



General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University
Sri Lanka



ABSTRACTS

Securing Professional Excellence through Collaboration: Military
Stakeholders Approach to Security

11TH INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Securing Professional Excellence through Collaboration

13th - 14th SEPTEMBER 2018



This book contains the abstracts of papers presented at the 11th International Research Conference of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka held on 13th - 14th September 2018. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, without prior permission of **General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka**

Published by
General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University
Ratmalana 10390
Sri Lanka

Tel : +94113370105
E-mail : chair.irc2018@kdu.ac.lk
Website : www.kdu.ac.lk/irc2018

ISBN - 978 - 955 - 0301 - 58 - 4
Date of Publication
13th September 2018

Designed and Printed by
www.designwavesmedia.com

CONFERENCE CHAIR

Dr Upali Rajapaksha

CONFERENCE SECRETARY

Ms Bhagya Senaratne

ASSISTANT CONFERENCE SECRETARIES

Capt Madhura Rathnayake

Dr Danushi Gunasekara

Ms Nirupa Ranasinghe

STEERING COMMITTEE

Maj Gen IP Ranasinghe RWP RSP ndu psc - President

Brig RGU Rajapakshe RSP psc

Col JMC Jayaweera psc

Capt (S) UG Jayalath

Capt JU Gunaseela psc

Lt Col PSS Sanjeewa RSP psc

Lt Col WMNKD Bandara RWP RSP

Lt Col AK Peiris RSP

Capt MP Rathnayake

Professor MHJ Ariyaratne

Senior Professor JR Lucas

Senior Professor ND Warnasuriya

Senior Professor RN Pathirana

Senior Professor Amal Jayawardane

Dr (Mrs) WCDK Fernando

Dr KMG Prasanna Premadasa

Dr CC Jayasundara

Ms WB Senaratne

Dr (Ms) ADM Gunasekara

Ms ND Ranasinghe

SESSION PRESIDENT

Brigadier RGU Rajapakshe

SESSION COORDINATORS

Lt Col SM Athukorala

Lt Col RA Samaranayaka

Maj KPR Kumara

Maj GADNP Samaranayake

Maj UKDLK Udugama

LCdr DGRJ Senarathna

Mr WASMAI Senevirathna

Ms N Sanjeewani

Ms GU Abeygunawardena

SENIOR EDITORIAL BOARD

Mr WAAK Amaratunga: President

Col JMC Jayaweera psc	Senior Professor WD Ratnasooriya
Capt JU Gunaseela USP psc	Senior Professor JR Lucas
Capt (E) KMD Senevirathne	Senior Professor ND Warnasuriya
Lt Col RA Samaranayke USP psc	Senior Professor (Mrs) SR De A Seneviratne
Lt Col (Dr) MDAS Gunatilleke	Senior Professor Amal Jayawardane
	Senior Professor (Mrs) BMR Fernandopulle
	Senior Professor MHR Sheriff
	Senior Professor ALS Mendis
	Senior Professor RN Pathirana
	Senior Professor TR Weerasooriya
	Senior Professor (Mrs) N De Silva
	Senior Professor PR Fernando
	Professor SS Wickramasuriya
	Professor W Abeywickrame
	Professor J Welihinda
	Professor E C S Vidyasekara
	Professor (Mrs) IJ Dayawansa
	Professor (Mrs) CL Goonasekara
	Professor KN Pulasinghe
	Dr (Mrs) RMNT Sirisoma
	Dr (Mrs.) LS Liyanage
	Ms JADUN Jayasuriya
	Ms DDL Willarachchi
	Mr V Alagaratnam

FACULTY EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Mr S de Silva
Ms N Sanjeewani
BDK Anandawansa

Content

page

8	Message from the Secretary to the Ministry of Defence
9	Message from the Vice Chancellor
10	Message from the Conference Chair
11	Message from the Session President
	 Plenary Session
13	Challenges for International Collaboration in Facing Unconventional Security Threats Dr Arvind Gupta
14	Military's Approach to Uphold National Security: Pakistan's Perspective Major General Muhammad Samrez Salik, HI (M)
15	Professionalism on the Battle Field and Beyond Mr Ravinatha Aryasinha
16	Reconciliation between Two Koreas: Process and Prospect Prof Young Ho Kim
17	The Role of <i>Bhinneka Tunggal Ika</i> to Strengthening Security System in Indonesia and the Challenges in the Future Air Vice Marshal Dr. Tatan Kustana
18	Re-reading National Security from Human Security Perspective Professor Emeritus Gamini Keerawella
19	Challenges of an Island Nation: The Case of Maldives Brigadier General Hamid Shafeeg
20	Defence Security and Peace: The Malaysian Experience Major General (MG) Dato' Abdul Rahim Bin Hj Mohd Yusuff

Content

page

Technical Session Abstracts

22

Pirates of the Arabian Sea, Somali Piracy in the High Sea and its Challenges upon International Maritime Security

BPA Amarasinghe and A Glazova

23

Sea Power of Island Nations in the 21st Century: Challenges and Opportunities for Sri Lanka

SACR Kulatunga

24

Cyber Security in the Modern World: An Analysis of Cyber Threats and Legal Framework in Three Asian Countries

R Amarasinghe and MEP Ranmuthugala

25

Formulating of an Integrated Air Defence System as a Response to Contemporary Threats

N Karunarathne, N Wanasinghe and D Karunarathne

26

A Study on “Aawa Gang”: Measures to Overcome Future Threats to National Security of Sri Lanka

KERL Fernando and R Fernando

27

Understanding the Continuing Relevance of Carl von Clausewitz’s Military Theory in Modern Warfare

DN Attapattu and BPA Amarasinghe

28

Including Non-Nuclear Neighbours in the Global Nuclear Safety Regime

S de Silva

29

An Analysis of the Evolution of the NATO from Collective Defence to Collective Security: With Special Reference to Barry Buzan’s Theories on Security

