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Milestones to Independence

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.

**Buddhist Extremists and Muslim Minorities**

**A New World Order**

Encountering Nationalism introduces students to concepts of nationalism in an accessible, critical, and timely way. Abstract arguments are bolstered by clear and specific examples drawn from momentous events and from the well of everyday life, such as the aftermath of September 11, beauty pageants, ethnic conflicts, and sexual respectability.

Encountering Nationalism is an engaging introduction to the diverse meanings of nationalism and its most important aspects. Addresses the rise of nationalism in the US post-September 11. Brings together “culturalist” and state-centered approaches to nationalism. Underscores the importance of race, gender, sexuality, ethnicity, and religion to understanding nationalism. Clarifies key concepts such as nationalism, nation, state, gender, sexuality, etc. Contains useful examples to illustrate key aspects of nationalism. Features clear and engaging prose.

**Popular Musics of the Non-Western World**

Selection of papers presented at a seminar organized by the Dept. of Hindu Religious & Cultural Affairs.

**Media Report to Women**

Contributed articles with reference to South Asia presented at fourth Regional Workshop of South Asia Forum for Human Rights held at Kathmandu, Nepal in 2003.

**Sinhala-English Code-mixing in Sri Lanka**

This volume covers the language situation in Hong Kong, Timor-Leste and Sri Lanka explaining the linguistic diversity, the historical and political contexts and the current language situation, including language-in-education planning, the role of the media, the role of religion and the roles of non-indigenous languages. Two of the authors are indigenous to the situations described while the other has undertaken extensive field work and consulting there. The three monographs contained in this volume draw together the literature on each of the polities to present an overview of the research available
about each of them, while providing new research-based information. The purpose of the volume is to provide an up-to-date overview of the language situation in each polity based on a series of key questions in the hope that this might facilitate the development of a richer theory to guide language policy and planning in other polities where similar issues may arise. This book was published as special issues of Current Issues in Language Planning.

**The Handbook of Media and Mass Communication Theory**

What is Violent Communication? If "violent" means acting in ways that result in hurt or harm, then much of how we communicate—judging others, bullying, having racial bias, blaming, finger pointing, discriminating, speaking without listening, criticizing others or ourselves, name-calling, reacting when angry, using political rhetoric, being defensive or judging who's "good/bad" or what's "right/wrong" with people—could indeed be called "violent communication." What is Nonviolent Communication? Nonviolent Communication is the integration of four things: • Consciousness: a set of principles that support living a life of compassion, collaboration, courage, and authenticity • Language: understanding how words contribute to connection or distance • Communication: knowing how to ask for what we want, how to hear others even in disagreement, and how to move toward solutions that work for all • Means of influence: sharing "power with others" rather than using "power over others" Nonviolent Communication serves our desire to do three things: • Increase our ability to live with choice, meaning, and connection • Connect empathically with self and others to have more satisfying relationships • Sharing of resources so everyone is able to benefit

**Tribune**

**Statistics Asia & Australasia**

**Media Asia**

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

**Media Crossing Borders**

An ethnographic study on internal travel analysed through the perspectives of Sinhala tourists going from the South to the war-ravaged North. Warzone Tourism in Sri Lanka explores travellers' narratives that reflect the experiences and interactions of those going to northern Sri Lanka, and argues that the discourses that emerge are not simply based on leisure and innocence of travel. Rather, they have much to do with the thirty-year civil war in Sri Lanka and how it has impacted the inter-ethnic relations in the country, creating two mutually antagonistic forms of nationalism—Tamil and Sinhala. This book is a significant contribution to academia in light of the disruption of civilian travel to northern Sri Lanka during the civil war, effectively barring face-to-face access between citizens, and the narratives which emerge from post-war travel, highlighting the resentment between the two main ethnic groups.

**Newton Gunasinghe, Selected Essays**

Embattled Media is the first book to look comprehensively at the evolution of news media in post-colonial Sri Lanka, with a focus on media policy, law and education. It offers
valuable insights into the importance of independent media for democratic governance in the wider South Asian region. The book reviews the role of new media platforms in widening the scope for public debate. Further, it provides a detailed analysis of the existing media laws and policies and of campaigns to reform them. It also focuses on the role of institutions in media education by providing a comprehensive analysis of existing media curricula and underlining the importance of improved media literacy and introduction of Right to Information Act for a healthy democracy. The contributors to this volume, including leading journalists, broadcasters, practitioners in public law, media academics and analysts, write from extensive experience.

