power theory. The research findings that although Sri Lanka has been followed Non alignment policy, should pay attention absence of long term national economic strategy plan and large differences of implementation of policies and promises for rebuild the national economy. If that can be achieved, as the consequences of it can be relished by many generations to come who shall not be burdened again with the vulnerabilities of political economy.

Key words: Sri Lanka, Foreign policy, Economic Diplomacy, political economy, Good Governance.

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New Trends of US-Sri Lanka Diplomatic Relations

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Abstract

The 70th anniversary of US-Sri Lankan diplomatic relations was celebrated in 2018. The diplomatic relations between the US and Sri Lanka are mainly based on mutual interests, a shared commitment to the ideals of democratic governance, progress and development. The US has prioritized sovereignty, moderate nonaligned foreign policy, and support for Sri Lankan unity, territorial integrity, democracy and socio-economic development through their foreign policy towards Sri Lanka. The US can be distinguished as the largest trading partner of Sri Lanka. In this study new trends of US-Sri Lanka diplomatic relations were examined with a perspective of Sri Lankan citizen. The US is the super power in this international system. Therefore, Sri Lanka much more needs mechanisms, strong and strategic foreign policies when engage with the US. Dynamic nature and fluctuations are reflected in the United States- Sri Lanka diplomatic relations from 2005 to 2018. These dynamics have negatively consequence on US-Sri Lanka diplomatic relations. Therefore, the factors which constrained diplomatic relations can reflect in bi lateral diplomatic relations due to considerable reasons during the time period of 2005-2018. The main objective of this research study is to evaluate the reasons for these dynamics of diplomatic relations between the US and Sri Lanka. This article is based on qualitative secondary data obtained from online articles and other sources such as E-books, E-reports, some journals published by various institutions related to US-Sri Lankan relations. The study scope is to identify the economic and political relations between both actors from 2005 to 2018. The research findings manifest that US- Sri Lankan relations are largely based on development assistant and human rights. It also concludes that both countries can uplift their relations through mutual understanding.

Key words: Diplomatic relations, Foreign policy, Human rights, Democracy, Reconciliation

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Economic Revival of Germany: A New Economic Hegemon in the European Union (Post World War II)

Kavitha Dulanjali Kulathunga¹

Abstract

After the Second World War, countries of the European Union had collapse and their economies have severely damaged. Because of this, they had to face an economic recession. To face this great depression different countries adopted different economic models and political economic policies. But Germany is the only country which was recovered stronger and quicker, when compared to other countries. This economic recovery known as “Wirtschaftswunder”. According to the political economic performances of the Germany, without a doubt, it has achieved a remarkable millstone in development process. Therefore, the problem of this study is, how Germany was able to achieve economic stability and economic growth, compared with other European countries. Based on the research problem, objectives of the research are to identify the German hegemonic role in the European Union and to explore the development policies which have been implemented to enhance Germany’s economic growth and stability in past Second World War scenario. To conduct this research, qualitative and quantitative methods have been used. Due to the difficulty of gathering primary data, because this research is based on another country, secondary data have been used. IMF economic statistics data used to analyze and examine the rapid economic growth of Germany compared to other states in the European Union. This study used the descriptive analytical tools and techniques to analyze the data. From this study we can learn how Germany recovered from these major crises by adopting and implying economic theories and in the future, we can apply these theoretical findings of the research to contribute to the economically struggling nations to strengthen their economy.

Key words: Hegemonic, European Union, Eurozone, recession, reforms

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The Economic Impact of Multinational Corporations on the Developing Countries: with special reference to South Asia

