

# **4<sup>th</sup> International Studies Students’ Research Symposium - 2021**

*“Globalization at Crossroads: Searching for Sustainable  
Future”*

## **ABSTRACTS**



4<sup>th</sup> International Studies Students’ Research Symposium  
Department of International Studies  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

June, 2022

Department of International Studies  
University of Kelaniya

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**Message from the Vice Chancellor of  
the University of Kelaniya**

**Senior Professor Nilanthi de Silva**

The University of Kelaniya is committed to promote engaging in research to address the challenges and opportunities of the future. As a leading university in Sri Lanka, our staff and students engage in world-class research across all disciplines and make groundbreaking contributions to their fields of study. Our aim is to transform individuals through quality education that is research-informed and industry-engaged.

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my felicitations to the 4<sup>th</sup> International Studies Students' Research Symposium organized by the Department of International Studies. The symposium is one of many such events in our university that provides space for undergraduates to develop competencies required in today's world. It is an opportunity that will not only enrich a student's life, but also be relevant to local needs and global expectations of a modern-day graduate.

I commend the initiative taken by the Department of International Studies to organize this research symposium. I thank the Head of Department, the academic staff members and symposium organizers for their admirable commitment. I extend my wishes to the researchers and hope this will be another milestone in their journey of intellectual transformation.

**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 a privilege to witness the 4<sup>th</sup> International Studies Students' Research Symposium and to have the opportunity to express my felicitations to the organizers through these words. The Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Kelaniya has always facilitated young undergraduates with an eagerness to delve into the uncharted areas of research in their disciplines. The Department of International Studies has proven time and again to be an example in this regard, continuously creating platforms for such undergraduates to share the knowledge they have gathered through research. This attempt taken by the Department to organize the 4<sup>th</sup> symposium on the discipline of international studies is highly admirable.

I extend my gratitude and appreciation to everyone involved in this symposium including the Head of the Department, the academic staff and the International Studies Students' Association. I wish all the best to the Department in its future activities to disseminate new knowledge.

**Professor M. M. Gunatilake**  
**Dean**  
**Faculty of Social Sciences**



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

**Dr. Chaminda Abeysinghe**

As the Head of the Department of International Studies, it is indeed a great pleasure to extend my best wishes for the 4<sup>th</sup> International Studies Students' Research Symposium and the launch of the abstract book of the symposium.

Being a multidisciplinary and dynamic subject, International Studies offers a plethora of new knowledge for any individual interested in the discipline. As a young and promising Department, it has always been our expectation to create a conducive background for the undergraduates to be innovative, creative and ensure their relentless contribution to the subject. Looking at the international arena, it is indeed at a crucial juncture and looking for a way out. I believe the 4<sup>th</sup> International Studies Students' Research Symposium would be a great platform for university undergraduates to disseminate their research findings and ideas in dealing with the challenges faced by the international community.

Organizing an event of this nature, particularly during a time like this is indeed a challenge. This symposium would not have been a reality without the unconditional support of the Vice Chancellor, University of Kelaniya and the Research Council. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the International Studies Students' Association for their steadfast support in organizing the event.

**Dr. Chaminda Abeysinghe**  
**Head**  
**Department of International Studies**

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## **Significance of Belt and Road Initiative in Promoting Economic Development of Small States: (With Reference to Colombo Port City Development Project of Sri Lanka)**

L.G.T. Shereen Karunarathna<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

China is an emerging super-power in the world, that has challenged the decade long world domination of the United States. The strategy used by China is the periphery diplomacy. It was unveiled through Belt and Road Initiative, which improves its relationship with small states. Belt and Road Initiative mainly focuses on the infrastructure and connectivity enhancement among the countries. The overall project demonstrates China's ability to develop the economies of small states while achieving Chinese interests. Sri Lanka, due to its geo-political value in the middle of the Indian Ocean Region and close proximity to China, has attracted a number of infrastructure, energy and investment projects, mainly the Port City Development Project, inaugurated by Chinese president Xi-Jinping in 2014. The main objectives of the study are to examine the initiatives of economic development by China of small states and how the Port City Development Project is significant in creating employment opportunities and attracting Foreign Direct Investments to promote the economy of Sri Lanka. The significance of the research is reviewing the impact of China's economic diplomacy in the perspective of Sri Lanka as a small state. This study is based on qualitative data, which are collected through secondary sources such as reports, books, journal articles, online documents, published and unpublished research. The descriptive analysis is used by the researcher to analyze the data. The findings of the research are that Port City Development Project strengthens the inland revenue by addressing the issue of unemployment but it also affects the economic sovereignty of Sri Lanka. Increasing of Foreign Direct Investments is an opportunity for Sri Lanka, while the trade war between the United States and China can be a threat. The Belt and Road Initiative is significant for realizing a "win-win" situation for both China and the small states.

**Keywords:** *Belt and Road Initiative, China, Economic Development, Port City Development Project*

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## **The US-China Rivalry: Are We Heading to Cold War 2.0?**

D.M.S.P.K. Dissanayake<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

A frequently clichéd term in contemporary world politics is the “US-China Cold War 2.0”, drawing a historical analogy from the US-USSR Cold War to today’s Sino-American strategic rivalry. For the past decades, both American and Chinese scholars have brought the Cold War mentality to analyze the US-China relations, given the changing nature of the post-cold war unipolar world order and heightening rivalry between the two countries. Particularly, even though tit-for-tat tariffs and debates on human rights are shaping their relations on the surface, a more complex web of security, political, economic, and technological dimensions are impacting the conflict underneath. Against this backdrop, this study tries to assess whether this strategic contention is similar to that of the Cold War and check the validity of the so-called “Cold War 2.0” analogy. It is a qualitative analysis of secondary data gathered from various sources like speeches, magazines, and journal articles. The study finds that comparing the Sino-American rivalry to the erstwhile Cold War scenario is misleading due to several reasons. First, unlike the bipolarity during the Cold War, the upcoming world order would be largely multipolar, where countries would try to maintain strategic autonomy rather than joining any power bloc. Second, the challenges posed by China to the U.S. are far more complex than that of the USSR. For instance, China’s economy works much better than the Soviet Union’s did, and Beijing has already become a linchpin in global trade and value chains. Lastly, the U.S. and China are highly interdependent in terms of trade and finance, thereby, any serious confrontation would be costly. Thus, the paper concludes with the idea that the US-China strategic rivalry can be hardly compared to a “new Cold War”, rather, it is likely to be more complex. And, regardless of the Cold War 2.0 analogy, the repercussions of the US-China competition would be serious in the coming future.

**Keywords:** *US-China Relations, Strategic Rivalry, Cold War 2.0, Analogy*

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## **Will China Win the Race of Becoming a Global Superpower, after the Covid-19 Crisis?**

B.G.N.K. Wickramawansa<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

An emerging power or rising power is a state or a union of states with significant rising influence on global affairs. Such a power aspires to have a more powerful position or role in international relations, either regionally or globally. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 which ended the Cold war between USA and USSR, some considered the world to be a unipolar world, with the United States as the world's sole remaining superpower. Even after twenty years, there is still no consensus on the status of the distribution and exercise of power in today's multipolar world where we see the rise of new powers seeking a global political role comparable with their increased economic clout. The BRICS- Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa and second tier powers such as Indonesia, Turkey and Mexico can be called as "new powers" because of their rapid economic development. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, USA is losing its global dominance in many areas like economics, finance, capital markets, education and culture. It has been hit hard by the world's worst Coronavirus epidemic in terms of sheer numbers. China emerging strongly, because of its "skillful" management of Covid-19, would boost its relative growth compared to the US in the coming years. It is a major economic power and its gross domestic product, in purchasing power times, is expected to be 40% higher than the U.S in 2020. The main objective of the study is to identify the major economical and health incidents during the pandemic and to analyze the future of the power struggle. The study comprises of quantitative method with secondary data analysis. The study is an attempt to understand whether China will win the superpower competition in post Covid-19 pandemic era. The research concludes contemplating the possibility of China getting better than America by 2030.

