

# Summary

## Chapter-I

### Notes

- 1) **Low Country Sinhalese:** Low Country Sinhalese, who comprise about 60 percent of the Sinhalese, who comprise about 60 percent of the group. Low Country Sinhalese, especially, in the maritime areas, were exposed to Portuguese, Dutch and British influences.
- 2) **Kandyans Sinhalese:** it remained a more conservative group defending indigenous tradition and culture. They were able to preserve and maintain their own organisation and it was best qualified in their laws in regard to marriages, guardianship, minority, adoption and legitimacy.
- 3) **Ceylon:** on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1948, the British Colony of Ceylon was granted independence as Ceylon. In 1972, the country became a republic within the Commonwealth, and its name was changed to Sri Lanka. It was an island country in South Asia, located about 31 kilometres (19.3 mi) off the southern coast of India.
- 4) **Up Country Tamils:** Indian Tamils came largely first, for coffee and then later for the tea and rubber estates in the Up-Country which had been considered as the highland in Ceylon.

## Chapter-II

### Note:

1. **Low Country Sinhalese:** Low Country Sinhalese, who consists of 60 percent of the Sinhalese, and they consist of 60 percent of the group. Low Country Sinhalese, in particular, in the coastal parts, were exposed to Portuguese, Dutch and British impacts.
2. **Kandyans Sinhalese:** it was a conservative group protecting aboriginal customs and culture. They were able to protect and control their own organisations and were properly eligible for the marriage, guardianship, minority, acceptance and legitimacy in accordance with their laws.

3. **Burghers:** The Burghers are the Eurasian ethnic group in Sri Lanka. They belong to Portuguese, Dutch and British families. They were living in the extremely sophisticated urban areas of Sri Lanka like Colombo, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, and Gampaha.
4. **Vaddas:** Vaddas are proto-Australoid people who are indigenous and aboriginal resident of Sri Lanka. They used to speak their language Sinhala and Tamil. The Tamil and Sinhala people are gradually absorbing the people of Vaddas in Sri Lanka. The hunter-gathering and agricultural works are their occupations and some Veddass who lived as long at East coast zones, their occupation was sea-fishing.
5. **Moors:** Moors have been an ethnic smaller group encompassing 9.2 percent of the Sri Lanka's full populace. They remained mostly natural speakers of the Tamil language with impact of Sinhalese and Arabic words. They arrived in this state around the 9<sup>th</sup> century. The populace of Moors has been the maximum in the Trincomalee, Ampara and Batticaloa regions. They were mainly supporters of Islam. (For details, see 'Population by Ethnic Group according to Districts', *Census of Population & Housing, 2011*, Department of Census & Statistics, Sri Lanka.) (For details, see Minhahan, James B. (2012) 'Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific: An Encyclopaedia', Santa Barbara, California.)
6. **UNP:** The United National Party (UNP) has been a political party in Sri Lanka. It was formed on 6<sup>th</sup> September 1946 by combining three right-leaning pro-dominion parties from the popular Sinhalese people, sectional Tamils and Muslim groups. It was founded by Don Stephen Senanayake who lead to fight the freedom from the rule of United Kingdom.
7. **SLFP (Sri Lanka Freedom Party):** In 1951, Sri Lankan Freedom Party (SLFP) was formed under the leadership of S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. Bernard Aluwihere became the general secretary of SLFP and present-day, Maithripala Sirisena presided the SLFP. This political-party came to the governmental power in 1956 and played the significant role in the regime. (For details, see Wilson, A. Jeyaratnam. (1974) *Politics in Sri Lanka, 1947-1974*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, p-125-143).
8. **DDCs:** In 1979, Tennakoon Commission introduced that District Development Councils (DDC) would be recognized to perform the development affairs. The 24 DDCs were formed on the basis of the District Councils Act No. 35 of 1980 which was

