5th International Studies Students' Research Symposium

November, 2022

"International Cooperation in Achieving Sustainable Development"

Department of International Studies
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Kelaniya

ABSTRACTS

5th International Studies Students' Research Symposium - 2022

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Message from the Vice Chancellor of the University of Kelaniya

Senior Professor Nilanthi de Silva

The University of Kelaniya is dedicated to encouraging the conduct of research to address the possibilities and challenges of the future. As a prominent university in Sri Lanka, our students and professors conduct top-notch research in all academic fields and contribute significantly to their respective fields of study. Our mission is to transform students via high-quality, research-informed, and industry-engaged education.

It gives me tremendous pleasure to congratulate to the Department of International Studies on organizing the 5th Annual International Studies Students' Research Symposium. The symposium is just one of many such occasions held at our university that give undergrads a chance to build the skills needed in the modern world. It is a chance that will not only improve a student's life but also be pertinent to regional demands and international standards for a modern graduate.

I appreciate the Department of International Studies for taking the initiative to arrange this research conference together. I express my gratitude to the Head of the Department, the academic staff members and symposium organizers for their exemplary dedication. I convey my best wishes to the researchers and anticipate that this will mark yet another significant turning point in their intellectual development.

Senior Prof. Nilanthi de Silva
Vice Chancellor
University of Kelaniya

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

Professor M. M. Gunatilake

I consider it an honor to be present for the 5th International Studies Students' Research Symposium and to have the opportunity to appreciate the authors in writing. The University of Kelaniya's Faculty of Social Sciences has always greatly helped undergraduates who are keen to explore the frontiers of their fields' research. The Department of International Studies has consistently provided venues for such undergraduates to disseminate the information they have learned via study, serving as an example in this regard. It is really commendable that the Department is making the effort to organize the 5th symposium in the field of International Studies.

I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to everyone who contributed to the success of this symposium, especially the Head of the Department, the academic staff, and the International Studies Students' Association. I wish the Department the best of luck with its upcoming efforts to spread valuable learning.

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

Message from the Head of the Department

of International Studies

Dr. Chaminda Abeysinghe

As the Head of the Department of International Studies, I consider this a great honor to extend my best wishes for the 5th International Studies Students' Research Symposium 2022 and the publication of the symposium's abstract book.

Given its multidimensional and multidisciplinary nature, International Studies provides an abundance of new knowledge to anyone interested in the field. As a newly established department, it has always been our desire to foster an environment where undergraduates can be inventive, creative, and committed to searching for new knowledge. Looking at the current context of international relations, it is in fact at crossroads and sustainable development has become an area of greater concern. Thus, I think the 5th International Studies Students' Research Symposium would be a significant platform for undergraduates to present their research findings on contemporary challenges faced by the international community in relation to sustainable development.

Organizing an event of this nature is by no means an easy task. In this regard, first and foremost, I should extend my great gratitude to Senior Professor Nilanthi de Silva, Vice Chancellor- University of Kelaniya for her enormous support extended and at the same note I would also like to thank Professor M.M. Gunatilake, Dean-Faculty of Social sciences for his continuous support and encouragement. Furthermore, it is also important to mention the Research Council of the University of Kelaniya for its unceasing support in promoting research among both the faculty of the University as well as the undergraduates. Moreover, I would also like to acknowledge the academic staff of the Department of International Studies as well as the Faculty of Social Sciences. It is imperative to thank all the abstract reviewers as well as the panelists for their invaluable contributions. I would also like to thank the non-academic staff of the Faculty of Social Sciences for their contribution to successfully organizing the event. Last, but not least, I extend my gratitude to the International Studies Students' Association for making this event possible.

Dr. Chaminda Abeysinghe
Head
Department of International Studies

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A Call for International Cooperation to Protect the Rights of Women Migrant Domestic Workers: A Case Study of Sri Lanka Vs. The Philippines

A. M. Amanda Attanayaka[1]

Abstract

Women migrant domestic workers (MDWs) are the major income generators of labor-sending countries in Asia-Pacific Region yet are the most vulnerable. As a response, major labor-sending states such as Sri Lanka and the Philippines enforced many restrictions for women in migration as a mechanism of "human rights protection". But it generates two-way consequence for labor sending states; restrictions to migration often encourages illegal migration for poor women that has the potential in generating more risks in protection and it limits the states interest in generating remittances. Philippines imposed country-specific total bans on women MDWs migration to Gulf States over the case of high-profile murder of Filipina domestic worker Joanna Demafelis. As a response, Kuwait shifted to other labor-sending countries; Sri Lanka to meet the shortage of MDWs. In contrast to Philippines, Sri Lankan government just imposed bans on female migration as a response to the execution of the domestic worker Rizana Nafeek, which again violates the rights of women to migrate. The study comprises qualitative research following a country-specific case study method. The research question is to investigate what lessons Sri Lanka and the Philippines' cooperation can teach in protecting of MDWs in labor migration. The study aims to stress the need for cooperation over competition of all the labor-sending states to protect women MDWs while analyzing the efficiency of the migration restrictions policy cycles imposed by the origin states and how it impacts on the protection of women and their rights applying on Sri Lanka and the Philippines. This research concludes with the notion that Asia-pacific labor – sending states should possess more unified and secured female migrant protection process by reducing regional competition for global labor market and increase international cooperation to mitigate the discrimination on women MDWs, while taking sustainable regional initiatives to protect women in labor migration.

Keywords: *Human Rights, Labor Migration, Sri Lanka, The Philippines, Women*

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Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment for Sustainable Development

Y.M.R.D. Sirisumana[1]

Abstract

Promoting gender equality; equal opportunities for both sexes in the economic, political, health, and educational sectors are an essential part of the sustainable development strategy. Therefore, this study examines how gender equality can be promoted worldwide for sustainable development and what actions can be taken to achieve women's empowerment. The objectives of this study are to uncover the role of women's empowerment and gender equality in sustainable development and to study the need to encourage women's responsible participation through the decisions made by governments and policymakers. To achieve these objectives qualitative research methodology is used with secondary sources as data collection instruments. In addition, primary data is expected to be collected while examining the actions that can be taken to empower women. The study findings reflect that the role of women in sustainable development in the world is very little done. The main reasons that have affected it are the fact that the world's political sphere is largely concentrated around men, there is limited use of women's labor force for the economic development of a country, and their rights are severely violated all over the world can be indicated. As a whole, to achieve sustainable development in the economic, political, social, cultural, and environmental fields in a country, it must be said that women's empowerment is an indispensable element. This research seeks solutions to empower women through women themselves to achieve sustainable development and also it suggests that the measures that can be taken for women's empowerment as well as the strong commitment of the government are required.

Keywords: *Gender Equality, Sustainable Development, Women Empowerment*

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Prospects for Truth and Accountability in Sri Lanka: Implementing a National Mechanism for Transitional Justice Following the Civil War

M.J.D Parami Thathsarani[1]

Abstract

The civil war in Sri Lanka between the government forces and the LTTE has seen serious human rights violations on a scale. Out of the thirty years of the civil war, the terrible human rights violations that took place during the latter stage make it the most tragic. Due to the severity of the final phase's human rights breaches, international parties had to put pressure on the Sri Lankan government to conduct impartial investigations when the war came to an end in 2009, The local mechanisms that were found to ensure Transitional Justice for the aggrieved persons has failed due to many reasons. Sri Lanka needs a process that considers all four aspects of transitional justice because the country is still working to recover from the consequences of war. Assuring the right to truth and justice and holding those who violate it accountable for their war crimes will serve as the cornerstone for the establishment of transitional justice. Sri Lanka should form a national Truth commission that is transparent, impartial, and inclusive, with inputs from the international community, but is ultimately led by a local mechanism in order to determine the truth. Confronting the past, gathering decompositions, and providing incentives, amnesties and pardons should be the main duties of the Truth Commission. In addition to a Truth commission a special court should be established to look into the crimes, prosecute the offenders, and hold them accountable, by recognizing the victims' right to the truth, providing them with justice, and reparations, transitional justice would ultimately aim to create a peaceful community and prevent future wars. To be successful, it is necessary to divest preconceived notions about transitional justice within the Sri Lankan community. This study was mostly conducted as qualitative research using secondary sources. The factual sources for the conclusions consisted of journal papers, web articles, case studies, and commentaries. The opinions and efforts of professionals helped the conclusion as well

Keywords: *Transitional Justice, Truth, Justice, Accountability, Reparations, Aggrieved Person*

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International Cooperation in Gender Equality and Human Rights for Sustainable Development

J.A.D.A.M. Jayakody [1]

Abstract

Gender equality and human rights are a broad discourse with an intertwined and inextricable relationship. National and international cooperation is indispensable for the promotion of gender equality and human rights. International Human Rights Law and the UN's sustainable Development Goals contain strong commitments to promote and protect gender equality and human rights throughout the international system. Women around the world are victims of various discriminations due to the wars, social and cultural environment. The core objectives of this research examine the rights and laws that initiate for protect women from all forms of discrimination to achieving sustainable development in international system, and understand how international system is trying to empower the women who are discriminated. Looking at the methodology, this study is qualitative research and a content analysis carried out using secondary data. Regarding the main findings, it is confirmed that the steps taken by the United Nations to protect women's rights are higher than other organizations in the world. In addition to international cooperation, it is emphasized that the ability of national governments to empower women lies on policy making. Gender equality and human rights are two sides of the same coin in the world and sustainable development is generated by using it to empower women.

Keywords: *Empowerment, Gender Equality, Human Rights, International Cooperation, Sustainable Development Goals*

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Gender and Human Rights: The Girl Child and Violence

B.V.S Dayasiri[1]

Abstract

Violence shows that causes pain, societal prejudice, embarrassment, banishment, marginalization, or even disease. The girl child is particularly impacted by global violence. Even though there have been decades-long international legislative frameworks in place to safeguard girls, there are still thousands of horrific acts of abuse and neglect that target girls every day. Any form of intensity is an abuse of civil rights that confines or denies an individual access to his or her rights in an institution. The research findings are to determine the extent to which the young woman-youth has been exposed to intensity, as well as how far she has endured and continues to suffer from one type of intensity to another. The study decides that despite the intensity forbiddance Act of 2015, the teenager-kid is still very much bearable under hardship intensity and if positive steps are not put into action, the young woman-baby will need her rights. The research takes a qualitative approach, and to that end, it gathers secondary data. It is hope this study international legal instruments have been in place for decades to protect the girl child, thousands of brutal acts of violence and neglect have been observed around the world on a daily basis.