**Keywords:** *China, Covid-19, Pandemic, Super Powers, United States*

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## **Bilateral Relations between US and China under the Administration of Joe Biden and Xi Jinping**

M.H.M.T. Devindi Poornima Weerasekare<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

China and US are acclaimed as rivalries and trade tension between two countries have escalated recently. Under the Trump administration external competitiveness was aggravated and this study defines how it has been substituted under Biden government and future prospects concerning how those relations would be shaped in future. A rhetorically more bilateral relations between two countries under Biden Regime, including a willingness to engage in key international issues such as climate changes are visible in present. Trajectory of US China policy under Biden rule has the shape of conciliatory sounding non-confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation. Biden's Presidency has potentially maneuvered to bring a less combative trade policy for sentiments and investments as well as coherent, integrated in their approach to initiate amicable relations with China. Prominent research question of this study is how the trade rivalry under Joe Biden and Xi Jinping would be aspired and how different perspectives of politically strong individuals bring repercussion to the international arena. There were foremost intentions to acquire and those are, understanding the trade policy interchange between two regimes and outcomes of them, how the first person's ideology configures the bilateral relations between two countries. In order to accomplish aforementioned objectives, a qualitative approach has been adopted. Secondary data has been collected and used to conduct the study, data analysis was a theoretical and documental mixed mechanism. This paper manifests that, even though Biden administration tries to follow up a strategically difference policy implementation towards China, it has an inherent Trump's protectionist approach. However, tempting China threat has been mildly managed by the regulations of Biden administration hitherto. Nevertheless, the regional security issue with regard to the nuclear power is yet to be successful between two countries.

**Keywords:** *US, China, Policy Implementation, Bilateral Relations*

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## **The Rise of China as a World Power in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Opportunities, Challenges & Way Forward**

N.V. Wijesinghe<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

In the 21st century, Asia is increasingly becoming the center of global political power and the western powers are gradually losing their power hegemony. Economic expansion is one of the driving forces behind the rise of China. This study examines, how China will be the world leader in the 21st Century. In the 21st century, China is the most influential and fastest-growing country in the Asian region and the world. Growing economic strength, industrial development and future technologies will assist China to be a greater voice in the world. China as Asia's "Anchor Economy", provides a more robust platform for connectivity and source of foreign assistance for its neighbors through projects such as the Belt and Road Initiative. Globalization and low-cost labor boosted China's rise to the world's largest manufacturing powerhouse. China has a number of diplomatic challenges that it must overcome in order to become the global leader it seeks to be. This research argues that a major concern is whether China would lead to the dominant position in the world not just in economics but also in other sectors. Moreover, China has to realize that, as its economy grows, its priority must shift to diplomacy and foreign relations in order to achieve its full potential as a global leader. Data has been collected through secondary data sources such as text books, e-books, research articles, and websites. Further, the data were critically analyzed using the content analysis method. This study concludes that China possesses all of the necessary characteristics to become the next global leader and has the potential to emerge as the next bright spot in the international system by the 21st century.

**Keywords:** *China, Asia, Power, Economy, World, Hegemony*

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## **Impact of Cyber Security on US-China Relations**

S.W.C.A.N. Dayarathna<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Cyber security has become one of the major global threats due to the rapid expansion and development of technological aspects of the Internet in the current world. The Internet itself has become critical for governments, companies, financial institutions, and millions of everyday users. The impact cyber security has on a country's national security, global economy and foreign relations. Then, software engineers need to be aware of the risks and security issues associated with the design, development, and deployment of network-based software. The relationship between the United States and China is considered crucial in International Politics. However, cyber security issues have caused tension between these two major cyber powers. This study attempts to identify the Cyber Security issues in US-China relations, to examine the impact of Cyber Security on US-China relations and to identify solutions to resolve this matter as the main objectives. The methodology used in this study is qualitative and secondary data has been used for this study. Secondary data has been collected through journals, articles, related documents and related websites. This study attempts to identify the issue, impacts and solutions to resolve this issue. Most of the cyber-attacks by both states are espionage efforts to monitor the other country's activities. Potential pathways examined to build up internet governance include norms and enforcement mechanisms to improve the safety and security of the cyber systems that would eventually contribute to bridging the gap between the U.S. and China. As a result of the rising cyber-crimes allegedly committed by China, both US and China have formed High-Level Joint Dialogues to combat them.

**Keywords:** *Cyber Security, Cyber-attacks, US-China Relations, Cyber Espionage, Cyber Cooperation*

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## **The Impact of the Chinese Investments in Sri Lanka; the Debt- trap Phenomenon**

I.U. Eshwara<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

China and Sri Lanka have enjoyed bilateral relations, such as religious, economic, political, and trade, for over twenty centuries. These strong bilateral relations have led Sri Lanka to partner up with China in its BRI project today. Sri Lanka is a key partner in this development project. The reason for this would be the nature of Sri Lanka's location in the Indian Ocean. Sri Lanka stands out as a hotspot in maritime trade for easy shipping of goods to Sri Lanka and Southeast Asian countries. China launched this BRI project in 2013 and has been providing financial assistance to Sri Lanka since its inception. Most of these grants are for infrastructure development projects. However, as a whole, most of it is made up of debt. Thus, China has become the largest lender to Sri Lanka by providing loans to Sri Lanka. Due to the increase in the number of loans obtained from China, Sri Lanka has in some cases been unable to repay the loans obtained. A notable example of this is China's takeover of the port of Hambantota for ninety-nine years. The main objective is to study the impact of Chinese financial assistance on Sri Lanka as well as the impact of financial assistance on Sri Lanka's foreign policy. In this study, apart from the main objective, another objective is the impact it will have on the future of Sri Lanka. This is a qualitative research that obtained data from newsletters, journal articles, websites, conference reports, research papers, etc. Findings of this study indicate that the Chinese debt trap has a detrimental effect on Sri Lanka. This is because, in a very short period, China has become one of the leading lenders to Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is gradually becoming a neo-colonial state in China. The reason for this is to obtain financial assistance for projects that are not beneficial to the country. China is indirectly expanding its dominance over Sri Lanka. There is a suspicion that the concept of China town, which exists in many countries of the world, will also emerge in Sri Lanka shortly.

**Keywords:** *BRI, China-Sri Lanka relations, Chinese Debt-trap, Debt-trap Diplomacy, Financial Assistant*

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## **Armed Non – State Actors in Non - International Armed Conflicts**

B. M. Prineetha Bandaranayake<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The vast majority of contemporary warfare of this era are being fought by and against Armed Non-State Actors (ANSAs). ANSAs are dissident armed forces - operating primarily within state territories - engaging in hostile attempts to challenge the legitimate authority of the State. Their increased activities, multiplication, and diversification of the modes of operation pose a threat to the implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). This study mainly focuses on the binding nature of IHL to ANSAs in non-international armed conflicts (NIACs), with special reference to 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II of 1977 (AP II). For this purpose, the research mainly examines the following issues: (a) the definition of armed conflicts under IHL (b) the applicability of Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II to non – international armed conflicts; (c) identifying prerequisites to be fulfilled for the applicability of the treaties to the ANSAs in question; (d) analyzing the legal lacunas in the applicability of IHL to ANSAs in NIACs. The working method chosen was a qualitative approach. The documentary analysis conducted aims to make a subjective scrutinize regarding the inapplicability of IHL in certain aspects of ANSAs contemporary warfare. Therefore, a desk review of scholarly articles and UN sources on IHL and NIACS and documents on ICRC’s database and other e-sources were used to achieve this purpose. It was discovered that since Common Article 3 is simply applicable to all NSAs and Article 1 of AP II applies to all ANSAs which reflects all four requirements outlined there, IHL applies to most present-day warfare. In conclusion, the research paper proposes to effectualize the existing, adequate, and abiding substantive IHL concerning ANSAs in NIACs and to secure the core principles of Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols – to provide minimum protections and standards of humane treatment to the victims of armed conflicts.

**Keywords:** *Armed Non-State Actors, Geneva Conventions, International Relations, International Humanitarian Law, Non-International Armed Conflicts*

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**The Role of the World Health Organization in Pandemic Mitigation**  
H.U.D. Keerthisinghe <sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

The World Health Organization was formed to encourage global cooperation on the highest attainable standard of health and plays a leading role in disease prevention and control in countries. Pandemics are large-scale outbreaks of infectious disease that can greatly increase morbidity and mortality over a wide geographic area and cause significant economic, social and political disruption. WHO's broad mandate includes advocating for universal health care, monitoring public health risks, coordinating responses to health emergencies, and promoting human health and well-being. The role of the WHO has become a highly debated subject in the world especially because of the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition to the increased scrutiny over its role in the Covid-19 crisis, many critics have faulted the WHO for slow and poorly coordinated responses to previous outbreaks. At the center of the progress towards preparing for and mitigating pandemics, sits the World Health Organization. It provides technical assistance to countries, sets international health standards guidelines, and collects data on global issues through world health surveys. This study focuses on the role of the WHO in Pandemic mitigation. Further, it assesses how successful is WHO in pandemic preparedness and response and also its failures. Though there is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the direction of the pandemic, this study is to assess whether WHO has played a reasonable role in pandemic mitigation within its framework. This study is based on qualitative and quantitative secondary data. Secondary data collected through books, research articles, websites, public speeches, etc. The findings of this study indicate that lack of funding, an increasing number of institutional competitors have challenged the effectiveness of the World Health Organization. Although there are also loopholes in the actions of the organization regarding pandemic mitigation, it plays an irreplaceable role in global outbreak responses and global health governance requires WHO leadership to ensure global health.

