

3rd International Studies Students' Research Symposium - 2019

“Engaging Young Academics to Broaden International Relations”

ABSTRACTS



3rd International Studies Students' Research Symposium
Department of International Studies
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Kelaniya

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Message from the Vice Chancellor of the University of Kelaniya

Professor D. M. Semasinghe

Vice Chancellor
University of Kelaniya

I am honoured to pen these words as the Department of International Studies launches the abstracts volume of the 3rd International Studies Students' Research Symposium. I am equally enthralled by their enthusiasm and innovation in organizing many academic events.

The symposium brings forth talents of our undergraduates and encourages research in the field of International Relations. 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 honour for the University to assist and encourage such endeavours.

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

Professor D. M. Semasinghe
Vice Chancellor
University of Kelaniya



Message from the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences

Professor M. M. Gunathilake

Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Kelaniya

It is my utmost pleasure to send felicitations to the abstract volume of the 3rd International Studies Students' Research Symposium organized by the Department of International Studies of University of Kelaniya.

The International Students' Research Symposium showcases a rich compilation of our undergraduates who by virtue of their discipline, have taken their knowledge a step forward by researching on most pressing issues in the world.

An undergraduate is always a curious thinker who strives to make use of his knowledge for the betterment of the world. I believe that this symposium will prove to be a great platform for innovative thinkers and help the world in building think tanks. A look through these abstracts is enough to prove the fact.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Department of International Studies for their endeavours to disseminate knowledge to its undergraduates and I also wish all the best for their forthcoming projects.

Professor M. M. Gunathilake
Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Kelaniya



**Message from the Head of the
Department of International Studies,
Chief Coordinator of ISSRS 2019**

Senior Lecturer Sithara Priyadarshana

Head, Department of International Studies
University of Kelaniya

It fills me with joy and humble pride as Head of the Department of International Studies to launch the abstract volume of the 3rd International Studies Students' Research Symposium. Although the Department was established recently, our enthusiasm to construe modern and better endeavours has always been the same.

As a Department, we strive to give the best to our undergraduates and a good platform to improve their knowledge and research on the subject of International Studies. The students are interested to get the maximum benefit out of such academic activities and this symposium is one of them.

I am proud to say that we, through these events, have also contributed for the betterment of University of Kelaniya and its goal of bringing forth young researchers and skilled graduates for tomorrow. I take this opportunity to thank the staff members of the Department, reviewers, editors and the undergraduates for their commitment in realizing that common goal. I also extend my best wishes to all behind this endeavour for making it a great success.

Senior Lecturer Sithara Priyadarshana
Head, Department of International Studies
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Security Dimension of the Foreign Policy of Sirimavo Bandaranaike

I. W. P. Chamathka¹

Abstract

The Foreign Policy decision-making is considered to be one of the greatest vital areas of a state to achieve its national interests. It is based on full of political activities of the state. According to Huge Gibsons “Foreign policy is a well-rounded comprehensive plan based on knowledge and experience for conducting the business of government with rest of the world. It is aimed at promoting and protecting the interests of the nations.” Sirimavo Bandaranaike became the first female prime minister in the world in 1960 and served as the Prime Minister for three times during 1960-1965, 1970-1977 and 1994-2000. This research describes her efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a Peace Zone, through the political maturity. In addition to that her model was able to win the Kachchathivu Island. With the friendly relations with India she got the willing from India to redirect the Tamil immigrants. India automatically involved this Tamil emigrants’ issue because majority of Tamils living in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The Indian leadership was able to show her concern from time to time whenever the situation took a grave turn. Neighborhood diplomacy promoted at normally creating a climate of confidence essential for good concentration on the developmental priorities during Mrs. Gandhi’s period. This research will explain the security dimension of Sirimavo and her foreign policy will be analyzed by the rational actor model and Non-Aligned concept. This research will be based on both qualitative and quantitative data. Both primary and secondary data will be utilized for this research. During her term of office focused on maintaining a friendly and non-aligned foreign policy with regional and extra regional governments. When she was appointed as the prime minister, Sri Lanka was politically and economically unstable. She also called for making the Indian Ocean a peace zone and all the nations should be banned the nuclear weapons. She usually stated that she concerned on the security of her own state and the world as a woman and a mother.

Keywords: *Foreign Policy, Tamil Immigrants, Neutrality, Non-Aligned Policy, Kachchathivu Issue*

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Ideology and Foreign Policy: Case Study of US

P. K. S. Taniya Nonis¹

Abstract

Ideology is an element of national power and determinant of foreign policy. Foreign policy enables a state to establish its relations beyond the borders. A state formulates its foreign policy to cater its multiplicity of interests. It is possible by building strong and cordial relations with the international community. Ideology assumes key position in the formulation of foreign policy making and interacting with other states. As the former super power and major power in prevailing situation in the world, ideology has played a key role in foreign policy formulation of the United States. Main ideology they used to change their foreign policy behavior and influence into other countries was democracy. Democracy and respect for human rights have long been central components of US foreign policy. Several leaders of the US practiced foreign policy by using democracy as their ideology in different perspectives. Former US Presidents Theodor Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D Roosevelt, Harry Truman and George W Bush have taken democracy as their ideological tool to change US foreign policy. This study find out how ideology can be used as a tool to change the US foreign policy formulation. With analysis the case study of USA. The research consist of the interpretation of ideology and foreign policy, ideology as a tool of foreign policy, US foreign policy under several leaders. Study has used secondary resources such as Journal articles, newspaper articles, books, Presidents' annual statements, web sources to collect data. Thus study is a content analysis. The results identify that, ideology has been highly influential to change the foreign policy formulation of a nation.

Keywords: *Ideology, Foreign Policy, State, United States of America, Democracy*

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Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE) and Female Domestic Workers in the Middle East

A. S. Thennakoon¹

Abstract

Females heading to the Middle East as domestic workers are an important part of labour migrants from Sri Lanka. Female domestic workers are highly vulnerable to adverse working or living conditions in the Middle East region. As such, the vulnerability of female domestic workers in the Middle East region is an important concern of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment's mediation as a government shield is the best opportunity to reconciling the problems in the Middle East. With this concern, main objectives of this study are; identify the vulnerable women who are working as domestic workers in the Middle East region and, understand the impact of SLBFE and their role as a government bureau. The vision of SLBFE is Sri Lanka to be the best choice for competent human resources for overseas market. For that purpose, the SLBFE providing facilities and welfare services for those female workers and for their families are highly appreciated. The research has used secondary data which are qualitative and have been drawn from scholarly journals in order to ensure its reliability and for a balanced and profound analysis. This paper makes an important contribution to the female domestic workers vulnerabilities like physical harassment, mental harassment, living facilities, labour protection, rights and violation of contract which are having in Middle East and the role of SLBFE in solving those vulnerabilities. The SLBFE not only act as a mediator in solving those vulnerabilities. The SLBFE provided welfare services to the female domestic workers. Moreover, this study included the relation between the female domestic workers vulnerabilities and the services provided by the SLBFE for those female workers welfare benefits. The study finds conclusive evidence on the vulnerability of female domestic workers in Middle East, and the facilities which are made to discriminate those vulnerabilities as a government bureau.

Keywords: *Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment, Female Domestic Workers, Vulnerabilities, Middle East*

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The Impact of United States' Withdrawal from the United Nations Human Rights Council to the Zero Tolerance Policy Victims

K. A. D. N. S. Kuruppu¹

Abstract

Many Central American families arrived to US illegally through US –Mexico border from last several years to seek asylum from the United States. In order to discourage this illegal immigration and to reduce the burden of processing asylum, The Department of Justice of United States implemented Family Separation policy under Trump administration on May 07th 2018. Under this policy, when anyone crossed the US-Mexico border illegally with their children, may separate and parents will arrest while children will take for the custody and care. Soon after implemented this family separation policy in US, on July 19th 2018 United States announced their withdrawal from the UN Human Rights Council by saying that the Council has chronic bias against Israel. As the main human rights protection body in the world the UNHRC failed to address the US family separation immigration policy with their withdrawal from the Council even their policy violating many human rights of those immigrants. The article will discuss the reason for withdrawal from the Council, the violation of human rights regarding the policy and the impact of the US withdrawal from the Council for the separated families. The methodology of the study is composed of qualitative data. Scholarly articles, publications, research papers and public statements used as the secondary data. Because of the family separation policy violating many fundamental human rights, many countries raised their voice against the policy the US created their own human rights panel to address the family separation policy. The paper concludes that through the strong human rights implementation body world can address such issues when violating human rights throughout the world regardless the states' power status.