- approved by the Parliament of Sri Lanka. It was decided that the DDCs would be formed with the elected members and local associates of Parliament. The President Jayewardene also adopted the apparatus of District Development Councils (DDCs) in 1982 after an extended discussion with the TULF. The District Development Councils organisation was established to decentralise the power. (For details, see Sri Lanka Local Government Forum, <http://www.localgovforum.lk/policydocs/chapter-1-historical-background-relating-to-local-government-in-sri-lanka/> [accessed on- 14/02/2016]. (For details, see Matthews, Bruce. District Development Councils in Sri Lanka, *Asian Survey*, Vol.22, No. 11 (Nov., 1982), pp.1117-1134, University of California Press, <https://sci-hub.tw/10.2307/2643983> [accessed on- 14/02/2016].
9. **Ceylon Workers Congress:** The Ceylon Workers Congress (CWC) remained a political party in Sri Lanka. It was established under the leadership of Peri Sundaram and G. R. Motha with the patronage of the Sri Lankan Tamils of Indian derivation in the estate segment of the monetary systems. It developed the main trade and business union in the state. (For details, see Peebles, Patrick. (2015). *Historical Dictionary of Sri Lanka*, Rowman & Littlefield, United Kingdom.
  10. **TULF:** The Tamil United Liberation Front has been a political party in Sri Lanka which pursues the freedom for the Tamil-dominated zones of Sri Lanka. The TUF was developed on 4<sup>th</sup> may 1972 with numerous political groups under the leadership of S. J. V. Chelvanakam, G. G. Ponnabalam and Savumiamorthy Thondaman. The Federal Party merged the TUF in 1976 and the TUF reformed its term as Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF).
  11. **Special Task Force:** The Special Task Force (STF) was formed as an armed-force corps of the Sri Lankan Police specifying in counter-revolution and counter-terrorism actions. It was established in 1983 not as a military-power, but rather as an extremely particular police component. The STF were trained by the Sri Lankan Military.
  12. **Parliamentary Select Committee:** The Parliamentary Select Committee was formed by the Sri Lankan Parliament under the leadership of Mangala Moonesinghe and Stanley Tillekeratne in 1991. (For details, see Mangala Moonesinghe Parliamentary Select Committee-Interim Report 1992, <http://tamilnation.co/conflictresolution/tamileelam/92selectcommittee.htm>)

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## Chapter III

### Note:

1. **All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress:** The All Ceylon Buddhist Congress was founded with the collaboration of the dedicated Buddhist chiefs in the year 1919 indicated as the particular organisation attached with all additional Buddhist Connotation in Sri Lanka to safeguard the constancy of Buddhism particularly devoted to defend and encourage consent of Buddhism in Sri Lanka. (For details, see in Lawnet Ministry of Justice, All Ceylon Buddhist Congress, <https://www.lawnet.gov.lk/1949/12/31/all-ceylon-buddhist-congress/>).
2. **Low Country Sinhalese:** The Low Country Sinhalese, who encompassed about 60 percent of the Sinhalese, who include approximately 60 percent of the assemblage. They, particularly, were subjected to Portuguese, Dutch and British effects in the oceanic zones. (For details, see in Ponnabalam, S. *Sri Lanka: The National Question and the Tamil Liberation Struggle*, London: Zed Books Ltd, 1983, pp-35-44).
3. **Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP):** The Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) was a communist and Marxist-Leninist party and a political program in Sri Lanka. It was established in 1965 for as long as an important power for a socialist revolt in Sri Lanka. (For details, see in Chandraprema, C. A. *Sri Lanka, the Year of Terror: The J.V.P. Insurrection 1987-1989*, Lake House Bookshop, Colombo)
4. **Jathika Hela Urumya:** The Jathika Hela Urumaya (JHU) has been a right-wing pro-autonomy and nationalist political party in Ceylon. It was established in 2004 under the leadership of Kolonnawe Sumangala Thero, Uduwe Dhammaloka Thero and others. (For details, see in Deegalle, Mahinda. (2006). JHU Politics for Peace and A Righteous State, in Mahinda Deegalle (ed) *Buddhism, Conflict and Violence in Modern Sri Lanka*, Routledge, London and New York, pp-230-236).
5. **TULF:** The Tamil United Liberation Front has been a political party in Sri Lanka which pursues the freedom for the Tamil-dominated zones of Sri Lanka. The TUF was developed on 4<sup>th</sup> may 1972 with numerous political groups under the leadership of S. J. V. Chelvanakam, G. G. Ponnabalam and Savumiamoorthy Thondaman. The Federal