**Keywords:** *Covid-19, Global health, Pandemic Mitigation, World Health Organization (WHO)*

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## **The Effects of Government Regulations on NGOs in Sri Lanka**

M. S. Chandani<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) are an essential feature of a democratic state. However, NGOs have often been treated with skepticism and suspicion due to their dependency on international funds, non-national nature, and possible hidden agendas. NGOs operating in Sri Lanka have faced the same. In Sri Lanka, the debate on these NGOs resurfaced with the Cabinet amendment to the Voluntary Social Service Organizations Act No, 31 of 1980 and obtaining Cabinet approval. However, it is questionable on what background the government took such an interest in NGOs. Some argue that the amendment was intended to undermine the voluntary work of NGOs by spreading extraordinary power. State interference in NGOs undermines their activity by imposing severe restrictions curtailing their freedoms. Therefore, this research attempts to understand the effect of the regulations imposed by the government of Sri Lanka and NGOs operating in the country. It uses qualitative methodology to analyze secondary data collected through newspapers, magazines, books and electronic sources. The findings suggest that coercion, interference, and disagreements between NGOs and the government were often reported during the Thirty years' civil war in Sri Lanka. The new regulations have frustrated and paralyzed NGOs that carry out programs for freedom of speech, liberty, and advancement of human rights. NGOs need to have the freedom and to act independently, conducting disciplinary inquiries into corrupt officials of NGOs, and recruiting officers on merit. The study concludes that while the lack of transparency and accountability in NGOs is clearly an issue that needs reforms, the Sri Lankan government's new regulations have severely curtailed the work of NGOs.

**Keywords:** *NGOs in Sri Lanka, Government Regulations over NGOs, State Interference in NGO, NGO Transparency*

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## **The Nexus between Mass migration and Xenophobia - The Acceleration of Terrorist Insurgencies in Germany**

M.J.D.P. Thathsarani<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Mass migration and refugee influx have become the protruding nature of the 21st century. There has been a steady accumulation of migrant flow within the last decade in most parts of the world. Each year, people leave their homelands with the promising hope of finding new jobs, strengthening their social and cultural ties, and searching for better opportunities. War and terror, prosecution, poor economic conditions, poverty and climate changes affect the flow of migrants and Asylum seekers. With the worsening condition of the Middle East, a significant amount of Islamic refugees started to come to Europe seeking protection. In this background, the Anti-Muslim sentiments such as xenophobia and Islamophobia started to spread among the European community. As one of the most developed nations in Europe, Germany is heavily affected by the views of Islamophobia and Xenophobia. With no doubt, these Islamophobic sentiments have affected the intensification of Islamic extremism and terrorist insurgencies in Germany. In the past five years, Germany welcomed a great wave of immigrants and asylum seekers from many Islamic countries. The recent acts of Islamic extremism and terrorism in Germany occurred as a retaliation to the rising Islamophobic opinions in Germany. The Islamophobic hate crimes and discrimination acts are rising in figures in recent years. In correlation Germany is threatened by various Islamic terrorist groups. This paper tries to uncover the real correspondence between Mass migration and Terrorist insurgencies in Germany. It is clear that there is a strong cognitive link between Mass migration and terrorism, but this study shows how specifically Xenophobia and Islamophobia affect the rise of extremist activities in Germany. 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 research.

**Keywords:** *Islamophobia, Mass migration, Terrorism, Xenophobia*

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## **Threat Lens on “Cyber-attacks: The Evolving Threat Landscape in Sri Lanka’s National Security”**

K.K.K.Dinali<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The 21st century Digital Age where the availability and accessibility of information reaching unprecedented levels has expanded the contexts from which national security challenges can emerge. Sri Lanka being ranked among the top 10 countries in the Asia Pacific impacted by the growing threats to cyber-attacks unveils the vitality to protect its availability of critical infrastructure. Although Sri Lanka claimed its complete territorial sovereignty by eradicating the LTTE terrorists, there remains a question whether the country is ready to face emerging threats in the new domain of cyberspace. The objective of this research is to identify the sectors of national security in Sri Lanka that are more prone to cyber-attacks. Moreover, it reviews how the existing law is deficient and what needs to be done to improve network intrusions threatening the National Security. Examining the existing law with globally accepted cyber intrusion analytical models denoted that a comprehensive legal framework is needed to address cyber-attacks. The study is based on qualitative research with the aim of gathering insights on the subject matter including both primary and secondary data. The study found out that, the vulnerability of business and industries to cyber-attacks is increasing and will continue to increase in future, adoption of internet and mobile banking in the banking sector is causing cyber security breaches where banks hardly report for the fear of losing public confidence and inadequate preventive mechanisms and privacy laws to detect cyber-attacks. Sri Lanka’s paradigm shift from eradicating LTTE and securing its physical borders to cyber space has become the newest national security breach infringing its political, economic, social and technological spheres.

**Keywords:** *National Security, Cyber-Security, Cyber-attacks, Sri Lanka*

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## **Covid-19 and The Future of Warfare**

R. A. S. A. Ranasinghe<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Since the end of the Cold War, the international community has been increasingly interested in weapons of mass destruction. Even though the initial concentration was on nuclear weapons, it subsequently shifted to biological weapons. Now global attention is attracted towards the creation and deployment of biological weapons as a result of technological and scientific advancements obtained in preceding centuries. In 2019, the novel coronavirus first appeared in China, eventually leading to a global pandemic. The virus was depicted as a black swan since it emerged in China, and several scholars have backed the lab-leak theory of the virus. As a response, the international community concentrated on the prospect of transforming the virus into a weapon. Moreover, biological tools are rather easy to weaponize. As a result, various actors in the international system are attempting to master the development and manufacture of biological weapons. The general population needs to be informed of biological weapons in order to ensure their safety from such weapons. Since biological weapons are relatively inexpensive to manufacture, the novel coronavirus has indeed demonstrated its capabilities on a global scale. The primary objective of this study is to examine the possibilities of deploying novel coronavirus as a biological weapon. Secondary, research objectives include assessing the preparations of the international community, if the virus is to disseminate in the future, and determining whether it is preferable to employ novel coronavirus as a biological weapon by any international actor. The study utilizes a qualitative approach and employs secondary data collection techniques as well as a content analysis strategy. Key results of the study include that it is very likely to be a modified virus and it concludes that the virus can further develop to be more fatal to achieve the goals of various international actors, including terrorists.

**Keywords:** *Cold War, Biological Weapons, Novel Coronavirus, International Actors, Lab-leak Theory*

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## **Pull and Push Factors of Migration: A Case Study in the Urban Area of Monywa Township, Myanmar**

J.D.I.T. Jayasankha<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This is related to pull and push factors of Migration in case study in Urban of Monywa Township, Myanmar. Migration is the movement of people from one location to another and it is widely associated with change of permanent place of residence. Monywa is a thriving capital city of North-West command and is located in India, Myanmar and China trade route. The objectives of the study are, to examine the socio-economic characteristics of migrants and to find out the significant pull and push factors of migration in Monywa township. The study is a Qualitative and Quantitative Research to gather data and I employ questionnaires/semi-structures interviews/focus groups etc. This study aims at examining the socio-economic status of migrants who migrated to Urban area of Monywa township. The prominent findings of the study were found that 90% of migrants were migrated from different rural areas of Sagaing Region. Majority of migrants were having low level of education, own account workers and aged between 50 and 59 years old. The study concludes that people do not enjoy the same public services as urban dwellers, and the need to create jobs and promote public welfare in the rural areas of Monywa.

**Keywords:** *Migration, study, Push factors, Pull factors, Myanmar*

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**Impact of Parental Migration on Well-being of Children  
Left-behind: Special Reference Payagala Pinidiyamulla  
Gramaseva Division in Kaluthara District**

B.V.L.Dilshani<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

Many children grow up with parents who are working abroad. Most researchers are interested in the achievement and well-being of these "home alone" children to have a better understanding of the positive and negative aspects of migration in the sending countries. Migration has a profound impact on the developmental process of every country. Some of the world's largest flows of temporary migrant workers originate in Asian countries. Due to parent migration, Long-term consequences have a major impact on educational achievement, career development, mental and physical health of children. Research objective was examining these negative and positive impact of parent migration of their children. This study is based on the qualitative research method. Primary data collection was carried out using a structured questionnaire of 25 families of mothers, who had gone abroad for employment without attending their families for more than 12 months, while studying in the two Grama Niladhari Divisions. The prominent findings of the study state that, although parental migration strengthens the family economy, parental migration has a serious and a negative impact on children's mental and physical health problems, education and other social relationships. This study concluded that migration seems to have positive, as well as negative impacts on the children left at home. Finally, study recommended that importance of availability of strong policy framework to overcome those issues faced by children.