Keywords: *Human Rights, Violence, Civil rights, Verbal Abuse, Threats*

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Sri Lankan Female Domestic Workers in Middle East

R.Shanika Gimhani[1]

Abstract

Sri Lanka is known as one of the largest labor exporting countries in South Asia at present and the majority of labor migrants are women who migrate as domestic workers to the Middle East. Therefore, those domestic workers are an important component of labor migrants from Sri Lanka. However, they are unfortunately highly vulnerable to adverse working or living conditions in destination countries. The main purpose of this study is to examine the problems faced by domestic workers in the Middle East and their human rights violations. Also, the aim of this study is to recommend the policies and measures to be taken to prevent those human rights violations. Also, one of the objectives of this is to examine the contribution of the sending state and receiving state in protecting domestic workers' human rights. This study will help Sri Lankan women who are looking for domestic worker jobs in the Middle East to gain an understanding about the situation of the Middle East and it will help to focus the attention of the government on protecting the human rights of domestic workers. It is expected to collect data for the study using secondary data such as magazines, websites, e-books, articles and newspapers. According to the study, it should be concluded that the states' intervention in preventing the violation of these human rights should be improved and new policies should be implement to prevent those violations.

Keywords: *Female Domestic Workers, Human Rights, Labor, Middle East, Sri Lanka*

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Gender Equality at the Heart of Human Rights in Sri Lanka

Shehani Fernando[1]

Abstract

Gender equality is at the heart of human rights and United Nations values. A fundamental principle of the UN Charter adopted by world leaders in 1945 is "equal rights of men and women". Yet, decades since its adoption, world at every corner undergoes conflicts, bias and discrimination based on gender. Hence the research objective is to identify the key problems related to the lack of gender equality and how it impacts to violation of human rights, mainly in the Sri Lankan context. The significance of the research is the fact that with nearly 50% of the country population being women, how over the years the need for gender equality has become a heated topic as women increasingly climbs to take up roles and industries that were once male dominated, which in turn has led to unconscious bias, glass ceiling, and more. This research is an exploratory study which is conducted for the purposes of gaining insights into the topic. As such the research would be conducted through a mix of qualitative and quantitative means. For this, methods of data collection such as direct observation, interviews, surveys, and content analysis of visual and textual materials were used. Based on the key data derived it was observed that the issue of gender equality is seen both in developing and developed countries and the rate at which solutions are enacted are considerably slow or less effective in majority of developing countries where patriarchal and traditional cultures are dominant. In conclusion, education and financial independence seems to be the key factors that drives the elimination of the existing condition and therefore the government, organizations and all relevant authorities must focus on driving these factors to ensure long term change and sustainable impact in the actions taken towards gender equality and thereby ensuring the protection of fundamental human rights of all humans.

Keywords: *Equality, Gender, Human Rights, Women*

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Gender Inequality in South Asian States: Case Study in Pakistan

G.L.S. Kumara[1]

Abstract

Even today, severe gender inequalities can be seen in world. This situation is seen more in Asian countries than in western countries. Accordingly, gender inequality in Pakistan in the South Asian region is studied through this. This study investigated gender inequality in South Asian countries using Pakistani society. Through this, gender inequality in Pakistani society and the factors affecting it are examined. This study aims to answer some specific questions such as gender inequality in Pakistani society, traditional barriers that limit women's freedom. Even in the 21st century, inequalities in gender equality can be seen more or less in the countries of the South Asian region. Therefore, it is worth investigating the reasons why such conditions still exist in this region. Data gathering is done through secondary data. Methods like books, journals, research papers, and internet are used to collect data. Data analysis is done through qualitative descriptive method. Barriers to access to education were found to be a major factor in this gender inequality. It was founded that various factors such as social, economic, and religious influence this situation. Basically, through this study, gender inequality in the South Asian Region is considered and for that, Pakistan is used as a case study for this research. Accordingly, it is clear that Pakistan is at the forefront of the countries with the highest gender inequality in the world. Various factors have contributed to this situation. To overcome this, it is recommended to create equal opportunities for both genders to access education.

Keywords: *Gender Inequality, Poverty, Education, Women's Rights*

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Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on the Psychological Wellbeing of the Transgender Society

G.V.K.S Jayanath[1]

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic is a severe type of affliction that has spread throughout the world. The impact on these developing countries was severe. It also occurred in Sri Lanka, causing death, long-term illness, and severe mental stress to a very large number of people. Marginalized individuals and groups are especially susceptible to the negative consequences of the pandemic, including abuses and violations of human rights that can cause psychological anguish. In this study, special attention has been paid to the effect on the mental health of transgender people. Also, the negative impact on their mental health due to human rights violations during the epidemic has been studied. The researcher emphasizes how the pandemic's stress and the prevention and mitigation measures put in place to fight the disease directly affect mental health. In this study, DASS 21 tests were conducted to find out about the mental health of the transgender community. Apart from that, facts were gathered from the secondary data about the human rights violations against these marginalized groups during the season and the views of the activists were also used for this purpose. According to the findings, Covid-19 pandemic negatively affect to transgender people mental health more than non-transgender groups. And transgender people experienced more negative effects on their sleep, hunger, and workplace trauma. [2]Furthermore, transgender people seek to mental health care during Covid-19. And they faced more stigma and discrimination during the Covid-19 pandemic. These findings, when taken collectively, may aid in identifying and informing possibilities to address and alleviate mental health inequities among transgender persons. And moving to transgender community and identification their sensitive problems is most important to making their life and introducing to mental wellbeing programs.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Gender, Human Rights, Marginalize, Transgender*

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A Study on the Impact of Social Attitudes on Education Rights Violations of the LGBTIQA+ Community in Sri Lanka: Special reference to Undergraduate Students of the University of Kelaniya

Harshana E Gunasingha[1]

Abstract

Human rights are the fundamental rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world from birth to death. That right is given to any person regardless of their beliefs, attitudes, and how they choose to live their lives. Education is one of those fundamental rights. Three main genders can be identified in the human race. That is female, male, and third gender. The LGBTIQA+ community belongs to all three of main genders. The Education rights of people belonging to this community can be seen as being violated in Sri Lanka. That is taken as the problem of this research. The purpose of this is to study the effect of social attitudes in Sri Lankan society on this problem. For the establishment of an equitable system affirming the educational rights of the LGBTIQA+ community, it is very important to have an understanding of the social attitudes toward them in Sri Lankan society. As the research methodology, the case study method was used and the questionnaire method was used under the survey method. The case study uses a student who, despite being admitted to the university, dropped out of his degree because he was transgender. Fifty students were randomly selected from the student community of the University of Kelaniya as the sample. The data analysis of this research is presented through the specific method and the balanced method. It became clear that the social attitudes in Sri Lankan society have a direct impact on the violation of the education rights of the LGBTIQA+ community in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Education Rights, Impact, LGBTIQA+ Community, Social Attitudes, Violation*

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Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in India

C.S.Ovitigala[1]

Abstract

With eight countries and a population of 1.94 billion people, South Asia is the southernmost part of the Asian continent. One of South Asia's most critical issues is the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Asia is seen as the most vulnerable region for human trafficking because of its huge population growing globalization, and ever - present poverty. From the South Asian region, it can be pointed out that India is a country where commercial sexual exploitation of children is common. In India, women and girls face significant discrimination and their rights to survival, growth, development, security and participation are violated. My research question is to find out what the Indian government and individual parties have done to address the problems of commercial sexual exploitation of children and whether they have succeeded or failed. The objective of the inquiry is to evaluate the success or failure of the steps taken by India to address this problem. This research grounded on qualitative secondary data collection. Some of the statutory laws related to trafficking for Commercial sexual exploitation of children include the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act of 2012, and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act of 2006. State level laws include the Goa Children's Act of 2003, the Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act of 1982, and the Andhra Pradesh Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act of 1988. Despite established legislation, the sexual abuse and exploitation of children still exist in society. It is clear that the measures taken by the government have failed. Child pornography and prostitution are still the most dangerous situation in India today. Because of its enormous population, expanding urbanization, and persistent poverty, India is considered one of the most vulnerable countries to human trafficking.

Keywords: *Human Trafficking, Child Pornography, South Asia, Poverty and Inequality, Child Prostitution*

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The Impact of Taliban Bio Politics on Afghan Women since the Taliban Takeover in 2021

K. M. Ruwini Handunsooriya[1]

Abstract

The Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in the year 2021 marked a phenomenon that took the world by surprise while hinting of a great human rights and humanitarian crisis, which has now become the reality over in Afghan soil. The Taliban bio politics, regulating the lives of Afghan populations have fatally affected even the most basic human rights. Gender equality and women's rights mark as key spheres that were rather wiped out ever since the dawn of the callous Taliban rules in the Afghan community. For over one year since the takeover, the Afghan women have been undergoing mounted gender-based violations. In a century where sustainable development is regarded a key component of a sustained international system, gender inequality against Afghan females is an area that has attracted critical international attention. This paper analyses the bio political tools employed by Taliban regime over women and how, through Taliban bio power, gender equality is being affected, with special reference to two selected targets of the fifth Sustainable Development Goal, Gender Equality. This is a qualitative research based on secondary data. Therefore, the related data sources and literature has been subjected to careful analysis to obtain the findings of the study. This study concluded that female oppression being a feature of Taliban iron fist, not only affects the political and social atmosphere but it also halts the economic and societal prosperity.

Keywords: *Afghanistan, Bio Politics, Gender Equality, Taliban, Women*

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The Role of the United Nations in Preventing Violations of Women's Rights in Afghanistan

R.S.P.Rupasinghe[1]

Abstract

Gender Equality is the 5th Sustainable Development Goal sustainable development agenda. It consists of a number of related targets, recognizing the connection between women's empowerment and a better future for all. Moreover, freedom from discrimination is more important because it emphasizes that all people are entitled to all rights and freedoms regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political differences, national or social origin, property, or birth. However, many women in Afghanistan suffer from domestic violence and Taliban activities. Denial of human rights, gender disparities, and living in a war zone have left many women suffering from severe depression, poor social functioning, and female drug abuse. Hence, the main objective of this research is to explore how women's rights are violated and the role of the United Nations in protecting women from discrimination in Afghanistan. This research is based on a qualitative research approach. Secondary data is used to collect reliable data for research such as reports, books, e-journals, e-books, and online videos. So many rural Afghan women experience cultural and religious barriers to employment. As the most responsible organization, the United Nations focuses on women's issues and has tried to address women's empowerment and gender equality in Afghanistan. Therefore, public awareness, supporting the government in legislation, facilitating non-governmental organizations, human resource development, and supporting a national, regional, and international Cooperation scale are needed to prevent discrimination based on gender.