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- Party merged the TUF in 1976 and the TUF reformed its term as Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF).
6. **The Citizenship Act 1948:** This Citizenship Act 1948 was accepted by the Ceylon Parliament which did not allow to grant the citizenship rights to Indian Tamils who encompassed 11 percent of the entire populace in the Sri Lanka.
  7. **Election Amendment:** In 1949, Ceylon Parliament (CP) passed Election Amendment Act. No. 48 of 1949 and excluded the Tamil people. This act again denied the voting rights of Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka. At no time did the Board of Ministers (all Sinhalese) of the State Council of Ceylon did not take any positive policy to include the Tamils in the mainstream politics.
  8. **Ceylon Tamils:** The Sri Lanka had its particular separate group of Tamil community for thousands of years. As with all the people of the Sri Lankan state, the Sri Lankan Tamil people came from India. The most basic Tamil immigrants derived from the actual faraway South India in ancient periods. Early significant histories show that more Tamil people went to Sri Lanka from a very great portion of India, from the portions here and now surrounded by the existing Indian states of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.
  9. **Indian Tamils:** The Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka were as well-known as Hill Country Tamils or Up-Country Tamils. They remained partially inclined from workforces sent from South India to Sri Lanka during nineteenth and twentieth centuries to work in tea and rubber estates. (For details, see in De Silva, K. M. *A History of Sri Lanka*, University of California Press, C. Hurst & Company, London, pp-297).
  10. **Language policy:** The Official Language Act No. 33 of 1956 was passed by the Ceylon Parliament in 1956. This act changed English as the official language of Ceylon with Sinhala and at that time Tamil was not recognized as the official language or link language.
  11. **Elite Guerrilla Rebel Force:** The LTTE, rebellion group in Sri Lanka, had several wings. An Elite Guerrilla Rebel Force was a significant group among the groups of these wings. This insurgent unit-force remained as the Charles Anthony Battalion.

12. **Black Tigers Unit:** The Black Tigers were a section of the LTTE armed-group. They were particularly carefully chosen and accomplished LTTE squads whose tasks encompassed increasing recklessness outbreaks against private citizen, state-military and political power-holders. (For details, see in Gambetta, D. (2005) *Making Sense of Suicide Missions*, Oxford University Press, New York, p-50).
13. **Military-wing of Women:** The Military-wing of Women remained another section of LTTE. They involved in the armed attacks as well as organizational responsibilities. This section was comprised of two different taskforces i.e. (a) Malathi brigade; (b) Sothiya brigade.
14. **Sea Tigers:** The Sea Tigers was maritime section of LTTE. It was formed in 1984. The Sea Tigers were small in number but actual recklessness bomber boats. Throughout its presence, it had destroyed at least 29 small coastal patrol vessels and one freighter of Sri Lankan Navy.
15. **APS:** The Arms Procurement System was one of the important divisions of LTTE which remained accountable for the weapons finding of the military works in Sri Lanka. Arms Obtaining and transport actions of LTTE were mostly clandestine.
16. **Research and Development wing:** The Research and Development Section remained a division of LTTE.
17. **Secret Intelligence Group:** The Security Intelligence Service was established in 1983. This group was under the leadership of Pottu Amman.
18. **Leopard Task Force:** It was division of LTTE. (For details, see Gunasingam, Murugar's book (2012-2013) *Tamil Eelam Liberation struggle*, M. V. Publications, p-101-106).
19. **Central Governing Committee:** The Central Governing Community (CGM) remained a significant organ of LTTE. The LTTE had double Sections; a) Political section; b) Military section. The Central Governing section of LTTE were regulated by Vellupiali Pravarant who took the different strategies of the rebellion organisation in Sri Lanka.