H Gallage

30

Resurgent Religion and the De-secularisation of the State

AY Wickramasinghe

31

Effects of Leadership Styles on Soldier’s Turnover Intention of Sri Lanka Army

EMMD Bandara and S Bogaswatta

Content

page

32	Learning Styles of Military Learners AABDP Abewardhana, GWA Seneviratne and PPNV Kumara
33	An Exploratory Study on the Recruitment Process of Officer Cadets: A Review of Literature with Special Reference to Nepal and Sri Lanka S Thapa
34	Developing Life Coping Skills among Amputated Elderly War Veterans/Differently Abled War Heroes: A Review of Literature PK Waruwangodage and L Liyanage
35	Ecuador's Border Security Failures: An Analysis of the Institutional Characteristics of the Coordinating Bureau of Intelligence LYP Cobo
36	Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremist Propaganda in Sri Lanka through Strategic Communication A Fuard
37	Catalan Independence from the Perspective of International Law S Perera
38	Economic Diplomacy, Asian Century and Sri Lanka's Foreign Policy H Wijesinghe

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE



It is with great pleasure that I am issuing this message to the International Research Conference 2018 of the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU) as the Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and the ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Management, KDU.

I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation to KDU for playing a leading role in molding the future of the military as well as civilian youth who are in pursuit of high quality tertiary education in Sri Lanka. Today, KDU has gained recognition as an excellent seat of learning and disseminating knowledge that empowers attitudes and develops skills of the young graduates. It also contributes immensely to the much needed research and innovation.

KDU IRC is an annual event in its calendar eagerly anticipated by many due to the significance it holds in providing a platform for both local and

international intelligentsia to congregate, confer and disseminate knowledge. I am sure that, under this year's theme, securing professional excellence through collaboration, the conference will encompass a wide range of topics that are of utmost benefit for potential scientific and socio economic advancement in Sri Lanka.

While expecting to see great minds from all over the world meet and share their thoughts and knowledge at this event, once again I express my sincere appreciation to the Vice Chancellor and KDU staff for the enthusiasm and commitment shown towards making this scholarly experience a memorable one for its participants.

I wish that this international research conference would be highly productive for all participants – a conference that enriches the much needed research culture to ensure the nation's growth enabling to face its future challenges.

Kapila Waidyaratne
President's Counsel
Secretary

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR



I am delighted that we have been able to organize the 11th International Research Conference of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU IRC – 2018) conducted on the overarching theme, “Securing Professional Excellence through Collaboration” and convened over two days, 13th and 14th September 2018 at the university premises. Hence, it is with great pride that I pen down my thoughts on this Abstract Book of KDU IRC-2018.

KDU IRC-2018 is a world class forum that brings professionals and researchers of various disciplines to a common platform to disseminate their valuable research findings. They are able to present, discuss and deliberate their research findings with peers and experts, both local and international, as well as engage in lively discussions on contemporary matters. The resource personnel of the conference are eminent Sri Lankan and foreign researchers, academics and professionals with international recognition including those of our own staff at KDU.

We are proud to have internationally eminent, Sri Lankan born scientists, such as, Prof. Mohan Munasinghe and Dr. Sarath D. Gunapala, as guest speakers at the inauguration of the conference. They have made our motherland proud in the international arena as renowned experts and intellectuals in their respective fields. Further, this conference is enriched with the participation of many local and foreign academics in varied disciplines; along with personnel from the

tri-services and the police, thus making our conference the only research conference in Sri Lanka that brings together civilian professionals and their counterparts in security forces.

What is special about this conference is that the research papers are automatically uploaded to Google Scholar with H-Index Citations. The best papers are published in journals and others as proceedings. In addition, provision is given for live telecast of oral presentations through YouTube, and presentations on Skype, for international authors. The plenary sessions, pre/post-conference workshops and oral and poster presentations, would no doubt generate productive discussion and constructive criticism which would in return instigate thoughts for development in future.

I wish to record our gratitude to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Research and the National Science Foundation, not forgetting the Ministry of Defence, for their consistent support in co-organizing our conference, and my sincere appreciation of the academic and administrative staff of KDU together with our well-wishers for their invaluable contribution towards the success of this mammoth event.

Finally, I wish you, the presenters, good luck with your scholarly presentations at KDU IRC-2018 and the participants a memorable and thought provoking experience.

JJ Ranasinghe VSV, USP, psc, MSc (DS) Mgt
Rear Admiral
Vice Chancellor

MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIR



On behalf of the Executive Committee, I am honoured and delighted to welcome you to the 11th International Research Conference of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU IRC-2018); bearing the theme, Securing Professional Excellence through Collaboration. Over the past 11 years, KDU IRC has grown to be a major international research conference, continuing with its tradition of high-quality and broad international participation in all areas of research. Hence, it is a pride and honour to preside over this prestigious research conference in Sri Lanka.

I am very pleased to welcome you to KDU IRC-2018 which is based on fundamental concerns to all scientists and non-scientists alike. This conference also enables the exchange and dissemination of useful information on multilateral initiatives. Therefore in bringing us together, KDU IRC -2018 allows to seek out and forge new partnerships, and to engage relevant sectors in advancing the social and economic well-being of mankind.

KDU is gratified to have a line-up of highly renowned keynote and plenary speakers

consisting of experts who would shed light on research and issues. In addition, this is an opportunity for undergraduates, researchers and practitioners to share their research and contribution towards the success of the respective professions, through oral and poster presentations.

The successful organization of KDU IRC -2018 required the talents, dedication and invaluable time of many academic and administrative staff of KDU, volunteers and strong support from our sponsors; the Ministry of Science, Technology and Research, and the Ministry of Telecommunication, Digital Infrastructure & Foreign Employment. Special gratitude and appreciation goes to the Presidents, Coordinators and the members of the numerous committees of the faculties. Without their wise advices and suggestions; outstanding organization, planning and performance, we would not have had such an excellent conference.

I hope KDU IRC-2018 would offer the participants a platform to exchange ideas, discover novel opportunities, reacquaint with colleagues, meet new friends and broaden their knowledge.