Keywords: *Illegal Immigration, US Family Separation Policy, United Nations Human Rights Council, US Withdrawal, Human Rights Violations*

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Rise of Populism in Foreign Policy of the United States under Donald Trump

K. G. A. M. Mihidumi¹

Abstract

After the independence, the United States had a number of presidents. At the beginning George Washington started to adopt political ideology called democracy. This democratic ideology was protected by presidents throughout the history even though they had some differences. When Donald Trump came to power, he was different from other presidents due to his populist policies. US foreign policy is important to all other countries, because US intervenes in other countries' internal matters. As mentioned above Trump's populist policies made a huge impact on US foreign policy. The main objective of this study is to understand the impacts made by Trump's populist policies to foreign policy of the United States. Other objectives are to understand the concept of populism and foreign policy evolution in the United States. In order to understand foreign policy under Trump, US foreign policy evolution is important. This research will be a predominantly qualitative and both primary and secondary data will be used to analyze the research problem. Some analysis says that in next presidential election Trump can win again. Even though Trump didn't maintain the international image of the United States he won his own peoples' heart by proving that he is a peoples' leader. Trump did so much to make cheerfully his country even though didn't care about international image which maintained by earlier presidents. At the end can say that Trump's populist policies were good inside of the country but not for the outside world.

Keywords: *Populism, Foreign Policy of the United States of America, Donald Trump*

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A Study of the Role of India and Pakistan on Kashmir Crisis

W. G. D. Nimeshika Weerakoon¹

Abstract

The Kashmir crisis occupies a special place among the political crises in the post-colonial South Asian region. After seventy-two years of partition of British India, Kashmir still remains an unresolved issue. It has not only been a cause of wars and crisis in India -Pakistan bilateral relations, but also regional peace and stability hinges upon its resolution. Ever since the emergence of India and Pakistan independent states the relationship between two countries has been conflictual. The best evidence for this is the Kashmir crisis which arose between the two countries. The Kashmir conflict is a territorial conflict primarily between India and Pakistan regarding the ownership of the Kashmir region. Accordingly, “Kashmir” became the decisive factor within the Indo-Pakistani diplomatic relations. The main problem of this study is to understand the role of India and Pakistan on Kashmir Crisis. This study expects to understand the root causes of the Kashmir crisis, the main actions and policies of India and Pakistan on crisis. And seeks to study the contribution and successes of international community in their efforts to resolve the Kashmir crisis. The above mentioned objectives will be achieved in the light of data taken by secondary data sources which was collected from academic journals, reports, publications and articles. Besides these, relevant literature has been obtained through various websites to collect secondary data. The analysis of this study is based on qualitative analysis. And also the descriptive analysis has been used by the researcher. Finally, it analyses the main reasons for inability to resolve the Kashmir issue. Accordingly, the nature of the Indian political system, the extremely emotional narratives surrounding the Indian military, the presence of an overly nationalistic populace of India that sometimes takes its views on Kashmir out of the confines of realities. And also, India and Pakistan have been effectively disempowered by the people of Jammu and Kashmir in all attempts to resolve the Kashmir conflict. These are the main reasons for Kashmir issue is not being resolved.

Keywords: *Kashmir Crisis, India, Pakistan, South Asia, International Community*

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Legality of the Development and Deployment of AI Weapon Systems for State Security under International Law

Shannon Hardy¹

Abstract

An autonomous missile under development by the Pentagon uses software to choose between targets. An artificially intelligent drone from the British military identifies firing points on its own. Russia showcases tanks that don't need soldiers inside for combat. Such recent events depict that States have resorted to various mechanisms in order to tackle security threats concerning State borders. Accordingly, the newest trend of utilizing AI technology for autonomous weapon systems mandated to protect State borders has raised many humanitarian concerns. The autonomous aspect of these weapon systems seem to contradict principles underlying international law. Out of an array of security threats concerning State borders, this study focuses on the narrowed-down area of illegal border crossing between States and the legality of developing and deploying AI weapon systems to counter such threats, as opposed to an armed conflict. The objectives of the study include assessing whether lethal AI weapon systems (LAWS) contradict the principles of international law in actuality; examining whether the existing laws are sufficient to combat a potentially harmful outcome, such as a future possibility of 'killer robots'; extending the understanding of whether and how States could be held accountable for such violations of international law; and proposing suggestions, in terms of international law, to mitigate the risks of LAWS. The study is primarily based on qualitative data, using primary sources such as existing legislation, and secondary sources such as research papers, journals, textbooks and UN reports. Previous works of scholars are examined along with existing principles of international law, i.e. in treaties, conventions and customs. It has been observed that there exists a lack of legislation focused on LAWS and loopholes in the existing laws that enable States to contradict principles of international law. Thus, it is clear that there is a dire need for a binding instrument that focuses on the autonomous aspect of LAWS.

Keywords: *Lethal Autonomous Weapons, International Humanitarian Law, Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*

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Trade War and its Impact on United States of America and China

M. H. B. Shanika Madhusanki Madana¹

Abstract

There is a trade war between United States of America and China. US and China are both good at their trade sector but few years ago the US administrative realized that there is a trade deficit with their trade and China have benefited from their investments and their technology. Under the US president Donald Trump's administration US started a trade war with their one of biggest trade partners as well as world's top exporter using tariff and non-tariff barriers and quota restrictions to China. And provides substantial to American house hold producers, suppliers and investors. The objectives of this study are to describe the concept of trade war, to explain the reasons that led to this trade war with US and China, and also the main objective of the paper is to examine the consequences of the US–China trade war on both countries. The research methodology comprises utilizing primary and secondary data. Mainly, this research will focus on qualitative approach in social science arena to achieve the main objectives of research. Trade war has influenced not only US and China but also, European and Asian countries. As well as both positive and negative outcomes can appear from trade war. During a period of long-term protectionism, the competition which allows companies to raise the prices of the commodities without fear of ceding the market share decreases. And foreign competitors gain less of incentive for companies to innovate. There should be a political strategy to end the trade war, both countries should coexist with each other peacefully and profitably. If not, the brutal history will repeat again.

Keywords: *Trade, Trade War, Tariffs, Trade Barriers, United States of America, China*

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Hallyu Wave as a Tool of Soft Power Utilized by South Korea to Spread Cultural and Economic Influence to East Asia

Achini Gunawardena¹

Abstract

This study examines the influential and effective spreading out of Hallyu wave in East Asian region, as one of the main tools of soft power that has been utilized by South Korea to spread cultural awareness and gain economic benefits for their economy. This research also attempts to identify whether Korean wave effectively work as a soft power tool for South Korea. The Hallyu wave essentially started to spread throughout the East Asian region with Korean television dramas and Korean pop music (K-pop). Along with expansion of those fields in East Asia, local industries in the region adopt to several other cultural forms, such as animation, digital games, Korean cuisine, and etc. These main elements of this wave have expand throughout the world in the past few decades at a rapid speed. The main objectives of this study are to examine how Hallyu wave has influenced South Korean's cultural aspects to spread in East Asia and to determine whether Hallyu is an effective soft power tool for the growth of economy of South Korea by its spread into East Asia. This research analyzes how each part of East Asia has seen Hallyu and how much influence it has in this region. The final analysis of this study examines whether South Korea is successful in spreading their culture in East Asia and if this soft power approach will succeed in the long run. Mixed method is the methodology that has been used when conducting this research to provide a better understanding of the research problem. Qualitative data needed for the cultural aspect and quantitative data needed for the economic aspect of the study are gathered from secondary sources such as books, journal article, newspaper articles, research papers, articles in websites, and public speeches given by political leaders. The data gather are analyzed through content analysis methods and hypothesis testing method. This study concludes with an explanation that there is certainly a presence of Hallyu wave in East Asian region as well as worldwide, but only time will tell whether it will be effective in future means of soft power.