Keywords: *Afghanistan, Discrimination, Gender, Human Rights, Women*

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Worsening of Child Malnutrition in Sri Lanka due to Socio-Economic Political Crisis

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Abstract

Sri Lanka can be recognized as a country having a minimum level of per capita income and less access to modern health facilities. Child malnutrition stands as a challenging unresolved public health problem in Sri Lanka. Nutrition deficiency can be seen among the pregnant mothers who will cause the poor physical health, poor cognitive development, low educational attainment and increased healthcare costs. This study will basically focus on the dramatically increase of malnutrition among the children in Sri Lanka due to the contemporary inflation. Qualitative data gathered through reports, e-books, e-magazines, websites, journals will be used in this study. Findings show that according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (2022) and World Food Program, more than 60% of families are consuming less, and eating cheaper, less nutritious food. Bankrupted Sri Lankan government has unable to grant necessary assistance to provide fortified food for mothers and school meals for undernourished children. According to UNICEF report, 2.3 million children are suffering from dire need of food support. It also stated that 16% of children under age 5 are suffering from malnutrition. Poverty of people and people who are living in rural areas are vulnerable for malnutrition. There is a risk for children that will face cognitive dysfunction due to malnutrition. It can be concluded from this study that immediate actions should be taken by the government and other organizations to eradicate malnutrition among the children in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Cognitive Development, Cognitive Dysfunction, Malnutrition, Nutrition Deficiency, Sri Lanka*

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A Study of the Prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in India

K.I. Suraweera[1]

Abstract

India is a country that experiences huge exploitations and violations related to gender and human rights, Commercial sexual exploitation is one of the new trends of the creation of gender inequality in India. This study will assess the impact of commercial sexual exploitation in India on gender inequality and human rights violations as well as the emergence of international cooperation in achieving sustainable development with the prevention of gender-based violence and exploitation in the country. The objective of this study is to further study the gender rights of women with special reference to the current conditions of commercial sexual exploitation in India and to identify how international cooperation empowers the task of prevention of sexual exploitation in India. This kind of research is significant in identifying the problems associated with sexual exploitation and making solutions to sort them out gradually. The entire study is based on secondary data sources and qualitative approach is followed as its research methodology. The findings and data analysis are based on the grave and catastrophic violation of human rights in various strata of civil society under gender inequality in India. Trafficking of women and girl-children becomes a severe issue with regard to this. As the inceptor of the Sustainable Development Goals programmer, the United Nations' role is crucial in making international cooperation in achieving them. The conclusion sums up the contemporary background of commercial sexual exploitation in India and some of the recommendations made to the Indian government by the international community in the prevention of this regard. The active engagement of the Non-aligned Movement can be recommended as an international coordinator in promoting gender equality in its member countries which are mostly faced the drawbacks of achieving sustainable development goals, along with the United Nations, regional coalitions, and other relevant non-governmental organizations.

Keywords: *Commercial Sexual Exploitation, Gender Equality, Human Rights, India, International Cooperation*

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Education Deficit: Failure to Protect the Right to Education in Sri Lanka

L. S. A. A. Dilrukshi[1]

Abstract

United Nations emphasize the quality education as a Sustainable Development Goal in the world. SDG number 04 represents the education and it ensures quality education and promotes equal educational opportunities to all. On the other hand, the Right to Education can be recognized as one of the most fundamental Human Right in the world. It says that, everyone has a right to have a free education in his or her lifetime. When education decreases in a country, the country will polluted and increase the violations in the country. However, in the Sri Lankan context, most of the children suffering from educational problems and indirectly effected to Human Rights violations. This research mainly focused on the education level, educational problems, and solutions to overcome the problems in Sri Lanka. Moreover, this research mainly used qualitative research and based on secondary data such as Government Reports, Newspapers, Books, E – Journals, E – Books and other E – Sources. Estate sector children are mostly suffering from lack of education level and Batticaloa district represents the lowest literacy rate in Sri Lanka in recent years. And also, 8.2% of Estate sector children between 5-14 age limit are not engaging in educational activities. Ratnapura district recorded as highest percentage of individuals who are not engage in education. 43.6% of total individuals are not obtained their O/L qualification. Lacks of money, not understanding the value of education, poverty are some major issues affected on lack of education. By providing quality, education and providing well - trained teachers are some sustainable solutions on improving education. However, everyone has a right to get better education and Sri Lanka has greater responsibility on it.

Keywords: *Human Rights, Lack of Education, Quality Education, Sri Lanka*

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Gender and Human Rights
Impact of Culture: LGBT Human Rights and Global Progress with Special Reference to South Asia

Raveena Dissanayaka[1]

Abstract

Gender justice is a human right which important to ensure equality to women trans-genders, gays, lesbians, bisexuals and people of Gender- Queer community is still ill-treated. LGBT face discrimination with culture, gender diversity beyond borders. Elsewhere in South Asia their rights limited in comparison to other areas of the world as multicultural societies show how culture plays a critical role in the LGBT movement. Findings of the reveals that education brings awareness to the cultural lag, significance relationship between education and culture, education is important to preservation of culture and education lies at the forefront of culture or globalization. The study adapts qualitative research methodology and analysis process secondary data used. The Researcher objective is to illustrate how culture influence these people face discrimination for their sexual orientation of their gender identity. For the convenience of readers the article mainly concerned about LGBT rights: specific traditional conditions of South Asia shows the cultural boundaries formed around education and globalization.

Keywords: *Gays, Homosexual, Lesbians, LGBT, Trans-Genders*

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Employment Shortage and Violation of LGBTIQ Rights in Sri Lankan Society

M.A.K Gayashini[1]

Abstract

The discrimination based on sex, gender, identity is common and constant in the society. Due to the rooted norms, culture, and religion aspects the LGBTIQ community remains largely hidden and discrete about their identities. Further LGBTIQ people are regularly experiencing ranges of abuses as well as lack of acceptance in the society. In case absence of basic human rights is the vital problem of these people. This research indicates the employment shortage and violation of LGBTIQ in Sri Lankan society, because this community has been experiencing discrimination in employment cycle and have higher unemployment rate. The main purpose of the study is examining that employment shortage, discrimination, and human rights violation at work. Alternatively, it has negative impact on LBTIQ people in terms of health, wages, job opportunities, productivity in the workplace and the job satisfaction. Sexual orientation and gender identities can be identified as integral aspect of human lives should never being violated. The study is a mix method, both qualitative and quantitative methods used to analyze the research problem because there has been less previous evidence about this burning issue in the society. The legal and constitutional limitations and cultural attitudes are barriers that seriously affected to the protection of LGBTIQ rights in Sri Lanka. Government has a huge responsibility to make or adopt laws, do educational interventions, and create inclusive job markets to secure LGBTIQ rights with international support. More importantly, LGBTIQ community has effectively been included in sustainable development goals to ensure their inclusion in development efforts LGBTIQ advocates are empowered to identify their own priorities and fostered to economic wellbeing under 20230 Agenda.

Keywords: *Discrimination, Human Rights, LGBTQI, Sexual Orientation, Unemployment, Sustainable*

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Right to Quality Education and Sri Lankan Higher Education Standards (With Special Reference to University of Kelaniya)

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Abstract

Education is a fundamental Human Right. Especially when it comes to higher education, universities produce professionals for the workforce in the country. Therefore, as a third-world country, Sri Lanka must have a crucial focus on its higher education sector. In Sri Lanka, government authorities offer free education system to their people. Providing free education is not the only requirement for quality education. There are also social, political, and cultural factors that must be considered. In order to pursue that, this study explores if state university undergraduates get quality education according to general higher education standards. The study runs through two key features, satisfaction with academic work provided by the state universities and challenges with regard to student-centric education. The methodology of the study is based on primarily questionnaires and interviews with undergraduates and academics in the University of Kelaniya. And the study also consists of secondary, extract data from the annual reports of Kelaniya University and the annual budget of Sri Lanka. As per the research finding despite providing free education the country has not yet reached quality education. Lack of technology, lack of preferences, and outdated syllabus are a few of the identified issues in the Sri Lankan higher education sector. The study suggests that a student-centric learning system with a full digital commitment should be created and in addition, partnerships with foreign universities should be further strengthened for access to learning, a consistent annual plan for academic activities, internship opportunities and corporate sector rights across universities should be established. It is suggested to use open book methods as an examination to do. Also, to overcome these challenges, it is necessary to provide quality education in accordance with the higher education standards of Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Educational Rights, Quality Education, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka, Standards of Education*

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Progression of LGBTQIA+ Rights in 21st Century in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

LGBTQIA+ is an inclusive term used to characterize a person's gender identity or sexual orientation such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, queer, intersex, asexual, pansexual, and allies. Different countries have different societal perceptions of the LGBTQIA+ community. States all over the world have made reformist moves to address the issues and correct, amend, or remove discriminatory laws and regulations that affect LGBTQIA+ people. It is estimated that 12% of the Sri Lankan community identifies themselves as LGBTQIA+. Despite this, Sri Lanka is considered a nation with high uncertainty avoidance and resistance to cultural change. The Sri Lankan LGBTQIA+ community encounters numerous forms of institutional discrimination and harassment, including accessing employment, housing, and health services. In view of this fact, this research aims to discover how LGBTQIA+ rights in Sri Lanka have progressed in the 21st century. The Findings of the research show that the Sri Lankan government has failed to establish a straightforward procedure for LGBTQIA+ people to change their identity documents. According to anecdotal evidence, many Sri Lankans, including policymakers, view the word LGBTQIA+ negatively, including as a psychiatric disease, a Western epidemic, and a threat to the nation's cultural, religious, and traditional values. After the country's universal periodic review, which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States, findings show that Sri Lankan authorities are progressing towards changing laws related to the LGBTQIA+ community after considering UN criticism for abusing the human rights of the LGBTQIA+ community. It is important to have institutional reforms to ensure the rights of the LGBTQIA+ community. Many Sri Lankan activists, either individually or as institutions, have been working tirelessly to decriminalize laws affecting Sri Lanka's LGBTQIA+ community and to advocate for their rights with policymakers.

Keywords: *Discrimination, Legal Rights, LGBTQIA+ Inclusion, Sri Lanka*

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Discrimination against Transgender Community in Sri Lanka

Samadhi Neranjala[1]

Abstract

In Sri Lankan context, the term transgender community identified as a term that goes beyond the natural order. Transgender people can be defined as a group of people whose gender identity does not conform to sex assigned to them at birth. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, pointed out Human Rights should be enjoyed by all Human beings without any discrimination or harassment. But in the Sri Lankan context, it is not seen especially towards the minority sexual groups such as LGBTQ. They are subjected to the discriminations and harassment based on their gender identity. There have been reports that the transgender community had been subjected to the discriminations especially economic, social, educational, health and legal sectors due to their gender identity. This research based on the discrimination against the transgender community in Sri Lanka. The main objective is to identifying the issues related to transgender community in Sri Lanka. The study objectives were achieved using questionnaire based semi structured interviews through the telephone conversation. This study based on 20 transgender population representing whole Sri Lanka, by using snowball-sampling methods considering the fact that many of them do not want any highlight. This research sample was found through national transgender network in Sri Lanka. The main significance of this research is that it only discusses transgender discriminations where minimum local research is found. Special findings of that research were that every respondent was subjected to harassment from verbally and mentally from their homes, while 10% were evicted from homes. They were subjected to the discrimination in schooling also. Especially from lady teachers and school boys. Health sector and legal institutional discriminations are relatively law. Special finding of this research is newly identified transgender people were subjected to discriminate from their own community.