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Abstract

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) play an important role in the contemporary global economy. Therefore, it is a major issue in the process of economic development, especially in developing countries. The term "MNC" which includes corporations operating on the international and transnational level. Historically, MNCs are closely linked with colonialism and imperialism. In addition, MNCs originate in the industrialized countries and they have become the buzzword of globalization. Hence, this research explores the impact of MNCs effects on the economic situation of developing countries. The analysis is based on the case study with the selected sample; Unilever in Sri Lanka, Coca-Cola in India, KFC in Pakistan, and Chevron (petroleum industry) in Bangladesh. This research uses secondary data in order to identify economic effects and economic development by MNCs in developing countries, especially in South Asia. Moreover, it concerns host countries policy towards MNCs. As per the findings, developing countries adopted more open policies towards MNCs during the 1980s. Therefore, MNCs enter host countries by using different strategies such as FDI. Further, they always are profit-oriented and enjoy command over enormous financial resources for investment and their entry into developing countries make a transfer of funds from developed countries to developing countries. They generate employment, increase national income, and improve the managerial standards and entrepreneurial abilities of the host countries. However, they earn higher incomes, but the consumption of improved quality goods and services to people in poorer regions. Contrariwise, MNCs activities displace local producers and spoil small domestic enterprises. Because MNCs maintain huge cost for marketing more than production. Further, they do not give chance to any other domestic company to compete with them. Because they control the global economic market. In conclusion, this study highlights more benefits and relationship between MNCs and economic growth and development of developing countries. Therefore, the economic involvement of MNCs is important to South Asian countries as a developing region.

Keywords: Multinational corporations (MNCs), Economic development, Developing countries, South Asia, Economic involvement

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Economic Potential of Sri Lanka as a Business Hub in the Indian Ocean Region: Study Focused on Blue Economy Concept

B.A.I.M.Jayawardane¹

Abstract

The concept of Blue economy describes the strategic and sustainable use of marine resources for development of the economy and wellbeing of humans. The concept of blue economy is a sub section of “Green economy concept”. Blue economy links directly to the sustainable development of States. The term was introduced as a concept, by Gunter Pauli and the term emerged in the global scale after Rio+20 summit. The concept, mostly suits for Island States and least developed countries. This describes about a pathway to conserve the environment while boosting the economy. Diminished resources on land signifies the need of blue economy concept. The concept benefits to States by creating new employment and boosting coastal and national economies. Shipping and transport, seabed exploration, blue biotechnology, ocean renewable energy, fisheries, aquaculture, coastal tourism are the included priority areas of blue economy. Major economies of the world like China, European Union, United States, and Great Britain have adopted blue economy to their national strategy and gained higher GDP growth. Particularly, Sri Lanka as an Island State and being located in a significant geostrategic location has gifted with the ability to perform as a business hub in the region. The main aim of this study is to identify the potentials of blue economy and to discover, does Sri Lanka has utilized the available blue economy potentials in a sustainable manner. The study will takes up Qualitative approach and descriptive analysis. Primary data was collected by conducting interviews, distributing questionnaires and observation. Journals, books and other sorts of printed media provided secondary data to the study. The study uncovers the poor consideration of ocean health and marine resources and defects of policies which are connected to blue sector. Therefore, Sri Lanka need to enhance the blue economy industries by taking special consideration to ocean health and also Sri Lanka should be more interactive in the region to promote blue economy and to become a business hub in the Indian Ocean region by adopting policies which benefits to national interest of Sri Lanka.

Key words: Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean Region, Blue Economy, Business Hub, Sustainability

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U.S. Involvement in South China Sea

R.P.M.Y. Dissanayaka¹

Abstract

In many times the United States involved in many conflicts in all around the world. South China Sea is another conflicting area which has not found a suitable solution to resolve the dispute. As the rebalancing of U.S. control towards the Asia-Pacific happens, the potential for struggle has expanded in the South China Sea because of China's self-assuredness. Accordingly, the United States has made its expectations obvious about its objectives in the area. As an emerging partner, the Vietnam is the most resistant petitioner in the regional debate and has effectively tried to reinforce its military and security partnership as a counter balance to overwhelming Chinese military predominance. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to examine the game among core players of this dispute and their policies and strategies in this issue. This study also aims to study on provocations and challenges which emerges in this dispute. The findings of this study manifest that the relationships of USA with East-Asian countries has caused to China's instigating and provocative role in the region as long as U.S. maintain close connection with these countries. This study takes up a qualitative approach and completely based on secondary data. To suggest the suitable policy options to resolve the dispute this study analyze the possible impacts of this territorial dispute. A SWOT analysis is a better way to identify strengths and weakness, opportunities and threats of each countries which are involved in this dispute. According to this analysis countries can find available options especially United States to avoid the security threats in the region and thereby this study recommended available options to resolve this dispute immediately and establish the peace and security in the region.