Keywords: *Hallyu Wave, Korean Wave, South Korea, Soft power, East Asia*

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Challenges and Barriers for the Reconciliation in the Post War Period of Sri Lanka (Special Reference to Northern Province)

Sadeepa Randunu Hettiarachchi¹

Abstract

The Sri Lankan government engaged in a war with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). And they declared the end of the 30 years' war with LTTE on May 2009. After the end of the war, reconciliation has become the first task of the peace-building discourse in Sri Lanka. Although the civil war has finished through the war victory, the ethnic conflict is still going on with the absence of physical violation movements with each other. But there are great possibilities for a restoration of the civil war. Hence, it is necessary to distinguish the major factors which will lead to a reproduction of war in the future. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to identify the challenges and barriers for the reconciliation in the post-war period of Sri Lanka. This study has used questionnaires to gather the primary data and previous research, books, online web articles were used as secondary data. The survey was conducted in the Vavuniya district with a total sample of 100 and it represented Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim ethnicities. According to the findings, it was found that the possible factors for the restoration of civil war in the future are the lack of consensus within the political actors of government regarding the post-war reconciliation; the lack of confidence among the ethnic groups about the policies of reconciliation; the contradictory policies among the government, NGOs, civil society organizations and international community for the reconciliation mechanism; and the inequalities of government policies regarding language. Although the war has ended, still Sri Lanka has failed to eliminate the risk of war in the future. Therefore, the lack of a formal mechanism of national and international policies for the reconciliation can identify as a decisive factor for the reproduction of civil war in the future.

Keywords: *Post-War Reconciliation, Challenges and Barriers for Reconciliation, Post-War Period, Sri Lanka*

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United States' Relations with Iran after 2001

Thilini Madhushika Bandaranayake¹

Abstract

There is a persistent misconception that over the past three decades, U.S. policy towards the Islamic Republic has been rigid and unchanging. The decade that has gone by since the attacks of September 11 has seen significant changes in American policy towards Tehran. At the outset of the administration of President George W. Bush in January 2001, thanks to its longstanding support for terrorism and opposition to American policy in the Middle East, Iran was considered a persistent and troublesome threat. During 2001 Iran had active nuclear weapons programs in the world. Because of these reasons, after 2001, there were some changes between U.S. and Iran relations. The Counter-Reaction period of Iran-US relations, 2001 to the present, analyses why US policy under the US administration of George W. Bush, Barack Obama and Trump were very aggressive towards Iran. This dissertation represents a comprehensive investigation into the Hostile relationship between the US and Iran after 2001. In this research both qualitative and quantitative data will be used to analyze the research problem. The needed data will be collected through secondary data sources. United States can influence military, political, and economic decisions all over the world. America also influence for decisions in Iran all over the time Therefore, U.S. opinion towards Iran could also have significant implications for the economic growth of Iran and also it will be impact on the social, cultural and political behavior of the Iran. U.S and Iran should develop a friendly relation despite this hostile relations between them.

Keywords: *Hostile Relations, Nuclear Weapons, Influence, Economic Growth, Terrorism*

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Women Labor Migration to Middle East Countries and its Socio-Economic Impact on Sri Lanka (Special Reference to Rural Areas)

P. D. K. C. D. Padukka¹

Abstract

Migration between nations is a phenomenon with a long history. Increased participation of females as labors become the significant change in the labor market in the Middle East. With this new trend Sri Lankan women have become both home makers and breadwinners. Earning of female migrants is the second largest source of external revenue after garment industry in Sri Lanka. The main intention of these female labor migrants are to find jobs to earn for their poor families. Under this movement it impacts our country's socio-economic system. In one hand remittances are used as a key strategy for poverty reduction and on the other hand sometimes it badly affects their children's life because they live without their mothers. In Sri Lanka most of the women who migrate to Middle East countries are from rural areas. The main reason for that is, women who live in that areas suffer from many problems. The objective of the study is to explore the real motives behind the women labor migration and also find out the socio-economic impact of women labor migration from Sri Lanka to Middle East. This qualitative research is based on numerical data from graphs and bar charts and also with the secondary data. In total, according to the 2018 International Organization for Migration statistics 11,062 females have departed from Sri Lanka to Middle East countries. The paper concludes that the women who migrate as female laborers to Middle East countries impact on Sri Lanka's socio and the economic system both negatively and positively.

Keywords: *Women Labor Migration, Middle East, Rural Areas, Female Laborers, Socio-Economic System, Sri Lanka*

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Legal Limits on the Use of Chemical Weapons: A Case Study of Syria

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Abstract

For more than six years the international community and the people of Syria have had to face the fact that chemical weapons have become part of the Syrian civil war. By using these weapons, the Syrian government have violated international laws. The latest use of chemical weapons in the Syrian civil war has revived the debate on the problem. The use of chemical weapons is a war crime and is prohibited in a series of international treaties. All State parties have agreed to chemical disarmament by destroying any stockpiles of chemical weapons. The main objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of international legal frameworks on use of chemical weapons through determining the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian civil war. The methodology that will be used for achieve the said objective is qualitative in nature based on secondary sources of data like books, journal articles, reports and institutional documents. The findings of the study illustrate that the problem is for years, the international community has struggled to understand how and why the Assad regime, in defiance of norms and threats, has persisted in its use of banned chemical weapons. There have been at least 336 chemical weapons attacks over the course of the Syrian civil war. However, in recent years, the international community, the UN and the OPCW have found several creative strategies to address this problem, but no strategy has so far succeeded in truly treating the problem. This is mostly due to the political dynamics control the effective handling of the crisis. The international community has found ways to address this problem, but it has not managed to exclude the possibility of further chemical attacks once and for all. To uphold the international norm on the non-use of chemical weapons, the international community should consider new, short and long term steps like enhancing national criminal investigations and adopting new powerful universal jurisdiction on use of chemical weapons.

Keywords: *Syria, Civil War, Chemical Weapons, Use, International*

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Impacts of President Donald Trump's Immigration Reforms

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Abstract

The immigration policy of the United States has undergone many significant changes after Donald Trump was appointed as the president. President Trump claimed in his maiden speech that he would make America great again. Thus, his idea is to increase economic patriotism while reconstructing the immigration policy. He points out that the current immigration policy in United States acts as a barrier against reaching the great America he wanted to create. Thus, he has brought forth major reforms in the immigration policy. These reforms are centered around six major curriculums. Building a border wall with Mexico, deport child migrants who arrive United States, ban travel and work visas from eight countries, reducing the staff needed to screen the refugees while increasing the screening, revisionism of the H-1B visa program and control legal immigration are the six major curriculums. Though there have been some setbacks from congress and the court it is still in motion stronger than ever. It has been a very critical problem in the United States, affecting Mexicans, Muslim countries, migrant children and their parents in particular. Nevertheless, it has its own positive and negative impacts on both the United States and migrants as well. In that case the objective of this study is to explore the positive and negative impacts on migrants and negative impacts on citizens. This research paper is purely based on qualitative research method while foreign policy theories would be the theoretical framework. What is obvious is that substantial reforms are needed in U.S. immigration policies, but what one needs to be informed of is the degree and implementation of these reforms. There are critical foreign as well as domestic policies that could undermine the U.S. national economic security and would impact on the United States as a country.