**Keywords:** *Parent, Children, Migration, Impact, Well-being*

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## **The Impact of Foreign Intervention in Security Perspective: With Special Reference to Syrian Crisis**

P.H.S.K. Wijethilake<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The protracted Syrian civil war is one of the numerous problems that beset the world system in the second decade of the twenty-first century and now Syria has been marked as the symbol of international crisis. The main objective of the study is to identify the actors in the international community who had a foreign kind intervention in the Syrian crisis. Apart from the main objective, this study includes determining how can the various conflict resolution theories and concepts help us analyze the Syrian conflict and, examine the impact of ongoing peace talks leading to any form of peace in the Syrian Crisis. The methodology that will be used to achieve the said objective is qualitative in nature based on secondary sources of data like books, journal articles, reports and institutional documents. The “content analysis approach” is used to establish the viewpoints of this research study and in order to present an overall point of view on the consequences of foreign engagement in Syria. The findings of the study illustrate that the problem is for years, the international community has struggled to understand the impacts of foreign intervention in the Syrian Crisis. The analysis reveals that the US and Russian positions on Syria have been conflicting and acrimonious. As a result, the study concluded that what is happening in Syria reflects a fierce battle between the US and Russia, which may be seen as an extension of their broader competition in the Middle East. Furthermore, since Syria occupies a strategic, economic, and energy position in the region, the potential of finding a comprehensive solution is contingent on the two major countries’ perspectives and attitudes aligning, which is unlikely to happen anytime soon. Finally, this research shows that there are positive and negative impacts of foreign involvement in the Syrian Crisis.

**Keywords:** *Foreign Intervention, Syrian Crisis, Peace Talks, Conflict Theories, USA, Russia*

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## **The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Sri Lankan Tourism Hotel Industry (The Special Reference to Tourism Hotels in Galle District)**

I.U. Eshwara<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The tourism industry is divided into two main parts, inbound and outbound tourism. The domestic tourism industry is at a much higher level than the international tourism industry in the world. But information about the local tourism industry is not so readily available. The spread of COVID-19 has led to a global problem in all aspects of life. The present study attempts to investigate the response of the hotel industry during the COVID-19 outbreak and the perceptions of hoteliers on reactions that would be carried out at the end of the crisis. Descriptive and qualitative data are used for research, and Desktop studies are used to obtain secondary data. An online survey was carried out among fifteen randomly selected hotels around Galle that were included in the preliminary data collection. Forty employees of the Fifteen Tourist Hotels were randomly selected and given information by giving a questionnaire. Both open and close-ended questions were used, the major source for information was the quantitative tool of in-depth interviews with industry experts in the tourism industry. Many tourist hotels were closed and reservations have been canceled in response to the COVID-19 impact. In response, the hotels could not pay the worker's regular payments frequently caused poor performance of employees. The hotel industry would be a great contributor to tourism market enhancements in post-COVID-19. The health regulation practices were found to be a contestable activity for all hoteliers throughout recovery time from COVID-19 shock. Under the present circumstances, hoteliers assumed that it will take at least one year for the industry to recover. The present study recommends that hoteliers ought to follow the post-COVID19 tourism development strategic plans, which are recommended by field experts, and strong short-term and long-term sustainable goal marketing campaigns ought to be enforced with the best health safety regulation practices.

**Keywords:** *Covid-19 pandemic, Hotel Industry, Tourist, Health Regulations, Galle District*

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## **Influence of the Kashmir Issue on the Regional Integration of South Asia**

A.A.S.Chathurika<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

South Asian region can be identified as a region with social, cultural and geographical diversification and as the center of the global south. It includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Maldives. Due to its significant strategic location, Human and natural resources, South Asian region is always in the agendas of many powerful countries such as the USA, China, etc. The current status of South Asia depends on the experiences in the past. For example, colonization, border issues, etc. The Kashmir issue is an ongoing conflict between India and Pakistan over the former princely state of Kashmir since the partition of India in 1947. In contrast, regional integration is a process in which two or more states work together to achieve peace, wealth and stability. In South Asia, the Kashmir issue is one of the major reasons behind the lack of regional integration. Therefore, this study focuses on the impact of the Kashmir issue on the regional integration of South Asia. The research problem is how the Kashmir issue influences the regional integration in South Asia. There are many academic works related to this field of study. But the significance of this study is to identify the connection between the Kashmir issue and the lack of regional integration in South Asia. To achieve these objectives, qualitative data predominantly to analyze the research problem based on secondary data such as articles, journal articles, etc. has been used. Looking at the findings, the Kashmir issue has positive and negative impacts on the regional integration of South Asia. As a positive impact, the Kashmir issue has given the space to identify the failures as a region. As negative impacts, the failure of SAARC, Muslim extremism, terrorism, lack of economic development and external interventions could be identified. Overall, the Kashmir issue has influenced the regional integration of South Asia directly and indirectly.

**Keywords:** *Kashmir Issue, Regional Integration, SAARC*

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## **The Role of Cultural Diplomacy as an Effective Tool when Promoting National Power: Case Study of India**

B.S.M.Jayalath<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Cultural diplomacy, a popular and effective soft power element, is an important instrument of projecting India's foreign policy on her journey to becoming the next global super power. Joseph Nye defines soft power as the ability to shape the preferences of others based on culture, political values and foreign policies for getting others to want the outcomes that you want. This study intends to appraise the significance of cultural diplomacy as a tool of soft power, the main soft power tools utilized by India and how successful they have been in realizing India's national interest, to evaluate the impact of India's cultural diplomacy tools to popularize Indian nation's image in the world. While there is much literature on India's cultural diplomacy and its soft power strategies, there is no consensus on how India is purposefully using cultural diplomacy as a tool to accomplish its national interest. In order to attain the foretold objectives of the study, qualitative secondary data resources such as scholarly articles, speeches, books, government reports, websites are utilized while adopting context analysis method as the key analyzing method. Findings of the study reveal how prominent Indian cultural elements such as film industries, music, art, dance, theatre and architecture, religious tourism, religious diplomacy, Yoga and Meditation, Indian cuisines, Indian languages and Indian diaspora are successful at using cultural diplomacy in image branding to achieve their political aims in the end. Also, this study evaluates how effective the formal government policies and initiatives are at promoting India's cultural diplomacy. The research findings conclude that the use of soft power by India is intended to complement India's conventional diplomacy, to improve its international image, to project itself as a peaceful emerging power, to strengthen ties with other nations, to attract foreign investments, technology and tourism aiming to achieve economic growth and development in order to promote national power.

**Keywords:** *Cultural diplomacy, Emerging power, India, Soft power*

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## **The Study of Economic and Social Issues due to the New Development Projects in Hambantota District under The Investment of China and India**

A.D.S. Prabhath<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Hambantota district which has been accustomed to a traditional socio-economic system for a long time has embarked on a rapid development process aimed at economic and social development based on Chinese and Indian investments. This research is being carried out with the aim of exposing the socio-economic problems faced by the people of the Hambantota district in the context of this development. It also explores how this development process affects the nation as a whole. Field study is used to achieve these study objectives as methodology and library study, articles, e- books are used to collect data. Accelerate rapid economic and social development due to the development activities of the Hambantota Port Project centered on the Hambantota district and the Mattala International Airport Expressway System. Concurrently, this research can reveal many of the social and economic difficulties faced by traditional people in this developmental process. It can be concluded that due to these development projects a background has been created which is disrupting the lives of the people in the area. It should be noted that the expected economic benefits of large-scale investment have not yet been achieved. The appointment of a formal inquiry committee to identify the problems faced by Chinese and Indian investments in the Hambantota district at the local and national levels and to suggest appropriate solutions will facilitate the resolution of this problem.

