

---

# Identity Conflict In Sri Lanka Ijhssnet

Thank you for downloading Identity Conflict In Sri Lanka Ijhssnet. Maybe you have knowledge that, people have look hundreds times for their favorite novels like this Identity Conflict In Sri Lanka Ijhssnet, but end up in malicious downloads.

Rather than enjoying a good book with a cup of coffee in the afternoon, instead they are facing with some malicious virus inside their laptop.

Identity Conflict In Sri Lanka Ijhssnet is available in our digital library an online access to it is set as public so you can get it instantly.

Our book servers spans in multiple countries, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one.

Merely said, the Identity Conflict In Sri Lanka Ijhssnet is universally compatible with any devices to read



*The Identity Politics of Peacebuilding* Anthem Press  
Through an examination of the critical junctures in post-colonial Sri Lanka, Kenneth

D. Bush refines and advances our understanding of the dynamics underpinning violent and non-violent 'ethnic' conflict. The book enables us to understand how the ebb and flow of relations within ethnic groups affects relations between groups, for good or for ill.

India, Sri Lanka, and the Question of Nationhood University of Michigan Press  
This book looks at civil society and peace

movements in the context of the identity-based armed conflict in Sri Lanka. Focussing on the identity politics inherent in peace work, it demonstrates why civil society groups engaged in peace activities often fail to enhance the sense of security among civilians and are also unable to challenge the underlying structures of war. The book highlights the role peace organisations play in providing alternatives to dominant discourses of militarism. It draws on unique empirical material, including 150 interviews with leaders, participants and key actors involved

---

in civil society peace work in Sri Lanka. By critically examining the roles played by civil society actors for peace, *The Identity Politics of Peacebuilding: Civil Society in War-torn Sri Lanka* contributes to filling the gap between the international enthusiasm for supporting civil society peace work on the one hand, and the lack of a thorough understanding of the relevance and impact of this work on the other. The author uses a constructivist approach to point out the dangers of romanticising inter-ethnic understanding in peace work and ignoring identity politics within peace movements. This book is a highly recommended reading for researchers, students and academics involved in the study of Politics, International Relations, Peace and Conflict Studies, and Sociology, as well as donor agencies, consultants, NGOs and peace activists.

*Everyday Ethnicity in Sri Lanka* Springer Science & Business Media

This text uses theory and rich ethnographic work to explore how the creation and contestation of dominant discourses of nationalism have shaped Sri Lankan conflict.

*The Tamil Diaspora and War in Sri Lanka* University of Pennsylvania Press

The year 2009 brought the end of the protracted civil war in Sri Lanka, and observers hoped to see the re-establishment of harmonious religious and ethnic relations among the various communities in the country. Immediately following the war's end, however, almost 300,000 Tamil people in the Northern Province were detained for up to a year's time in hurriedly constructed camps where they were closely scrutinized by military investigators to determine whether they might pose a threat to the country. While almost all had been released and resettled by 2011, the current government has not introduced, nor even seriously entertained, any significant measures of power devolution that might create meaningful degrees of autonomy in the regions that remain dominated by Tamil peoples. The Sri Lankan government has grown increasingly autocratic, attempting to assert its control over the local media and non-governmental organizations while at the same time reorienting its foreign policy away from the US, UK,

EU, and Japan, to an orbit that now includes China, Burma, Russia and Iran. At the same time, hardline right-wing groups of Sinhala Buddhists have propagated-arguably with the government's tacit approval-the idea of an international conspiracy designed to destabilize Sri Lanka. The local targets of these extremist groups, the so-called fronts of this alleged conspiracy, have been identified as Christians and Muslims. Many Christian churches have suffered numerous attacks at the hands of Buddhist extremists, but the Muslim community has borne the brunt of the suffering. *Buddhist Extremists and Muslim Minorities* presents a collection of essays that investigate the history and current conditions of Buddhist-Muslim relations in Sri Lanka in an attempt to ascertain the causes of the present conflict. Readers unfamiliar with this story will be surprised to learn that it inverts common stereotypes of the two religious groups. In this context, certain groups of Buddhists, generally regarded as peace-oriented, are engaged in victimizing Muslims, who are

increasingly regarded as militant , in unwarranted and irreligious ways. The essays reveal that the motivations for these attacks often stem from deep-seated economic disparity, but the contributors also argue that elements of religious culture have served as catalysts for the explosive violence. This is a much-needed, timely commentary that can potentially shift the standard narrative on Muslims and religious violence.