Keywords: *Immigration Policy, Reforms, President Donald Trump, United States of America, Migrants*

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The Political Influence of Easter Sunday Terror Attacks

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Abstract

ISIS-inspired Easter Sunday terror attacks on several churches and luxury hotels claimed more than two hundred lives. Sri Lanka's presidential election took place approximately seven months after the terror attacks and it was deemed unprecedentedly fierce since a son of former president and a brother of former president were the front runners. While Mr. Sajith Premadasa, the former deputy leader of UNP contested from United Democratic Front as the presidential candidate, Mr. Gotabhaya Rajapaksa, former Secretary, Ministry of Defense during Rajapaksa regime contested under Sri Lanka Podu Jana Peramuna. The political manifestos of the two front runners highlighted many principal areas such as uplifting the country's stagnant economy by reducing poverty, uplifting the health and education sectors, and predominantly, curtailing religious extremism. After Easter Sunday attacks, the depreciation of the rupee against the US dollar was high. Especially the tourism industry inclusive of tourism-oriented entrepreneurships, had taken a massive descend. Although S. Premadasa is politically experienced than his opponent, the votes of the majority proved that the national security concern is the foremost precedence. While, many scholars confirmed that PM Modi exploited Sri Lanka's recent terror attacks to ensure BJP's Lok Sabha victory by implying the vigilance of RAW, the study examines whether there is an influence of Easter Sunday attacks to Gotabaya Rajapaksa's victory. The research problem focuses on the influence of the terror attacks on the presidential election results. To achieve aforesaid objective, qualitative approach has been adopted predominantly based on secondary data obtained from various sources such as e-books, research articles, journals, reports, and political manifestos. The research findings suggest that the indecisiveness of the Yahapalana coalition government led to the successful execution of April terror attacks, which negatively affected Premadasa's political campaign. Furthermore, this study concludes that the public's disappointment towards the former government in light of its failure to guarantee the national security prior to Easter attacks was an incentive towards Gotabhaya's victory.

Keywords: *Easter Attacks, Presidential Election, Gotabhaya Rajapaksa, Political Manifestos, National Security*

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Peace and Reconciliation Efforts in Post War Sri Lanka and the Effectiveness of Transitional Justice in Peace Building as a Reconciliation Mechanism

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Abstract

When Sri Lanka ended the 30 year long civil war in 2009, the international community expected the Sri Lankan government to introduce the reconciliation mechanisms as the war victory was replaced by the rapid development process. Parallel to that, the 2009 government made efforts in rehabilitation of ex-combatants, off the direct violence and their resettlement, but was unable to fortify a persistent mechanism to reconcile the wounded communities. Reconciliation mechanisms were stately introduced to Sri Lanka in 2015 and the transitional justice mechanism was adopted as pledged to the international community. The mechanism was based on four pillars which included Truth seeking, Criminal prosecution, Reparation, and Institutional reform. But the same ethnic tensions among the communities have continued and the minorities who left the country remain distant and they continue to have an impact on international community as the diaspora. The main objective of this study is to understand the peace and reconciliation efforts that have been undertaken in the post war Sri Lanka and further seeks to examine the effectiveness of transitional justice mechanism in peace building. This study is a desk study and data are collected through secondary sources which include review of documents, reports, journal articles and related literature. Considering the findings of the study, the paper argues that, Sri Lanka's transitional justice process has not succeeded as per the desired expectations. Further recommending that the reconciliation mechanism need to be revised and reconstructed by adopting new peace building techniques. Further, providing consistent support and investment in transitional justice, direct government involvement in guaranteeing of non-recurrence, adopting approaches that address gender hierarchies and encouraging local activists and civil society to become stakeholders in transitional justice.

Keywords: *Peace and Reconciliation, Reconciliation Mechanisms, Transitional Justice, Effectiveness*

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Port-Led Tourism Development: Prospects for Sri Lanka

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Abstract

At present, maritime connectivity is one of the biggest infrastructure endeavors that both littoral and non-littoral states across the world are equally investing in, with maritime connectivity projects amounting to 1,200 \$ million being undertaken within the South Asian region alone. Improved connectivity can significantly enhance regional economy and most connected countries can expect their GDP growth to increase up to 40% more than less connected countries. In order to maximize opportunities extended by these massive infrastructure projects, countries are adopting port-led development strategies to, its trends spilling over to the Tourism Sector, leading to a popularity in port-led tourism development strategies. Cruise tourism is one of the fastest growing segments of tourism, with an average annual growth rate of 7.4%. The market amounted to 28.5 million cruisers traveling across the globe generating a revenue \$18 billion by the end of 2018. The industry globally represented roughly \$ 133.4 billion in economic impact, \$ 43.73 billion in wages and 939,000 jobs in 2017, and figures only continue to rise. Current trends observed in port infrastructure development such as increasing private sector investment, increasing greenfield and brownfield investments, port cities, dry ports and inland connectivity and eco-friendly port cultures have created a conducive environment for cruise tourism to thrive upon. In the context of Sri Lanka, keeping to its national strategy of maritime connectivity; promoting of Sri Lanka as a logistics hub, an export/import service hub and a transshipment management hub, adopting a port-led tourism development strategy will be of benefit. The study focuses on finding out trends of port-led tourism development, its opportunities and challenges and how it can facilitate a faster development path for tourist destinations such as Sri Lanka. The study is be based on Secondary data; analyzed against a theoretical framework constructed on Theory of International Connectivity, Development Theory with special focus on Sustainable Development, Neoliberalism and Theories of International Tourism in order to address the research problem and fulfill objectives of the research.

Keywords: *Port-Led Development, Maritime Connectivity, Cruise Tourism*

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Rise of Sinhala Buddhist Nationalism: Special Reference to Post War Period in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Nationalism is described as one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations. Sinhalese are an Indo-Aryan ethnic group native to the island of Sri Lanka, who make up around 73% of the island's population, whose majority adheres to the teaching of Buddha, in other words Buddhists. They try to maintain superiority over the other ethnic groups in Sri Lanka. This particular study will discuss the rise of Sinhala Buddhist nationalism with special reference to post war period in Sri Lanka after 2009. To achieve aforesaid objectives, qualitative approach has been used and secondary data is the main type of data obtained from various sources such as books, journal articles, newspapers and other relevant documents available in both printed and electronic versions. This study can be identify as a desk study. Through the study it has been identified that the vacuum left by the 30 years of ethnic conflict, has seemingly been filled by Sinhala Buddhist nationalism. The victory mind set of Sinhala Buddhist majority and the sense of defeat in the minds of Tamils in the North and Northeast provinces made a gap of unity and triggered mutual suspicions between the two groups. Tamils also feel that they are marginalized and discriminated in the South. By making discussions between people, identify the key issues and address them as the government, by formulating a common mechanism to fight against all sorts of ethnics and religions and introduce new amendments to the constitution to make it more secular as a country. However there are positive and negative impacts in rise of Sinhala Buddhist nationalism in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Sinhala Buddhist Nationalism, Nationalism, Sinhala Buddhists, Post War Period*

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Study of Sri Lankan Skilled Migrant Workers in Australia: Special Reference to Economic Impacts on Sri Lanka

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Abstract

In the world, in a lot of developing countries' people tend to migrate because of push and pull factors. Especially skilled migrants tend to migrate to another developed country because of the economic benefits and life satisfaction. As a country Sri Lanka is still developing country and Sri Lankan skilled workers tend to migrate to developed countries such as Europe, USA, New Zealand and Australia. When considering about Sri Lankan trends in migration, Australia has become a popular destination for Sri Lankan Migrants, mainly skilled migrants. Sri Lankan immigrants are the 13th largest overseas-born group in Australia and their movement to Australia has a long history. It has become increasingly complex. Skilled migration creates so many negative and positive impacts on the country. The study is focused on how Sri Lankan skilled migrant workers in Australia impact on Sri Lankan economy. When considering about economic impact of skilled migration, the study mainly focuses on brain drain. Furthermore migration of the professionals affects the fields of health, education and development. Other intellectual migration, such as engineers, scientists and experts, also affects the country's development. Sri Lankan health sector is largely hit by the brain drain. Shortages of doctors in Sri Lanka due to their migration can be seen Annually Sri Lanka produces considerable amount of doctors, but lots of them are finding employment abroad. That would be a huge effect for economic development of Sri Lanka. This research is entirely based on secondary data since only secondary data will be analyzed using content analysis and the research assumes a qualitative approach. Research objectives will be achieved through several theories, approaches and concepts, especially through international migration theories

Keywords: *Skilled Migrants, Economic Impacts, Australia*

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The Maritime Relationship between China and Sri Lanka during the Period of 2010-2018

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Abstract

Today China is the world's second largest economy with a GDP over US\$ 1,100,000 billion and the major power in Asia with huge influential capacity. On other hand, Sri Lanka is smaller state in South Asia that ranked as an upper middle-income country. Both states have been in good relationship over 60 years. During the period of 2010-2015 Sri Lanka-China relationship increased and it was mainly focused on maritime relations. With the establishment of new government in 2015 those relations were limited. The objectives of this study are examining the nature of China-Sri Lanka maritime relationship and identifying the reasons for China-Sri Lanka maritime relationship, opportunities and challenges of China-Sri Lanka maritime relationship to China and to Sri Lanka and how it affected to outsiders. The methodology of this study is qualitative and it will continue based on grounded theory. This study will use both qualitative and quantitative data to analyze the research problem. The data will be collected through secondary data sources. In conclusion the study explains that there is maritime relationship between China and Sri Lanka. And also, there are impacts from the maritime relationship between China and Sri Lanka to both states and outside states too. The study shows that there are positive impacts and negative impacts too. In addition, difference of the maritime relations with China under different governments. Through this research it studies what are the reasons to establish China-Sri Lanka maritime relationship, how it programmed and impact of the relationship on both states.