Keywords: *Discrimination, Transgender Community, Sri Lankan Context*

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Violations of Women's Education Rights in Afghanistan: Under the Taliban Regime

T.P.H.Theshani[1]

Abstract

Women deserve equality and they deserve receiving education. Whether you are a boy or girl, your rights are same to each other. According to history of Afghanistan People who suffered the most in the part of education were female. The main problem of the study is Afghanistan has the lowest rate of female literacy among other developing countries, 87% females are illiterate .This study expect to understand the root causes of the violations of women's rights in Afghanistan and its social impacts. According to Afghan culture there was no concept of female schools and most of the time they provided religious education from home. Under the Taliban it has number of barriers to women in education. This study is based on a qualitative research methodology that uses secondary data sources which was collected from academic journals, reports, publications, and websites. The prominent findings of the study are traditional cultural facts under the male-dominated society of Afghanistan, poverty and low economic developments, early forced marriages, lack of family support to learn are the main barriers that lead to the violations of women's education. The educated women builds educated society, therefore Afghan women's illiteracy will badly affect the future of a nation. This study has pointed out the barriers that actually affect women's education and these barriers have a negative impact on society. The study recommends that Islamic religious leaders, governmental leaders should teach society to those women have equal right to learn and Arranging public awareness programs, literacy programs especially for parents and providing schools for girls.

Keywords: *Women, Gender Inequality, Education, Taliban*

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Establishing Regional Human Right Mechanism for South Asia: An Analysis of Challenges and Prospects

Anuththara Kodikara[1]

Abstract

In the contemporary international arena, many initiatives have been established at the global and regional levels to ensure the protection of human rights. Establishing regional human rights mechanisms is very significant as they are focusing on regional considerations. However, South Asia has not still become capable of establishing a regional human right mechanism. This study analyses the factors that hinder the establishment of a regional human right mechanism in South Asia, and it attempts to identify prospects for establishing a regional human right mechanism in South Asia. It is significant to understand those challenges as it is high time to establish a regional mechanism when considering the prevailing situation of human rights in South Asia. This study uses both qualitative and quantitative data. Therefore, a mixed method of data analysis is used here. Similarly, this would use secondary data retrieved from online scholarly journals and other sources such as articles, online videos, e-books, and reports available on the internet. This research indicates that lack of regional integration in South Asia, incompetence of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Interstate conflicts within the region, lack of human right literacy, and having no attribution at a high political level like factors have become challenges in establishing regional human right mechanism in South Asia. Moreover, the findings of the research suggest the future possibility of adopting the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation as a platform for developing regional human right mechanism. The study recommends that in order to establish a regional human right mechanism in South Asia, it is mandatory to identify challenges and to mitigate them in a proper way.

Keywords: *South Asia, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Regional Human Right Mechanism, Regional Integration*

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The Efficacy of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in Ocean Conservation in the 21st Century

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Abstract

The dawn of the 21st century gave red alerts on Global Environmental Preservation which emerged as a major challenge in the realm of contemporary international relations. Further, marine protection had gained significant attention as oceanic health correlates with human health and sustainable existence. The 2030 agenda for sustainable development also stresses on the need for elevated attention upon 'Life below Water', for which the role of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) also seems greatly interconnected. Further, portrayal of UNCLOS as a comprehensive regime of maritime law and order as well as a strategic universal mechanism for ocean conservation, presently appears to be more crucial. The primary objective of this study is to analyses the effectiveness of UNCLOS in averting environmental degradation. Moreover, it aims to derive the correspondence between international cooperation in ocean conservation and sustainable continuity of multilateral mechanisms that prioritizes every aspect of human security. The study utilizes a qualitative approach and employs secondary data which have been subjected to careful analysis to obtain the findings of the research. Further, the prominent findings of the study state that UNCLOS demands for more force and serious acceptance in the international arena to constructively achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the targeted year of 2030.

Keywords: *Environment, Ocean Conservation, SDGs, UNCLOS*

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China – Sri Lanka Strategic Partnership; Implication for India

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Abstract

The world politics has now become a complex and crucial place as the struggle between countries and continuously happening. As the regional power in south Asia, India always tends to limit the relationship between Sri Lanka – china, as this bilateral relationship is directly affected for India's political stability. Hence this research is to discuss the strategic framework used by china and to examine the development achieved by Sri Lanka through Chinese investments. Finally, it is about to compare how these bilateral relationships affect for India's political stability. This study is conducted as qualitative research, and secondary data will be collected through a variety of resources. Advantages gained by both Sri Lanka and china through the bilateral relationship and the way it affects to India's political stability, especially as a negative impact, will be discussed in this study. As neighboring countries, India and Sri Lanka are to achieve many common goals as they are in the same region, in south Asia. But if china- Sri Lanka's relationship is going to be stronger than before, it will always be a disadvantage for India's strategic policy. As the final point of this study, it will be discussed the strategies that can be used to enhance their developmental agenda through this trilateral relationship.

Keywords: *Bilateral Relationship, Political Stability, Power Struggle*

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The Impact of China's Belt and Road Initiative on the Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka

S.V.A.D.M.B. Perera[1]

Abstract

The world witnessed an economic growth miracle in China as it became the second largest economy in the world. Large-scale capital investment is one of the main factors of China's rapid economic growth. In this context, China's BRI project plays a prominent role, connecting China with the rest of the world, enhancing the international cooperation. Moreover, BRI project contributes to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of many countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. As a result, Sri Lanka has directly achieved many Sustainable Development Goals including affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, and clean water and sanitation through BRI project. Accordingly, this paper focuses on how Sri Lanka achieves its SDGs through conducting international cooperation with China as a part of BRI project. This work is based on secondary data gathered through research articles, journals, books, websites, and official reports and documents. Furthermore, this paper reveals potential contribution of BRI related projects on several SDGs such as no poverty, climate action, quality education and zero hunger.

Keywords: *BRI, China, International Cooperation, SDGs, Sri Lanka*

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Sri Lanka's Debt Crisis: A Caveat for Prospective BRI Funding Recipients?

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Abstract

Currently, Sri Lanka is undergoing a historically unprecedented economic crisis, coupled with a deepening political turmoil. The debt crisis, which has been exacerbating for the past several years, is greatly impacting the country's current economic meltdown. Indeed, Beijing is subjected to a debt trap controversy vis-à-vis Sri Lanka as the general public shows its growing discontent over the previous regimes' unchecked borrowings from China, which is partly a reason for today's economic woes, especially for funding white elephant projects like Hambantota port under the BRI. Against this backdrop, this study tries to assess how Sri Lanka's contemporary debt crisis provokes a red flag on prospective BRI funding recipients, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region. It is a qualitative analysis of secondary data gathered from various sources like reports, journals, and news articles. The study finds Sri Lanka's current debt crisis will serve as a huge caution for future BRI recipients to act more circumspectly about the utility of BRI-funded projects. In other words, Indo-Pacific nations' decisions on future BRI-related project funding are likely to be tempered by the Sri Lankan debt experience. Simply put, many Indo-Pacific countries are likely to either terminate the exciting contracts or renegotiate the terms of investment deals to avoid getting trapped in unsustainable debts. Thus, the paper concludes that the Sri Lankan debt crisis will act as a caveat for prospective BRI funding recipients. On such countries' side, being prudent in negotiating the terms of investment deals in their favor will be rational whilst for China, restructuring projects according to international standards will considerably ameliorate the negative perceptions about the BRI.

Keywords: *BRI, Debt Crisis, Sri Lanka, Prospects*

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The Impact of the Russian Invasion of Ukraine on the Regional Sustainability and for a New World Order

W.G.G.A.U Ranmali[1]

Abstract

The Russian war with Ukraine has created immense human suffering. Since the end of the Cold War, the invasion of Ukraine poses the greatest threat to stability and security in Europe. But it is also having a monumental impact on sustainable development particularly in the European region. Although the global economy is mainly focused, the war in Ukraine has altered the current world order. The implication of this war extends far beyond Eastern Europe and touches on nearly every aspect of sustainable development. Understanding the geopolitical struggle that has already shaken not just those nations and the challenges to the sustainability of the region will demonstrate. From a geopolitical point of view, H. Mackinder has expressed the theory of Heartland and has emphasized the significance of the geopolitical location in Russia. Therefore, this study applies the heartland theory and used it to evaluate the influence to the war. The objective of this study is to identify how the Ukraine war threatens to reach sustainability in the region and articulate the aspects that tend to change the new world order from this war. The study is based on secondary sources and the qualitative approach is followed as the research methodology. The findings demonstrate that the war is also likely to push Russia to align itself more closely and visibly with China. It could push Russia to get closer to Asia, Africa, and Latin America in order to have an impact on the political and economic spheres. Moreover, world food security, trade system, poverty, and clean energy transitions are highly insecure due to this war. In conclusion, if events continue to unfold in the region, it would directly affect the whole and lead to new world order and was clear that the US-centered world order is history.

Keywords: *Multipolar, Russia, Sustainability, Ukraine*

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Validity of the One Country Two Systems Policy in Hong Kong

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Abstract

Although research has been done showing the improvement of political instability between China and Hong Kong based on "One Country Two Systems" policy, no research prior to this study has examined whether the "One Country Two System" is still valid in Hong Kong based on a variety of evidence. Because of the short-sighted policies maintained by China, many argue that the applicability of the Sino-British agreement signed in 1984 is no longer predictable in the current scenario. As a visible outcome, a series of protests resulted in Hong Kong and they were to regain their democracy which they have already lost under mainland, China. Further, the attention will be directed to find out the root causes of Hong Kong protests while investigating the tactics used by protesters. Hence it explores how this democratic struggle could be a milestone in reshaping the political behavior of China and Hong Kong. As this study is based on secondary data, they are collected through books, magazines, websites, previous research, journals, and reports. The process of data analysis aims at a qualitative analysis which helps to evaluate the patterns within various sources of content like political speeches, newspaper articles, research articles, etc. The results of this study add to the previous research that the evolution of localism into nationalism in Hong Kong while addressing the policy areas that need to be shaped in both China and Hong Kong.

