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ABSTRACT

When states no longer have the desire to be engaged in the conventional wars with each other, terrorism, extremism and nonstate actors are gradually taking over the role of the original devastator of the societies. Even after the end of Humanitarian Operations in 2009, Sri Lanka had to encounter a number of experiences where the entire nation was shocked due to the insurrection of VE in the form of ethnic, religious or social violence. However, regular infantry is the last trump of the government against the VE to re-establish law and order. Recent examples of such type of occasions suggest that, even though infantry can somehow curtail the situation, infantry could not prevent the VE reaching to a level, where it disturbed the day to day life of the society and inflict severe economic constraints in the development of the country in direct and indirect ways. Apart from that, in certain occasions infantry troops were blamed as fundamental right violators and had to face their tragedy by proceeding to many legal prosecutions. Hence, this research was conducted to find the aspect where infantry fails to address this new phenomenon and formulate guidelines to develop a new training module. Conducting a number of interviews and data surveys by questionnaires, this research emphasises the key areas under the focus of educational, tactical and technological streams, where Battalion level infantry should focus to develop its training in order to successfully control the situations where infantry has to face VE insurrections in the form of ethnic, religious and social violence.