Keywords: *Sri Lanka, China, Maritime, Trade, Strategic Location*

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Nuclear Power as a Tool for US Hegemony in World Politics

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Abstract

Nuclear power is the use of nuclear reactions to generate heat that are most widely used in steam turbines to generate electricity in a nuclear power plant. Regarding to its high energy supply capability and the cause of providing directives to produce mass destructive weapons for warfare it became the world's most crucial power element when doing power politics. This study forces on how USA allured to use this special power to make a hegemon in the world politics rather than promoting democracy in the world. In 1945 they adopted this nuclear power as the model of atomic bombs to collapse the break out of Eastern power ideologies around the world and put an end to the Second World War (WWII). Thus, USA was the first country to use the nuclear power in a war by dropping two atomic bombs in to the Japanese two main cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6th and 9th of August 1945. Since 1945 up to date there was not occurred any nuclear weapons utilization on an arm race even though nuclear practices are happening around the world. This study advocates how USA threat on other rising powers and restraining nuclear practices and its utilization by her macro nuclear proliferation. This study has based on secondary data and it has been collected through websites, journal and research articles and online magazines etc. This secondary data will be analyzed by the qualitative data analysis. Nevertheless, the timeline of this study clearly evaluates how USA obtained threat on power politics by her nuclear accumulation since WWII to 21st century.

Keywords: *Nuclear Power, United States of America, Second World War, Power Politics*

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Human Rights Violations of Sri Lankan Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

Saudi Arabia is the one of main destinations for Sri Lankan Migrant workers. Since 1980s Sri Lankan government has provided thousands of migrant workers to Saudi Arabia. Among these workers, most are house maids. This study was aimed at evaluating the human rights situation in Saudi Arabia for domestic workers in Sri Lanka, and to identify reasons as to why Saudi Arabia does not follow the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to analyze the steps taken by the international community and Sri Lanka for the protection of housemaids in Saudi Arabia. Qualitative data approach was used as the research method and secondary data and primary data were collected from laborers who have migrated to Saudi Arabia. Data was collected through online videos, journal articles, books, reports etc. Consequently this research finds that that Saudi Arabia is a challenging and critical destination for labor migration as house maids are exploited in many ways. Lack of minimum wages, lack of safety and healthy environment, no explicit time of rest, no explicit working hours, lack of access to justice, inhuman treatment and sexual harassment aggravate this situation further. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is not following United Nations' Human Rights conventions including the International Convention on Migrant Workers and Their Families Rights. Their situation Kafala System, working agreement, absence of proper internal labour system for protect housemaids and tied social political legal situation, afraid mentality of house maids increase violation of their Human Rights. In the context of protecting migrant domestic workers' human rights in Saudi Arabia, the United Nations has some difficulties in establishing more effective human rights mechanisms as the main intergovernmental organization for protecting Human Rights. Sri Lankan government has taken some action to prevent labor rights violation, however those are not being successful.

Keywords: *Human Rights, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Domestic Workers, Violation, United Nations*

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Predicting the Next Decade of Sri Lankan Foreign Policy: Special Reference to the Manifesto of Gotabaya Rajapaksha

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Abstract

Foreign Policy of a country can be defined as a set of principles, decisions and means, adopted and followed by a nation for securing goals. The foreign policy of a nation is formulated and implemented by its policy makers. Sri Lanka on the brink of new generation just after selecting the 7th executive president of the country in November 16th of 2019. Gotabaya Rajapaksha, the newly elected president of Sri Lanka has a major task as the head of policy maker in foreign policy. Looking at Sri Lanka's situation right now main problem of the country is huge debt followed by Security problems. Main challenge of the newly elected president also will be to follow a balance foreign policy in order to solve above mentioned problems. Main research problem of this paper will be to identify how our political leaders have understood the important of using the foreign policy to solve upcoming issues. To achieve aforesaid objectives qualitative approach has been adopted and secondary data is the main type of data obtained from various such as manifesto and the paper publications and specially political speeches. Based on the findings of the study a SWOT analysis which discusses strengths to identify and improve, weaknesses to be rectified, opportunities on which Sri Lanka can solve their major concern with the help of foreign policy. The strength includes: location of the country, Natural resources and experienced Foreign Service unit. Weaknesses include how little interest toward our foreign policy by general public and the administrative, and lack of regional integration. Opportunities include strong bond with ASEAN and good relationship with India and China.

Keywords: *Foreign Policy, Gotabaya Rajapaksha, Debt Trap, Diplomacy, Terrorism*

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The Victorian American Era and the Emergence of People's Movements

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Abstract

The term “Victorianism” derived from Queen Victoria reflected the heavy British command on its colonies during colonial times. “Victorian America” is a time referring to the broad influence of the Victorianism and the Victorian English lifestyle, values that became dominant over the American socio political culture in 1800's. The Victorian era in America pressurized almost every aspect of American society. At its peak, the Victorian American culture provoked severe political, social, cultural changes and issues. This empowered people's movements, and the contemporary political landscape in United States of America very much a recreation of these movements. Throughout this era, race, gender and immigration had been the leading basis to fight for the civil liberties. The main objective of this study is to understand the Victorian influence on American political landscape and to examine how that motivated Americans to fight for civil liberties collectively. The paper brings out some of the main movements such as women's suffrage movement, temperance leagues, and abolitionist movement and further, elaborate on their contribution in fighting for civil rights. Further, the study attempts to capture how contemporary American landscape was shaped by these movements. This is a secondary source based study involving review of literature and documents. Considering the findings of the study, paper brings out that the civil liberty fights in 1800's are consequences of Victorian American crisis. Further, the paper argues that, “even though the Victorian values had a constant commitment to influence the social landscape of the United States of America, It has motivated a rapid emergence of people's movements.”

Keywords: *Victorianism, Victorian America, People's Movements, Civil Liberties*

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Vietnam War: Application of Sun Tzu's "Art of War" by Viet Cong

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Abstract

The Vietnam War was a long, costly and divisive conflict that pitted the communist government of North Vietnam against South Vietnam and its principal ally, the United States. The conflict was intensified by the ongoing Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. More than 3 million people (including over 58,000 Americans) were killed in the Vietnam War, and more than half of the dead were Vietnamese civilians. Opposition to the war in the United States bitterly divided Americans, even after President Richard Nixon ordered the withdrawal of U.S. forces in 1973. Communist forces ended the war by seizing control of South Vietnam in 1975. When considering about two main reason for defeat of U.S and victory of Vietnam, Sometimes reason is North Vietnam Viet Cong's military strategy is strong or U.S military strategy is week or it can be a result of these both incidents. When explaining the different situation of the Sun Tzu and Vietnam War it shows many similarities. This thesis reviews the hidden factors what are the strategies used by Viet Cong guerillas to achieve their military objectives. What are the strategies followed by Viet Cong learn from the Sun Tzu's Art of War to achieve their military objectives. The methodology of study includes quantitative data including a content analysis. It's a case study and this paper concludes that how Vietcong applied Sun Tzu's Art of war in Vietnam War and outcome of it.