20. **United Peoples Freedom Alliance (UPFA):** The United People Freedom Alliance (UPFA) was seen during the leadership of Chandrika Kumaratunga in 2004. This coalition is largely viewed as being demonstrative of leftist anti-imperialist Sinhalese chauvinism. (For details, see in Uyangoda, Jayadeva (2013) Sri Lanka's Ethnic Conflict: Role of the State, in Raghavan, V. R. (ed) *Internal Conflict- A Four State Analysis: India-Nepal-Sri Lanka-Myanmar*, Vij Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi).

#### Chapter-IV

#### Note:

1. **Shastri-Sirimavo Pact:** This Pact was held in 1964. (For details, see in Phadnis, Urmila (1967) 'The Indo-Ceylon Pact and the Stateless Indians in Ceylon' *Asian Survey*. 7 (4): 226–236.
2. **Indira Gandhi-Sirimavo Agreement:** This agreement was indorsed between Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Srimavo Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka on 28th June, 1974. This pact agreed to grant Ceylonese citizenship to 300000 Indian population in Sri Lanka and 525000 people repatriation to India.
3. **Thimpu Talks:** The Thimpu Talks was held in 12 August, 1985. (For detail, see in Gunasingam, Murugar. (2012) 'Tamil Eelam Liberation Struggle: State Terrorism and Ethnic Cleansing 1948-2009', M V Publications, Sydney, p-96).
4. **EPRLF:** The Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) was established in 1980 under the leadership of K. Pathmanabha, Douglas Devananda, Suresh Premachandran and Varatharajah Perumal as a breakaway of the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students.
5. **TELO:** The Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO) was originally formed as militant group and functioned as such until 1986. It was an Eelam Tamil organisation campaigning for the establishment of an independent Tamil Eelam in the northeast of Sri Lanka.
6. **PLOTE:** The Peoples Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE) was a Tamil militant group. Its political wing was known as the Democratic People's Liberation Front. It was founded in 1980 by an ex-surveyor Uma Maheswaran alias Mukundan

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- who became its general secretary. It was active in cultivating international connections which were later picked up by the LTTE.
7. **EROS:** The Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS) was former Tamil Militant group in Sri Lanka. It was formed in 1975 under the leadership of Arul Pragasam, Eliyathamby Ratnasabapathy and V. Balakumaran etc. (For detail, see in Singh, Harkirat. (2009) 'Intervention in Sri Lanka: The IPKF Experience Retold', Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi-110002, p-21).
  8. **LTTE:** The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was a Tamil militant and established for the political objectives in Sri Lanka. It was founded in May 1976 under the leadership of Velupillai Prabhakaran. It was well-developed military wing that included a navy, airborne unit, an intelligence wing and specialised suicide attack unit.  
  
(For detail, see in Swamy, M. R. Narayan. (1995) 'Tigers of Lanka: From Boys to Guerrillas', South Asia Books, p-191-198).
  9. **TULF:** The Tamil United Front (TULF) was a political party in Sri Lanka which seeks independence for the Tamil-dominated areas of Sri Lanka. on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1972 various Tamil political groups formed the Tamil United Front (TUF). The Federal Party joined the TUF in 1976. The TUF changed its name to the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) and adopted a demand for the separate state to be known as the Secular Socialist State of Tamil Eelam.
  10. **ENLF:** The Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF) was an umbrella organisation for leading the Sri Lankan Tamil militant groups. The inaugural meeting of the ENLF was held in Madras and Ramesh was elected the secretary. Its main objectives were to win the freedom and sovereignty from the oppressive rule of Sri Lanka; adopt armed struggle as way of freedom; to coordinate armed activities against the Sri Lankan armed forces.
  11. **19<sup>th</sup> December Proposals:** It was introduced for a high level of political dialogue between Chidambaram, Union Minister of India and Jayewardene, the President of Sri Lanka (For detail, see in Gunasingam, Murugar. (2012) *Tamil Eelam Liberation Struggle: State Terrorism and Ethnic Cleansing 1948-2009*, M V Publications, Sydney, p-98).

