

**ABSTRACT**

1. Sri Lanka is the only country which has totally eradicated insurgency and terrorism by military means in the contemporary world. This study was designed to analyze the success of military engagement in defeating insurgency in Sri Lanka. The Success of the military operation is not an individual effort; it is a result of a collective effort of the government, armed forces, police and people. The study was limited mainly to analyze the associated factors of the major role played by the Sri Lanka Army to defeat the insurgency. Data collection was done primarily through personal interviews and secondary data was collected through the literature reviews based on books, journals and research papers.

2. During the initial periods of the war, the fighting power of the Sri Lanka Army was not developed to effectively deal with the threat. Further, the LTTE used their guerilla tactics and the Army was not fully trained and prepared to fight a guerilla warfare as they were raised, trained and equipped to fight a conventional war. Due to these drawbacks, the Army had suffered in terms of manpower, equipment and territory. Also the LTTE was able to develop their organization in to a semi-conventional level combining asymmetric and conventional tactics. When the final stage of the conflict began in 2006 with a basic outlook of a humanitarian effort, the situation drastically changed. Operations under the single name of "Humanitarian Operation" were conducted during the periods of 2006 to 2009, based on the protecting the humanity. The Government had given clear and firm strategic guidance to the Army and it was comprehensively translated into military actions on ground. The Army's fighting power was developed than any period of the history in Sri Lanka. The LTTE's hybrid warfare tactics were useless since the Army had well trained troops to fight in any nature of warfare. This researcher has proven that the proportional development of the Fighting Power of the Army is the key to win any Counter Insurgency operations. The research also reveals that the strategic and doctrinal guidance may need modifications in order to combat future threats related in insurgency nature in Sri Lanka and even in the world context. Defeating LTTE allowed the Sri Lanka Army to learn some key and innovative lessons which were not practiced before and these lessons can be useful to strategists,

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security practitioners and academics that are entrusted in doctrinal development for dealing with similar insurgency of terrorism not only in Sri Lanka but in the whole world.

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