Keywords: *Vietnam War, Vietcong, Sun Tzu's Art of War, United States*

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China's Economic Diplomacy on Small States (Special Reference to Sri Lanka)

Chanika Gunathilaka¹

Abstract

The Economic Diplomacy of China has significantly expanded in recent years. They practiced the term of economic diplomacy through soft power in order to achieve their strategic aims and objectives. China mostly maintains ties with the small states because of their vulnerability in the international arena and they can be captured easily. Sri Lanka as a small state that is situated in a strategic location in Indian Ocean has experienced significant Chinese involvement in Sri Lanka. However, the economic linkage with China shows different impacts on Sri Lanka. Furthermore, those economic relations made up countless difficulties, threats, and challenges as well. The objective of this article is to highlight a theoretical presentation of the realist framework in order to analyse Chinese foreign economic diplomacy under the economic relations with Sri Lanka emphasis on aid, investment and commercial agreements and to discover the negative and positive impact of China's economic diplomacy on Sri Lanka as a small state in the Indian Ocean. This research is based on a qualitative data, including secondary data from the books, articles, website and journals. This article will show that debt trap crisis has seriously affected Sri Lanka in recent years due to the Chinese aids and investments. The study concludes that China's aim is to act as a respected world leader in the region in order to increase its role in the international system.

Keywords: *China, Sri Lanka, Economic Diplomacy, Debt-Trap Crisis, Chinese Investments*

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Sri Lanka's Foreign Policy under the Coalition Government (Special Reference to 2015-2018 Period)

A. H. U. Nivanthika¹

Abstract

Foreign policy is a key component of a state which represents the nature of its relations with the world. Regime changes in a particular state always have an impact on the foreign policy and it changes the nature of it. This study has been conducted in order to analyze the reasons for the failure of foreign policy under the coalition government. Presidential elections and the general election in 2015, the National Unity Government was formed by the two main political parties of the country. The SLFP was led by President Maithripala Sirisena and UNP was led by Ranil Wickramasinghe. The formation of the coalition government signified a deviation from the political culture of external confrontation between the two main political parties, the UNP and SLFP. President Sirisena had campaigned for “Good Governance” and wanted to conduct a more balanced, so called “Non-Aligned” foreign policy. Further maintaining good relations with the US, Europe, China, India & other countries. Under Sirisena is presidency, it was expected to strictly adhere to the policy of middle path & extend friendship to all. 2018 was a very dramatic year for Sri Lanka politics. President sacked the Prime Minister and his cabinet and reinstated the former president as the new Prime Minister, triggering a political crisis. These constitutional crises mainly influence Sri Lanka's foreign relations especially Indo-Sri Lanka and China-Sri Lanka relations. Due to these reasons, Sri Lanka's foreign policy has become unstable. The main objective of this study is to analyze the reasons for the failure of foreign policy in the 2015 to 2018 period. This study is a qualitative research which utilizes primary and secondary data collected from previous studies, journals and books. Further used surveys. Foreign policy of a country plays a key role in conducting cordial relations in international arena. Additionally, the nature of the foreign policy of the country is changing due to the changes in leadership and governments. Most of the time, according to the governing party that country's foreign policy reshapes. President Sirisena and Prime Minister Wickramasinghe's foreign policies are different from the previous government.

Keywords: *Sri Lanka, Foreign Policy, Coalition Government, Indo-Sri Lanka Relations, China-Sri Lanka Relations*

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Impact of China's Political and Economic Behaviors for the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

H. M. Thusitha Kumari¹

Abstract

The People's Republic of China receives continual coverage in the popular press of its emerging super power status, and has been identified as a rising or emerging economic growth and military super power by academics and other experts. The emergence of China as an economic power has been noticed by many but not welcomed by all. Many see it as a challenge to their supremacy. But for others, China's economic impact is beneficial. They see it as the center of a 'virtuous trade cycle' that is helpful to most developing economies in the region. China is affecting to South Asia both directly and indirectly. According to that, the main objective of this research is to determine whether China's foreign policy is a threat to the South Asia and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Therefore the main research problem is to find out how China's foreign policy affect the regional stability and SAARC's future. This is a qualitative study based on the conceptual framework of stratification. The data triangulation method is used to gather data form various secondary source such as published journal, articles, books and electronic documents. The existing theories are used to interpret data as for the world politics. SAARC's aims to improve their member's quality of life through accelerated economic growth, social progress and cultural development are not successful because of China's involvement as a major power in the region. The domestic political analysis on many of South Asian countries provides the incentives for them to bandwagon with China for economic prosperity and certain countries like Sri Lanka indicated more inclination towards China to avoid the pressures coming from the western powers on issues pertaining to human rights and other humanitarian issues. This research concluded that there is no a clear way to reduce this interferences and its negative impact for the South Asia. As a major power, India and SAARC have not responded adequately towards China's foreign policy towards the region.

Keywords: *South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, South Asia, Foreign Policy of China*

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The Practice of Economic Diplomacy by China in South Asia (With Special Reference to Sri Lanka)

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Abstract

Most states use diplomacy as a tool of soft power. These states frequently use economic diplomacy in their international relations. China is one of the famous countries that use economic diplomacy in its international relations. China uses its state-sponsored economic diplomacy for strengthening resource security, enhancing political relationships and soft power, and boosting commercial opportunities for national firms abroad. China economically engages to developing countries like the Maldives, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Thus, China has given foreign aid and started infrastructure development projects, foreign direct investments in Sri Lanka especially from 2012-2018 due to Sri Lanka's strategic importance. Thus, the objectives of the study are to identify the strategies of Chinese economic diplomacy, identify the objectives of Chinese economic diplomacy, identify the consequences of Chinese economic diplomacy in Sri Lanka, and examine the accomplishment of the objectives of Chinese economic diplomacy. This study is a qualitative research which utilizes secondary data collected from previous studies and books. China uses foreign direct investments, infrastructure development projects, and overseas economic zones as the strategies of China's economic diplomacy. China uses economic diplomacy to achieve its national objectives and interests. These objectives are to increase its economic development, national revitalization, and state security. The practice of China's economic diplomacy has influenced economy as well as politics of Sri Lanka. In that period, Sri Lanka witnessed an increased economic development because of Chinese aid, infrastructure development projects, and foreign direct investments. And politically, the foreign policy of Sri Lanka mostly aligned with China. Similarly, China has accomplished its national interests and objectives of Chinese economic diplomacy using its strategies like One Belt One Road and especially String of Pearls. This study concludes that China could expand its power in South Asia using the practice of economic diplomacy. Therefore, today most of the South Asian countries have aligned with China than South Asia's regional big brother 'India'.

Keywords: *Economic Diplomacy, China, Sri Lanka, Soft power*

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Reconciliation for Ethnic Harmony in Post War Sri Lanka from 2015-2019

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Abstract

Sri Lanka is a multi-religious country where Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims, and Christians have lived in peace and Harmony. The Sinhalese are the largest ethnic group in the country. The Sri Lankan civil war ended in May 2009 with the defeat of the Tamil guerrilla group Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) by the Sri Lankan forces and Sri Lanka became seriously fragmented as a result of intensified anti-minority sentiments and violence. In the 2015-2019 period, there are many ethnic clashes which destroy the ethnic harmony of the country. Sinhala Buddhists hegemony group, they attack minority communities especially Muslims. We can see some incidents such as Digana, Teldeniya violence, and the Easter Sunday attack. This study focuses on identifying the ethnic clashes in Sri Lanka during this period, examine how to re-establish the relationship between ethnic groups and how to remove the disregard and disrespect among conflict groups and define the actions to be taken by the government and how to achieve ethnic harmony and long-lasting peace. This study is based on the qualitative and quantitative analyzing method, adopted a qualitative approach to collect data, particularly through an interview. The study is mainly descriptive, as it tries to describe the reconciliation process by civil society organizations in Sri Lanka. This study is significant to Sri Lanka both domestically and internationally because on the one hand peaceful co-existence is vital for a multi-ethnic country like Sri Lanka and on the other hand, such recurrence of war would be gravely uncomfortable and the keep the country lagging in a fast-developing world. Therefore, not only is this research significant and valid but also timely. The findings of the study reveal that significant positive and negative outcomes, major concerns peaceful co-existence and social well-being. With the end of civil war, Muslims have become “another other” and also the target of ethno-religious hatred and violence from the vigilant right-wing ethnic- nationalist forces that claim to be protecting the Sinhala-Buddhist nation, race, and culture in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Reconciliation, Ethnic Harmony, Post War Sri Lanka, Ethnic Conflict*