**Social Cohesion in Asia**

Contributed articles.

**Mass Media and Cultural Identity**

**Department of State Publication**

**Language, Religion, and Ethnic Assertiveness**

**Memory and Message**

**Asian Communication Handbook**

First published in 1992. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**Background Notes, Sri Lanka**

Contributed articles, chiefly on economic and social development of Sri Lanka.

**Language Planning in the Asia Pacific**

**Promotion of Educational Materials for Communication Studies**

The Handbook of Media and Mass Communication Theory presents a comprehensive collection of original essays that focus on all aspects of current and classic theories and practices relating to media and mass communication. Focuses on all aspects of current and classic theories and practices relating to media and mass communication Includes essays from a variety of global contexts, from Asia and the Middle East to the Americas Gives niche theories new life in several essays that use them to illuminate their application in specific contexts Features coverage of a wide variety of theoretical perspectives Pays close attention to the use of theory in understanding new communication contexts, such as social media 2 Volumes Volumes are also available for individual purchase.

**Background Notes, Maldives**
Nonviolent Communication: A Language of Life

Warzone Tourism in Sri Lanka

Encountering Nationalism

This book explores the historical origins, contemporary dynamics and future challenges of social cohesion in South, Southeast and East Asia—one of the most dynamic and at the same time heterogeneous regions in the world, in terms of economic, political and human development. The comparative case studies in this volume develop a better understanding of social cohesion in Asia by exploring how social cohesion is understood, analyzed and sometimes politically instrumentalised. Examining different dimensions and qualities of social cohesion and how they are linked together, it also discusses the challenges of social cohesion in individual societies. The case studies include examples from Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Myanmar, Singapore, South Korea and Mainland China and building on the conceptual work and empirical findings of the Asian Social Cohesion Radar, this book provides detailed cross-country analyses over the past 15 years. Combining rigorous conceptual and theoretical reasoning with a systematic empirical analysis of trends across the region, Social Cohesion in Asia will be of great interest to students and scholars of Asian politics, international relations, political sociology, comparative politics and Democratization Studies.

God’s Word in Serendib, 1812-1992

By a late senior lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the University of Colombo.

Facets of Ethnicity in Sri Lanka

Requerimientos del sistema para el disco acompañante: Windows (OS 2000) or Mac (OS 9.x and up), 32 MB RAM, 4x CD-ROM drive. Netscape or Microsoft IE Browser (version 5.x or higher).

Tamil as Official Language

South Asia Bulletin

Each issue covers separate country.

Studies on the Press in Sri Lanka and South Asia

An increase in ethnic violence in Asia in recent years has generated a wealth of publications, conferences and recommendations on the subject. This volume assesses the inter-relation between the media and ethnic violence in Asia, and is written by local authors. Focusing on newspapers and television, the contributors examine the role of communication media in the management of ethnic relations in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka.

Background Notes

Sri Lanka Malay shows extreme language contact: Malay phonology and lexicon are
squared with clearly Indian morphosyntax and semantics. Historical, anthropological, typological and structural approaches shed light on the complex genesis and rapid evolution of this language.

**The Genesis of Sri Lanka Malay**

**Embattled Media**

Religion and Politics in South Asia presents a comprehensive analysis of the interaction of religion and politics in six South Asian countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It is a timely contribution and will be of interest to undergraduate and graduate students in political science, religious studies, history, and South Asian studies.

**Notes on Sinhala Culture**

This thesis contributes to one of the most criticized, devalued and yet highly frequent linguistic phenomena in post-colonial urban Sri Lanka: Sinhala-English CM. In answering the main research question of this thesis, this treatise seeks to provide an adequate account of mixed constructions prevalent in the Sinhala-English bilingual corpus within the framework proposed in Muysken’s (2000) CM typology.

**Religion and Politics in South Asia**