Dr Upali Rajapaksha
Conference Chair
11th International Research Conference

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SESSION



The International Research Conference of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University has been held successfully for ten consecutive years, and this year its 11th session is to be held under the theme “Securing Professional Excellence through Collaboration.” As the President of the Defence and Strategic Studies Session of this year’s conference, I take great pride in writing this message for the conference.

Being Sri Lanka’s only defence university, KDU is currently producing graduates for the tri-services and the country in different disciplines as personnel capable of facing emerging challenges of the modern era. Education at Kotelawala Defence University offers excellent opportunities to students who benefit from world-class supervision from leading researchers in their fields.

This multi-disciplinary International Research Conference attracts the highest quality research, and has become a preeminent venue for the presentation and discussion of contemporary issues.

The Defence and Strategic Studies Plenary Session is enriched by the presence of over eight

renowned international Senior Military Officers/ Professors/Social Scientists who will speak on the above theme. I am pleased to mention that we have received over 40 research papers for our Defence Technical Session from researchers attached to the tri-services, state and non-state universities, higher educational institutions, research institutes, industry and other organizations. After a strict and rigorous reviewing process, only sixteen papers were selected to be presented at the conference.

This conference will provide an excellent opportunity to disseminate modern-day knowledge among national and international researchers of different backgrounds. Further, this will help to build collaborations and to strengthen partnerships among professionals across the globe in diverse disciplines.

I would like to extend my best wishes to all participants of the event for a successful conference that will pave the way for present and future generations of the nation for a secure environment of intellectual growth and socio-economic development.

Brigadier RGU Rajapakshe RSP psc
President
Defence and Strategic Studies Session

Plenary
Session



CHALLENGES FOR INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IN FACING UNCONVENTIONAL SECURITY THREATS

Arvind Gupta

Former Deputy National Security Advisor and Secretary and Director,
Vivekananda International Foundation, India

Nations today face a variety of unconventional threat to their security. In the absence of precise definition, there is no single definition of what constitutes unconventional threats. It is widely recognized that such threats transcend the conventional understanding of hardcore military threats to a nation's security. Over the years, climate change, terrorism, food, water and energy shortages, migrations, drug and human trafficking, organized crimes, cyber security health pandemic, demographic imbalances, poverty and inequality etc. have been recognized as nontraditional security issues. Failing states incubate terrorism and many other instabilities. Many of these threats are inter-connected and transcend boundaries. No country alone can deal with them. Unconventional security issues are often rooted in governance, development, lifestyle and culture as well as domestic politics. Dealing with them poses a challenge. International collaboration is essential to deal with them. One challenge is how to evolve regional and global security architecture to deal with nontraditional

security issues. The international community has initiated several landmark initiatives, such as UN Sustainable Development Goals, UN resolutions on terrorism; Paris climate change accord, UNCLOS etc. However, the implementation of these agreements and initiatives has been tardy. There are many impediment to effective international collaboration ranging from multiple agendas, geopolitics, poor capability, inadequate international regimes etc. This paper argues that a robust multilateral regimes incorporating novel approaches are needed to deal with unconventional security threats. This will require rising above the zero-sum mentality and building consensus amongst multiple stakeholders including the non-state actors. A recourse to ancient philosophies like those of Hinduism and Buddhism, which emphasize harmony in diversity will be useful to generate new ideas.

Keywords: Unconventional threats, International collaboration, Harmony in diversity

MILITARY'S APPROACH TO UPHOLDING NATIONAL SECURITY: PAKISTAN'S PERSPECTIVE

Major General Muhammad Samrez Salik, HI (M)

Director General, Institute for Strategic Studies, Research & Analysis,
(ISSRA), National Defence University, Pakistan

The paper focuses on Pakistan's perspective on "Military's approach to upholding National Security". The subject assumes added contextual importance for Pakistan because of the consistent national security challenges faced by the country since its inception. History of the Pakistan between 1947 and 2001 marks a period of monumental events having a direct bearing on the national security structures. A constant existential threat on its borders and continuous internal strife thus started to shape military's approach towards national security.

The country with its nascent state organs took shape in a highly securitized external environment. Pakistan's threat perception, since then, revolved around ensuring its defense against external aggression while the internal front remained marred with political chaos, compounding the national security imperatives. Apart from its traditional and expected role, elements of Military, especially Pakistan Army has been repeatedly called upon for the tasks which were well beyond the scope of its ordinary call of duty.

Security challenges facing Pakistan are complex and intertwined with issues relating to identities, modernization, globalization and a specific set of regional and geographical circumstances. Towards western borders, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan left enduring marks on the collective psyche of Pakistani nation, playing havoc with the fragile socio-political and economic structures greatly impacting national security of Pakistan.

Security situation in Baluchistan is simmering for last few years where the militants are devoid of a cause and political support and collude with external powers to destabilize Pakistan. Towards our eastern borders world is witnessing a precarious situation of human rights violations in Indian administered Kashmir, which remains the unfinished agenda of partition between Pakistan and India.

Pakistan's Military operates as one of the Element of Nation Power within the national security architecture where all other Elements of Nation Power pursue common objectives within their own domains. Pakistan's Military, therefore, discharges its duties within the bounds of Constitution of the State, following a "Whole of The Government Approach".

In a peculiar national security environment Military may have to assume lead role thereby creating conditions necessary for all other Elements of Nation Power to eventually take over for ensuring sustainable development of the masses.

From its humble beginning to reaching a prominent place in the comity of nations, Pakistanis, like our Sri Lankan friends, have proven themselves to be a progressive, peace-loving, enterprising, vibrant and resilient nation.

Keywords: National Security, External powers, Element of Nation power

PROFESSIONALISM ON THE BATTLE FIELD AND BEYOND

Ravinatha Aryasinha

Additional Secretary, Economic Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In recent times conflicts near and far have shown that for sustainable peace, battlefield victories must be followed by rehabilitation, reconciliation and re-development. The presentation will seek to explore as to, what lessons we can learn from the success and failure of others in

this regard? Is there a minimum template for success? How could a better understanding of new and emerging security challenges arising from a rapidly globalizing security environment contribute towards this goal? To what extent can collaboration and training help?