**Keywords:** *Hambantota District, Investment, Socio-economic Issues, Development, Peoples' Life*

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## **The Change of Inter-relationships between India and Afghanistan after the Rise of Taliban in Afghanistan and Its Implications on the Security of India**

T.M.Y.H.Thennakoon<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

A significant subject of focus in the contemporary international system emerges from South Asia with the rise of the Taliban in Afghanistan. So, this study relates to the inter-relationships between India and Afghanistan under the research question; how the inter-relationships between India and Afghanistan changed with the rise of the Taliban and its implications on the security of India? This is a qualitative research study which focuses on the concepts, ideas and descriptions of various secondary data sources. Content analysis is employed as the research methodology here which identifies patterns of deeper interpretations and frequency of the ideas within various sources of content. The prominent findings of the study are; India had been maintaining close relations with Afghanistan since recent past but it has been changed with the emergence of the Taliban control. And, the national security of India has been under risk due to reasons like Taliban control in Afghanistan. the close relations of Taliban with Pakistan and Pakistan's opposition with India since its separation and also from China due to the strength of China-Taliban relations. And, also the Indian security factor directly affects the security of the whole South Asian region as it is the major power of South Asia who plays a major role in the regional politics as well as the in the economics. Accordingly, this study recommends that there are no solid relations between India and Afghanistan with the new government led by Taliban and it also calls for the security risks within India. But, it should not be treated as an individual issue of India as there are direct and circular impacts of it on the whole South Asian region. So, the collective measures of the whole region are important to overcome all the social, political, economic and security challenges caused by Taliban control in Afghanistan.

**Keywords:** *Change of Relations, Security of India, Afghanistan, Taliban, South Asia*

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## **Chinese Economic Policy Towards South Asian Region and Its Impact on Indian National Security**

K. Binuri De Silva<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

In a globalized world, economic relations play a significant role in deciding relations between states. The Chinese Economic Policy creates a great platform for China to reinforce relations with the South Asian Region. Using the economy as a soft power tool, China seeks to expand its power in South Asia in very peaceful means. As a traditional hegemony in the region, India sees this Chinese Policy as a threat to their national security. The Primary Objective of this study is to examine how China influences South Asian region by using economic diplomacy and how it affects India's national security. Furthermore, as a secondary objective, the study investigates the Indian response to the Chinese influence on South Asia. This study used both qualitative and quantitative methods, and data were collected through secondary data sources such as journals, research articles, e-books, news articles, the internet, annual reports, surveys etc. The research findings show that China has captured South Asian markets, especially Bangladesh, Pakistan and is improving its trade with Sri Lanka and Nepal, Chinese infrastructure projects directly threaten Indian National Security and, as a counterpart to Chinese influence in South Asia, India initiates Neighborhood First policy to prioritizing relations with SAARC members. The biggest obstacle for India is that it has distrust of other South Asian countries over unresolved border issues. This article suggests that India must prioritize strengthening relations with its neighbors in order to secure their national security.

**Keywords:** *China, India, South Asia, Economic Policy, National Security*

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## **Asian Century and Sino-Indian Rivalry in Sri Lanka**

M. Methsarani Paramitha<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Looking at the history until the end of the Second World War, the center of international politics was in Europe. After the Second World War the United States and Russia were immersed as two super powers in international system. When it comes to the 21st century, the global balance of power has shifted from West to East significantly, with rise of new powers like India and China. This power shift can be identified as the Asian Century. In recent years China uses soft power to spread their power all over the world. Apart from that both China and India are straggling to become the regional power in Asia, due to the geostrategic importance of the Indian Ocean Region. Sri Lanka is a small state located in Indian Ocean which has been of strategic geopolitical relevance to both India and China. Therefore, two countries diplomatically fight to enhance their power in Sri Lanka. The objective of this study is to analyze Indian and Chinese relations with Sri Lanka in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and examine Sri Lanka's role in balancing its relations with China and India. This is a qualitative case study research based on secondary data collected from journals, articles, e-books and websites. In one hand, through funds and aids, establishment of Colombo port city, Hambantota port, and other foreign direct investments (FDI) China tries to keep strong relationship with Sri Lanka. On the other hand, the total stock of Indian FDI in Sri Lanka has grown and firms like LOC, the Taj Group, and Ashok Leyland making major investment in Sri Lanka. Through those activities two counties try to maximize their role in this country. This study concludes that in this context Sri Lanka should strategically balance the influence of these two powers without taking one side as a small state for its BA Honours in International Studies, University of Kelaniya advantage.

**Keywords:** *Asian Century, Sino-Indian Rivalry, China, Sri Lanka, India*

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## **Language as a Solution in the Transitional Justice Process in Post- War Sri Lanka**

D.P.S.N. Jayasinghe<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

As identified by many of the political experts and scholars of South Asian region, prolonged cultural diversity has become a catalyst of inciting hatred, pessimism and mistrust among citizens of a country. Regional extremism and ethnic conflicts have become the driving factors of terrorism in South Asia. Post-2009 Sri Lanka had to initiate numerous approaches to heal the state which has faced traumatic experiences of war for over three decades. Although truth, reconciliation, reparation and institutional reforms are the primary pillars of transitional justice, the framework of transitional justice is an exclusive mechanism for each context. Bandaranaike's decision to assign Sinhala as the official language of the country triggered tensions which spiraled towards a brutal war between the two communities. The research problems are observing whether the language is a vital root cause of the ethnic conflict; identifying the main roots of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and whether there are potential solutions to overcome the language gap between Sinhalese and Tamil communities. The objectives of the study are to observe how language has become a driving force of inciting hatred and how it can be revolved as a tool to breed reconciliation. To achieve aforesaid objectives, qualitative approach has been adopted and secondary data obtained from various sources such as journal articles, e-books, government records and reports available were referred. Method of content analysis and thematic analysis were employed in analyzing the collected data. The research findings suggest language factor as a significant frontier in the context of initializing transitional justice and it can be used as a mean to reconcile Sri Lanka. It further suggests that the government officials including the offices established to proceed with transitional justice mechanisms, must be equipped with a proficient knowledge in Sinhala, Tamil and English languages to mitigate miscommunication and ensure utmost efficiency.

**Keywords:** *Language, Ethnic Conflict, Transitional Justice, Post-war Sri Lanka, Reconciliation*

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**Rise of Buddhist Extremism in South-East Asia; Special Reference to  
Rohingya Crisis**

H.K.G.K.Narangala<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

Extremism is not a new phenomenon in the current world context. It is simply defined as holding on to an extreme belief or ideology. This study focuses on the rise of Buddhist extremism in Myanmar and Rohingya crisis. Rohingya is the main ethnicity that represents the Muslim minority in Myanmar. Throughout the years Rohingya people and the Muslim minority have become victims of Buddhist extremism in Myanmar which ultimately led to the loss of life of thousands of people. Many have fled the country as well. The inter-communal violence against Rohingya is considered as genocide. Even today, the tension between Buddhists and Muslims remains the same. The objectives of this study is to examine the reasons for the rise of Buddhist extremism in Myanmar and the reaction of the international community to this crisis. This study is based on qualitative approach. The data has been collected through secondary data sources such as journal articles, reports, newspaper articles and documentaries on Rohingya crisis. The findings highlight Islamophobia as the main reason for the inter-communal violence, including economic, political and social factors as well. Due to the sensitiveness of this crisis, many international figures and organizations are unwilling to involve in it directly. Finally, the study concludes by analyzing that the government should adhere to the recommendation of the UN independent committees to resolve this situation.

**Keywords:** *Buddhist Extremism, Inter-communal Violence, Myanmar, Rohingya Crisis*

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## **The Violation of International Law in Crimea: Russia's Dark Secret**

S.S. Gallage<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study focuses on the violation of International Law between Russia and Crimea. It is vital to encapsulate that International Law has a versatile duality and the problem statement is in accordance with these two popular countries as to whether Crimea is yet known as the dark secret of Russia. The research objectives of this study are to discover Russia's involvement in Crimea and standpoint of Russia to violate the international law by intervening an independent state but in terms of Crimean incident, the citizens of Crimea have not faced such a harsh situation. Crimean issue was also discussed about the majority of Russian speaking people and their independence. The significance of this research is pivotal since the sentiments has not been highlighted prior in Sri Lanka. In addition, this could be substituted as the Sri Lankan Tamil issue and the minority behavior, mother states' attitude and the reaction of the International Community. The Crimean crisis has been a critical issue because of the two powers, the US and Russia involved in Crimea. Crimea has strengthened Russian security in the region. Therefore, the US and other western countries, including major organizations have imposed sanctions against Russia. The research methodology used is qualitative research using secondary data such as books, articles, previous researches, journals, newspapers, reports, charters, agreements. The key findings of this study also discuss a main component in the scope on International Law which are the Human Rights and respect the rights of minority groups. Therefore, this research is especially devoted to those who are in an interested in the field of international law. In conclusion this study has emphasized the fact that the Russia tried to annex Crimea as a part of Russia separating Crimea from Ukraine. Therefore, Russia enters to an independent state and violated the international law.

