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Sri Lanka, Voices from a War Zone A History of Sri Lanka The Fauna of Sri Lanka When Counterinsurgency Wins **S is for Sri Lankan** *Sri Lanka 2023 S 24x35cm Reaping the Whirlwind Sri Lanka Ethnicity Versus Nationalism Sri Lanka--Ethnic Fratricide and the Dismantling of Democracy* **Accessions List, South Asia** Citizenship and Statelessness in Sri Lanka Trade Liberalisation in Sri Lanka **Sri Lanka Journal of Development Administration Sri Lanka Sri Lanka Sri Lanka's Global Factory Workers** *Globalisation, Employment and Education in Sri Lanka* **Regaining Sri Lanka's Prosperity by Solar Electricity** Sri Lanka's Development Since Independence *Taking Social Development Seriously* **Census of Population and Housing, 2001, Sri Lanka The National Flag and the National Anthem of Sri Lanka Ethnic Conflict and Reconciliation in Sri Lanka** Food policies and nutrition transition in Sri Lanka: Historical trends, political regimes, and options for interventions The Routledge Companion to Sinhala Fiction from Post-War Sri Lanka The Role of Tourism in Social and Economic Development of Sri Lanka Elephant Complex Annual Review - The Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka A History of Underdevelopment and Political Economy of Inflation in Sri Lanka **Conflict and Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka** *The Seasons of Trouble The Tämpi?avihras of Sri Lanka The Three S Factor* **Being a Christian in Sri Lanka** Buddhist Nuns and Gendered Practice **Sports and The Global South** *Nation, Constitutionalism and Buddhism in Sri Lanka* **The Political Economy of Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka** **Accessions List, Sri Lanka**

Nirmala S. Salgado offers a groundbreaking study of the politics of representation of Buddhist nuns. Challenging assumptions about writing on gender and Buddhism, Salgado raises important theoretical questions about the applicability of liberal feminist concepts and language to the practices of Buddhist nuns. Based on extensive research in Sri Lanka as well as on interviews with Theravada and Tibetan nuns from around the world, Salgado's study invites a reconsideration of female renunciation. How do scholarly narratives continue to be complicit in reinscribing colonialist and patriarchal stories about Buddhist women? In what ways have recent debates contributed to the construction of the subject of the Theravada bhikkhuni? How do key Buddhist concepts such as dukkha, samsara, and sila ground female renunciant practices? Salgado's provocative analysis of modern discourses about the supposed empowerment of nuns challenges interpretations of female renunciation articulated in terms of secular notions such as "freedom" in renunciation, and questions the idea that the higher ordination of nuns constitutes a

movement in which female renunciants act as agents seeking to assert their autonomy in a struggle against patriarchal norms. Salgado argues that the concept of a global sisterhood of nuns—an idea grounded in a notion of equality as a universal ideal—promotes a discourse of dominance about the lives of non-Western women and calls for more nuanced readings of the everyday renunciant practices and lives of Buddhist nuns. *Buddhist Nuns and Gendered Practice* is essential reading for anyone interested in the connections between religion and power, subjectivity and gender, and feminism and postcolonialism. The East Asian experience suggests that technological development is fundamental to export success in outward-oriented economies. This study analyses export performance in Sri Lanka at a national and firm level, focusing on the acquisition of industrial technological capabilities during a period of trade liberalization. It compares Sri Lanka's record with Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. Analysis of the export and technological record of enterprises of varying performance highlights the policies which enhance competitiveness in developing and transition economies. No one sees the world quite like John Gimlette. As *The New York Times* once noted, “he writes with enormous wit, indignation, and a heightened sense of the absurd.” Writing for both the adventurer and the armchair traveler, he has an eye for unusually telling detail, a sense of wonder, and compelling curiosity for the inside story. This time, he travels to Sri Lanka, a country only now emerging from twenty-six years of civil war. Delving deep into the nation's story, Gimlette provides us with an astonishing, multifaceted portrait of the island today. His travels reveal the country as never before. Beginning in the exuberant capital, Colombo (“a hint of anarchy everywhere”), he ventures out in all directions: to the dry zones where the island's 5,800 wild elephants congregate around ancient reservoirs; through cinnamon country with its Portuguese forts; to the “Bible Belt” of Buddhism—the tsunami-ravaged southeast coast; then up into the great green highlands (“the garden in the sky”) and Kandy, the country's eccentric, aristocratic Shangri-la. Along the way, a wild and often desperate history takes shape, a tale of great colonies (Arab, Portuguese, British, and Dutch) and of the cultural divisions that still divide this society. Before long, we're in Jaffna and the Vanni, crucibles of the recent conflict. These areas—the hottest, driest, and least hospitable—have been utterly devastated by war and are only now struggling to their feet. But this is also a story of friendship and remarkable encounters. In the course of his journey, Gimlette meets farmers, war heroes, ancient tribesmen, world-class cricketers, terrorists, a former president, old planters, survivors of great massacres—and perhaps some of their perpetrators. That's to say nothing of the island's beguiling fauna: elephants, crocodiles, snakes, storks, and the greatest concentration of leopards on Earth. Here is a land of extravagant beauty and profound devastation, of ingenuity and catastrophe, possessed of both a volatile past and an uncertain future—a place capable of being at once heavenly and hellish—all brought to vibrant, fascinating life here on the page. In this paper we look at Sri Lanka's food and nutrition policies from a historical perspective to identify the intervention