Keywords: Rehabilitation, Reconciliation, Re-development

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN TWO KOREAS: PROCESS AND PROSPECT

Young Ho Kim

Director - General, RINSA, Professor, KNDU

This presentation largely aims at two things. First, it intends to explain the on-going negotiation processes of denuclearization of North Korea and parallel efforts of reconciliation between two Koreas. Second, it will attempt to examine the prospect for success of such processes and efforts. In doing so, it will first describe a brief history of long division and confrontation between South and North Korea. It will highlight how it has started, re-enforced, eased, and heightened since the independence of Korea with the end of the WWII. Then, it will discuss the major events that has led to the current dramatic processes of denuclearization and reconciliation in the Korean Peninsula.

Second, it will analyze why the current processes of denuclearization and reconciliation has ignited. Mainly, it will identify four factors that have contributed mainly to a launch of two processes -- sanctions, Trump, Moon, and Kim factors.

Third, it will explain how the South Korean government plans to pursue the two processes of denuclearization and reconciliation in the

peninsula simultaneously. Since its campaigning period for the presidency, the Moon Jae-in administration has emphasized the importance of peaceful solution of North Korean nuclear problems and establishment of a permanent peace regime in the peninsula. Thus, the presentation will summarize the vision, goals, strategies, and measures that the Moon administration envisages and pursues to achieve the success of two processes, and then, highlight its differences from other approaches to both denuclearization and reconciliation.

Lastly, after identifying main obstacles that may hinder pursuit and implementation of such actions by the South Korean government, it will propose a few policy suggestions to overcome those obstacles. Suggestions will include not only actions that should be taken by two Koreas but also those by other major stakeholders around the Korean Peninsula like the U.S., China, Russia, and Japan.

Keywords: De-nuclearisation, Reconciliation, Korean peninsular

THE ROLE OF *BHINNEKA TUNGGAL IKA* IN STRENGTHENING SECURITY SYSTEM IN INDONESIA AND THE CHALLENGES IN THE FUTURE

Tatan Kustana

Indonesia Defence University, Indonesia

Indonesia is a unitary state in the form of a republic, based on article 1 of the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The guidelines to carry out the life of nation and state are the values of Pancasila and the rules on 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. These values contain sovereignty and territorial integrity, togetherness, respect, loyalty, and dignity as a nation. Moreover, Indonesia is a unitary country that has diversity in many aspects, which basically could be potentially vulnerable due to the ethnic diversity, language, religion, race and ethnic groups. This is a factor that could trigger social conflicts and create a destructive force against the national integrity of the state. At least, there are several challenges that has to face by Indonesia in the future, such as the diversity of tribes, cultures and languages,

and also the religious concerns. However, Indonesia is able to unite the diversity according to the motto "Unity in Diversity or *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*", which means "different but still one as the nation". The essence of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* is the tolerance for all the differences. This motto is able to unite the plurality of Indonesia. The implementation of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* by the citizen in their life basically could strengthen the security system of Indonesia. The concept of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* in strengthening the security system is not a form of hard power but using the soft power approach that can be applied in the life of the nation and state.

Keywords: *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, Security system, Soft power

RE-READING NATIONAL SECURITY FROM HUMAN SECURITY PERSPECTIVE

Gamini Keerawella

Executive Director, Regional Centre for Strategic Studies

National security is a critically important, constantly evolving and characteristically amorphous concept. It is a rhetorical phrase for politicians, the policy objective for military and an analytical concept and a field of study for Social Scientists.

From the very conception of the state, security remains one of its main functions. It has been argued that the state, the supreme political institution that claims the exclusive right to sovereignty, came into existence mainly to fulfill security needs of the society. To Thomas Hobbs, security is the *raison d'être* of the state. Accordingly, the state is the principal security provider for its citizens. At the same time, the security of the state is a critical precondition to discharge its security functions. Then, what is really meant by national security? Broadly speaking, national security denotes the ability of the nation to protect its internal values and assets from external threats. It is an axiom that military is the tool of national security. Security of the state depends on its power. Power was defined only in terms of military power. Hence, security was nothing but the politico-military security of the state; the 'hard' military strategic security took precedent over the 'soft' economic dimension of security.

The pedantic rigidity of the traditional national security paradigm began to thaw with the questioning of the narrow statist-bias and the primacy given to the military element in the concept in the 1980s. The challenges emerged from three directions simultaneously. Firstly, by presenting a report on 'Common Security', the Palme Commission ignited a new discourse on security. Secondly, the academic tradition

identified as Peace Research developed an alternative paradigm by bringing the social groups and the individual as units of analysis. The Peace Research analytical frames developed by scholars such as Johan Galtung and Kenneth Boulding has widened the disciplinary confines of security studies. Thirdly, the human security discourse that evolved in the UN framework placed the concept of security on a different plane by reconfiguring peace from a human-centered perspective and bringing in a number of references of security and its various dimensions.

The main thrust of the presentation is to argue that human security is not an alternative to national security. The security of the state can be reconfigured from a human security perspective to capture the totality of the security paradigm.

The rejection of state-bias in the traditional concept of national security does not mean that security of the state is not important. Security of the state is considered a very important prerequisite for the other references of security. When the state is insecure the entire society becomes insecure. But, the stark reality is that security of the state is not simply the security of territorial integrity vis-à-vis external threats; it is definitely something more than that.

In rereading national security in line with the new security discourse, we need to give due consideration to the human base as a unit of reference of security. It is true that the state is a mainly *judicio-legal* abstract; but the human base is its soul and content. When the human base of the state is insecure, the state cannot be secure. It is necessary to bring other references of security such as the individual and the collective identities

along with the state and to grasp national security in a broader analytical plane

Human security places human beings—rather than states—at the focal point of security considerations. It captures many aspects that are vital for the survival of the people who remain outside the traditional security analysis. Human security and human development are

closely related. Survival means protection from violence as well as from malnutrition, disease and natural disasters. Human security emphasizes the complex relationships and often-ignored linkages between disarmament, human rights and development.