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Assessing the Role of India in SAARC as a Regional Power

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Abstract

Regional Organizations are very important things in the world. The World has already developed on economically, politically, military power in the world. Among organizations, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation or (SAARC) is very important in the South Asian region. SAARC is a manifestation of the determination of the people of South Asia to work together towards finding the solution to their common problems in a spirit of friendship, trust and understanding create and order based on mutual respect, equity and shared benefits. SAARC is an economic and geopolitical organization. That was established to promote socio-economic development, stability and welfare economics and collective self-reliance within its member nation. It was included by eight countries. India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Maldives. India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It is the second-most populous country and the most populous democracy in the world. India is the largest economy in SAARC. There by having the highest influence in economic matters, political matters. Also in terms of geography, land size, population and political clout, India dominates SAARC. The real role is to ensure stability, peace and development in the South Asian Region. Hence, this study focuses on did India fulfill its responsibilities in SAARC as a regional power. This study is a qualitative research which utilizes secondary data collected from previous studies and books. India is playing the role of a big brother in the formation and functioning of SAARC. We can identify India's role in SAARC. From that we can go in to the SAARC has already succeed or not. On the time of its establishment SAARC was facing many problems. The relationship of India and Pakistan has especially affected the way of SAARC. The main problems in the way of SAARC are, Tension between India and Pakistan, Interference of superpowers, Political disturbance, Terrorism. Accordingly India has a big responsible for resolving these problems in South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

Keywords: *Regional Organizations, Regional Cooperation, South Asian Region, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation*

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The Impact of Brexit for the Trade Relations between the UK and USA

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Abstract

Brexit is non-binding political declaration which explains the nature of future relations between the UK and EU. The process of leaving the EU formally began on March 29, 2017, when May triggered Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. The USA is the main overseas investment and the main single country export market for UK business. The UK and USA had its own bilateral trade relations worked through the EU. The day after the Brexit vote, currency markets were in turmoil and the values of Euro and Pound were decreased. Those increased the value of the dollar. That strength is not good for U.S. stock markets. It makes American shares more expensive for foreign investors. Many US firms have opened subsidiaries elsewhere in Europe to protect against a hard Brexit or no deal. This research mainly focuses on the determination of the impact of Britain's European flee be affected by British and American trading. Through that the future relationship between Brexit and trading, and the practical applications for developing trading between the UK and the USA are going to be discussed. Journals, textbooks, newspaper articles have been utilized to gather important data as a secondary source of data to pursue this research. The methodology of this study is qualitative and quantitative methods are also used to emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected. US companies across a broad variety of industries have produced large investment in the United Kingdom. In fact, American companies have viewed Britain as a strategic gateway to other countries in the European Union. Brexit will jeopardize many strategically aligned companies, affiliate income and inventory prices with the United Kingdom. Furthermore, the research is conducted to determine the impact of the affect the economy if the US refuses to trade with British. These studies are concluded to identify the impact of Brexit towards the economic status of UK and USA.

Keywords: *Brexit, United Kingdom, United States of America, Trade Relations, Investments*

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India-China Dynamic Political Relationship and its Impact to the World Politics

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Abstract

India and china are playing a key role in the new international world order. They are creating a new political system through the use of their strategy in the Asian region. As a result many Asian countries have an influence on them. Chinas new political image is building a new political relationship between mutually beneficial countries, including India. Yet India is trying to reduce China's expansion of power in the region. The far reaching development in china and the global political power of India has also enhanced the importance of their bilateral relationship. These two countries are coming up against each other across Asia and its surrounding waters. In recent years, china has been using its soft power and increasing its energy. There is however, a significant relationship, because both have major forces at present. This paper explore in particular India and China's complex political relationship. Seek also to understand the complexities of the geopolitics of the both countries. This research will be performed with the use of secondary data. Secondary data will be used as primary data. This data were evaluated on the basis of grounded theory. At the end, this paper could provide big implications for both countries and its potential usefulness in South Asia. Study suggest that China and India will play a great underworld game to stabilize their power.

Keywords: *India and China Relations, Politics, Superpower, Strategy, Dynamics*

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Terrorism as a Cause of Instability in Iraq: With Special Reference to ISIS during the 2010-2015 Period

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Abstract

Since the Second World War the Arab states of the Middle East and North Africa have undergone a series of socio-political and economic difficulties. Middle East has become increasingly affected by the economic crisis in the west, collapse of the Kuwaiti stock exchange in 1982 and falling oil prices in the mid- 1980s. Some important developments have taken place in the Arab Middle East in 1986. On the other hand, agricultural production and productivity has declined in all Arab countries. There have been major changes in the Arab world and Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states became major forces in the region. Iraq had some wars, conflicts because of many reasons. In 2004, the organization known as 'al Qaeda in Iraq'. The US invasion of Iraq began in 2003, and purpose is to remove western occupation and replace it with a Sunni Islamist regime. ISIS is a world largest terrorist group in the world and control large areas of the Middle East. ISIS emerged as not just the most ruthless of the Sunni jihadist organizations in Iraq and Syria it is also the most successful. There are main objectives of this research. They are, to identify the impact of ISIS in Iraq, to discuss the involvement of intervention from neighboring countries to the terrorist activities of ISIS in Iraq, and to ascertain the ISIS's deep impact on Iraq. The research will be descriptive documentary analysis. It utilizes the qualitative data gathered from relevant books, journals, articles, on the topics of Iraq ISIS, terrorism, Iraq instability. The finding of this research is, terrorism is a cause of instability in Iraq. This paper concludes that, how terrorism affect the instability in Iraq within 2010 to 2015 time period.

Keywords: *Iraq, Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, Middle East*

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India's Foreign Policy towards Sri Lanka during President Mahinda Rajapaksa's Regime

Dilmini Munasinghe¹

Abstract

Foreign policy of India has always been focusing on the behaviour of her neighbours in South Asia. India and Sri Lanka have maintained mutual relations over the years, especially due to their geographical proximity. Mahinda Rajapaksa's regime is considered important as Civil War which prevailed around three decades of time in Sri Lanka was ended during his time India has also paid their frequent attention to that. Mahinda Rajapaksa's regime, from 2005 to 2014 is characterized by the element of civil war. India paid its attention to Sri Lanka in their foreign policy, especially during the post-war period. India's foreign policy and behaviour during the time of President Mahinda Rajapaksa had influenced Sri Lanka in a variety of aspects, yet the political impact seems to be the most significant. Hence, the purpose of the study is to analyse the political impact of India's foreign policy on Sri Lanka during Mahinda Rajapaksa's regime. Concerning the methodology, qualitative methods were applied for the analysis whereas secondary data collected from previous books and researches were used. The study reveals that one of the most visible impacts which India's foreign policy had on Sri Lanka during that time is that Sri Lanka being inclined towards China deviating from her immediate neighbour India. The study concludes that India's foreign policy towards Sri Lanka during the tenure of Mahinda Rajapaksa had negative effects on the Indo-Sri Lanka relations.

Keywords: *India's Foreign Policy, Mahinda Rajapaksa, Civil-War, Indo-Lanka relations, Political Impact*

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The Foreign Policy of President Gotabaya Rajapaksa

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Abstract

Subsequent to the extremist suicide bombing on Easter Sunday 2019, national security became the key priority in Sri Lanka. In the meantime, Gotabaya Rajapaksa, former Defense Secretary and the Secretary of the Urban Development Authority, was elected as the seventh Executive President of Sri Lanka. Majority feared that Sri Lanka would lose its sovereignty by signing the Millennium Challenge Corporation agreement during the presidential election campaign. Thus, Gotabaya Rajapaksa should pay close attention to the implementation of his foreign policy. Accordingly, this research will look at what are the potential challenges to the implementation of his foreign policy. However, as stated in his manifesto, it has been pledged to choose Sri Lanka as the basis of a friendly, non-aligned foreign policy. He has emphasized that he is committed to safeguarding Sri Lanka's sovereignty by making direct decisions and not by favoring powerful states. It is further stated that regional countries have friendly relations with SAARC countries and BIMSTEC countries to obtain investment in developing Sri Lanka. The research is based on both primary and secondary data and the policy statement of Sri Lanka Podujana Peramuna. It depends on both qualitative and quantitative data. The research problem of this research is whether the non-aligned as stated in the policy statement will achieve national security and development in Sri Lanka. This research will be explained in detail what method he uses and how he deals with foreigners. This research is primarily used to analyze the image in the minority communities towards Gotabaya Rajapaksa. It is highlighted in the North-East election results. The main challenge facing him is the resettlement of the war displaced and what will happen to MCC. He also stated that the 99 years Hambantota port lease was a mistake made by the previous government and that he intends to renegotiate with China. The Geneva Human Rights Council and the Tamil Diaspora are key factors in his foreign policy making. He visited to India for two days on his maiden voyage, while protesting a pro-LTTE group called Vaiko.

