The politics of Tamil opposition to Government policies in Sri Lanka started initially with the demand for equal rights from Tamil language with Sinhala language and balanced representation of Tamils in Government services. This kind of opposition spanned the period from 1948 to 1956. When the Sinhala Government announced the Sinhala language, as the official language, it inferiorated the Tamils and it developed into a demand for a Federal State. Then during 1970 to 1977, it escalated to separatist demands.

After the calamity of July 1983 India offered its good offices to resolve the embrioglio. The various stages of its involvement had a considerable impact on either side.

Since I am a research scholar, working on South Asian Regional problems and the ethnic conflict, endeavour is put to analyse as to why the struggle of Tamils has been continuing and as to have India’s involvement has been pervasive and significant in the ethnic conflict.

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