Keywords: National security, Human security, Common security

CHALLENGES OF AN ISLAND NATION : THE CASE OF MALDIVES

Brigadier General Hamid Shafeeg

Director General of Operations and Training,
Integrated Headquarters, Maldives National Defence Force and
Deputy Director General of National Counter Terrorism Centre, Maldives.

The presentation aims to provide an insight into the unique characteristics of a small island nation and the challenges faced mainly in the context of national security. It highlights on key facts about Maldives, its military apparatus and the application of national security in the view point of an island nation. The key areas of national security threats in the contemporary world are covered including religious extremism, piracy, trafficking and so forth. Focusing specially on these asymmetric and transnational threats that

challenges the world today and which is of vital concern to a small island nation. The presentation delves into the primary challenges faced by the Maldives, a classical model of a small island state, in countering these threats in an effective manner and some of the methods which have been opted by the government and defence sector to overcome these challenges.

Keywords: National security, Island nation, Asymmetric and Transnational threats

DEFENCE SECURITY AND PEACE: THE MALAYSIAN EXPERIENCE

Major General (MG) Dato' Abdul Rahim Bin Hj Mohd Yusuff (Retired),
First Holder of the Leadership Chair,
Leadership Chair Office, National Defence University, Malaysia

Malaysia's geographic location in the centre of South East Asia is highly strategic. Her close proximity with her neighbours can be interpreted as having both strategic and economic significance in the region which in turn could leave her vulnerable to numerous security threats. It has been 61 years since Malaysia achieved her independence. Malaysia has progressed as a nation despite the turbulent period in her formative years, as well as the many incidents the past decades that threatened her national security. The security dynamics of the region have

changed even beyond Malaysia's prediction and anticipation with the likes of transnational threat looming with recent experiences have proven that a security threat will come from the most unlikely source and in a non-traditional manner. It is therefore prudent that Malaysia nurture and maintain the various security engagements and cooperation in the region and beyond to overcome these threats.

Keywords: Security, Nation-building, Cooperation, Security and Development, Regional cooperation

Technical Sessions



“PIRATES OF THE ARABIAN SEA” : SOMALI PIRACY IN THE HIGH SEAS AND ITS CHALLENGES UPON INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SECURITY

BPA Amarasinghe¹ and Anastasia Glazova²

Department of Public International Law, Higher School of Economics Moscow, Russia

¹*punsaraprint10@gmail.com*

This paper elucidates the contemporary challenge from Somali piracy for international maritime security. It traces the history of piracy in modern period and why piracy has become a difficult issue in terms of international law of the sea as a result of some ambiguities in defining scope of high sea and pirates. In this paper we argue that the practical difficulties arising from UNCLOS

regarding activities in the high seas have created a loophole for the expansion of piracy. Nevertheless this paper will provide insights on how piracy can be addressed through combined efforts of international law of the sea and maritime security mechanisms.

Keywords: High sea, Piracy, International law

SEA POWER OF ISLAND NATIONS IN 21ST CENTURY: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SRI LANKA

SACR Kulatunga

PO BOX 593, Naval HQ, Colombo-1, Sri Lanka

roshan_kula@yahoo.com

This paper discusses the importance of applying the maritime concept of Sea Power as a pragmatic strategy to counter non-traditional maritime security threats to Sri Lanka. The researcher, as a practitioner as well as a scholar in the field of maritime security, argues that the lack of coherent functionalism between maritime strategies and practices is a key to the maritime security problems faced by countries such as Sri Lanka. This is a research conducted by studying the maritime concept of Sea Power, maritime practices of small state navies and challenges and opportunities with special reference to Sri Lanka. Sea Power is broadly defined as the military and civil maritime capabilities of a country. Sri Lanka is more vulnerable to non-traditional maritime security issues such as drug trafficking, gun running, terrorism, piracy, poaching, marine pollution, human smuggling, illegal transfer of item and Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing activities. Therefore, counter strategies should be developed by taking the maritime theories and practices into consideration. The research problem highlighted the inadequacy of addressing the

social reality in the field of maritime security in Sri Lanka. Further, it is intended to examine how these maritime strategies could be applied as a practice to strengthen the national security of the country. This puzzling issue highlights the significance of understanding the concept of Sea Power and its usage. The objective of this paper is to draw attention to understand the necessity of transition of maritime strategies to practitioners to take effective actions. The researcher has selected qualitative research method with collecting data from secondary sources and this includes scholarly articles, books, case studies, journals, etc. Further, the researcher use data collected through his personnel observation. A theoretical review is discussed with the broad theoretical framework of 'Strategy as Practice'. The requirement of affiliation between maritime theoreticians, developers and practitioners is seen as the primary need to address the national maritime challenges of the day.

Keywords: Sea-power, Island nations, Strategy as practice

CYBER SECURITY IN THE MODERN WORLD: AN ANALYSIS OF CYBER THREATS AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN THREE ASIAN COUNTRIES

R Amarasinghe¹ and MEP Ranmuthugala²

General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

¹rosharn.amarasinghe@gmail.com

The advent of information technology has resulted in advanced but virtual or cyber security threats, which decree that all nation states must safeguard their virtual boundaries and information with the same fervour as their physical boundaries. Paying attention to the multiple cyber-attacks across the world, it was identified that a strong framework to monitor hacking and other cyber threats, and well-developed mechanisms and organizations to guard national interests on multiple platforms were essential if any country is to tighten its security and ensure protection of data. This qualitative research uses secondary sources and examines three case studies from Asia and analyses the weaknesses (if any) of the government's legal framework in each country, the successes of the

case study, and best practices that other countries could use from their experiences. This is balanced by the personal experiences and observations of the researcher as an employee of the industry. The legal ramifications and framework take focus in this research, and it is intended to provide a road map to governments for future cyber security investments. The paper analyses the legal frameworks in each country to better understand the necessary legal measurements to ensure cyber safety, and it offers recommendations to governments towards combatting cyber terrorism and data loss.