options for addressing the country's current food security and nutrition challenges. Since the late 1970s, Sri Lanka has undergone a socio-economic transformation, from protectionism towards economic liberalisation and increasing integration into the world economy. Through a systematic comparison of these periods of economic change (1956–1977, and 1977 to the present), Angela W. Little and Siri T. Hettige examine the impact of this transformation on education, youth employment and equality of opportunity in Sri Lanka. The book charts Sri Lanka's shift from a predominantly agricultural economy to one dominated by services and manufacturing, a reduction in unemployment, rising educational and occupational levels, expectations and achievements, and a reduction in poverty. In turn, it reveals a growing role for the private sector and foreign interests in post-secondary education and a modest growth in private education at the primary and secondary levels, as well as widening social disparities in access to qualifications, training and skills. The Sri Lankan experience of, and engagement with, globalisation has been tempered by a long-running ethnic conflict that hindered economic and social development and diverted considerable public funds into defence and war. Now that the war is 'won', the challenge is how to invest in human resource development and the fulfilment of the expectations of youth from all ethnic and social groups. This challenge requires serious policy analysis, the generation of more state revenues, the reallocation of existing public resources, and a political commitment to the winning of a sustainable peace and stability. This book makes an important contribution to the broader international literature on the implications of globalisation for education policy and practice, and to the interaction of exogenous and endogenous forces for educational change. It deals with the tension between the high social demand for education and the growing demand for specialised skills in a changing economy. As such, it has a wide interdisciplinary appeal across education policy and politics, Asian education, South Asian society, youth policy, sociology of education, political economy of social change, and globalisation. The new sixth edition of Bradt's Sri Lanka is the longest and by far the most comprehensive guidebook ever published to this alluring island nation, and now includes a brand new, detailed, full-colour wildlife section. Freshly researched and completely rewritten by Philip Briggs, one of the world's most experienced and highly regarded guidebook writers, the new Bradt guide incorporates detailed coverage of every aspect of this diverse and compact land, from the idyllic tropical coastline to the misty forests of Hill Country. Not only does the book provide in-depth sections on all major beach resorts, archaeological reserves, historic towns and national parks, but it also introduces adventurous travellers to a host of intriguing lesser-known sites, along with many emergent destinations inaccessible for decades prior to the end of the civil war in 2009. Extensive hotel and restaurant listings, covering everything from exclusive boutique hotels to shoestring homestays, have been compiled from scratch rather than updated from historical information, with each entry having been cherry-picked by the author based on his personal inspection of hundreds upon hundreds of properties countrywide. More