**Keywords:** *Crimea, Human Rights ,International Law, Russia, Violation*

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## **Language Inequality of Post Conflict Era in Sri Lanka: A Special Reference on Protracted between Sinhala and Tamil Language**

Mohamed Rizan Mohamed Rilwan<sup>1</sup>, J.P. Wijithadewa<sup>2</sup>, P.A. I. D. Perera<sup>3</sup>

### **Abstract**

There is an opinion formed in the society that the government cannot establish democracy in the society, no matter how hard they try. In a post conflict situation, one cannot expect a positive peace environment due to the existence of indirect violence in the society such as poverty, injustice and racism. This research explores knowledge about the state of minority language in Sri Lanka. The existence of differences in language led to indirect violence during the post conflict era which is the problem of this research. The objective of this research is to identify, the problems and challenges which were faced by the people who speak minority languages in a post conflict environment. This research has used primary data and mixed method as the methodology way. Data was collected through questionnaire from a sample of 200 that were selected by using convenience sampling method under non-probability sampling. Data analysis is carried out with special focus on the SPSS method and qualitative data analysis techniques. According to data gathered from the questionnaires, it revealed that 78% of people have faced many harassments due to language inequality during the post conflict era. On the other hand, Tamil natives were not able to work independently due to the lack of Tamil language skills in official places, therefore, 64% of Tamil people became victims of social phobia due to protracted language. Specially, 38% of Tamil natives have faced problems in police offices. This research concludes that unexpected problems which arose after ten years of LTTE war between minorities due to language could lead to inter-ethnic conflict in the future. To prevent the language inequality, employers who are skillful in main three languages can be recruited for official places, programs to improve inter-ethnic cooperation and to prevent social phobia can be organized.

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**Keywords: *Ethnic Conflict, Indirect Violence, Language Inequality***  
**Assessing the Impact of “Tamil Genocide Education Week Act, 2021” on Reconciliation Proceedings.**

S.K.I.L. Suriyaarachchi <sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

“Tamil Genocide Education Week Act, 2021” Her Majesty with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, ratifies to seven-day period in each year ending on May 18 is proclaimed as “Tamil Genocide Education Week” and all Ontarians are encouraged to educate themselves about, and to maintain their awareness of the Tamil genocide and other genocides that have occurred in world history. This research objects to gather impact of passed act regarding those who were victimized during the last stage of the civil war. And the study will focus about the fundamentals of genocide study and any other racial discriminations exposed by Tamil civilians. Sri Lankan national reconciliation mechanism was not addressed that “Tamil Genocide” during the last stage of civil war. This study is primarily based on qualitative data, using primary sources such as task based Human Rights reports and secondary sources such as research articles, journals, annual reports, press releases, documentaries, commissioner’s reports, convention reports etc. The study emphasizes to find out support of passing an act and its impact on reconciliation activities, basic measurements of a genocide, massive racial discriminations against Tamils, Canadian government support to the Sri Lankan Tamils in other states. This study concludes with the highest impact of passing legal acts and its answerability to achieve post war reconciliation goals. Thus, this research encourages raising awareness about genocide, preventing genocides, and its significance to a particular ethnic group.

**Keywords: *Tamil genocide, Tamil Genocide Education Week, National Reconciliation, Canadian Government, Ontario***

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## **Peoples' Awareness on the Role of Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka**

H.M.S.W.Herath<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka is an independent Commission, established to promote and protect human rights in the country. The field of human rights is a very important and sensitive field, which is updating day by day with new achievements. However, a closer look reveals that in some cases, human rights have not been fulfilled while in some areas, human rights have been secured. Therefore, it has a contemporary importance of having awareness on the functions and powers of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, which is an institute responsible for the complaints on violations of fundamental human rights in Sri Lanka. The objective of the study is to examine the peoples' awareness on the role of Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka. The study incorporates both qualitative and quantitative methods. 180 people were randomly selected from the 09 provinces of Sri Lanka as the sample. Subjects consisted of 90 Males and 90 Females age ranged from 25-45. A survey was conducted using a self-prepared questionnaire scheduled to collect primary data and the previous research, articles, reports, books and websites describing the Commission were used to collect secondary data. Descriptive methodology was used to analyze the data. Through this study, it was found that people don't have much knowledge about the role of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka and in a real human rights violation, the tendency of the people to refer to the commission is in a very lower level. The study emphasizes the need to develop more effective human rights education program to ensure the proper dissemination of Human Rights Commission among the people in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Human Rights, Human Rights Commission, Sri Lanka, Awareness, Role.*

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## **International Humanitarian Law Violations by the LTTE: A Case Study on Final Phase of Sri Lankan Civil War**

A.M.S.M.K.A. Mandakini Aththanayake<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam which was formed as a social force, transformed into an ethnic secessionist terrorist organization with the leadership of Velupillai Prabhakaran. LTTE chose violence in demanding a separate Tamil homeland by bloody battles from 1976 that ended on 18th May 2009. Sri Lankan military force had renowned as one of the world's most robust and fearless forces. The end of the civil war presented a new era of peace, national reconciliation, and development. During the civil war, both the government forces and the LTTE were constantly accused of violating international humanitarian law. The main research problem of this paper is to identify how LTTE violated International Humanitarian Law during the final phase in the Sri Lankan Civil War. To verify LTTE was a terrorist group; not a liberation force, this paper set its objective to identify International Humanitarian Law violations by LTTE during the final phase of the civil war. To achieve the research objective, the study used a qualitative method of inquiry to explore the key IHL violated measures by LTTE and secondary data taken as the main type of data obtained from books, newspaper interviews, journal articles, and websites. This paper found that LTTE violated International Humanitarian Law through the usage of the baby brigade, civilians as human shields or placing them at unnecessary risk, suicide attacks, landmines, deliberately firing on civilians seeking to flee the conflict zone, brutal and inhuman treatment of civilians, sexual and gender-based violence, and through forced recruitments. Darusman Report, Final Report of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission, and basic rules of International Humanitarian Law will refer to elaborate the gravity of the brought up allegations in the paper.

**Keywords:** *Civil War, IHL, LLRC, LTTE, Sri Lankan Military Force*

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## **The Violation of Human Rights for Women in Afghanistan under Taliban Rule**

G.D.S.P. Gama Ethige<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Violence against women is considered as a major violation of the human rights. Afghanistan is an Islamic state where it is obvious that majority of the people living there are also Islamic. As a result, it's critical to grasp the contrasts between women's rights in Afghanistan during Taliban's control with women's rights in other nations. Because during the Taliban regime women in Afghanistan inherited Sharia law. According to this research, it explores the human rights violations of women during Taliban rule in Afghanistan. That is, it includes the years from 1996 to 2001 as well as the current Afghan regime. The research problem is how women deal with the Taliban's laws and the human rights violations faced by women in Afghanistan. The objectives are to study the Taliban regime evolved developing their own rules of governance affecting women and to identify the human rights violations faced by women in Afghanistan. The Taliban law violates the rights of women in numerous ways. Dress code, education, marriage, and how people interact are just a few of them. Basically, this study is a qualitative case study based on secondary data, which seeks to understand how the Taliban rule affected women in Afghanistan. In order to obtain in-depth understandings, secondary data will be collected through e-books, research articles, scholarly publications, online videos, magazines, newspapers, and websites. The study made it clear that under Taliban rule, women were forced to follow Taliban's Sharia law and deprived of the right to live their lives freely. Moreover, there has been no accountability for the Taliban's human rights violations of women's rights. The study concludes that the Taliban have denied them fundamental rights and freedom, including freedom of movement, association and expression, and equal access to work and education in all aspects of women's lives.

**Keywords:** *Afghanistan, Human Rights, Taliban, Violation, Women*

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## **The Struggle for Self Determination: An Umbrella or Detriment to Hong Kong**

K.G.S.H. Gimhani<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Self-determination is a right that every state in the international system is willing to achieve. However, self-determination has been a crisis for Hong Kong since it functions as a special administrative region of China. During the Opium wars, China had to perpetually cede Hong Kong to Great Britain in 1842. Then Hong Kong became a British colony and in 1898, with a 99-year lease agreement with China, Britain conquered Hong Kong with the strategies of land expansion. In 1984, two countries signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration and according to it, China agreed to let Hong Kong function for 50 years independently under the system of “One Country- Two Systems”, after ending the 99-year lease in 1997. Britain gave back Hong Kong to China in 1997 as a special administrative region until 2047. Therefore, the future of Hong Kong after 2047 is questionable, whether it will achieve self-determination as an independent state or remain as a part of China. This study relates to the struggle for self-determination in Hong Kong and the future perspective of it. It mainly examines the research problem, whether the struggle for self-determination is an umbrella or detriment to Hong Kong. The study aims to understand the self-determination concept, background of the struggle for self-determination in Hong Kong while observing the supporting and opposing factors for it. Then finally the study identifies the outcome of achieving self-determination in Hong Kong. This is a qualitative research based on secondary data and analyzed in content analysis structure. According to the findings, it is a contradictory issue with both constructive and destructive outcomes while Hong Kong is more prosperous and economically developed under China. Therefore, the study concludes that it is more beneficial for Hong Kong to align with China than achieving the self-determination status as an independent state.