Keywords: *Hong Kong Democracy, Mainland China, One Country Two Systems*

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China's Public Diplomacy Perspective for a New WorldOrder in 21st Century

W.M.C.N. Weerasinghe[1]

Abstract

Now, the tendrils of Chinese influence are gradually wrapping themselves around the world, upending roles and relationships that have dominated the global order for half a century. In this way, as an imaging superpower, China is heavily using the soft power approach as a new strategy to spread its dominance across the world. In recent years, several countries have made sustained efforts to protect their good will through soft power ' abroad. Public diplomacy has been an important tool for this purpose. Public diplomacy involves activities usually undertaken by a national government to inform and influence foreign public opinion and attitudes to advance its foreign policy goals. Such activities include 'nation-branding', diaspora outreach, digital engagement, and international exchange programs, all of which are designed to promote a positive image and reputation of the country to a global audience. In the 1990s more attention was paid by Beijing to dialogue and exchanging information in the field of diplomacy. But the Chinese government did not see the full value of public diplomacy until the 21st century. In this study focuses on the role of public diplomacy in the service of China's foreign policy goals during the twenty-first century. This study is based on the problem of how China uses its public diplomacy perspective for a new world order in 21st century. And the objective of this study is to find solutions to any active or dormant fears within the international community about China as a imagine power. And helps to find solutions for to China compete with other countries as it seeks to boost foreign tourist arrivals, attract foreign investment, and secure new markets for its exports in an era of the global station. And also, a significance of this study is to recognize the nature of China's public diplomacy perspective for the new world order and find better solutions for challenges that are facing China and spread its public diplomacy. And for the research methodology, primarily I will use secondary data sources for collecting data. This study also briefly discusses some of the challenges associated with China's use of public diplomacy for the new world order.

Keywords: *China, Foreign Policy, Nation - Branding, Public Diplomacy, Imaging Powers*

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Analyzing the Impact of the Refugee Crisis on Europe's Integration: A Case Study of Ukraine and Syria

M.K.N.Perera[1] , R. Ravihari[2]

Abstract

Integration, "the most powerful tool" that Europe possesses, underwent many stages; from economic integration to political unification and social integration as it became the 'European Union'. This research looks at how the refugee crisis has tested European integration from time to time. During the 2015-16 Syrian refugee crises, the European Union (EU) was unable to accommodate the massive influx of refugees. A substantial part of the burden fell on the peripheral and semi peripheral states of the EU as refugees would enter the EU through their external borders which prompted these states to take measures to tighten their border controls and pass legislation legalizing pushbacks. On the other hand, core states such as Germany, Sweden and Austria have been welcoming refugees because of their domestic policies. In the ongoing Ukraine refugee crisis however, European states seem to have been taking a more unified approach. EU member states, both core and peripheral, are welcoming Ukrainian refugees. The objectives of this research include determining how a refugee crisis can become a threat to European integration, when a refugee crisis can contribute towards European solidarity and assess how successful the EU is in tackling the refugee crisis as a unified entity. This is a qualitative research. The data was primarily gathered from sources such as reports, journals, articles and newspapers. The analysis reveals that the socio-cultural disparities between the Ukrainian and Syrian refugees fostered an incongruous response; while Europe jointly responded to the former with favorable policies, directives and legislation, the latter were not embraced by the whole of Europe in the same manner; which polarized their impact on Europe's integration.

Keywords: *European Union, Integration, Refugee Crisis, Syria, Ukraine*

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Analysis of Tourist Satisfaction with Service Quality for Railway Transport Service; With Special Reference to Ella Odyssey Railway Transport Service

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Abstract

Service quality has main factor as a determinant of customer satisfaction. Foreign tourist's satisfaction in the transport service in Sri Lanka especially in the Colombo- Ella railway service is important to discuss, because if the quality of Sri Lanka Railway Transport Service is increased, its productivity, profitability word enhancement. Accordingly, Study was carried out based on main research question is "What are the influencing factors of the service quality which determines the tourist satisfaction in Sri Lanka railway transport service?" The literature survey identified that railway transport service is most popular among tourists to travel for some destinations. Therefore, the main purpose of the study is to identify factors of service quality of Ella Odyssey railway transport service. Thus, this study was conducted to investigate the service quality of the railway transport service in Sri Lanka from tourists' perspective. SERVQUAL model is used to identify the service quality dimensions towards customer's satisfaction in railway transport services. Primary data are obtained from 150 foreign railway travelers drawn using Random Sampling method. Questionnaire was used to gather data. The results of the factor analysis identified the significant factors of service quality as Safety, cost of services, accessibility, ticket system, physical quality, speed and time, convenience, information and customer service, empathy, and reliability respectively. Thus, time has come for service providers and the government to establish appropriate strategies to increase the service quality of the train service in most important aspects to attract international tourists to the railway service and to increase their satisfaction.

Keywords: *Service Quality, Tourist Satisfaction, Railway Transport Service*

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The Impact of Tourism-Related Construction, on the Coastal Areas of Sri Lanka

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact on the coastal areas, due to the tourism-related development construction in coastal areas related to Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has 1,620km of coastline with numerous natural resources supporting millions of livelihoods. Lagoons, rivers, bays, sand dunes, mangroves, estuaries, rocky shores, salt marshes, tidal flats, beaches, spits, estuaries, coral reefs, and sea grasses are important coastal habitats in Sri Lanka. Due to its abundant natural resources and consequent social and economic benefits, the coastal zone has seen immense development and urbanization over the decades. In Sri Lanka, the Department of Coastal Zone, and Coastal Resources Management Department (CZ & CRMD) is the primary agency responsible for managing the Coastal Zone and its resources. The Coastal Conservational Authority is the main institute in Sri Lanka that takes care of goals for success like tackling coastal erosion with a comprehensive approach to erosion control. Accordingly, even though Sri Lanka has a proper institutional system to manage coastal construction, further harmful construction is a problem. So, it is worth looking into that issue. This study is based on qualitative research methodology, secondary literature sources, online materials, etc. And identifying the adverse effect caused by the coastal construction on the said ecosystem becomes the prominent finding here. Apart from that this research will highlight the importance of institutions investigating coastal construction should pay more attention to proper procedures.

Keywords: *Coastal Area, Coastline, Coastal Zone, Construction*

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The Impact of Tourism Development on Indigenous People in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), Bangladesh: From an Economic Perspective

Ratan Alo Chakma[1]

Abstract

Tourism development is one of the most fundamental aspects of overall economic and social development that all countries follow as the tourism industry increases national income, generate employment, and bring in hard currency. Home to most of the indigenous people of Bangladesh, Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) have become a tourist's paradise. However, tourism has negative impacts on indigenous people in these areas. Therefore, the issues which affected the non-development of the indigenous people living there despite the development of tourism are discussed here. The study focused on the impacts of tourism development in CHT on indigenous people from an economic perspective. The objective is to identify the tourism the impacts of tourism development on indigenous people as well as the way the tourism industry works in CHT. This is based on qualitative research obtained data from journal articles, websites, research papers, newsletters, etc. To gather data, a secondary data method was used. The prominent findings of this study are that the indigenous people living in these areas do not get any opportunity to engage in the tourism industry, and outsiders control everything. Moreover, there are no economic benefits, and day by day, the progress of the indigenous people is taking place toward poverty. Also, the indigenous people are forced to live as strangers in this area. The study recommends using indigenous people as guides who know the places to stabilize the indigenous people's economic condition. Through that, tourists would be able to engage in tours without any inconvenience, the area residents would receive payments for the services provided, and a job market would be created. Moreover, the area's economy can be strengthened by producing and selling ornaments, local foods, etc., using raw materials to attract tourists.

Keywords: *Tourism, Development, Economic, Indigenous People, Chittagong Hill Tracts*

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The COVID-19 Pandemic's Effect on Tourism Operations: A Sri Lankan Stakeholder Perspective

W.D.S. Tharanga[1]

Abstract

Throughout Sri Lankans' history, the tourism sector has experienced various calamities that have significantly influenced its resources and capabilities, including 30 years of ethnic conflict, the 2004 tsunami tragedy, and the Easter Sunday attack in 2019. This study aims to examine how COVID-19 has affected Sri Lanka as a travel destination and the tourism industry as a robust economic sector. This qualitative study, which was carried out in three different regions of Sri Lanka—the coastline area, the hill country, and the cultural triangle—from July 2020 to September 2020—focused on the viewpoints of multi-level players in the tourist and hospitality business. Semi-structured interviews with 15 stakeholders were used to gather the data. Thematic analysis was employed to achieve the study's aims, while convenience sampling was used to choose the sample. This research will assist in redefining the nation's resources and capabilities as an up-and-coming destination, recognizing the many qualifications from various stakeholders' points of view to embed the vital resilience following the epidemic. Collecting data was extremely difficult due to the ongoing state of lockdown and the country's travel restrictions. In addition, the respondents were hesitant to interact with outsiders due to the health risk; hence certain significant stakeholders were excluded from the study. This study suggests practical steps to develop a strong destination, crucial strategic planning for decision-makers, and provisions for industry stakeholders to handle visitor health and safety in the event of probable future epidemics.

Keywords: *Stakeholders, COVID-19, Tourism, Epidemic, Resilience*

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Strategies to Enhance the Community Participation in Nature-Based Tourism (Special Reference to Rural Areas in Sri Lanka)

W.D.U.S. Warshamana [1]

Abstract

Nature-based tourism has great potential for many countries including Sri Lanka which is blessed with wide and varied natural resources. A considerable number of international tourists annually come Sri Lanka with the aim of exploring nature, sightseeing and traveling to the island's national parks in their itinerary. Therefore, the natural assets and resources in Sri Lanka play a vital role in the success of the nature-based tourism industry's performance. Especially in the rural areas in Sri Lanka where are rich in natural resources has a huge potential regarding promoting nature-based tourism. Unfortunately, community participation in nature-based tourism in rural areas in Sri Lanka is not satisfactory and communities have no awareness, receive either no or less benefits and bear no responsibility in tourism development in their own region. Based on this scenario, this study tried to identify and discuss possible strategies that can enhance community participation in promoting Nature-Based Tourism in Rural areas, Sri Lanka. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with academics, government officers, tour guides, Jeep safari drivers and the local population in Anurdhapura and Polonnaruwa districts. Purposive and snowball sampling techniques were used in selecting the participants for this study and thematic analysis was hired to analyze the data. Six strategies emerged as the major findings to achieve high community participation in nature-based tourism in rural areas: identifying and strengthening community leaders, enhancing public awareness and education of the community, capacity building, skill development and empowering local communities, creation linkages between local communities and tourism industry, involvement of community based organizations (CBOs) and use of appropriate community participation methods in nature-based tourism. The findings suggest the need for rethinking how local communities in rural areas are involved in nature-based tourism.