than 70 newly drawn maps cover all towns and resorts of note, as well as the main national parks and their surrounds. Sri Lanka has enjoyed a high level of political stability and safety since the civil war ended in May 2009, encouraging a tourist boom in the south, and the gradual opening of the north and east to independent travel. Beach holidays are an all-year attraction, while a host of fantastic Buddhist-affiliated UNESCO World Heritage Sites ranges from the massive dagobas of Anuradhapura, built in pre-Christian times on a scale to rival the Egyptian pyramids, to the exquisitely painted cave temples of Dambulla. Wildlife-viewing opportunities abound, and this guide provides unparalleled, illustrated advice on making the most of these. Asia's densest wild elephant and leopard populations are protected in the island's extensive network of national parks, and there's also fine offshore whale and dolphin-watching, and a bird checklist of 450 species including more than 30 endemics. This book reimagines the pleasures of sports and provides a critical perspective from the Global South. Analysing the spread of sports markets in Sri Lanka along with a range of struggles, the book highlights how the celebration of 'sportive nationalism,' promoting sports markets in the Global South reinforces patriarchal ethno-nationalist authoritarian sports cultures. By explaining how the realm of social reproduction involving households and communities is integral for play and sports, the book challenges the market-driven 'sports and development' agenda while arguing for a 'sports commons.' By foregrounding issues of justice and care, the book highlights how struggles for recognition, redistribution and representation are central to reimagining sports within an alternative notion of work, play and resistance. The book provides a new conceptualisation of inflation in underdeveloped economies, through Sri Lanka's historical experience. It outlines a general theory of nationalisms in their diverse manifestations across the world, within a historical perspective of capitalist development and underdevelopment. The book, therefore, seeks to capture the production mode holistically, within both its infrastructural and superstructural levels probing their interactions. The theoretical structure through which inflation is analysed synthesises the theory of unproductive labour and Marxian theory of prices of production with labour surplus theory of late Dr. S. B. D. De Silva in the context of underdevelopment. In this light, Professor David Laibman's Allocation Problem is resolved within a Marxist framework to provide an operational significance to the theory and its application. In the same vein the book also provides a new theoretical interpretation of Sri Lanka's historical development from the British period onwards through application of theories of capitalist development and surplus labour. Kate Rule, a CIA analyst battles to force her superiors and the U.S. to act against a Soviet KGB plot involving a Russian spymaster and a military base hidden on the coast of Latvia. Her quarry, General Viktor Majorov, seems to be planning something: a secret attack on Sweden from a nuclear submarine. This companion presents a critical collection of Sinhala resistance literature from Sri Lanka. It includes translated short stories and excerpts from Sinhala novels, written after the civil war in the country. Featuring national award-winning writers, the selected texts share a common

theme of resistance as the writers write against an exclusivist nationalism that was propagated through mass media and platforms of party politics in Sri Lanka during the war. The volume addresses crucial issues such as the fate of civilians in war, the role of religion in Sri Lankan polity, media censorship, the experience of women in war, as well as the current education system and youth problems in present day Sri Lanka. It highlights an alternate discourse that runs among the ethnic Sinhala group and contributes to the overall movement towards peace and reconciliation among the different ethnic communities in Sri Lanka. A unique addition to the growing oeuvre of translated Sinhala literature, the companion will be indispensable to students, scholars, and researchers of ethnic studies, war and peace studies, peace and conflict studies, literature, cultural studies, political sociology, and South Asian studies, particularly those interested in Sri Lankan literature. The Three S Factor was conceived, not as fiction, but as a memoir and fact file that narrates Col. Arun Parasar's personal experiences in uniform, with special emphasis on three major operations: OP MEGHDOOT (Sia Chen), OP PAWAN (Sri Lanka) and OP UNOSOM II (Somali). He narrates his experiences in a very lucid manner for the understanding of the cross-section of society. He explains the vagaries of uniformed life, the good and bad moments, the requirements of winning hearts and minds of the local population in a counter-insurgency area and also conducting covert and overt operations. Hopefully, readers will enjoy reading about real-life adventures. Col. Arun Parasar wishes the readers a happy reading.