Keywords: Cyber security, Cyber warfare, Best practices

FORMULATING OF AN INTEGRATED AIR DEFENCE SYSTEM AS A RESPONSE TO CONTEMPORARY THREATS

N Karunaratne¹, N Wanasinghe² and
D Karunaratne³

¹ 542 Brigade, Mannar

² No 5 Fighter Squadron, SLAF Katunayake

³ Aircraft Engineering Wing, SLAF Katunayake

¹*nck66289@yahoo.com*

Air Defence (AD) is one of the prime security concerns in modern security concepts. With the rapid development in the field of military aviation, necessity of AD is becoming an important security arrangement worldwide. Different countries have developed some sophisticated weapon systems with associated command and control elements in order to encounter the threats from air. Sri Lanka, having an airspace which expands up to its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and beyond, is in a dilemma to safeguard it due to lack of resources and absence of proper vision. In order to encounter perceived threats which are mostly in asymmetrical nature, Sri Lanka is in need of

an Integrated Air Defence System under unified command with decentralized assets. This paper intends to evaluate and analyze the current threats to Sri Lankan airspace in order to formulate necessary countermeasures. This is a study based on an empirical survey and data are gathered through primary and secondary sources. The authors also intend to introduce a structure for AD Command for optimal utilization of resources and authority to achieve synergetic effect.

Keywords: Air Defence, Integrated system, Contemporary threats

A STUDY ON "AAWA GANG": MEASURES TO OVERCOME FUTURE THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY OF SRI LANKA

KERL Fernando¹ and R Fernando²

¹Sri Lanka Law College, Sri Lanka.

²Department of police, Sri Lanka

¹*elisharadini.fernando@yahoo.com*

Three decades of civil war marked the end of the defeat of LTTE terrorism through a war victory in 2009. Since then, Sri Lanka has been experiencing a post-conflict phase throughout past nine years. The 'conflict trap theory' has been already overthrown with the expiration of five years since the end of war. Therefore, one may assume no terrorism would arise in Sri Lanka in the near future. However, in the recent past, with a chain of criminal incidents that occurred in Jaffna, for which a gang famously known as "Aawa" was held responsible, paved a considerable space of suspicion regarding the national security of Sri Lanka.

In this backdrop, the research problem of this paper is focused on Aawa gang in order to evaluate methods to overcome future threats to national security. Literature review of this paper will be mainly based on criminological perspectives on Classical and Positivists thoughts

and 'crime-terror nexus' theory to assess Aawa gang's current status and to seek its probabilistic opportunities to become terrorists. Therefore, research methodology of this paper relies on both qualitative and quantitative methodologies based primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include data gathered through in-depth discussions with police officers, intelligence officers and inhabitants of Jaffna and secondary sources include statistics of Sri Lanka Police, CCTV recordings, media and internet. Further, the research is limited to the data from January 2014 to July 2018 and has excluded Biological Positivism in research analysis. Finally, it is the prime objective of research outcomes to reveal the possible future challenges to the national security of Sri Lanka and to provide practical measures to overcome such challenges.

Keywords: Aawa Gang, Future threats, National security

UNDERSTANDING THE CONTINUING RELEVANCE OF CARL VON CLAUSEWITZ'S MILITARY THEORY IN MODERN WARFARE

DN Attapattu¹ and BPA Amarasinghe²

¹Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka

²Department of Public International Law,
Higher School of Economics Moscow, Russia
dnatapattu@gmail.com

It has been almost 200 years since Carl von Clausewitz wrote *On War*. Clausewitz's discussion of war explores four distinct, but related aspects of war: reasons for war (politics), the theory of war (absolute war), war in reality, and the conduct of war. Using his experience as a soldier in the Napoleonic and other wars of the 1700s and 1800s, Clausewitz's major academic work seeks to provide a comprehensive theory of war. While war has changed dramatically

since Clausewitz's time, war involving states is still a part of everyday life. In this context, this article examines the contemporary relevance of Clausewitz's ideas with regard to modern interstate warfare, specifically analyzing whether Clausewitz would recognize modern interstate warfare.

Keywords: Interstate war, Politics, Theory of war, Clausewitz

INCLUDING NON-NUCLEAR NEIGHBOURS IN THE GLOBAL NUCLEAR SAFETY REGIME

S de Silva

Department of Strategic Studies,
Faculty of Defence and Strategic Studies,
General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka
desilvasanath@gmail.com

It is timely to study the structure of the global nuclear safety regime which was developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Issues of nuclear safety is a primary concern in the contemporary nuclear industry, whether it is related to energy or weapon sectors, due to the risk hazards and the public perceptions associated with it. Whether the nuclear states are doing adequately to avoid possible risks of dangerous nuclear technologies is a research-worthy question to investigate. States greatly prefer to step in to initiate these 'hard to manage and control systems' since they are rich in profits. This paper is based on a part of a literature review that was conducted for the fulfillment of a PhD study titled 'Nuclear complexities in South Asia'. It also discusses the possible role that a non-nuclear

state, located in the immediate neighborhood of a nuclear state, could play in order to ensure the safety and security of the region. The term 'non-nuclear neighbors', is used in this paper, to refer to the states that are not using nuclear resources for weaponizing or energy generating purposes. This investigation was conducted with the broad objective of understanding the psychological and physical factors relating to proper management of nuclear resources of a nuclearized region. Understanding these dynamics will help the researchers and policy makers to minimize the nuclear dangers in the future.

Keywords: Dangerous technologies, Global nuclear safety regime, Neighbouring non-nuclear states

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE NATO FROM COLLECTIVE DEFENCE TO COLLECTIVE SECURITY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BARRY BUZAN'S THEORIES ON SECURITY

H Gallage

14, Pushparama Place, Weliveriya, Matara, Sri Lanka
ghasarel93@gmail.com

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the guardian watching over the security and stability of the North Atlantic region, was established in the aftermath of the Second World War in order to grapple with the newly emerging threat of communism in the East and to fortify the security and stability of the West. However, with the end of Cold War the NATO witnessed a divergence from its intended route to assume a wider and more diverse scope in addition to its fundamental purpose of Collective Defense.