Handbook of Ethnic Conflict Springer

Examines the relationship between the ethnic conflict and economic development in modern Sri Lanka.

Why Indian Tamils Did Not Participate in the Conflict South Asia Books

The book provides a detailed historically-based analysis of the origin, evolution and potential resolution of the civil conflict in Sri Lanka over the struggle to establish a separate state in its Northern and Eastern provinces. This conflict between the Sri Lankan government and the secessionist LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) is one of the world ' s most intractable contemporary armed struggles. The internationally banned LTTE is considered the prototype of modern terrorism. It is known to

have introduced suicide bombing to the world, and recently became the first terrorist organization ever to acquire an air force. The ' iron law of ethnicity ' – the assumption that cultural difference inevitably leads to conflict – has been reinforced by the 9/11 attacks and conflicts like the one in Sri Lanka. However, the connections among ethnic difference, conflict, and terrorism are not automatic. This book broadens the discourse on the separatist conflict in Sri Lanka by moving beyond the familiar bipolar Sinhala versus Tamil ethnic antagonism to show how the form and content of ethnicity are shaped by historical social forces. It develops a multipolar analysis which takes into account diverse ethnic groups, intra-ethnic, social class, caste and other variables at the local, regional and international levels. Overall, this book presents a conceptual framework useful for comparative global conflict analysis and resolution, shedding light on a host of complex issues such as terrorism, civil society, diasporas, international intervention and secessionism.

Buddhist Fundamentalism and Minority Identities in Sri Lanka East West Center Washington

This examination of Sri Lanka's ethnic and religious minorities links the past with the present through a treatment of Sinhala-Buddhist fundamentalist development in the late nineteenth century and its hegemony in the late twentieth.

Deeper Hegemony Westview Press

Watkins ' Problematic Identities examines nine novels by women writers of the Sri Lankan diaspora. Her study reveals identity in this fiction as notably gendered and expressed through resonant images of mourning, melancholia, and other forms of psychic disturbance.

The Sri Lankan Tamils LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

The study aims to investigate the Indian Tamils ' avoidance of joining the Sri Lankan ethnic conflict. It was the only absentee, while all the other Tamil sub-groups participated in it. The research was conducted as an interpretive case study that used multiple theories as the basis for analysis. It was based on secondary data, as the time frame was limited also because this phase of the study could be carried out without primary data. The findings show that the purposely constructed contents and characteristics of the Sri Lankan Tamil identity itself discouraged the Indian Tamils joining the ethnic conflict. The most prominent Tamil group, Jaffna Tamil Vellalars, started to construct a single Tamil identity to fight the conflict, with particular characteristics that would be vital for their campaign for autonomy. It

included origin myth and historical parity, and it claimed historical ownership to a particular territory. These contents helped the elite to unite all the other sub-groups but failed regarding Indian Tamils. This study shows that their avoidance was caused by the nature of the Sri Lankan Tamil identity itself. The Indian Tamil community did not have a higher sense of group worth. They were recent immigrants and of lower social status. Therefore, they found that they would be unsuitable to the identity that the Sri Lankan Tamil elite proposed. As the Indian Tamil leaders played the crucial secondary role, Indian Tamils avoided joining the purposely constructed Sri Lankan Tamil identity and thereby kept away from the conflict. This research highlights the deterministic importance of sense of group worth regarding the participation in a conflict.

*A History of Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka: Identity on the borderline: recasting history*  
GRIN Verlag

In the past decade, Sri Lanka has been engulfed by political tragedy as successive governments have failed to settle the grievances of the Tamil minority in a way

acceptable to the majority Sinhala population. The new Premadasa presidency faces huge economic and political problems with large sections of the island under the control of the Indian Peace-Keeping Force (IPKF) and militant separatist Tamil groups operating in the north and south. This book is not a conventional political history of Sri Lanka. Instead, it attempts to shed fresh light on the historical roots of the ethnic crisis and uses a combination of historical and anthropological evidence to challenge the widely-held belief that the conflict in Sri Lanka is simply the continuation of centuries of animosity between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. The authors show how modern ethnic identities have been made and re-made since the colonial period with the war between Tamils and the Sinhala-dominant government accompanied by rhetorical wars over archeological sites and place-name etymologies, and the political use of the national past. The book is also one of the first attempts to focus on local perceptions of the crisis and draws on a broad range of sources, from village fieldwork to newspaper controversies. Its interest extends beyond

contemporary politics to history, anthropology and development studies.