Nation, Constitutionalism and Buddhism in Sri Lanka offers a new perspective on contemporary debates about Sinhalese Buddhist nationalism in Sri Lanka. In this book de Silva Wijeyeratne argues forcefully that 'Sinhalese Buddhism' in the period prior to its engagement with the British colonial State signified a relatively unbounded (although at times boundary forming) set of practices that facilitated both the inclusion and exclusion of non-'Buddhist' concepts and people within a particular cosmological frame. Juxtaposing the premodern against the backdrop of colonial modernity, de Silva Wijeyeratne tells us that in contrast modern 'Sinhalese Buddhism/nationalism' is a much more reified and bounded concept, one imagined through a 19th century epistemology whose purpose was not so much inclusion, but a much more radical exclusion of non-'Buddhist' ideas and people. In this insightful analysis modern Sinhalese Buddhist nationalism, then, emerges through the conjunction of discourse, power and knowledge at a distinct moment in the trajectory of the colonial State. An intrinsic feature of this modernist moment is that premodern categories (such as the cosmic order) were subject to a bureaucratic re-valuation that generated profound consequences for State-society relations and the wider constitutional/legal imaginary. This book goes on to explore how key constitutional and nation-building moments were framed within the cultural milieu of modern Sinhalese Buddhist nationalism – a nationalism that reveals the power of a re-valued Buddhist cosmic order to still inform the present. Given the intensification of the Sinhalese Buddhist nationalist project following the defeat of the Tamil Tigers in 2009, this book is of interest to scholars of nationalism, South Asian studies, the

anthropology of ritual, and comparative legal history. This Selected Issues paper discusses measures needed for structural transformation in Sri Lanka. The government has ambitious plans to achieve upper middle-income country status in 2025 by transforming Sri Lanka in an Indian Ocean Hub for trade, investment, and services. Stable and transparent regulatory systems would make Sri Lanka's business environment more attractive for long-term investment and support trade integration. Reviewing trade barriers and developing a phased and sequenced strategy for gradual removal of restrictions is a first necessary step toward enabling more competitive trade. In this regard, the authorities' decision to gradually rationalize para-tariffs and set up automated approval systems is a welcome step. Ongoing open consultative processes on reform strategies can also help building public consensus in support of these important objectives.

A Critical Analysis Of The Ethnic Conflict In Sri Lanka In The Eighties, Sri Lanka, Once Considered The Model Colony, Was Torn Apart By Ethnic Strife Between The Predominantly Buddhist Sinhalas, Constituting Almost Three-Quarters Of The Island S Inhabitants, And The Numerically Fewer Tamils, Who Were A Mix Of Hindus, Christians And Muslims. Massacres Occurred After The Riots Of May 1983, And Over Time About 1,25,000 Tamils Entered India As Refugees, Fleeing From A Virtual Civil War Which Still Afflicts The North Of The Island. The Author, A Renowned Sri Lankan Analyst Of Global Ethnic Conflict, Discusses The Historical Reasons Behind The Ethnic Violence, Especially The Growth Of The Sinhalas Feeling Of Being A Beleaguered Minority Despite Their Numerical Strength. Analysing The Present Conflict, He Shows How The Language Policy Of Sinhala Only , Followed By The Government In The Sixties, Supplanted Religion As A Divisive Factor And How Rivalry Over Educational And Employment Opportunities Fuelled The Schism. Bringing The Story Up To The Present, De Silva Examines The Role Played By Indian And Tamil Nadu Politicians, And President Kumaratunga S Efforts Towards A Devolution Of Power To The Tamil Provinces. But Given The Ltte S Acceptance Of Nothing Less Than Eelam, He Sees Little Hope Of An Early End To The Violence That Has Racked Sri Lanka For Almost Two Decades Now. This book constitutes a comprehensive and in-depth study of federalism and devolution in the Sri Lankan context. The author leads us on a journey of discovery spanning various phases of the evolution of the problem, from pre-independence Sri Lanka to the victory of the Kumaratunga government in 1994, and its subsequent failure to implement the much promised federal structure for the country. /-//-/How and why the Kumaratunga government failed is the main topic of this book. Partha Ghosh skilfully presents the various proposals of that government, including the draft constitution meant to convert the unitary state of Sri Lanka into a federal one. He discusses the issues involved in the debate and deals with the devolution discourse, both at the political and the intellectual level. The broad theoretical premises that govern the concept of devolution in an ethnically divided society are also examined in detail. The author concludes with an analysis of the current situation-in particular, the on-going peace talks. For three decades, Sri Lanka's civil