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12. **ISLA:** Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, and J. R. Jayewardene, President of Sri Lanka met at Colombo for the Indo-Lanka Accord on 29<sup>th</sup> July 1987. (For detail, see in *Indo-Lanka Accord*, [https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/IN%20LK\\_870729\\_Indo-Lanka%20Accord.pdf](https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/IN%20LK_870729_Indo-Lanka%20Accord.pdf)).
13. **IPKF:** The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was the Indian Military Force contingent performing a peacekeeping operation in Sri Lanka between 1987-1990. (For detail, see in Singh, Harkirat. (2009) *Intervention in Sri Lanka: The IPKF Experience Retold*, Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi-110002, p-31).
14. **Gujral Doctrine:** the *Gujral Doctrine (1996)* with regard to its neighbours. In a speech at the Bandaranaike Centre for International Studies at Colombo in January 1997, he set out his doctrine in five parts (Yogasundram, 278); (a) India did not ask for mutual relations and interchange with its neighbouring states of South Asia, but provided the virtuous faith and trust; (b) No South-Asian states should be permitted to use the territory of another state in the area; (c) No south-Asian state should interfere in the domestic matters of another; (d) The territorial unity and sovereignty of the South-Asian states would be maintained and respected; (e) The disagreement and clash of neighbouring states should be settled through peaceful manners and mutual dialogs.
15. **Political wings:** The Political Wing was a branch of LTTE. It had a separate political wing for civil administrative matters. S. P. Thamilselvan headed this wing until his death in November 2007. The Political wing had a wide range of departments under its control. However, negotiation with the Sri Lankan government was carried out at almost all the time by Anton Balasingham who was LTTE's theoretician and chief negotiator. But crucial decisions were taken almost entirely by Balasingham and LTTE leader Prabhakaran.
16. **Military wings:** The Military wings of LTTE was composed of fourteen units like Charles Anthony Brigade, Black Tigers, Sea Tigers, Air Tigers, Imran Pandian Regiment, Ratha Regiment, Jeyanthan Brigade, Kittu Artillery Brigade, Victor Anti-tank Regiment, Anbarashi Regiment, Ponnammam Mining unit, Pistol Gang, and Auxiliary Forces (Eela Padai, Grama Padai and Thunai Padai).

17. **International Secretariat:** One more significant aspect was that this group established the organisation of International Secretariat under the leadership of Veerakathy Manivannam Alias Castro for the external activities. It expanded the international linkages and continuing the international network-relations.
18. **Black Tigers:** The Black Tigers was the LTTE division that carried out suicide attacks in the South and other parts of the country. It consisted of selected cadres from other regiments. It important to state that Black Tigers (274 Male and 104 Female) had carried out suicide attacks between 5<sup>th</sup> July 1987 and 20<sup>th</sup> November 2008. (For detail, see in *Ministry of Defence*, Sri Lanka, 1<sup>st</sup> August 2011)
19. **Elite guerrilla force:** The Elite Guerrilla Force was another branch of LTTE. (For detail, see in Liyangage, Sumanasiri., Sahadevan, P and Kinra, Anisha. (ed) (2011), *Intra-State Conflict and Inter-State Relations Perspectives on India-Sri Lanka Relations*, Manak Publications PVT. LTD, New Delhi, p-242-246).
20. **Women's Military Wing:** The Women's Military Wing had consisted of two brigades i.e. (i) Malathi Brigade; (ii) Sothiya Brigade. They engaged in military offensives as well as administrative tasks.
21. **Naval wing:** The Naval wing was another branch of LTTE. This wing was called Sea Tigers which was founded in 1984. It had sunk at least 29 small patrol boats and one freighter of Sri Lanka Navy.
22. **Jaffna Peninsula:** The Jaffna Peninsula was an area of Northern Province in Sri Lanka. It was divided into the three regions of Vadamarachchi, Thenmarachchi and Valikamam which are at present three sections of Jaffna District.
23. **Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT):** The Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT) was a short Tamil nationalist military group. It was founded by P. Ravichandran in the late 1980s. (For detail, see in Liyangage, Sumanasiri., Sahadevan, P and Kinra, Anisha. (ed) (2011), *Intra-State Conflict and Inter-State Relations Perspectives on India-Sri Lanka Relations*, Manak Publications PVT. LTD, New Delhi, p-282-283).