*Up-country Tamil Identity Politics*

Cambridge University Press

*Power, Identity and Conflict in Sri Lanka*  
Deeper Hegemony

*India-Nepal-Sri Lanka-Myanmar* SUNY Press

Explores the relationship of Sinhalese nationalism to the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka

*Myths, Realities & Perspectives* BRILL

In May 2009, the Sri Lankan army overwhelmed the last stronghold of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam—better known as the Tamil Tigers—officially bringing an end to nearly three decades of civil war. Although the war has ended, the place of minorities in Sri Lanka remains uncertain, not least because the lengthy conflict drove entire populations from their homes. The figures are jarring: for example, all of the roughly 80,000 Muslims in northern Sri Lanka were expelled from the Tamil Tiger-controlled north, and nearly half of all Sri Lankan Tamils were displaced during the course of the civil war. Sharika Thiranagama's *In My Mother's House* provides ethnographic insight into two important groups of internally displaced people: northern Sri Lankan Tamils and Sri Lankan Muslims. Through detailed engagement with ordinary people struggling to find a home in the world, Thiranagama explores the dynamics within and between these two minority communities, describing how these relations were reshaped by

---

violence, displacement, and authoritarianism. In doing so, she illuminates an often overlooked intraminority relationship and new social forms created through protracted war. In *My Mother's House* revolves around three major themes: ideas of home in the midst of profound displacement; transformations of familial experience; and the impact of the political violence—carried out by both the Tamil Tigers and the Sri Lankan state—on ordinary lives and public speech. Her rare focus on the effects and responses to LTTE political regulation and violence demonstrates that envisioning a peaceful future for post-conflict Sri Lanka requires taking stock of the new Tamil and Muslim identities forged by the civil war. These identities cannot simply be cast away with the end of the war but must be negotiated anew.

#### *Learning to Read Between the Lines*

Routledge

Although group conflict is hardly new, the last decade has seen a proliferation of conflicts engaging intrastate ethnic groups. It is estimated that two-thirds of violent conflicts being fought each year in every part of the globe including North America are ethnic conflicts. Unlike traditional warfare, civilians comprise more than 80 percent of the casualties, and the economic and psychological impact on survivors is often so devastating that some experts

believe that ethnic conflict is the most destabilizing force in the post-Cold War world. Although these conflicts also have political, economic, and other causes, the purpose of this volume is to develop a psychological understanding of ethnic warfare. More specifically, *Handbook of Ethnopolitical Conflict* explores the function of ethnic, religious, and national identities in intergroup conflict. In addition, it features recommendations for policy makers with the intention to reduce or ameliorate the occurrences and consequences of these conflicts worldwide.

*Nationalism, Development and Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka* Routledge

This book details the potential of computer mediated technologies, particularly the internet, in creating and nurturing political and cultural identities among the widely dispersed “ conflict-generated ” Sri Lankan Tamil diaspora and traces the engagement of the diaspora in Australia with the online media in the struggle for a homeland. Taking the ethnic issue in Sri Lanka as a given, the book explores the way in which new media has added dimensions to the issue. Although the theoretical framework of the book overflows into the areas of political communication,

journalism, media theories and studies, nationalism, and social psychology, it draws heavily from the theories of Ellul ’ s “ social propaganda ” and Anderson ’ s concept of nation as an “ imagined community. ” Divided into three parts, the first part explores the potential of the internet to lead to the “ imagination ” of the nation by the Sri Lankan Tamil diaspora; the second part traces the online engagement of the diaspora in the making of the homeland; and the third part contrasts it with the experiences and expectations of the homeland of the second generation of migrants in Australia and the Sri Lankan refugees in India. With the focus shifting to the diaspora after the announcement of the decimation of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka in May 2009, the book aims to contribute to an understanding of the dynamics to underscore the increasingly significant role that communication technologies play in deciding the weave and warp of the fabric of a nation.

#### *Anatomy of a Conflict* Routledge

Within the larger context of bitter ethnic strife in Sri Lanka, this timely volume assembles a multidisciplinary group of scholars to explore the central issue of Tamil identity in this South Asian country.