war tore communities apart. In 2009, the Sri Lankan army finally defeated the separatist Tamil Tigers guerrillas in a fierce battle that swept up about 300,000 civilians and killed more than 40,000. More than a million had been displaced by the conflict, and the resilient among them still dared to hope. But the next five years changed everything. Rohini Mohan's searing account of three lives caught up in the devastation looks beyond the heroism of wartime survival to reveal the creeping violence of the everyday. When city-bred Sarva is dragged off the streets by state forces, his middle-aged mother, Indra, searches for him through the labyrinthine Sri Lankan bureaucracy. Meanwhile, Mugil, a former child soldier, deserts the Tigers in the thick of war to protect her family. Having survived, they struggle to live as the Sri Lankan state continues to attack minority Tamils and Muslims, frittering away the era of peace. Sarva flees the country, losing his way – and almost his life – in a bid for asylum. Mugil stays, breaking out of the refugee camp to rebuild her family and an ordinary life in the village she left as a girl. But in her tumultuous world, desires, plans, and people can be snatched away in a moment. *The Seasons of Trouble* is a startling, brutal, yet beautifully written debut from a prize-winning journalist. It is a classic piece of reportage, five years in the making, and a trenchant, compassionate examination of the corrosive effect of conflict on a people. The period between 2001 and 2006 saw the rise and fall of an internationally supported effort to bring a protracted violent conflict in Sri Lanka to a peaceful resolution. A ceasefire agreement, signed in February 2002, was followed by six rounds of peace talks, but growing political violence, disagreements over core issues and a fragmentation of the constituencies of the key parties led to an eventual breakdown. In the wake of the failed peace process a new government pursued a highly effective 'war for peace' leading to the military defeat of the LTTE on the battlefields of the north east in May 2009. This book brings together a unique range of perspectives on this problematic and ultimately unsuccessful peace process. The contributions are based upon extensive field research and written by leading Sri Lankan and international researchers and practitioners. The framework of 'liberal peacebuilding' provides an analytical starting point for exploring the complex and unpredictable interactions between international and domestic players during the war-peace-war period. The lessons drawn from the Sri Lankan case have important implications in the context of wider debates on the 'liberal peace' and post conflict peacebuilding – particularly as these debates have largely been shaped by the 'high profile' cases such as Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq. This book is of interest not only to Sri Lanka specialists but also to the wider policy/practitioner audience, and is a useful contribution to South Asian studies. For twenty-six years, civil war tore Sri Lanka apart. Despite numerous peace talks, cease-fires, and external military and diplomatic pressure, war raged on between the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Sinhala-dominated Sri Lankan government. Then, in 2009, the Sri Lankan military defeated the insurgents. The win was unequivocal, but the terms of victory were not. The first successful counterinsurgency campaign of the twenty-first century left the world with many