Key words: South China Sea, United States, Vietnam, China, SWOT, Region

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Sri Lankan Female Domestic Workers in Middle East: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward

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Abstract

The movement of women as domestic workers is a disputable issue in Sri Lanka. Every year, over a million women migrate for employment, the majority of these migrants are domestic workers. Sri Lanka is known as one of the largest labour exporting countries in South Asia at present and the majority of labour migrants are women who migrate as domestic workers to the Middle East. According to reports, recent interviews and statements given by women who have worked in the Middle East as domestic workers are struggling with many issues. The main objective of this research is, to identify the problems faced by Sri Lankan women housemaids in the Middle East. And also suggest appropriate policy recommendations. Specific objectives are to identify the factors that affect or those issues, to make aware people about the issues facing women domestic workers in the Middle East. Primary and secondary data will be used in this research. Primary data will be collected through interviews and questioner filled by the victims who have experience in this situation. Secondary data collected through academic journals, books and other web-based academic publications which have been published relevant to this study. The qualitative methodology will be used to analyze these data. This study will be limited to the Middle East because most of the Sri Lankan women are working in the Middle East. This research is timely significant to Sri Lanka because in the one hand this kind of situations is badly affected to the bilateral relationships with Middle East countries. Therefore, not only this research significant and valid but also timely.

Keywords- Domestic workers, Sri Lanka, Middle East, Labour Migrants, Women

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One Belt One Road Initiative

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Abstract

China is an emerging super power and it's expected to be emerging as super power by 2050. To fulfill their ambition, it is very important to enhance their power and economic advancement. Therefore, they established a new strategy named 'One Belt One Road'. It is introduced by President Xi Jinping in 2013. OBOR is China's broadly sketch vision of how it plans to develop and cooperate between different countries in Asia, Europe and Africa. It has two main routes. They are the land based economic belt and the twenty first century maritime silk route. According to many scholars Belt Road Initiative is a new type of marshal plan. It is an influential strategy in the contemporary world and through this strategy they wish to enhance their economy, as well as the world peace. It is based on a Win-win situation. Therefore, every participant states may get same benefits. The main purpose of this study is to explore implication of One Belt One Road and describes the economic, political, social and environmental aspects. SWOT analysis has been used to examine the strength, weaknesses, opportunities, threats and challenges to China and it emphasize the impacts of OBOR to the USA. The research take up a qualitative approach and to that end up it gathered secondary data particularly through conference proceedings, various documents of government, books, journal articles, magazine articles, and various websites of internet. OBOR is an ongoing strategy. It engages with more than sixty states and it is an influential factor to the world. According to China this strategy based on win-win situation. But there can identify some hiding expectation. Through this amazing strategy China is going to be the challenger of the existing super power. This study is significant in way of foreign relations and the power status of China in future.

Key words: One Belt One Road, OBOR, Belt Road Initiative, China, economy

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US Strategic Partnership with Japan and South Korea: Its Challenges for China

R.G.Hettiarachchi¹

Abstract

The world is an entity filled with various power behavior of states. Within that entity, the United States' dominance is visible worldwide. In this unipolar world with the United States, the rise of China tries to embrace whole international attraction based on its foreign policy. In the East Asian region, the United States has already expanded its grand strategy based on its strategic partnership with Japan and South Korea. The situation of holding hands among these powers is being turned to another pathway based on the activities implemented by the rise of China. Hence, the East Asia has become a full of extra ordinaries with ongoing strategic partnerships among these states. The research is based on qualitative and quantitative research approach and secondary data indicates the U.S. strategic partnerships with Japan and South Korea and China's responses to it. The research findings conclude that the United States has gained a powerful position in relations with Japan and South Korea and the attitudes of China's use of power has made a different shadow towards Japan and South Korea in order to response to the United States' threat. Finally, China's response faced with challenges of the U.S. strategic partnership with Japan and South Korea is expected to be analyzed under descriptive analysis.