Bringing historical, sociological, political, and geographical perspectives to bear on the subject, the contributors analyze various aspects of

International Perspectives Power, Identity and Conflict in Sri Lanka

Deeper Hegemony This text uses theory and rich ethnographic work to explore how the creation and contestation of dominant discourses of nationalism have shaped Sri Lankan conflict. A History of Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka: Identity on the borderline: recasting history A History of Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka: Plural identities and political choices of the Muslim community Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka Changing Dynamics

This dissertation examines the divergent trajectories of ethnic and national politics in the Tamil speaking regions of India and Sri Lanka. Despite comparable historical experiences and conditions, the south Indian Tamil speaking areas were peaceably accommodated within a pan-Indian framework whilst Sri Lankan politics was marked by escalating Tamil-Sinhala ethnic polarisation and violent conflict. The dissertation explains these contrasting

outcomes by setting out a novel theoretical framework that draws on the work of Reinhart Koselleck and his analysis of the links between concepts and political conflict. It argues that in the era of popular sovereignty the nation and ethnicity have become central and unavoidable concepts of political order, but concepts that can be deliberately constructed through political activity in more or less inclusive ways. Setting out the conceptual connections between the nation, ethnicity and popular sovereignty, the dissertation shows how the conceptual tension between a unified national identity / interest and ethnic pluralism becomes a central and unavoidable locus of political contestation in the era of popular sovereignty. Tracing the politics of ethnicity and nationalism in India and Sri Lanka from the late nineteenth century to the late 1970's, the analysis shows that the accommodation of Tamil identity within Indian nationalist frameworks and the escalation of Tamil - Sinhala ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka cannot be linked to differences in ethnic demography, political system, historical experiences or the structure of economic

incentives. It reveals instead that these divergent outcomes are best explained as effects of contingent and competitive processes of political organisation and mobilisation through which deliberately more or less ethnically inclusive national identities are asserted, established and then contested.

A History of Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka: Identity on the borderline: multicultural history in a moment of danger Cambridge Scholars Publishing

The present book uses Sri Lanka's failed attempt at negotiating peace with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to examine the politics of state and market reforms towards liberal peace. Sri Lanka is seen as a critical case that demonstrates key characteristics and shortcomings of liberal peace, vividly demonstrated by internationally facilitated elite negotiations and donor-funded neoliberal development.

Civil Society in War-Torn Sri Lanka Oxford University Press

Academic Paper from the year 2021 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: South Asia, University of Peradeniya, course: Multiculturalism, language: English, abstract: This article

---

intends to examine the root causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, and methods that can be used to resolve it. For 40 years, in Sri Lanka, the ethnic conflict became an aggravating issue because of their diversity. It means Sri Lankan society has consisted of various kinds of cultures, religions, ethnicities, races, and languages. This article will determine the nature of the ethnic conflict and what we can do to prevent this type of conflict. Although in 2009, the civil war had been ended by Sri Lankan Government, there is no efficient reconciliation process among the Sri Lankans. As a result of that situation, from time to time, ethnic conflicts have arisen. On the other hand, it became commodious destruction to the development process of Sri Lanka. Therefore, this study helps to conceive the gravity of this ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

Ethnicity And Identity SAGE Publishing India

Focusing on notions of diaspora, identity and agency, this book examines ethnicity in war-torn Sri Lanka. It highlights the historical development and negotiation of a new identification of Up-country Tamil

amidst Sri Lanka's violent ethnic politics.

Over the past thirty years, Up-country (Indian) Tamils generally have tried to secure their vision of living within a multi-ethnic Sri Lanka, not within Tamil Eelam, the separatist dream that ended with the civil war in 2009. Exploring Sri Lanka within the deep history of colonial-era South Asian plantation diasporas, the book argues Up-country Tamils form a "diaspora next-door" to their ancestral homeland. It moves beyond simplistic Sinhala-Tamil binaries and shows how Sri Lanka's ethnic troubles actually have more in common with similar battles that diasporic Indians have faced in Fiji and Trinidad than with Hindu-Muslim communalism in neighbouring India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Shedding new light on issues of agency, citizenship, displacement and replacement within the formation of diasporic communities and identities, this book demonstrates the ways that culture workers, including politicians, trade union leaders, academics and NGO workers, have facilitated the development of a new identity as Up-country Tamil. It is of interest to academics working in the fields of modern

South Asia, diaspora, violence, post-conflict nations, religion and ethnicity.