A new focus was created as Collective Security through which NATO surveyed security concerns beyond the borders of the North Atlantic region. This article tries to identify the possible reasons for this change of NATO's founding principles in the light of the theories such as Barry Buzan's Regional Security Complex (RSC) that explore changing security paradigms in the 21st century.

Keywords: Collective Defence, Collective security, Security complex, Smart Defence

RESURGENT RELIGION AND THE DE-SECULARISATION OF THE STATE

AY Wickramasinghe

University of Colombo

yaminda@gmail.com

The dawn of the new millennium, when the calendar changed from year 1999 to 2000, was celebrated by the entire world with a rather substantial religious undertone. For much of the world with any semblance of Christian heritage, the New Year was a celebration of the birth of a 2000 year-old messiah. A cursory analysis of the last few decades will show groups of varying religions having similar outpourings of religious sentiments throughout the world. However, an investigation of literature from the 17th century to the early part of the 20th century would indicate concerted efforts on the part of the academic and

political establishments to consign God, and any other notion of a higher power or supernatural reality, to the forgotten depths of human memory. Thus, modern day religious beliefs should have joined Zeus, Thor and Ra in the Cemetery for Dead Religions, with humanity entering a post-religious era of reason and enlightenment. Instead, religion is resurgent. Consequently, this paper studies the nature of this religious renaissance and the impact it is having on undoing centuries of international efforts to segregate faith from State affairs.

Keywords: Religion, Secularism, State

EFFECTS OF LEADERSHIP STYLES ON SOLDIERS' TURNOVER INTENTION OF SRI LANKA ARMY

EMMD Bandara¹ and S Bogaswatta²

¹Sri Lanka Army General Service Corps

²Faculty of Engineering, KDU

¹*emmdbandara1982@gmail.com*

Leaders are known to practice different leadership styles to accomplish missions in the Army. Thus the challenge for Sri Lanka Army leadership is to ensure that leadership practices in organizations are in accordance with performances to achieve the intended goals. For that purpose, it is necessary to retain soldiers. Retaining those quality soldiers who are currently serving must be a significant focus of the service over the next several years. Without leadership emphasis, the Army's retention rates could drop. Further, without the development of key leadership skills, retention rates may suffer. The overall objective of this paper is to find which outcomes could take through the commitment of military leadership and soldiers' turnover intention in post war context. Since this is a vast subject area, the researcher attempted to find out the relationship

between two leadership styles within people concern and task concern axis which affects the turnover intention of soldiers. Through this effort the researcher expects to identify specific areas needed to be developed in military leadership and how we can reduce turnover intention of soldiers. To study that a questionnaire was given to 50 Other Rankers from different regiments of the Sri Lanka Army. The relationships between the variables of the study were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient analysis and after analyzing the results it was found that leadership styles have no significant effect on soldiers' turnover intention of the Sri Lanka Army.

Keywords: Military leadership, Turnover intention, Sri Lanka Army

LEARNING STYLES OF MILITARY LEARNERS

AABDP Abewardhana¹ GWA Seneviratne² and
PPNV Kumara³

^{1,2}Defence Services Command and Staff College, Sri Lanka

³General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

¹*dimuthua@gmail.com*

Learning styles influence the way students learn and how they approach learning situations. Learning styles among students are varied and there are number of factors that may account for such differences in how students learn. Military education system is different from a civil education system. There is lesser evidence on learning styles of military learners and most importantly no evidence from Sri Lankan setting. Therefore, understanding learning styles of military students is an important mission in order to improve the effectiveness of student learning in a military setting. This study aimed to examine whether there is any transformation of military learners' learning styles over a period of time. A modified version of the standard Kolb's learning questionnaire by Honey and Mumford was distributed among military students at two levels; that is students of Defence Services Command and

Staff College (DSCSC) Course Number 12 which consists of 140 masters level students including 14 foreign officers and newly joined officer cadet at General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU) numbering 208. According to the study 78% of Masters level students show the Activist learning style while 9% of them are Pragmatists, 7% are Reflectors and 6% of them are Theorists. Findings on Cadets indicated 27% 'Activist' learning style while 25% of them are Pragmatists, 24% are Reflectors and 24% of them are Theorists. The implications of these findings are discussed in terms of military teaching and learning in ways that will accommodate different learning styles of military students to improve their learning in a military setting.

Keywords: Learning styles, Military, E-learning

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE RECRUITMENT PROCESS OF OFFICER CADETS: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NEPAL AND SRI LANKA

S Thapa

Defence Services Command and Staff College, Sapugaskanda, Sri Lanka
saradthapa@gmail.com

Maintaining a credible military deterrence is the *raison d'être* of the armed forces of any nation. The process of getting able-bodied men to an organisation is called recruitment. Recruitment of officer corps in South Asian countries has declined to an extent where it needs a serious research attention. The factors applicable to recruitment in one part of the world is not equally applicable in other parts. Therefore, this research will be limited to the South Asian context with a special reference to Nepal and Sri Lankan armed forces. Both Nepal and Sri Lanka face unconventional security threats. Even though they need the military strength to deal with the problem, the numbers of recruitment are declining consistently. Investigating the reasons for this declining is pertinent to devise solutions. The author has referred to sources of literature in order to find the various aspects of the issues in this regard. It is evident that recruitment and selection are

considered by the previous researchers as a single process. However, the author suggests that they are different functions on the ground. Armed forces are found to be effective at the selection process rather than in the recruitment. The author suggests that recruitment should generate the availability of similar candidates and subsequently the process of selection should be used to hand-pick the most suitable candidates from the similar pool. Finally, placement of the candidate should be done according to the requirement procedures and their skills. The study has further found that the decline in the number of candidates, is due to various factors. As per the literature, demography, legality, nature of occupation and marketing are the most common factors affecting the recruitment process.

Keywords: Recruitment, Demographic factors, Legal factors, Occupational factors, Marketing factors.