Key Words: United States, China, Japan, South Korea, Strategic Partnership, Threats, Cooperation

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Significance of India's LGBT Rights Movement on Its Society

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Abstract

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) rights have emphasized and recognized as a significant issue in contemporary world. This is a controversial phenomenon; one of the most fundamental LGBT rights, for example, same sex marriage has been legalized in locales within North and South America, Netherlands, Canada, Spain, Europe, and Africa. These developments have further helped spread the globalization of discourse on LGBT rights into many parts of the world, including the South Asian region. This study attempts to discuss the evolution and the Significance of India's LGBT rights movement and to analyze its trends and implication on the diverse and highly cultural Indian society. The study is a qualitative case study research based on secondary data, and the main sources of data collection includes e-books, research articles, reports, journals, e-journals and scholarly articles. As far as India is concerned, it is diverse and based heavily on social and cultural norms. Due to the lack of sexual literacy, contemporary Indian culture has been discriminating the LGBT rights for a long period of time. However today as a new trend India has taken huge step forward to adopt LGBT rights without discriminating it. This progressive approach in India, with regards to human rights in general and LGBT rights in particular has a direct and positive impact on other Asian countries. The immediate effect of globalization factor and the Other LGBT movements around the world has also made a huge impact to mold the Indian LGBT rights movement. The rise of the educated middle-class society which has a broad mind about modern world is also a fundamental reason for these new trends. As per the new statistics about Indian literacy rate shows that it is increasing gradually.

Key Words: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Human rights,

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China's String of Pearls Strategy and Sri Lankan Economy after 2009

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Abstract

China and Sri Lanka have extensive historical links, initially religious and cultural, and later also economic. The strategic location of Sri Lanka, between key shipping lanes and so-called 'String of Pearls Strategy', have significantly enhanced the two countries' economic relations in recent years. By examining the state of those relations in two comparative contexts: brief explanations of String of Pearls Strategy', the Strategic importance of Sri Lanka and the effects of China's String of Pearls Strategy. The results highlight a number of findings. First, get to know about the String of Pearls Strategy and what kind of changes China did in the Indian Ocean Region. China creates a network on the military, commercial facilities among Indian Ocean Region nations to success their economic ambitions through the Indian Ocean Region nations. Second, Sri Lanka is very significant for the Indian Ocean Region and resourcefully importance of Sri Lanka to Chinese investors and their exports. Also, Sri Lanka becomes a hub of Indian Ocean, because of maritime silk route located near Sri Lankan sea. In that case, Colombo and Trincomalee had a significant role to play in the naval routs. Third, analyze the trade, investment and tourism relations with China. After 2009, China has been the top of Foreign Direct Investments donor and lender to Sri Lanka in recent years, the Foreign Direct Investments brings on impact to the Sri Lankan Economy after 2009 and China attract more investments, grants, and loans to Sri Lanka to develop the Sri Lankan economy. As these economic help Sri Lanka trap a debt crisis. Also, within these relations what kind of threats and opportunities can be faced as a country like Sri Lanka will be discussed. In this research try to identify the contribution of String of Pearls Strategy to Sri Lanka economy after the civil war of Sri Lanka.

Key Words: String of Pearls Strategy, Economy, Indian Ocean Region, Sri Lanka, China

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Impact of the US Interventionism in Afghanistan and Syria

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Abstract

Interventionism policy can be identified as a strategic foreign policy doctrine. In some cases, it appears as the way of the development process as well as it may appear as the way to interfere in the internal affairs of another state. Commonly it may use economic sanctions, military intrusion and the strategical tools. Hence, it may affect to make a state stable or unstable. In this study it will be examined the impact of the United States interventionism in Afghanistan and Syria, identifying does the United State interventionism always lead the states to the fragility”. To collect data this paper will utilize two methods, secondary data will be collected from journals, periodicals and scholarly articles. This study will use content analysis and qualitative analysis. This research only considers about the US interventionist policy in Afghanistan and Syria. Especially with reference to the fragility of the states. This research concludes that the foreign policy of the United States always does not create instability or fragility of the state. But through the interventionist policy of the United States, Afghanistan and Syria had become the fragile states according to the Fragile States Index 2018.