Keywords: *Community Participation, Nature-Based Tourism, Rural Areas, Sri Lanka*

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"Netflix" as a Soft Power Tool in Sri Lanka

H.Sudesh Hasanga Mendis Abeynayaka[1]

Abstract

The world's most powerful countries use soft power more than hard power to achieve their national interests at the global stage. In the beginning, the imperialists proved their power by invading countries, and nowadays they are using various soft power tools like culture, foreign policy etc. According to Professor Joseph Nye, "soft power" is the ability to make others want to do what one wants. Netflix is an American subscription streaming service and Production Company. It offers a film and television series library through distribution deals as well as its productions, known as Netflix Originals. The primary purpose of this research is to study how successful the USA has been in using Netflix as a soft power tool taking the case of Sri Lanka. Netflix has influenced the film industry as well as geopolitics. Netflix is coming forward as a new trend in cinema by dominating the film industry economically. Here, it is important to study how the Western world uses Netflix as soft power. Here, the data collection and content analysis methods were used, and the question method was used under the survey method.100 young people between the ages of 18 and 35 have been used as a sample. The content analysis method collected data from the Netflix web. In this research, data analysis is presented through the analytical method and balanced methods. The impact of Netflix on people's lives as well as the influence of Netflix in Sri Lanka has been discussed here. Through this research, it appears that America has used Netflix as a means of spreading its power. The rise of Netflix can be seen as a popular culture phenomenon of soft power

Keywords: *Cinema, Film Industry, Netflix, Popular Culture, Soft Power*

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Can Tele-drama Effect the Arrival of Foreigners in a Country's Tourism Industry? From The South-Korea Tele-Drama

Idam Mudalige Gimhani[1]

Abstract

The tourism industry of a country is an industry that can bring foreign exchange to the country's economy. According to that, tourists are classified as domestic and foreign. The main target of tourism industry is arrival of foreigners. If the tele-drama industry is to be defined, it is to expand and create a mechanism for the growth of televangelist economy. Teledrama can be used for the growth of the tourism industry. Traveling to see a place in a country because of seeing it in a tele-drama or a movie is called film-tourism. In the last two decades, Korean tele-dramas have become a popular form in the world. The research problem of this exploration is "Can television industry of a country develops its tourism industry?" and the purpose of this study is to study the effectiveness and practicality of that issue. The places are selected by Jewel in the palace; Boys over Flowers & My Love from Another Star are the three famous tele-dramas. Therefore, content analysis of this teledrama trilogy using the Semi-dual methodology as a research method, data collected through a questionnaire using the first-year students of the Faculty of Arts, University of Kelaniya as the representatives. The E-articles about the places of each tele-drama are the secondary data. The exploration of this research is still in progress. The hypothesis of this study is the use of visual media is a modern way for the tourism industry in a country, and it shows that the teledrama industry can be used in building government relations being carrying out.

Keywords: *Effect, Film-Tourism, Foreigner, Tele-Drama, Tourism Industry*

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Poverty Alleviation and Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The importance of poverty is reflected in the fact that it is the first sustainable development goal (SDG) that seeks to end poverty in all forms by 2030. Poverty is a multidimensional and multifaceted phenomenon and one of the major problems against development. This study especially focuses on how international cooperation has contributed to Nigeria's poverty reduction and economic development and the strategies they used. Nigeria has been ranked among the 25 poorest nations in the world. By doing research on promoting international cooperation and sustainable development in order to poverty eradication with special reference to an African country; Nigeria, where people highly suffered from poverty, hunger, and all other shortages of relevant humanitarian needs, it can be illustrated new strategic ways to make solutions. The objective of this study is to identify the poverty and economic development in Nigeria and also to identify the role of international cooperation in eradicating poverty and economic development in Nigeria. This research is based on secondary data and has been used the qualitative methodology to analyze data. As the findings, the world food programs, UNDP, and all other related international coalitions and regional cooperation can be highly effective in eradicating the poverty status of Nigeria. Even though Nigeria is geographically powerful and has an abundance of natural resources, they are still poor due to the reasons like political instability, leadership drawbacks, corruption, and social backwardness. The strategies include improved power supply, industrialization, developing agriculture, fighting corruption, controlling inflation, micro-financing, and ensuring peace, security, and political stability. The conclusion elaborates how international cooperation tactically helps in eradicating poverty and leads the country to the path of development in achieving sustainable development gradually.

Keywords: *Economic Development, International Cooperation, Nigeria, Poverty, Sustainable Development*

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Social Security of Women Employed in the Informal Sector in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

More than half of the total population of Sri Lanka is employed in the informal sector. The informal economic sector is regarded as a group of household enterprises or unincorporated enterprises owned by households that includes, informal own-account enterprises and enterprises of informal employers. On the other hand, Social Security is a mechanism to provide protection to individuals or their dependents against social disabilities arising out of natural causes or contingencies of life. The research problem of this study is "Are women in the informal sector aware of social security?" The main objective of this study is to discover the importance of social security for women who work in the informal sector. Accordingly, the sample was selected to include 20 women employed in the informal sector from one regional secretariat. Open-ended questionnaires and interviews were used to gather data. The primary and secondary data of this study revealed that women do not have proper knowledge or understanding of social security schemes. As they do not have a definite aim for their future and many women with girl children expect to depend on them in the future, there is a need to adopt appropriate policy measures for their future security. Although various organizations of government have taken action to eradicate poverty and implement social security systems, the common people, especially women, have missed the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of those programs due to their lack of integration. If this situation continues, Sri Lanka will have to face many adverse consequences before long, so it has become an urgent need for the policymakers and the government as well as the private sector and the non-governmental sector to find solutions to this problem by preparing a joint program.

Keywords: *Employment, Informal Sector, Sri Lanka, Social Security, Women*

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The Impact of Poverty Level on Sri Lanka's Economy after the Covid-19 Pandemic

M. M Gayanthi[1]

Abstract

United Nations emphasize the No Poverty as the Sustainable Development Goal number 01 in the world. Poverty Alleviation is one of the most discussed topics in the world. Especially after the Covid-19 pandemic, Sri Lanka's economy suffered a major collapse. As a result, the rise in poverty seems to be higher than before. Through this research explores how this happened. This research mainly focused on the level of poverty in Sri Lanka after the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the factors and problems affecting poverty, and the solutions to overcome those problems. Moreover, this research mainly used qualitative data and it is based on secondary data such as government reports, newspapers, books and E-sources. According to World Bank report, after the covid-19 pandemic situation, Sri Lanka's poverty rate has increased to 11.7 % in 2022 compared to 10 % in 2019. Kilinochchi has become the region with the highest share of poor families based on the official poverty line in Sri Lanka. As of 2017, it was about 15%. The government should take steps to launch a program to eradicate the poverty of the people in Sri Lanka. There, steps can be taken to increase domestic revenues, limit global development debt, limit imports, and provide much-needed assistance to poor families. Successful economic development can be easily achieved if Sri Lanka eradicates poverty and creates a good environment for people to live.

Keywords: *Covid-19 Pandemic, Economic Development, Poverty, Sri Lanka*

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The Challenges faced by NGOs in Poverty Alleviation and Economic Development (A case study of Sri Lanka)

W.A.D.D.N. Gunawardhana[1]

Abstract

The 2030 Agenda acknowledges that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the largest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. Sri Lanka is a South Asian nation, where a significant portion is in the clutches of poverty characterized by a low standard of living in the global poverty index. In this complexity, Non-Governmental Organizations are an essential part of civil society functions to fulfill the need for improvement in human development activities. However, NGOs have a history of participating in a variety of welfare and development projects throughout the world, and understanding about their role in eradicating poverty is still incomplete and contentious. Thus, the main objective of this study is to investigate the challenges facing NGOs in achieving their primary purposes and to study whether these NGOs are working towards any underlying objectives. In keeping with the global trend, numerous local and foreign NGOs are currently working in Sri Lanka, contributing to the reduction of poverty through development programs. The effectiveness of NGOs' efforts to reduce poverty through such livelihood aid, however, cannot be determined because poverty indicators continue to be present in the areas where they have already operated. Therefore, the success of NGOs' efforts to reduce poverty in Sri Lanka is still in doubt. This research is primarily based on primary data and secondary data and has employed qualitative methodology to analyze data. The findings indicate that local people's participation in NGO activities is very low and these are associated with several factors and challenges. And findings also showed that NGOs cannot help individuals to become self-reliant and that a strong plan for eradicating poverty is required. In conclusion, policy recommendations are provided and remedial solutions are founded on challenges facing NGOs in poverty alleviation and economic development process.

Keywords: *Challenges, NGOs, Poverty Alleviation, Sri Lanka*

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Impacts of Hunger Crisis on Under Age Five Children (Case study on South Sudan)

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Abstract

South Sudan is facing multiple crises due to limited access to basic health and nutritional health. 1.4 million Children under the age of five and majority of pregnant mothers are facing an acute food crisis, often with the crisis in recent times. In these areas, infant mortality has increased due to starvation. Malnutrition has increased the number of under-five deaths in South Sudan. With the development of this famine, children's malnutrition, impaired development, low immune system, a stunted future, reinforcing poverty have developed. Provide an analysis of how the famine crisis facing South Sudan has affected children. This study analysis the hunger, malnutrition and health problems faced by children under the age of five in South Sudan. Qualitative data gathered through reports, e-books, e-magazines, websites, journals will be used in this study. Malnutrition accounts for one-third of all under-5 child deaths each year. Half of million children under five are found to be underweight and severely malnourished. In the absence of breast milk and animal milk, children are malnourished in the first year itself. Also, by presenting ideas like better family income, savings and loans groups, school meal; it is possible to reduce the famine crisis.

Keywords: *Hunger, Malnutrition, Poverty, South Sudan, Under Age Five*

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The Effects of Energy Deployment on Climate Change in Nigeria

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Abstract

Over the past few years, supreme industrialization and economic growth have led to increased energy use, environmental degradation, and endangering sustainable development. The burning of fossil fuels produces Greenhouse gas (CO_2) and these emissions contribute to climate change. Nigeria is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because its economy is primarily dependent on income generated from the processing, production, export and consumption of fossil fuels and its associated energy-intensive products. This paper is researched to review the energy sources being used in Nigeria and investigate its impact on climate change. It is significant to understand the dire consequences of Nigeria's over-dependence on fossil fuel-based energy resources and its effect on climate change. The study uses qualitative secondary data retrieved from online scholarly journals and other sources such as articles, online videos, e-books, and reports available on the internet. The findings reveal that Nigeria is heavily dependent on fossil-generated energy with adverse environmental impacts among other things. Moreover, the study recommends Nigeria want to encourage the deployment of renewable energy sources in a stand-alone capacity, enhance energy security and availability as well such actions to embolden policies like the clean development mechanism.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Energy, Fossil Fuels, Nigeria, Renewable Energy*

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Nature of Aquifer Pollution in the Gurani Aquifer System due to Human Activities

K.G.R.P.Mishari Ghanarathna[1]

Abstract

This research investigates the nature of aquifer pollution in the Gurani Aquifer System due to human activities. The main objective of this paper was to identify the heart of the pollution of the aquifers of the Guaraní aquifer system in South America due to anthropogenic activities and improve environmental protection and sustainable development. As a transboundary water unit, these aquifers are shared between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Guarani aquifer system sheds new light as one of the largest aquifers in the world. Human activities in some areas of this system, which contribute significantly to the sustainable development of several countries, have a direct and indirect impact on the pollution of water bodies. As this could be the basis for the destruction of the Gurani aquifer system, the investigation of it led to this research. This study has conducted under the deductive method and based on secondary data available in the accepted databases and internationally published articles. The research was conducted with the hypothesis, "Potential of aquifer pollution in Gurani aquifer system due to human activities is high." Pollution of aquifers in the Gurani aquifer system due to human activities is a major environmental problem that has a direct impact on environmental protection and sustainable development. The data was analyzed by a literature review of the research conducted based on secondary data for this research hypothesis. The conclusion that can be reached through the data analysis is that the percentage of aquifer pollution in the Gurani aquifer system due to human activities is not very high. A significant portion of aquifer pollution is created primarily by human activities in areas recharged by the Gurani aquifer system. The reason for this is that special attention was not given to this in the recharging areas. Hence it is suggested that physical planning should be done on a more refined scale.