**Keywords:** *Self-determination, Hong-Kong, China, Struggle, Britain*

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## **Incorporating Transformative Gender Justice to the Post- War Reconciliation Process in Sri Lanka**

M.J.D.P. Thasthsarani<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The base of Transitional Justice is established upon, re – addressing the past traumas of victims who are directly and indirectly affected by conflict or violence. Transitional Justice ensures accountability, reconciliation and necessary reparations to such victims. But many Transitional Justice efforts have led to shortcomings such as structural injustices, prioritization of elite interests, negligence of gender sensitivity and the failure in providing tangible and genuine remedies to the victims including women. The lack of holistic views when incorporating gender aspects to Transitional Justice has introduced the broader concept of Transformative Gender Justice. Addressing the grievances of women and their collective experiences in the post war conflict context is prioritized in Transformative Gender Justice. In the three-decade long Sri Lankan Civil war, women have experienced many human rights violations including physical and mental violence. Many of the hardships they have endured have not been adequately addressed through an acceptable post war reconciliation mechanism. Main purpose of this study is to identify the effectiveness of incorporating gender sensitive and gender inclusive aspects to the reconciliation instruments of Sri Lanka. To achieve the aforementioned objective, qualitative approach was used as the predominant methodology. Secondary data was obtained from various resources such as journals, research articles, policy briefs, documentaries and podcasts. Research findings suggest that certain instruments and mechanisms are already available in Sri Lanka to integrate more holistic and gender sensitive views on addressing the physical and mental trauma of women to achieve an all-inclusive reconciliation. This study concludes that Incorporation of Transformative Gender Justice into post war process of reconciliation will give out stronger voice to affected women and pave the way for more holistic reconciliation and development process in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** *Transformative Gender Justice, Transitional Justice, Women, Gender Inclusion, Gender Sensitivity*

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## **Human Rights Violation of Tea Plantation Workers in Sri Lanka**

B.K.H.V. Rodrigo<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Sri Lanka is renowned for its fine tea, and thousands of underprivileged tea plantation workers subsist in these plantations, despite numerous vulnerabilities and misfortunes that have evolved as a consequence of lack of humanity. Tea plantation workers are often exploited and unfairly remunerated by the responsible parties. Moreover, these workers, women and children in particular, are not able even to consume adequate food and nutrition due to the extreme poverty prevailing in their community. An attempt has been made in this research to address the dismal lifestyle of the impoverished tea plantation workers, victims of an immense, sophisticated and unjustified socio-economic mechanism designed from its inception to maximize profits of traders and retailers by profoundly violating fundamental human rights of the tea plantation workers. Different aspects of human right condition of the tea plantation workers, focusing on some significant issues of social, economic, political and cultural life of those people have been identified by analyzing primary data collected by a field visit and secondary data collected by publicly available reports and other documents related to tea producing industry in Sri Lanka, It further highlights the gap between reality of human rights violations of tea plantation workers on the ground and the documented measures taken by responsible parties to ensure their human rights. The human rights violations of tea plantation workers are in fact “the norm”, longstanding, deeply embedded in the Sri Lankan tea industry since the colonial period, and identified by the government and other responsible parties, yet these human rights violations are evidently disregarded. The research emphasizes the need to address the human rights violations of tea plantation workers in Sri Lanka in order to give them the opportunity to live with dignity by ensuring their fundamental human rights.

**Keywords:** *Human Rights, Impoverished Tea Plantation Workers, Basic Human Rights Violations, Victims*

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## **The Role of Women in the Legislation Process: A Case Study Sri Lanka**

K.A.M Ramesh<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Sri Lankan constitution clearly stipulates that everyone in the country, regardless of gender, has the right to equal rights and opportunities. In Political Scenario female political participation in Sri Lanka has been found to be much lower than men. Despite the fact that women make up 52% of the population of Sri Lanka, women only make up 5% of the national parliament. This study examines causes of women's low level political participation for legislation process in Sri Lanka. The main objectives are to identify the factors that contribute to the decline in women's political participation and also identify the causes of Sri Lanka's low female participation in the legislation process in Parliament. Qualitative approach has been adopted while secondary data were retrieved from relevant books, journal articles, newspapers, reports of government and nongovernmental organizations. Interviews and focus group discussions were conducted to collect primary data and qualitative content analysis will be used to analyze data. According to findings of this study, less experience in politics among women, the lack of political support, financial constraints, the lack of self-confidence, attitudes towards women, gender discriminatory and patriarchal prejudice were all found to be factors for women's lower participation in politics. The study also found that promoting political awareness at the social level and enacting relevant legislation at the national level are more effective ways to increase women's political participation. As a result, women's increased participation in the legislative process and politics are not simply a demand for fairness, justice and democracy, but also an essential precondition for women's priorities to be considered.

**Keywords:** *Women, Political Participation, Legislation, Government, Sri Lanka*

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## **The Efficacy of Legal Provisions to Safeguard Women's Rights in Sri Lanka**

A.M.J.I. Athapaththu<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Women are the most unique and beautiful resources in the society. This research focuses primarily on safeguarding women's rights. In any country, government policies and laws are enacted to protect women's rights. Today there is a special focus on women's rights nationally and internationally and a scholarly discourse has been a positive response to such discussions at the local level. In addition to women's right statutes, women's right awareness campaigns are also prevalent in the society. There are legal and non-legal mechanisms in place Sri Lanka to protect women's rights. But women in Sri Lanka are at risk of constant harassment or violence. Throughout the study, it examines whether the existing legal provisions in Sri Lanka are adequate to safeguard the women's rights. The main objective of this research is to examine the extent to which women's rights are safeguarded in accordance with the existing legal provisions in Sri Lanka. In this research, both qualitative and quantitative data will be used to collect reliable data. This data analysis is based on data obtained from the Sri Lanka Police Child and Women Abuse Prevention Bureau on violence and crimes against women in Sri Lanka. On the other hand, both primary and secondary data will be utilized to collect reliable data. This study will be discussed about only the legal provisions under the existing constitution to safeguard women's rights. Specially, Sri Lankan's cultural background has been a major factor in the violations of women's rights in Sri Lanka. It is a situation that can be seen in the present-day Sri Lankan society that the general public has less understanding of the existing laws regarding the violation of women's rights. If women's rights are to be protected by law, there must be a way to obtain legal aid. But the problem is that legal aid is being provided at an unaffordable price to the poor. It can be concluded that this weakness of the legal mechanism is also a strong influence on the violation of women's rights in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, research findings show that the legal mechanisms to protect women's rights in Sri Lanka are impractical. Therefore, we must take appropriate steps to protect women's rights.

**Keywords:** *Women's Right, Safeguard, Legal Provisions, Sri Lanka, Violence*

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## **The Practices Related to ICCPR Act in Sri Lanka and Its Impact on the Human Rights Situation in Sri Lanka**

H.K.D.W.M.D.A.B.Ratnatilake<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Human Rights are inherently rewarded for people due to the simple reason that they were born as human beings. Human Rights are essential to maintain human life more freely and respectfully. Hence, the International Bill of Human Rights marked an important milestone in the evolvement of human rights which eventually led to the introduction of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) with the aim to protect and promote the first-generation human rights among states. In June 1980, Sri Lanka ratified the ICCPR and later adopted it in the domestic sphere as ICCPR Act No.56 of 2007 due to the overwhelming criticisms upon the government for violating civic and political rights of citizens during the civil war period. Therefore, the objective of this research is to evaluate on the misapplication of the ICCPR Act especially during the recent past with reference to case scenarios that had taken place in Sri Lanka since the ratification of the covenant. The research will identify the civil and political rights granted by the constitution of Sri Lanka under the fundamental rights chapter, the background which led to the ratification and codification of ICCPR as domestic law, the constant violations of civil and political rights and especially the current discourse surrounding the ICCPR Act where the Act is being used as a tool to suppress the civil and political rights of journalists and/or media personnel, human rights activists, legal professionals etc. to restrict their right of voicing opinions or any such activity to shield the government decision making process which ultimately challenges the democratic nature of governance in Sri Lanka. The study is conducted as a qualitative research based on various secondary data on the topic whereas it would specifically focus on scholarly research on the subject area. Therefore, following the views of experts the research would suggest that a democratic government should only interpret the law in a manner in which it would solely provide protection and not in any event as a bludgeoning on its citizenry. The research would also finally recommend a re-establishment of the ICCPR with major amendments to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens.

