



Peace and reconciliation process; special reference to post-war period in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Peace is a concept of societal friendship and harmony in the absence of hostility and violence. By using peace if someone making one view or belief compatible with others; it can be called reconciliation. After 30 years of ethnic war, Sri Lanka is in a stage of the reconciliation process. This particular study will discuss the process of peace and reconciliation with special reference to the post-war period in Sri Lanka after 2009. To achieve aforesaid objectives qualitative approach has been used and secondary data is the main type of data obtained from various sources such as books, journal articles, newspapers and other relevant documents available in both printed and electronic versions. This study can identify as a desk study. Through the study, it has been identified that the vacuum left by the 30 years of ethnic conflict has seemingly been filled by the majority of the country. The victory mind set of the majority and the minds of minorities made a gap of unity and triggered mutual suspicions between each other. Marginalization and discrimination directly impact reconciliation and by making discussions between people, identify the key issues and address them as the government and by formulating a common mechanism to fight against all sorts of ethnic groups. The peace and reconciliation process in Sri Lanka has huge gaps and barriers to maintain sustainable development goals as well as identify the barriers to make and maintain the peace and reconciliation process in the country.

Keywords: Peace, Reconciliation process, Post-war period, Sri Lanka, Ethnic conflict