Keywords: *Gurani Aquifer System, Human Activities, Pollution*

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Development and Environmental Protection: Monitoring and Evaluation for Successful Development

R. A. S. Amanda Ranasinghe[1]

Abstract

All nations endorsed the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, resolving to leave no one behind. All nations expressed their willingness to proceed with this initiative, on both national and international level. The year 2030 is nearing its end; however the desired outcome has not yet been attained. This demonstrated that the initiatives undertaken at the international level to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals remain insufficient. The development and environmental sectors have mostly operated irrespective of one another since the onset, which has contributed to climate change. It has become increasingly evident each day how complicated it is to ensure environmentally sustainable development. Monitoring and evaluating the progress towards delivering the Sustainable Development Goals has been given less emphasis due to lack of monitoring and low use of evaluation methods. Pursuing both the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals has become extremely challenging due to lack of inclusion (not taking global climate changes and human rights issues into account). The international community undoubtedly requires a different approach in achieving Sustainable Development Goals; hence the primary objective of this study is to determine why the Millennium Development Goals were never achieved. Secondary research objectives include assessing a suitable strategy to attain Sustainable Development Goals. The study utilizes a qualitative approach and employs secondary data collection techniques as well as a content analysis strategy. The study's main findings indicate that Millennium Development Goals were not achieved partially because contemporary concerns were not taken into account and because monitoring and evaluating techniques were neglected. If this practice is further continued, the same thing could happen.

Keywords: *Development and Environment, Global Effort, Millennium Development Goals, Monitoring and Evaluation, Sustainable Development Goals*

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Identification the Relationship between Water Availability and Diarrhea Morbidity among Children under the Age of Five (Case Study on South Africa)

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Abstract

Diarrhea remains one of the leading global killers and disability-adjusted life-years lost, especially in infants and children. A sufficient supply of potable water, hygiene facilities, and sanitation are all important factors in promoting healthy living. This is crucial for developing countries to overcome a number of health concerns. This study analyzes the relationship between access to safe drinking water and sanitation and diarrhea morbidity in children under the age of five in South Africa. This study uses both qualitative and quantitative data. Therefore, a mixed method of data analysis is used here. Similarly, this would use secondary data retrieved from reports, journals, e-magazines, e-books and electronic sources. This research indicates that majority of the children lived in houses, who access improved drinking water and sanitation, although only 30% of households paid for safe drinking water. Rural households in South Africa generally have less access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation. Lack of water for washing hands was reported by 12%. Especially diarrhea was most common in children aged one and two. Moreover, the findings of the research shows, immunization can influence morbidity based on the age of the children. The study recommends that resolving water pollution issues will minimize diarrhea morbidity among children under the age of five.

Keywords: *Drinking Water, Diarrhea Morbidity, Sanitation, South Africa, Under 5 Children*

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The Progress and Challenges of the Policy Framework of Balancing Biodiversity on Ecosystems for Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 15 in Sri Lanka

T.M.N.L. Bandara[1]

Abstract

This Paper examines the progress and challenges of international systems in achieving SDG15, whether policy frameworks are designed to balance biodiversity and ecosystem protection, and how goal 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals cooperates (SDGs) with Sri Lanka. The UN SDG 15th Goal is to secure biodiversity, forest management, combat desertification, sustainable use of terrestrial environments, and promotion of adequate protection. Because in recently been found that biodiversity, animals, and plants are facing the threat of rapid loss in global disappearance. From 2015 to 2022, approximately 91 million hectares of forest were destroyed, and 25.2 billion hectares have become wastelands globally. The UN has been cooperating with Lanka to achieve its SDG in strategic areas. Under this 15th Goal, it is a unique strategy to build resilience to disasters, increase climate change and strength, and create Trans boundary mitigation. This study has been conducted with the deductive method and the hypothesis "the progress of goal 15 is achieving the targets in Sri Lanka". This qualitative literature survey has collected data through websites, research articles, and journal articles. This study aims to focus on the policy frameworks set to secure ecosystems and the progress and expectations of global conventions and actions, analysis of how SDG, along with human well-being, is adequately maintained, and how Sri Lanka engaged and made policy framework to achieve this 15th Goal of SDGs. Expected critical findings of this study are that policy frameworks are doing work to achieve the 15th Goal, which will protect the inter-existence exists a collection of different organisms on earth. Sri Lanka hopes to accomplish this goal in 2030. Sri Lanka has taken various actions, and they have been both successful and unsuccessful. But an island nation like SL, in the face of constantly changing weather and environmental changes, still strives to achieve this goal to maintain green promotion and flourish. Decisions and international cooperation are critical.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Earth, Resilience, SDGs*

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Wetland Ecosystem Management for Sustainable Development: A Study on Muthurajawela Wetland in Sri Lanka

G. J. D. S. D. Meuna Kahagolla[1]

Abstract

This paper examines Sri Lanka's approach to protecting the Muthurajawela ecosystem as a member of the Ramsar Convention, focusing on achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs). In 1996, the Ramsar Convention identified nearly half of the Muthurajawela Swamp area, 1,777 hectares of the 3,068 hectares, as a wetland sanctuary. This research was conducted with an inductive approach under a mixed method. Data regards to the articles on the Ramsar Convention, documents and reports on the UNSDGs, and the government's policymaking strategies are collected using qualitative approaches. Quantitative data-collecting methods are used to measure the effectiveness of the policies adopted by the government toward the goals. This research has three main objectives; to identify the sensitivity of using the 'wise use' concept in the Ramsar convention to formulate wetland management policies in Sri Lanka and; to evaluate the progress of current achievement by the management in Muthurajawela wetland. Lastly, describe the significant consequences Sri Lanka would have on a global level due to environmental protection and development engagement mismanagements. The findings indicate that Sri Lanka is lacking wetland management policy framework with a common national consensus in relevance to the Ramsar Convention. It has led to ineffective social, ecological, and economic management. The irregular construction of Industries on wetlands releases chemical waste and garbage into wetlands. That has devastated the biodiversity in this system. The failure of sustainable management of wetlands is one of the causes of the current global warming crisis to worsen. Therefore, with the focus of the Sri Lankan government on the goals of eco-friendly development, at the national, regional, and international levels, positive measures can be taken to curb the environmental crisis.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Muthurajawela, Wetland Ecosystems, Ramsar Convention*

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Future of International Environmental Governance Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

Human existence greatly depends on the natural environment in various ways; therefore International platform has a remarkable role to play in the field of development and environmental protection which led to thorough affiliation. Sustainability is a dynamic equilibrium in the process of interaction between the population and the carrying capacity of its environment. Each country has its own developmental process in the area of the economy which tends to subsequently result in environmental pollution of a higher magnitude. Individually, countries have no potential to govern the sustainability of the entire world. International cooperation is a major force that could stand as an actor in the relevant sector. From this standpoint continues that sustainability brings into focus human activities and their ability to satisfy human needs and wants without depleting or exhausting the productive resources at their disposal. In global sustainability governance, many actors have emphasized the need for policy integration across the economic, social, and environmental dimensions. In 2015, the United Nations agreed on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to advance such integration. With the UN leading the call for more integrated global governance, international organizations are seen as important actors in implementing the SDGs, complementing, and coordinating efforts at the national, sub-national, and local levels. However, despite the efforts for global environmental governance, a number of reasons have made this cooperation a challenging task. This paper attempts to examine these reasons and explore the possibilities for strengthening international environmental governance. Secondary data were collected through a review of relevant materials including articles, theses, conference presentations, and other documents available on the internet. The documents were identified through a combination of searches, using keywords and terms associated. Research findings suggest that sovereignty, distrust among countries, desire for continuous economic growth and shortcomings within the global governance system have made this process challenging.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection and Conservation, Diplomatic Background of Sustainable Development, International Governance*

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Factors Influencing on Migration Intentions among Young Adults in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

In light of the current situation, the majority of individuals are considering migrating. This presents a significant challenge to the existing setting. In addition, there is a dearth of earlier research in the Sri Lankan context that pertains to this phenomenon. As a result, the primary objective of this research is to analyze the factors that have a bearing on the migratory intentions of young people living in Sri Lanka. This study constructed an integrated model by first reviewing the relevant previous research. The multiple regression models were the primary tool utilized by researchers in order to test hypotheses. Tests of reliability and validity, as well as descriptive statistics and correlation analysis, have been carried out as part of additional study. In order to obtain primary data using a non-probability convenient sampling approach, a questionnaire that the respondent was responsible for self-administering was utilized. The primary data was gathered from a total of 120 respondents through the use of an online survey. In order to do an SPSS analysis of the data, 100 replies were collected. Data will be collected for this purpose through the questionnaire method, and a large number of migrants can participate in the research. The results of this research showed that sociodemographic factors as well as personality traits have a considerable impact, both positively and significantly, on the intention of young adults in Sri Lanka to migrate. In addition to this, immigration is happening due to the current economic crisis and this is currently the biggest brain drain in Sri Lanka.

 Keywords: *Human Capital, Migration Intention, Personality, Socio – Demographic, Young Adults*

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Role of Diplomatic Service Regarding Sri Lankan Migrant in Gulf Countries

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Abstract

As mentioned in Sustainable Development Goal 8, decent work and economic growth go hand-in-hand with the protection of labor rights. This Sustainable Development Goal ensures that every country's economic sector has the necessities for its citizens to live a good life. Today, the number of migrant workers going abroad for work from Sri Lanka has grown rapidly. Accordingly, Sri Lankan migrant workers regularly hear about abuse and discrimination in the Gulf countries. Therefore, will the ambassadors do justice to Sri Lankan foreign workers going to Gulf countries today regarding the injustices caused by the host country's employers or civil society? Do Gulf Ambassadors Protect the Safety and Credibility of Migrant Workers? It is a qualitative research based on secondary data such as journals, articles, electronic books and websites. Further, to inquire about their authenticity, primary data is also used by obtaining information through interviews from a limited group of migrant workers who worked in the selected Gulf countries. The key findings here are that migrant domestic workers are not adequately protected by national or international legal regimes, and are vulnerable to exploitation by their employers, recruiters, and government officials. In many places, having a job does not guarantee the ability to escape poverty. Sri Lankan migrant workers are clearly a source of foreign exchange for the country. Therefore, the ambassadors of the Gulf countries should be concerned about the relevant reforms in order to properly fulfill their duty to provide justice to the migrant workers. Accordingly, ambassadors have worked to draw international attention to violations of human and labor rights of non-citizens. Also, efforts have been made to bring immigrants into the country as guest workers on fixed-term contracts. The ambassadors have stated that there is no adequate legal framework to prevent migrant workers from falling into conditions or practices similar to forced labor, which needs to be looked into.