Key Words: United States, Interventionism, Foreign Policy, Afghanistan, Syria

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The Socio-economic Impacts of Refugee Migration in Germany: Special Reference to 2015-2018

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Abstract

Refugee migration is an important disputable factor in the world which occurs due to various severe situations such as war, violence and persecution. Germany hosts refugees not only in the past time periods but also increasingly in the present context. Therefore, this study has made an attempt at providing an account and analysis of the social and economic impacts of refugee migration in Germany. The main objective of this research is to identify the socio-economic impacts of refugee migration in Germany with specializing the time period from 2015 to 2018. In addition, one other aim is to discuss contemporary trends of refugee migration in Germany by concerning several institutions and policies which relate to refugees. This study illustrates Lee's push pull theory because it relates with the reasons for refugee migration regarding the country of origin as well as the host country. The research is fundamentally based on secondary sources and necessary information was gathered from relevant books, statutes and conventions, scholarly journals, historical data, several publications, web information, newspaper articles and periodicals. The study finds that, most significant effects of refugee migration are associated with both positive and negative conditions on the areas such as social security, diversity of nationalities, cultures and religions, education, health conditions of local population, public expenditure, labor market, employment and unemployment rate. In order to convert the challenges often associated with hosting refugees into opportunities for Germany, responsible authorities and institutions should formulate more comprehensive and stable processes to guide future measures and policies aimed at utilizing the status of Germany and its hosting of refugees by minimizing social and economic impacts of refugee migration.

Key words: Refugee migration, Germany, socio-economic impacts, contemporary trends

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Socio-Economic Impact of Immigration on Australia

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Abstract

At present Australia is the comfortable address to migrants. After the post Second World War period Australian government had a desire to increase their population and they started the migration programme. Before 200 years Australia had been built its' population through immigration because of that Australia introduces as "migration nation". At that time Australia established a restriction for the Asians and Africans, that was "White Australian Policy". After the Second Post War period abolished this policy by the 1958 Act. After that, the migrants come to Australia around the world. Discuss the legal immigration trends in Australia and Australian immigration policies. Lee's Push and Pull theory is using for the describing the causes to migrate to Australia. Secondary data collecting is the methodology of the abstract and that is finding from Journal articles, books, researchers, the reports of the Australian central bank. Finally, explore the Socio-Economic impact from the adaption of descriptive analyze. And also mainly explore about Socio-Economic impacts of immigration on Australia in the 21st century (with special reference to 2000-2015). These migrants are highly skilled and educated because of that Australia faced some new impacts; these impacts are both categories as Socio and Economic Impacts. Socially and Economically there are negative and positive outcomes because of that immigration is a critical condition to a country and also Australia has the same condition. From this abstract mainly discuss the impacts of Australia from the immigration programme.

Keywords: Australia, Migration, Immigration, Social Impacts, Economic Impacts

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South Asian Regionalism need to be Reinvigorate; A Study on SAARC

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Abstract

Regionalism is one of the prominent phenomenon in modern International politics. Focusing to the South Asian region, South Asia is the world's most densely populated region with the richest varieties of natural resources and consist of eight countries namely India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Afghanistan .with the intention of promoting the concept of regional cooperation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has been established in 1985 with the main concerns to fulfill the Socio economics and political intentions of member states. In the three decades of its existence SAARC unable to fulfill its promises to the region and the research aims to find out the ineffectiveness of SAARC and to evaluate necessity of proper functioning regional organization to the South Asia. By referring to the qualitative data which was collected from both printed and electronic documents which including Books journals, webs and present periodicals it was founded that law intra-regional trade and infrastructure, poverty, issues in South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAPTA) and South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), Ineffective role on counter terrorism and human rights issues were evidences to prove that SAARC was an elusive regional organization and bilateral political issues among member countries ,strategic dissonance, domestic conflicts, economic disparities and economic and political relations of member states with extra regional powers were the factors that affect for the ineffectiveness of SAARC. Analysis done between elusive nature and impediments to the elusive nature of SAARC it was recognize that south Asian regionalism needs to be reinvigorate and power balance among the member states, diplomatic and new economic strategies can be used to strengthen the regionalism in south Asia and following up a common road map of political and economic integration is the most suitable mechanism to success the concept of regionalism in South Asia.

Key Words; Regionalism, South Asia, SAARC, Elusive, Reinvigorate, SAPTA, SAFTA

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The Involvement of Domestic Lobbying Groups and the Congress behind the US Withdrawal from the Paris Agreement.