questions. How did Sri Lanka ultimately win this seemingly intractable war? Will other nations facing insurgencies be able to adopt Sri Lanka's methods without encountering accusations of human rights violations? Ahmed S. Hashim—who teaches national security strategy and helped craft the U.S. counterinsurgency campaign in Iraq—investigates those questions in the first book to analyze the final stage of the Sri Lankan civil war. *When Counterinsurgency Wins* traces the development of the counterinsurgency campaign in Sri Lanka from the early stages of the war to the later adaptations of the Sri Lankan government, leading up to the final campaign. The campaign itself is analyzed in terms of military strategy but is also given political and historical context—critical to comprehending the conditions that give rise to insurgent violence. The tactics of the Tamil Tigers have been emulated by militant groups in Palestine, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Somalia. Whether or not the Sri Lankan counterinsurgency campaign can or should be emulated in kind, the comprehensive, insightful coverage of *When Counterinsurgency Wins* holds vital lessons for strategists and students of security and defense. At the point of independence in 1948, Sri Lanka was projected to be a success story in the developing world. However, in July 1983 a violent ethnic conflict which pitted the Sinhalese against the Tamils began, and did not come to an end until 2009. This conflict led to nearly 50,000 combatant deaths and approximately 40,000 civilian deaths, as well as almost 1 million internally-displaced refugees and to the permanent migration abroad of nearly 130,000 civilians. With a focus on Sri Lanka, this book explores the political economy of ethnic conflict, and examines how rival political leaders are able to convince their ethnic group members to follow them into violent conflict. Specifically, it looks at how political leaders can influence and utilize changes in the level of economic liberalization in order to mobilize members of a certain ethnic group, and in the case of Sri Lanka, shows how ethnic mobilization drives can turn violent when minority ethnic groups are economically marginalized by the decisions that the majority ethnic group leaders make in order to stay in power. Taking a political economy approach to the conflict in Sri Lanka, this book is unique in its historical analysis and provides a longitudinal view of the evolution of both Tamil and Sinhalese ethnic drives. As such, this interdisciplinary study will be of interest to policy makers as well as academics in the field of South Asian studies, political science, sociology, development studies, political economy and security studies. Most people know something about their own religions. That knowledge is usually restricted to what is going on at the present time. When it comes to how their religions developed in their countries, their knowledge is on shakier grounds. As for religion in foreign lands, well, for many, that information is nonexistent. Author Leonard Pinto's *Being a Christian in Sri Lanka: Historical, Political, Social, and Religious Considerations* is a critique based on the observations and experience of a Sri Lankan Christian. Pinto shares the history and importance of religion in his native land. You'll learn about Portuguese, Dutch, and British rule in the country formerly known as Ceylon, and how each affected religion there. Pinto dispels popular views about how ruling countries dealt with Christianity and other

religions, and with those who practiced them. You'll learn how religion is practiced today from someone who lives it firsthand. Pinto's book goes beyond the boundaries of Sri Lanka in assessing the problems faced by Christianity from the corrosive effects of the Age of Enlightenment. In *Being a Christian in Sri Lanka: Historical, Political, Social, and Religious Considerations*, Pinto comes to the conclusion Sri Lanka would benefit from a Sri Lankan national identity for all its citizens. Hegemony based on ethnicity and religion is dissuaded. You'll also find Pinto's conclusions relevant to other countries. This brand-new series focuses on creating a collection of must-have books filled with 50 of the most on-trend dishes from around the world. The series will kick off with *S is for Sri Lankan and K is for Korean*, which will introduce the ultimate recipes from each cuisine, all in a highly desirable and on-trend gift package. Each book covers the 50 recipes that form the fundamentals of these zeitgeist cooking traditions, merging both ancient dishes and modern interpretations. *S is for Sri Lankan* includes iconic recipes with a modern twist, from egg hoppers, coconut pancakes, and green sambol, to curries, chutneys, and more. This trend-led series of cookbooks will be filling the bookshelves of budding new foodies while also making the perfect gift for anyone who hasn't yet experimented with these cuisines in their home cooking.

'*Citizenship and Statelessness in Sri Lanka*' analyses the context of the agreement between the Sri Lankan and Indian government that led to the loss of citizenship of Indian Tamil estate workers in Sri Lanka. Kanapathipillai broadens the focus of scholarship in this area by examining the economic, political and ideological issues that had a bearing on policy decisions. This work presents a systematic historical and analytical understanding of Sri Lanka's social development. Instead of merely focussing on economic yardsticks, it studies the country's development in the conceptual framework of social policy, with an emphasis on the way current institutions reflect the impact of previous political conflicts and struggles. The book critiques the country's social policy from the perspectives of the Western theories of 'welfare state' and development studies. It also provides valuable insights into the issues of modernization and democratization in colonial settings by analysing the distinctive nature of the Sri Lankan colonial experience. The book also looks at the future prospects of development in Sri Lanka in view of the unfolding of the complex social and political milieu following the end of the twenty-five-year-old civil war in the country. This book will be a seminal reference resource for students and researchers working in the fields of development studies, colonial studies, South Asian studies, sociology, history and political science.