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24. **TNLA:** The Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA) was a small militant separatist movement in India. It was involved in minor bomb blasts, murders and looting banks. (For detail, see in Liyangage, Sumanasiri., Sahadevan, P and Kinra, Anisha. (ed) (2011), *Intra-State Conflict and Inter-State Relations Perspectives on India-Sri Lanka Relations*, Manak Publications PVT. LTD, New Delhi, p-271).
25. **TNCML:** Tamil Nadu Communist party-Marxist-Leninist (TNCML) was established in Andhra Pradesh in 1980 by Kondapalli Setharamaiah and Dr. Koluri Chiranjeevi. On the other hand, TNLA (Tamil Nadu Liberation Army) as ultra-left was established under the leadership of Pulavar Kaliyaperuamal. It was a section of the Tamil Nadu Communist party-Marxist-Leninist (TNCP-ML). In the 1980s, some Tamil separatist movements started in the state of Tamil Nadu to protest against the existence of the IPKF in Sri Lanka. The TNLf was a movement that was raised from the pro-LTTE thoughts.
26. **TESO:** The Tamil Eelam Supporter's Organisation (TESO) was an Eelam Tamil supporter's organisation founded in Madras on 13 May 1985 with Kalaignar Karunanidhi as President. (For detail, see in Gunasingam, Murugar. (2012) *Tamil Eelam Liberation Struggle: State Terrorism and Ethnic Cleansing 1948-2009*, M V Publications, Sydney, p-100).
27. **AIDMK:** All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was established in 1972 and was founded by M. G. Ramachandran as breakaway faction of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). From 1989 to 2016 AIADMK was led by Jayalalithaa who served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on several occasions. This party won the majorities in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly seven times, making it the most successful political outfit in the state's history.
28. **DMK: The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)** is a regional political party in the state of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry. The DMK was formed under the leadership of C. N. Annadurai in 1949. But M. Karunanidhi took the headship of DMK from 1969 to 2018. (For detail, see in Narayan, Pushpa (2018) *M Karunanidhi, DMK chief and former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, dies aged 94*, Times of India, [https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/m-karunanidhi-dmk-chief-and-former-tamil-nadu-chief-minister-dies-aged-94/articleshow/65309709.cms.](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/m-karunanidhi-dmk-chief-and-former-tamil-nadu-chief-minister-dies-aged-94/articleshow/65309709.cms) )

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29. **Operation Poomalai:** On 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1987, India send 19 fishing boats loaded with essential commodities and food supplies to the Jaffna gulf. These boats were blocked by the Sri Lankan government. On 4<sup>th</sup> June 1987 India launched the Operation Poomalai through which India decided to use the air force flights to supply the necessary commodities and foods.
30. **RAW:** The Research and Analytical Wing is the foreign intelligence agency of India. It was established in 1968. The Primary function of this wing is gathering foreign intelligence, engaging in counter-terrorism, promoting counter-proliferation, advising Indian policymakers and advancing India's foreign strategic interests.
31. **Operation Rhino:** The Indian Army cracked down ULFA activities and arrested top leaders through The Operation Rhino. It was strategy of Indian government to counter the ULFA.
32. **NSCN:** The National Socialist Council of Nagaland has been a Naga nationalist insurgent group operating mainly in the Northeast India. Its main objective was to establish a sovereign Naga state, Nagalim. (For details, see in Dholabhai, Nishit (2011) *NSCN wants swift solution*, The Telegraph, 18<sup>th</sup> February, Calcutta, India.
33. **ISFTA:** The Indo-Sri Lanka Trade Agreement (ISFTA) was signed on 28<sup>th</sup> December 1998 and entered into the force with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2000. This agreement provides the duty-free concessions to a wide range of products traded between both states.
34. **Operation Rainbow:** The Indian Navy began to launch *Operation Rainbow* and a medical team was sent to Sri Lanka for the purpose of medical treatment and the first Indian naval Dornier carrying 650 kg of medicinal materials.
35. **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA):** The India and Sri Lanka motivated towards dialogs on Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in 2008. Its aim was to provide the additional market access to each other. (For details, see in Kelegama, Saman. (2014) *The India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement and the Proposed Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement: A Closer Look*, ADBI Working Paper Series No- 458, Asian Development Bank Institute)