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Abstract

Climate change is a dubious matter of concern worldwide. There had been drafted vast numbers of climate change agreements since 1990 in climate governance fora, yet these agreements were unsuccessful in trapping the global warming and other associated environmental effects. Paris Agreement on Climate change is the biggest agreement on climate governance that has been drafted so far given its universal membership. Though the United States of America under Obama's leadership ratified the treaty, the incumbent president Donald Trump in June, 2017 announced that the USA wishes to withdraw from the agreement. The reasons for this withdrawal do not stem solely from the administrative decisions of Congress, but there are internal influences signaling America's leadership not to sign any global climate treaty that urges America to pay compensations to the rest of the world for its historic emissions. This phenomenon covers the central problem addressed in this research so as to determine the domestic influences behind the US withdrawal from the Paris agreement. Going in line with this research problem the influence of the domestic lobbying groups and the Congress behind this decision are scrutinized. The objectives of this research are to analyze the influences of lobbying groups and the Congress behind this withdrawal. This research uses qualitative secondary data and the content analysis is used as the methodology. The research findings signify that the same coal and oil industries which urged the federal government not to sign the historic climate treaties had been influencing president Trump to withdraw from this agreement. This historic pattern which had been practicing since 1990s, by and large, correlates with the party from which each president has come into power – almost every Republican Party president was adhering to these calls of domestic influential groups in its foreign climate policies while Democrats were rather adhering to the calls from the global community. In concluding remarks, this research predicts that the above same pattern would be carried out in American political system as long as the bicameral procedure is applied in federal decision making.

Key words -Paris Agreement, Bicameral procedure, Congress, lobbying groups, Donald Trump.

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The Failure of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

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Abstract

The Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty came into effect in 1970 and it is considered as the successor of many non-proliferation treaties implemented since 1945. Although the Non-Proliferation Treaty has been able to prevent nuclear proliferation to some extent, it has failed to achieve complete non-proliferation. This research will explore the reasons lying behind the failure of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The study is based on secondary data which was gathered from journal articles, books, newspaper articles, annual reports, and reviews of United Nations reports and resolutions, as well as other reading materials related to the subject area. This study is primarily a qualitative analysis of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; quantitative methods are also used in the following manner: a qualitative approach is used to analyze the motivations and causes for states to acquire or purchase nuclear weaponry- while quantitative methods will be used to explore how nuclear proliferation has occurred to date. The study specifically illustrates that Cold War geopolitics between the United States and former Soviet Union is rooted in nuclear proliferation. The study also outlines that as long as there is a struggle for power between the United States and Russia, complete non-proliferation is not realistic to achieve. Apart from those reasons, the lack of universality, the possibility of withdrawal, inadequate verification, and the lack of enforcement have also identified as reasons limiting the effectiveness of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Key Words: Nuclear nonproliferation, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

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International Humanitarian Law in Civil Wars: A Case Study on Sri Lanka

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Abstract

The ideology of “war” is a realm that we experience since the very beginning of our civilization. It has developed for years by taking into account the needs, interests, developments and changing behaviours of people. However, the war is widely construed as intrinsically evil. And in contrast, war is an inevitable scenario of the international system. But with the changing interests of humans and states, the nature of wars differs from international armed conflicts to non-international armed conflicts. Therefore in order to regulate the occurrence and certain conducts during a war, the international community has established a system of legal regulations called international humanitarian law covering major areas of war from the beginning until the end. This study is based on how the international humanitarian law is applicable in the context of the civil war in Sri Lanka. This aims to give a descriptive and broad conception of international humanitarian law, its branches and its applicability in internal armed conflicts. Primarily in the context of civil wars. And also, this study discusses the major allegations of war crimes regarding the civil war in Sri Lanka and evaluates the applicability of the above humanitarian regulations giving special reference to conventions adopted by Sri Lanka. This qualitative study is primarily based on information collected from reports, journal articles, news items and other collections of surveys done by international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other State bodies. Thus, this study intends to bridge the gap between theoretical and practical aspects of international humanitarian law focusing on the civil war issues in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Humanitarian law, Sri Lanka, Civil war

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The role of India and Pakistan on Escalation of Kashmir conflict