DEVELOPING LIFE COPING SKILLS AMONG AMPUTATED ELDERLY WAR VETERANS/DIFFERENTLY - ABLED WAR HEROES: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

PK Waruwangodage¹ and L Liyanage²

¹Army School of Logistics

²Department of Social Science, KDU

¹*pkwaruslli18@gmail.com*

The theoretical aspects related to life coping skills among disabled or differently able war heroes will be discussed in this paper. Literature review on the other hand will guide the researcher to develop a sustained conceptual framework and based on that, the researcher will be able to conduct a reliable study. Coping skills are defined as the ways in which people learn to deal with certain stressful situation or circumstances. Every person copes with different stress levels and over the time, they learn to deal with the certain stressful scenario. On the other hand, people who are passing through the stressful situation are not only suffering by themselves, but people who are around them also suffer due to emotional attachment. Therefore, developing coping skills is

essential under a stressful situation. Coping skill is defined as any behavior or characteristic that is relevant to a person's adaptation. It is further detailed that, coping skill includes religious belief system, solving problems, social skills, health and energy, and commitment towards social network. Coping skill is a technique/ method a particular person uses to manage a stressful situation. This particular skill will enable a person to face the problem, identify the problem, take necessary action and be flexible in terms of handling a stressful situation in a successful manner.

Keywords: Coping skills, Psychological impairments, War-related trauma

ECUADOR'S BORDER SECURITY FAILURES: AN ANALYSIS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COORDINATING BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE

LYP Cobo

PUCE, Quito 1, Ecuador

typiedra@puce.edu.ec

This article sets out the institutional redesign elements that ended up shaping a poor border security between Ecuador and Colombia. It suggests that as a consequence of an institutional design addressed by a strong executive figure, the structure that the state intelligence institution

took was functional to the elected President. This fact caused severe shortfalls in the Ecuadorian-Colombian frontier.

Keywords: Institutionalism, State intelligence, Border security.

COUNTERING TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMIST PROPAGANDA IN SRI LANKA THROUGH STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

A Fuard

Freelance Strategic Communications Consultant

asiffuard@gmail.com

Radicalization and violent extremism driven by religious, racial and ethnic supremacist ideology has become the new face of the ever-evolving landscape of terrorism. Gone are the days when only a military approach with either a kill-or-capture directive was required to root-out the scourge of terrorism. With the advent of social media and innovations in information communication technology, terrorist groups are now waging information warfare with the primary goals of propagating their ideology, creating a fear psychosis, expanding their support and recruiting extremist terrorists.

Terror groups such as ISIS have been successful in recruiting thousands of foreign fighters through successful publicity campaigns on social media platforms and misinformation campaigns against their adversaries. This phenomenon has created the need for a more holistic and integrated counter terrorism strategy to be adopted and

implemented. Strategic communications and counter narratives are the new weapons against the ideological war on terror.

Since the end of a three decade long protracted war in 2009, Sri Lanka has been grappling with the growing influence of Muslim Jihadi and Buddhist extremism. This paper will take an in-depth look into the rise of violent extremist groups in the wake of a post conflict scenario and their implications on Sri Lanka's national security. While examining the rise of Jihadi extremism and Buddhist extremism, this paper aims at providing recommendations on an integrated and collaborative strategic communication framework that is paramount to counter terrorism and violent extremism in the present security dimension.

Keywords: Counter terrorism, Extremism, Strategic communication

CATALAN INDEPENDENCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

S Perera

University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka
sandeshaperera@msn.com

In the modern international system, state recognition is given much importance due to the issues relating to statehood. The recognition of states is a legal issue associated with international law. According to the international law, there are traditional and modern criteria to be considered when giving recognition to states. An entity has to be considered as a State in the international system if those criteria are satisfied. The objective of this study is to find out whether Catalonia can be identified as a state in the international system applying the statehood criteria. This research is a qualitative research based on secondary data. The data collection through the case study method. The case that is used in this study is Catalonia which unilaterally declared independence recently despite the objections of Spain and the

international community. In analyzing the case, the statehood criteria are applied and assessed to confirm whether Catalonia fulfills those criteria in order to be successfully declaring the independence. The paper concludes that Catalonia did not fully satisfy the international law provisions and statehood criteria regarding statehood, while Spain strongly disagreed the self-declared independence stating that it is an illegal declaration of independence. According to the findings, it is further evident that Catalonia does not fulfill the criteria mentioned in the Montevideo Convention to be identified as an independent state.

Keywords: Recognition of states, International law, Catalonia, Statehood, Independence

ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY, ASIAN CENTURY AND SRI LANKA'S FOREIGN POLICY

H Wijesinghe

Embassy of Republic of Indonesia, Colombo, Sri Lanka

hashanviraj@gmail.com

The 21st century has been widely regarded as the Asian century and this global power shift is characterized by unprecedented economic growth, investments and enhanced regional cooperation. This global power shift continues to underscore the importance of economic diplomacy. Today, we are living in a highly complicated and interconnected world where economic diplomacy knits the fabric of international relations. Thus, in a situation of worldwide acceptance of global power shift from West to East coupled with the rising importance of economic diplomacy, as an Asian country, Sri Lanka certainly has great opportunities of yielding greater results of these developments in the international arena. Against this backdrop, this study looks into Sri Lanka's current foreign policy trends to understand and analyze how Sri Lanka has adapted itself to welcome these developments in the international arena. The main objective of this study is to understand and critically evaluate the new

developments in the country's foreign policy over the last three years. It looks into what measures Sri Lanka have already taken and what more can be done in order to maximize the benefits from this global power shift. This is a qualitative case study research which takes into account both primary and secondary data. The study remains significant as this shift in the country's foreign policy is yet to be addressed adequately. The study reveals that the country has made great strides in its foreign policy approach in the context of adjusting itself to the developments in the international arena. A significant reorientation of the country's foreign policy is observed, particularly in terms of strengthening ties with Asia while effectively balancing its ties with China and India.

Keywords: Economic diplomacy, Asian century, Sri Lanka's Foreign policy, Global power shift