**Keywords:** *Human Rights, ICCPR, Democratic Governance, Right of Voicing Opinions*

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## **Peace Building in Sri Lanka: The Need to Address Root Causes and Its Future Prospects**

K.G.S.H. Gimhani<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Peace Building is a holistic approach to build positive peace in a post-conflict era to prevent a relapse into a violent conflict and to create a sustainable society. Rather than just focusing on the effects, Peace Building should address the root causes of the conflict. This study aims to understand the Peace building process relevant to the Sri Lankan civil war and tries to emphasize the importance of addressing the root causes of the war in a qualitative method by using secondary data sources. The civil war which arose between the Sri Lankan State armed forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) lasted from 1983 to 2009. With the end of the war, the most challenging task in front was Peace Building and Reconciliation. Addressing the root causes is essential to achieve a successful outcome through the peace building process. The root causes of the Sri Lankan ethnic conflict were created during the British era and were disastrously extended after the independence. The most evident incident was the 1956 Sinhala Only Act which created linguistic nationalism within the country. Further, in the system of standardization of university admissions in 1971, priority was given to Buddhists from the 1972 new Constitution, institutional matters, land ownership concerns and citizenship issues of Tamils further paved the way for ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. The governments from 2009 up to now have failed to address the root causes of the conflict and therefore it has become harder to achieve a positive peace completely. With regard to the future prospects of the matter, it is necessary to identify the unsolved root causes and provide constitutional solutions to them. Under the current government, the ethnic tensions of the Tamils have increased with the linguistic issues, high military presence in Northern and Eastern provinces, military occupation of lands, and government's lower share of the budget for rebuilding. If the government dismisses to address the root causes immediately, it could pave the way for another ethnic tension in near future.

**Keywords:** *Civil war, Peace Building, Root Causes, Sri Lanka*

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## **EU migrant crisis; A case study on Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic**

A.S. Martin<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Granting asylum is an international obligation under the 1951 Geneva Convention on Protection of Refugees. EU has a Common European Asylum System according to the Dublin regulations which states that the country; responsible for processing the asylum claims is the first country of entrance. It has been estimated that 2.4 million migrants have crossed the borders of 27 EU countries at the end of 2018. Tensions have been arising because of the disproportionate burden faced by some countries, particularly where the majority of migrants have been arriving. Almost all the migrants are brought to the EU through criminal networks and the countries alleged that Europol has not been successful in screening the migrants from terrorists and extremists. The migration crisis popped up with Brexit since the advocates for leaving the EU addressed the need of a national policy for migrant intake. There have been sixteen complete terrorist attacks in EU countries from 2014 to 2018 including Germany, Paris and United Kingdom. In order to counter the rising terrorist threats, member countries including Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic closed their borders to migrants though there was much pressure from the EU leadership. Hungary had the highest asylum applications proportionate to its population in 2015. EU initiated an action against Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic for refusing to abide by the Common European Asylum System. The main defense of safeguarding internal security and maintaining law and order was refused by the Court of Justice of the European Union to justify the member states breach of EU law. The study comprises a qualitative method with secondary data analysis. The study is an attempt to understand how Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic respond to the massive amount of migrant flows and the repercussions of it. The research concludes that the EU countries have been discussing alternative methods to unbind themselves towards the Common European Asylum System ultimately stepping out of the EU to protect their national security and territorial integrity. Therefore, EU has been keen on revising their policies in order to fulfill the requirements of member states and to ensure their security objectives.

**Keywords:** *Czech Republic, European Union, Hungary, Migration Crisis, Poland*

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## **Reshaping Future of Regionalism: Comparative Study of ASEAN and EU**

T.C.M.K. Peiris<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Today we are living in a highly interdependent and integrated world. Since the second world war, regional organizations and cooperation have become one of the driven factors in the world. ASEAN and EU have been such organizations that have been created to attain greater economic and political integration. In terms of Political integration ASEAN and EU are on two different levels. EU has developed into an organization that involves the highest level of integration of sovereign states in the world today, but ASEAN is based on a unique concept called “The ASEAN Way” In terms of Economic integration progress in the goods market, the EU has completed all the barriers elimination in border measures and across border measures. Whereas in ASEAN, there are only a few 100% eliminated barriers that are industrial tariff and non-tariff and agricultural tariffs. But comparing to the economic progress ASEAN was able to maintain better growth compared to European Union since 2015. European Union model was able to succeed in achieving greater integration but since 2015 it faced a lot of criticism. On other hand ASEAN model is accelerating the progress of integration. The main research objective of this paper will be to understand how the Future of regionalism will be reshaped in the future. A comparison would make it possible to understand the successful model. To achieve aforesaid objectives, qualitative approach has been adopted and secondary data is the main type of data obtained from various such as manifestos and paper publications. Based on SWOT analysis which discusses strengths to identify and improve, weaknesses to be rectified and success opportunities. When comparing ASEAN and EU model, the strengths included are: Common Economic and Monetary Union for EU, ASEAN way for ASEAN and the Weaknesses include the rise of populism and migration problem in the EU and Security threat in ASEAN while the Opportunities would be re-establishment of formal institutions for EU and follow consensus and consultations in decision making for ASEAN.

**Keywords:** *ASEAN, EU, Integration, Regionalism, Sovereignty*

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## **Ideal Model for Regional Integration Case Study on European Union**

K.D.H.H.Jayasinghe<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Regional integration is a multifaceted process, whereby sovereign nation – states that establish common political, legal, economic, and social institutions for collective governments. Based on the regional integration; regional organizations emerging as actors in their own right within global governance institutions. The EU perceives itself as a model for regional integration and EU is by far the most advanced case of regionalism and has a long tradition of developing actor capabilities and external foreign policies. The main objective of this study is to explore how the EU functions as a model for regional integration. The paradigmatic case of this phenomenon is Western Europe, where the integration process has developed from a set of rules for collective coal and steel policies to the nascent's polity of the European Union. To achieve aforesaid objective qualitative approach has been adopted and secondary data is the main type of data obtained from various such as manifestos and the paper publications. While the member states of European Union are sovereign, the union partially follows a supranational system for those functions agreed by treaty to be shared. As of 2020, the EU has twenty-seven member countries and works to ensure that workers, goods, capital and services can move freely within its borders. To that effect, the EU operates a single market. EU controls a visa- free area called the Schengen zone, coordinates labor laws to make working in other countries relatively seamless, and negotiates trade deals as a bloc, giving European countries more leverage when working with bigger economies. The EU is exemplary in terms of the actively promoting the development of genuine regional economic and political cooperation, the building issue-related regimes, and the creation of joint institutions for consultation and decision- making in neighbouring countries and beyond, as well as be between the world regions.

**Keywords:** *Regional Integration, European Union, Economic Integration, Political cooperation, Sovereignty*

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## **The Impact of Migration Crisis on Political Integration of European Union**

B.G.N.K. Wickramawansa<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The European Union (EU) is set up with the aim of ending the frequent and bloody wars between neighbors, which culminated in Second World War. EU is the best example for the regional integration and it works towards the sustainable development of Europe, while promoting equality and social justice. This study is an attempt to understand how the migration crisis impacts political integration of the European Union. Granting Asylum is an international obligation under the 1951 Geneva convention on protection of refugees. To avoid abuses, European law, the Dublin regulation require that asylum seekers have their asylum claim registered in the first country they arrive in and the decision of the first EU country they apply in the final decision in all EU countries. It has been estimated that among the 447.3 million inhabitants living in the EU at the end of 2018, 23 million were non - EU citizens. Most of them use the central Mediterranean, Eastern Mediterranean, and western Mediterranean routes to enter the EU. Tensions have been arising as a result of the unfair burden placed on some nations, particularly those receiving the majority of migrants. Smuggling and the criminal network have developed around Europe. The crisis popped up with the Brexit since the advocates for leaving the EU addressed the need for national policy for migrant intake. Germany, Turkey, Italy are most affected by the migration crisis. All EU members haven't the same capacity to maintain asylum seekers. The study comprised of a qualitative method with secondary data analysis. Primary data from speeches, discussions and Secondary data from books, e-books, journal articles, reports. The research conclude that the Migrants have been a negative impact on the political integration of the European Union.

**Keywords:** *Asylum Seekers, European Union, Political Integration, Refugee Crisis*

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