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Abstract

Kashmir conflict is a serious conflict happened in International system. India and Pakistan got freedom from British Colonialism in 1947. The problem was about 650 princely states controlled by different individuals. Kashmir was one of the largest princely state. India and Pakistan both claim for the ownership of area of Kashmir. Rivalry between India and Pakistan has been a major cause of concern in regard to peace in the two states from 1947. This thesis explores different aspects of the two countries in Kashmir that has become the most dangerous issue not only in South Asia but also in the world. The main objective of this study is to identify the role of India and Pakistan on escalation of Kashmir conflict. And also apply some main theories related to this study. And furthermore, looking at the historical background of the conflict and furthermore, consider about the causes and effects of Kashmir conflicts. Finally, provide the policy recommendations to resolve the conflict. This study is a case study. It based on Qualitative research approach. It utilizes secondary data from different sources such as, Academic articles, Books, Magazines, Internet resources etc. Therefore, this study uses the content analysis methods. This is still unresolved problem in world. This study ultimately makes some policy recommendations to resolve this conflict, such as, Inclusion of Kashmir people in the talks, stereotyping perceptions eliminated, constructively address grievances and problems, Neutralization of militants. This conflict strictly impacted to the relationship among India and Pakistan. It blemishes the bilateral relationship among these countries.

Key words: Kashmir conflict, escalation, Inclusion, Princely state, Stereotyping, Militants

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The movement of Equality: the Gay Rights Movement as a social movement in the United States

Nayani Kulasekara¹

Abstract

Lesbian, gay bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) individuals as a demographic group remained largely silent and unseen in American culture until after the Second World War. Prior to the World Wars, many gay and lesbian Americans hid their sexual orientation out of fear and shame. Gay men who lived in urban centres often formed close social networks with other gay men yet remained a part of a hidden subculture. Society as a whole grew less tolerant of homosexuality in the 1950s and 1960s. The LGBT community has gained much wider acceptance in American culture since the 1970s, but the struggle continues. Today, LGBT Americans are waging political battles in many areas, addressing same-sex marriage or civil unions, equal employment practices, and the right to live without fear of harassment or violence. However, Discrimination against LGBT individuals started to grow in the mid 1950s: LGBT men and women were fired from their jobs or dismissed from the military because of their sexual orientation. The gay rights movement has been termed the predominant civil rights movement of the twenty-first century. The research takes up a qualitative approach and to that end it gathers secondary data that assess the LGBT climate and their civil rights movement in the United States. The analysis is largely based on Equality concept and social movement theory. A crucial question examined here is; how far the gay rights movement has been successful as a social movement in USA. The findings reveal that LGBT Americans still face discrimination in many aspects of their lives. Such as at school, at work, when they try to buy a home, or when they apply for a loan. USA is at the top of the world's equality but it does not have the same equality as they show.

Key words: LGBT, Homosexuality, Social movements

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Power of Hallyu: Change in Sri Lankan Perception towards South Korea

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Abstract

“Hallyu” or the Korean Wave refers to the surge in the international visibility of Korean culture, beginning in East Asia in the 1990s and continuing more recently in Asia, the United States, Latin America, the Middle East, and parts of Europe. Korean popular culture ranges from Korean music (K-pop), dramas (K-drama), movies, video games, food, fashion, tourism, and language (Hangul). Until recent times, images and information about South Korea were not familiar to Sri Lankans as Sri Lanka does not share any significant historical or cultural relations with South Korea. Images associated with South Korea are generally negative and related to events such as the Korean War, cycles of poverty and political instability. The main focus of this paper is to examine the effect of Hallyu on the Sri Lankan public perception towards South Korea. It will compare and contrast the attitudes of consumers and non-consumers of Korean popular culture on the subject of their feelings towards South Korea and Korean society. This Study uses qualitative data obtained through interviews from the selected samples regarding their thoughts related to Hallyu, K-pop, Korean culture, wider issues related to society, culture, and attitude towards South Korea. This paper will attempt to answer whether Hallyu has been capable of influencing Sri Lankan audiences through dissemination of attractive images of Korea. The findings conclude that the constant consumption of Korean popular cultural products has indeed affected the image Sri Lankans have towards South Korea in a positive way, by improving their knowledge and perception of South Korea. It also has also urged the consumers to travel to South Korea, learn the language and build social networks with the Koreans. The importance of this study rests on the power of popular culture to influence an individual's attitudes.

Keywords: Korean Wave, Popular Culture, Soft Power, Sri Lanka, South Korea

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