Keywords: *Ambassadors, Sri Lanka, Migrant Workers, Gulf Countries*

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Factors Affecting Sri Lankan Students' Decision to Study Abroad

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Abstract

Although Sri Lanka has been identified as a country with a high emigration, no research has been carried out during the last decade studying significance of different factors that triggers student migration, particularly integrating the impact of student's affordability factor into their decision to study abroad. On the other hand, the pace of student migration was forecasted to decline amidst recent developments that took place during the last decade. Hence, identifying students' perspectives on the subject remains imperative. To answer the above problem, a multiple linear regression model was employed through a push and pulls framework to identify the factors affecting Sri Lankan students' decision to study abroad and examine the mediation role played by affordability. The data was collected by disseminating a Google form among a sample of 146 Sri Lankan students within age group of 16-26 years. Study revealed that both, Push factors: which forces students to leave home country and, Pull factors: Which attracts students to host countries, have a significant positive impact on the students' decision to study abroad, whereas Pull factors have a stronger impact. Although affordability has been identified in the literature as a factor which limits student migration, according to this study, it does not mediate the Sri Lankan students' decision to study abroad. This study is the first to identify the factors that affect Sri Lankan students' perspectives on studying abroad using affordability as a mediating variable. The findings can be used by scholars to identify the areas for future research, especially to discern how these perspectives change during different social and economic backdrops.

Keywords: *Internationalization of Education, Student Migration, Study Abroad, Sri Lankan Student Mobility, Push and Pull Model*

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Applicability of BCG Model to Sri Lanka

Iresha Gunasinghe[1]

Abstract

This paper investigates how Thailand uses the Bio Circular Green (BCG) model to achieve sustainable development and how able to be used in Sri Lanka. BCG model is one of the significant existing new economic models in the ASEAN region. This study applied the inductive approach by qualitative research analysis. It is possible to identify how the BCG model has been created and how it affects the international economy that primarily relies on quantitative data. BCG model confirms the UN Sustainable Development Goals in ensuring biodiversity is preserved, using sustainability and natural resources and the ecosystems. It follows 8 SDGs and focuses on area-based development. Food and agriculture, medical and wellness, bioenergy biomaterial and biochemical, tourism, and creative economy, are expected that these four industries create value addition in the Thai economy. Strategies that Sri Lanka can employ through this economic process include strengthening communities and the grassroots economy by using resource capital, creativity, technology, biodiversity, and cultural diversity to create value mainly for products and services, enabling communities to move up the value chain. Currently, the combined economic value of 3.4 trillion THB, around 21% of GDP. According to quantitative data, with the help of the model, this number is estimated to grow by 4.4 trillion THB, which is about 24% of the GDP in the next five years. In the face of the current economic crisis in Sri Lanka, it is best to use an economic process like BCG, and the use of such financial strategies in Sri Lanka is essential to create a balance between the environment and the economic process of sustainable development.

Keywords: *Assumption, Economic Model, Strategies*

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The Use of Green Technology and AI in ASIA (China) and Its Adopting SL Sustainable Development Progress

T.M.N.L.Bandara[1]

Abstract

This paper examines the challenges, consequences, and various actions of China's use of green technology and AI for their developments and also examines the challenges, and recent trends when adopting AI and Green technology for SL sustainability. Because in the face of globalization China has become a global leader in economic and technological innovation today. Smart modern societies, smart urban planning, smart towns, and smart health care are the main key area of current technological developments. Sri Lanka is expected to witness remarkable development in the AI field in the next five years from 2019 onwards. Currently, China alone has allocated 7 trillion dollars for development activities using AI. Globally, $8.7 trillion in development is expected and this is expected to be completed by 2030. This qualitative literature survey has collected data through websites, research articles, and journal articles. This study aims to focus examines how China joined the ranks of advanced countries using green technology and artificial intelligence so quickly, how it will affect the economic and technological development of ASIA, and as a developing country, how has this technological development affected SL. In the face of AI technological plans, it is shown that in the future, China aims to become the world's largest economic power and have largest economic power and have the largest political power. China's growing and expected power will have both good and bad effects on Asian Countries. For Sri Lanka, this has constant relations with China, this can happen successfully and unsuccessfully in achieving economic, political, and technological development goals. SL can achieve these desired goals by joining Asian countries together, opening up more innovation opportunities, developing proposals from various organizations, and maintaining international cooperation with industries and the international market.

Keywords: *Asian Countries, Globalization, International Cooperation, Smart Towns*

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Internet Gaming Disorder among Adolescents during COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study of Kerala State India

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Abstract

Internet gaming can have negative consequences by limiting actual life experiences in the real world. Loss of control over online gaming is called as Internet Gaming Disorder (IGD) due to its significant negative consequences and its resemblance to other addictive disorders, therefore, understanding the internet gaming disorder is one of the important areas of research. The study aimed to assess the internet gaming disorders status during the COVID-19 pandemic and to find out the association between intent gaming and psychological disorders among students during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study contains 120 respondents including 60 female &60 male adolescents aged between 13 to 19 in the Kollam district of Kerala. To assess Internet Gaming Disorder, the standardized tool was used short name (IGDT-20) developed by Pontes H in 2014. Result found that conflict (M=15.00 and SD=3.38) and relapse (M=9.86 and SD=2.26) symptoms are very high in the age group of 13-15 than other age groups of male and female respondents. Tolerance (M=9.06 and SD=2.30) and withdrawal (M=9.46 and SD=7.90) are high among male respondents than female respondents. The Study found that there was a positive correlation between all domains of the internet game and psychological disorders including conflict, mood modification, salience, tolerance, withdrawal symptoms and relapse of the internet game disorder (p=.001). Therefore study advocates that parents should take steps to reduce the use of mobile devices for gaming and should be replaced with more outdoor games including cricket, football, baseball, volleyball, badminton etc.

Keywords: *COVID-19 Pandemic, Internet Game, Disorder, Mood-Modification, Withdrawal Symptoms, Conflict*

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The Impact of Globalization on Africa

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Abstract

Globalization is a term used to describe how trade and technology have made the world in to a more connected and interdependent place. Globalization also captures in its scope the economic and social changes that have come about as a result. Globalization has affected many countries of the world in various ways. Among them, the African continent stands out. The primary problem studied in this study is; how globalization affects the per capita income of the people of the African continent. The primary objective of this study is; To understand the dynamics of the spread of globalization in the African continent and to find out the measures that can be taken to spread globalization positively in the African continent. Secondary data was used in data collection where central bank reports, articles, journals, books, etc. were studied. The basic facts that could be found in researching this problem are; This globalization has affected different countries in the African continent in different ways. In other words, there will be positive effects on some countries and negative effects on other countries. South Africa is one of the most developed countries on the African continent. Its per capita income is at a very high level today, while the per capita income of less developed countries like Madagascar, and Mali remains at a low level. To get more advantages of globalization, positive attitudes should be developed in terms of education, the economy as well as society, and difficulties caused by concepts like war should be avoided. Also, the existing accountability in this region should be addressed as well as the government should be implemented properly. By strengthening regional integration, the negative impact of globalization can be minimized and positive effects can be achieved in this region. However, as of now rising incomes elsewhere within the world have exaggerated the demand for African commodities and natural resources, boosting national economies.

Keywords: *African Region, Economy, Globalization, Per Capita Income, Technology*

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Global Governance through the Lens of Asymmetrical Economic Globalization: with Special Reference to the IMF

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Abstract

Economic globalization is reviving the crux of international system ushering a new era of global governance. But due to the uneven distribution of benefits of the economic globalization, global governance is also asymmetrically placed in such a way that under developed and developing countries at a more disadvantage. Main research problem of this article is to understand how the voices of under developed and developing countries remained unheard in global governing bodies while well-developed countries create the whole global architecture by examining the IMF. The main objective of this paper is to examine the double standard of the international system creating uneven patterns of global governance rooted from the asymmetrical economic globalization by deeply examining the IMF architecture. This article is a qualitative research based on secondary data. Findings indicate that the uneven global development rooted from the disparities of economic development heavily influence in the IMF policymaking where it follow only the interests of few well-developed member states. Findings suggest that the existing IMF mechanism must re-mold in order to be more democratic way. Further the world is in a dire need of democratic global institutions to create more democratic and symmetrical global governance where the voice of every state matter.

Keywords: *Economic Globalization, Global Governance, Asymmetrical, IMF, Developing, Under-Developed, Uneven Global Development*

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Hashtag Movement and Governance:
A Case study on How the Black Lives Matter Movement Led to the Decline of the Trump Regime

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Abstract

The Black Lives Matter movement is a decentralized movement which drives simultaneously with the objective of highlighting racial inequality. The movement which was highly driven by social media, unfolded in 2013 with the hashtag. Black lives matter on Twitter which in a short time signified a global presence. The Movement reached its peak returning to the global stage, receiving amplified global attention in 2020 as a consequence of the murder of George Floyd. This undoubtedly had a haunting effect on the upcoming Presidential elections transpiring the effects to the White House. President Donald Trump encountered the movement on the brink of a presidential election. His confrontational approach to the movement was highly criticized by the public and would be reflected in the forthcoming Presidential elections. This study focuses on identifying how the Movement acted as a catalyst for the decline of the Trump administration, or rather how a movement that originated in a globalized platform affects internal governance. Thus, the study explores the enhanced significance played by social media in such movements otherwise known as hashtag movement and its impact on the governance of a nation. This study is a qualitative case study based on secondary sources such as Scholarly journal articles, Speeches of various personalities, and Election results. Many researchers have provided profound perspectives about the Black Lives Matter movement and judicial reforms, but not explicitly linking it to the impact of the previous Trump Regime and enhanced significance of social media or rather hashtag diplomacy towards the governance of a nation. This study by various secondary sources will conclude how the movement which originated and propagated on social media led to the fall of the Trump administration.

Keywords: *Black Lives Matter Movement, Fall of Trump Regime, Social Movements, Globalization, Hashtag Diplomacy*

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