'*If We Don't Tell Our Stories, Who Will?*' They Were Ordinary People—Farmers, Fisherfolk, Businessmen, Pensioners, Housewives And School Children—Until A Relentless War Machine Invaded Their Lives. These Are Their Stories—Stories Of Intense Suffering, But Also Of Great Courage, Resilience And Dignity. Nirupama Subramanian, A Journalist Who Spent Seven Years Reporting The Vicious Face-Off Between Sri Lanka's Government And The Separatist Ltte, Criss-Crossed The Towns And Villages Of A Beautiful But

Ravaged Island To Uncover These 'Little Histories' As She Calls Them—Of Children Forcibly Recruited Into Tiger Training Camps; Of Parents Waiting For Mass Graves To Reveal Their Bleak Secrets; Of People Fleeing Their Homes In War Zones Only To Become Prisoners In Refugee Camps; Of The Families Of The Missing Who Still Wait And Hope; Of Women In The Maid-Trade Bonded In Virtual Slavery In Foreign Lands. Woven Into These Narratives Are The Larger Stories—Of A President, Chandrika Kumaratunga, Elected With A Massive Mandate For Peace But Trapped In A War So Intense That She Was Unable To Make Good Her Promise; And Of Tiger Supremo Vellupillai Prabhakaran, Trapped Too, But In A Cage Fashioned Out Of His Own Egoism And Ruthlessness—One He Never Dare Leave. As Sri Lanka Searches For An Elusive Peace, Read This Book To Understand The Price That Sri Lankans Have Paid For A War That Has Raged For Over Twenty Years. Social, political, economic and constitutional developments are considered as well as the evolution of science and arts in the development process. This is in accordance with the Sri Lankan tradition of seeing the world as a connected whole."--BOOK JACKET. The 'ampih'ras of Sri Lanka focuses on one distinctive Buddhist architectural practice from pre-modern Sri Lanka – the construction of Buddha image-houses on elevated wooden platforms supported by stone pillars. As a centre of Buddhism, Sri Lanka has a rich tradition of erecting Buddha image-houses, the origin of which dates to the fifth century. Yet, the 'ampih'ra tradition only existed from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The 'ampih'ra is an exceptional type of image-house, not only for its specific timeframe and unique construction technology, but also for its complex architectural conception of the Buddhist worldview and soteriology. Except for this period of Sri Lankan history, this architectural exemplar does not exist in anytime or anywhere in the entire Buddhist world. This book examines the significant aspects of 'ampih'ra architecture and documents some of the distinctive examples with an analysis of their architectural design and symbolic content. Richly illustrated with photographs and drawings, the book is organized into two parts. The first part examines the significant historical, cultural, and architectural aspects of 'ampih'ras in depth. The second part documents fifty of the distinctive examples of 'ampih'ras in the country with an analysis of their architectural designs and symbolic content. Each example is illustrated with architectural drawings of its plans, elevations, and sections along with photographs. The book also includes a list of over 200 extant 'ampih'ras in the country. This book is the very first comprehensive examination of the subject of 'ampih'ras published in any language and made available for a global audience. It narrates the story of 'ampih'ras from a multidimensional perspective that involves architecture, anthropology, archaeology, art history, geography, history, sociology, and theology. Consequently, it appeals to a vast array of enthusiasts of these disciplines in addition to scholars in Asian studies, South Asian studies, Sri Lankan studies, and Buddhist studies. The History Of Sri Lanka From The Earliest Times To The Present Sri Lanka Is An Ancient