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## Chapter – V

**Note:**

1. **Multi-Agents dimension** - A multi-agent model derived from the positional analysis and identifies three principal agents in bilateral relations- the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), Government of India (GoI) and Governemnt of Tamil Nadu (GoTN).
2. **The Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP)** - The Sri Lankan Freedom Party is one of the major and most well-known political parties in Sri Lanka. It was founded by S.W.R.D Bandarnaike in 1951. And Sri Lanka had two largest political parties. SLFP first came to power in 1956. This party had been considered as a democratic socialist or progressive economic programme and had been associated with the nationalist Sinhali groups.
3. **National Freedom Front (NFF)** - The National Freedom Front (NFF) or JathikaNidahasPeramuna (JNP) had been a political party in Sri Lanka. It was formed under the leadership of Wimal Weerawansa, supported by ten breakawayJVP parliamentarians led by Weerawansa, on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2008.
4. **Jathika Hela Urumaya (JHU)** - TheJuthika Hela Urumaya or National Heritage Party had been a right wing nationalist political party in Sri Lanka. It was formed in 2004 under the leadership of Kolonnawe Sumangala Thero, UduweDhammalokaThero, ElllawalaMedhanandaThero, and others and some Sri Lankan Buddhists.
5. **LLRC**- ‘The Lesson Learnt and Reconciliation Commission’ in SinhaleseUgathPadam Ha Prathisandhana Komishan Sabhava, was an enquiry commission appointed by Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa in May 2010 after the 26 year long civil war in Sri Lanka. The commission was mandated to investigate the facts and circumstances which led to the failure of the ceasefire agreement made operational on 27 February 2002, the lessons that should be learnt from those events and the institutional, administrative and legislative measures which need to be taken in order to prevent any recurrence of such concerns in the future, and to promote further national unity and reconciliation among all communities.

6. **Tamil National Alliance (TNA)** - The Tamil National Alliance (TNA) was formed under the leadership of R. Sampanthan, Sri Lankan Tamil politician and Lawyer, in 2001. It had been representing Tamil minority rights. This alliance was supported by Tamil Nationalist Parties and Militant groups. At present, there had been four parties in the TNA; Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, Illankai Tamil Arasu Kachchi, People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam and Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation. Now, 16 members of TNA has been representing in the national parliament of Sri Lanka.
7. **BRI**- In 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced the launch of both the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Silk Road, infrastructure development and investment initiatives that would stretch from East Asia to Europe. This project, eventually termed the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) but sometimes known as the New Silk Road, is one of the most ambitious infrastructure projects ever conceived.
8. **OBOR**- It is known as the *One Belt One Road* which is a global development strategy adopted by the Chinese government involving infrastructure development and investment in 152 states and international organizations in Asia, Europe, Africa, the Middle East and the Americas.
9. **ISFTA**- The Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) it was signed on 28th December 1998 and entered into force with effect from 1st March 2000. This agreement provides duty free concessions to a wide range of products traded between the two countries. Sri Lanka's final tariff liberalization commitment under ISFTA came into effect since November 2008 and with this completion of the commitment, the ISFTA which came into effect from March 2000 has been fully implemented. However, Sri Lanka has already got a fully duty-free access to the vast Indian market under the ISFTA since the end of March 2003. Thus, the entrepreneurs based in Sri Lanka can now export more than 4000 product lines to the Indian market on duty free basis.
10. **Katchchatheevu**- Katchatheevu island is an uninhabited island administered by Sri Lanka and was a disputed territory claimed by India until 1976. This island is located between Neduntheevu, Sri Lanka and Rameswaram, India and has been traditionally used by both Sri Lankan Tamil and Tamil Nadu fishermen. (For detail, see in Malone,

David M. Mohan, C. Raja, and Raghavan, Srinath. (2015) *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press, UK)

11. **JWG-** In 2017, India and Sri Lanka have agreed to set up a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fisheries and hotline between their Coast Guards to address long-standing issue of fishermen from Tamil Nadu. These mechanisms aim to help find a permanent solution to the fishermen issues.

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## References

### Chapter-II

#### References

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