Keywords: *Non-Aligned, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Tamil Diaspora, Easter Attack*

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Syrian Civil War: Considering Two Centric Dimensions (Domestic and Regional)

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Abstract

The ongoing Syrian Conflict has been subjected to considerable amount of political debate. In some cases, any change in the political structure of the conflict affected state will influence the balance of power not only in the state but also in the regional arena. The war in Syria initially was an intra-state conflict between the Syrian government and internal armed rebel groups. The Syrian government has always wanted to suppress the rebel groups to raze any secession tendencies, while the rebel groups have sought to challenge the military dictatorship rule of the government and to overthrow the regime. However, the intra-state conflict in Syria escalated into an internationalized intra-state conflict when regional and global powers split into pro and anti-Assad blocs and inserted themselves into the conflict. This research examines some theories of intrastate conflict and civil wars, while concentrating on the domestic character of internal conflicts within states, transnational theories focus on external factors in examining intrastate conflicts. Objectives of the study include explaining main reasons for the Syrian conflict and advancing the role of domestic and regional actors directing in this conflict. Through qualitative methodology this research conducts an in-depth case study of the current crisis and war in Syria. It utilizes the qualitative data gathered from secondary data. This research concludes highlighting complexity of Syrian conflict with the implications of the most relevant fighting parties in domestic level and finding a resolution for such internal conflict would be more difficult due to the considerable amount of stakes which are involved in the regional level. Finally this study seeks to fill the gap in the transnational theories of conflict and civil war which fails to fully examine the role of regional actors in directing a domestic conflict and civil war.

Keywords: *Syrian Crisis, Domestic, Regional, Intra-State Theories, Transnational Theories*

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BREXIT: Economic Implications for Sri Lanka and the Way Forward

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Abstract

The European Union (EU) is the largest trading block in the world, accounting for around one third of global trade. Therefore, when the United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the European Union in 2016 referendum, it presented significant implications to the economy of the rest of the world. Sri Lanka shares strong trade relations with the EU compared to other trading blocs in the world and the involvement of Sri Lanka with the UK is considerably higher than its involvement with any other EU country, annual trade with the UK amounting to over ten percent. Hence, it is evident that Brexit would bring about changes to trade relations Sri Lanka enjoys with the UK at present. Thus, this study aims to examine the challenges that Sri Lanka might encounter in the post Brexit context by analysing the current relations between Sri Lanka and the UK and the Brexit process. Further, the study explores the changes that should be made to the current trade policies of Sri Lanka to strengthen its trade relations with the UK. The methodology of this study includes qualitative methods which gathered statistical data from secondary sources to calculate the impact of Brexit on trade relations between Sri Lanka and the UK. The findings of this study illustrate that Brexit could prompt a drop in demand for Sri Lankan goods in the UK post Brexit and that there could be changes in tariff access to the UK, reducing Sri Lankan exports to the UK. The study identifies that Brexit negatively impacts the economy of Sri Lanka and suggests making policy changes to strengthen economic relations of Sri Lanka with the UK to overcome post Brexit challenges.

Keywords: *European Union, United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, Trade Relations, Brexit*

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Comparative Analysis between the Foreign Policy of Sirimavo Bandaranaike and J. R. Jayawardhana: Special Reference to South Asia

U. G. G. Fernando¹

Abstract

Foreign policy encompasses the tactics and process by which a nation interacts with other nations in order to further its interests. Political parties form the basis for the views of political leaders in the states. This study is mainly focused on the foreign policy of Sri Lanka in South Asia under Sirimavo Bandaranaike and J. R. Jayawardhana. The study will discuss similarities and differences under two different leaderships. To achieve aforesaid objectives, qualitative approach has been used and secondary data is the main type of data obtained from various sources such as books, journal articles, newspapers and other relevant documents available in both printed and electronic versions. Through the study, it has been identified that during the period of Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Sri Lanka attempted to balance East-West interests and maintain neutrality. The Sirima-Shastri pact in 1964 which is known as the Republic of India and the Dominion of Ceylon which focused on the citizenship of workers of Indian Origin in Ceylon was a significant incident at that time. On the other hand, J.R. Jayawardhana's foreign policy was aligned with the West. But the establishment of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) can be considered as a mean J.R Jayawardhana utilized to diversify his foreign policy refocusing his attention to regionalism. The 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was a milestone in the relations between India and Sri Lanka, which led to the amendment of Sri Lankan constitution. However, both leaders were careful to maintain good neighboring relations with India without antagonize it.

Keywords: *Foreign Policy, South Asia, Analysis, India, Sri Lanka*

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Ideology and US Foreign Policy: Foreign Policy under George W. Bush

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Abstract

The terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre changed United States of America's National Security Strategy from deterrence and containment to pre-emption. This new strategy of combating new security challenges, allows them the opportunity to secure US against countries that harbour or give aid to terrorist groups pre-emptively. The Bush Doctrine of pre-emption as formulated in the National Security Strategy (NSS) after the 9/11 attack goes beyond narrow principle pre-emption, but reserves the right to US to attack pre-emptively even without a definite and imminent threat. The war in Iraq is most bothersome in the implementation of the doctrine. Customary international law permits pre-emptive self-defence only when a threat is so grave and imminent. In spite of this, the Bush Doctrine of pre-emption calls for anticipatory self-defence against international law as a way of fighting terrorist group and havens of terrorism. However, the doctrine has encouraged attacks on less powerful nations by more powerful nations, spread of terrorists groups, and emergence of insurgencies and proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction across national borders. This study therefore seeks to find whether Bush Doctrine promoted democracy or pursued hegemonic position in the Middle-East region. The research will be a descriptive analysis. It utilizes qualitative data gathered from secondary sources such as scholarly articles, magazines, newspapers, books published by local and international authors. Strategic and ideological interests are quantified utilizing content analysis data collected from foreign policy speeches that President George W. Bush delivered from September 11, 2001 to March 19, 2003. The data and speeches are evaluated to classify the Bush strategy as realist, liberal or neoconservative and to determine whether the Bush Doctrine represents change or continuity in US foreign policy.

Keywords: *Bush Doctrine, Pre-Emption, Terrorism, International Law, Peace and Security*

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Finding the Actual Reasons for Terrorism in the Middle East

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Abstract

Terrorism is the use of violence and intimidation, particularly against civilians, to make a concern in a very population and to bring forth a specific political objective. There are 15 countries in the Middle East region. The phenomenon of terrorism is not new to the Middle East region. The Middle East region is the birthplace of many terrorist organizations. Hezbollah, Al-Qaeda, Hamas, ISIS and the Taliban are the main terrorist groups which are implementing their terrorist activities in the Middle East region. The form and source of such terrorist activities in the Middle East have varied. The most dangerous component during this geographical region, terrorist threat is that the state-sponsored activities of the Middle East nations such as Iran, Libya, Syria, and Iraq. This study shows that the political exclusion and repression of the Islamist movements, political instability and religious extremism have contributed to the adoption of terrorist activities in the Middle East. The main objective of this study is to identify the real reasons for terrorism in the Middle East. The methodology that has followed in the study is qualitative in nature while only based on secondary sources of data like books, journal articles, reports, institutional and official documents. The findings of the study demonstrate that the real reasons for terrorism in the Middle East created reasons or not? To resolve this critical dilemma in the Middle East is essential for policies to be effective and promote democracy. And this will strengthen the relationships between the Middle East countries and the world.

Keywords: *Terrorism, Middle East, Extremism, Political Instability*

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