Civilization, Shaped And Thrust Into The Modern Globalizing World By Its Colonial Experience. With Its Own Unique Problems, Many Of Them Historical Legacies, It Is A Nation Trying To Maintain A Democratic, Pluralistic State Structure While Struggling To Come To Terms With Separatist Aspirations. This Is A Complex Story, And There Is Perhaps No Better Person To Present It In Reasoned, Scholarly Terms Than K.M. De Silva, Sri Lanka S Most Distinguished And Prolific Historian. A History Of Sri Lanka, First Published In 1981, Has Established Itself As The Standard Work On The Subject. This Fully Revised Edition, In Light Of The Most Recent Research, Brings The Story Right Up To The Early Years Of The Twenty-First Century. The Book Provides Comprehensive Coverage Of All Aspects Of Sri Lanka S Development From A Classical Buddhist Society And Irrigation Economy, To Its Emergence As A Tropical Colony Producing Some Of The World S Most Important Cash Crops, Such As Cinnamon, Tea, Rubber And Coconut, And Finally As An Asian Democracy. It Is A Study Of The Political Vicissitudes Of Sri Lanka S Ancient Civilization And The Successive Phases Of Portuguese, Dutch And British Colonial Rule. The Unfortunate Consequences Of Becoming A Centre Of Ethnic Tension And Sri Lanka S Long-Standing Relationship With India Are Also Discussed. Exhaustively Researched And Analytical, This Book Is An Invaluable Reference Source For Students Of Ancient, Colonial And Post-Colonial Societies, Ethnic Conflict And Democratic Transitions, As Well As For All Those Who Simply Want To Get A Feel Of The Rich And Varied Texture Of Sri Lanka S Long History. Thousands of years ago Sri Lanka was a prosperous country with high-tech legacy. Ancient Sri Lankan engineers built world class constructions like Ruwanweli Stupa, Parakrama Reservoirs and Sigiriya .In the 9th century they provided technical support to build cities and reservoirs in India. Now the country wants to stand as a global economic power. And what country now needs is reliable and low-carbon power sector. The author foresees Solar as a sustainable component in the Island's next generation energy mix. Moreover, the book discusses the power profile of Sri Lanka, essentials of solar energy, the relation between the energy security and low-carbon economic development growth and importance of carbon-neutral power generation. Focusing on the historical events of post-independence Sri Lanka, S. J. Tambiah analyzes the causes of the violent conflict between the majority Sinhalese Buddhists and the minority Tamils. He demonstrates that the crisis is primarily a result of recent societal stresses—educational expansions, linguistic policy, unemployment, uneven income distribution, population movements, contemporary uses of the past as religious and national ideology, and trends toward authoritarianism—rather than age-old racial and religious differences. "In this concise, informative, lucidly written book, scrupulously documented and well indexed, [Tambiah] trains his dispassionate anthropologist's eye on the tangled roots of an urgent, present-day problem in the passionate hope that enlightenment, understanding, and a generous spirit of compromise may yet be able to prevail."—Merle Rubin, Christian Science Monitor "An incredibly rich and balanced analysis of the crisis. It is exemplary in highlighting the general complexities of

ethnic crises in long-lived societies carrying a burden of historical memories."—Amita Shastri, *Journal of Asian Studies* "Tambiah makes an eloquent case for pluralist democracy in a country abundantly endowed with excuses to abandon such an approach to politics."—Donald L. Horowitz, *New Republic* "An excellent and thought-provoking book, for anyone who cares about Sri Lanka."—Paul Sieghart, *Los Angeles Times Book Review*

Concerns the treatment of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka, the Free Trade Zone (FTZ) employs thousands of unmarried rural women, and their migration has aroused deep anxieties over female morality and ideal conduct. This book focuses on the global factory workers based in the FTZ, and analyzes intersections of gender, class and sexuality by looking at the sexual lives and struggles of the female workers. Exploring the alternative sexual world created by Sri Lanka's female global factory workers who engage in practices—such as premarital sex, unmarried cohabitation, and, to a lesser extent, lesbianism—that mainstream Sinhalese Buddhist culture considers taboo, the author demonstrates that the articulations of good and bad women in relation to sexual behavior has rendered global workers' sexual lives "unutterable," leading to zones of silence, contradictory articulations and performances. Taking the reader into the forbidden zones of sexual discourses, choices, acts, and texts enacted and expressed in visible arenas yet remain unseen, unread or misread by onlookers, the book critically investigate how cultural, economic and political processes are implicated in the construction and expression of working class female sexualities. An important contribution to the field of gender studies, the book addresses issues surrounding sexuality, particularly how it is shaped by global production networks as well as patriarchal nationalist projects. It is of interest to students and scholars of South Asian Studies and Gender Studies.

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