

Right to Education under Srilankan Law in Ensuring Post-Conflict Reconciliation: A Comparative Study

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Right to education is an indispensable right which has been recognized by several international instruments and the national law of Srilanka. Srilanka under chapter IV Article 27 and by Judicial Activism through Doctrine of Equality expressly and impliedly accepted the right to education. But the main question is whether the right granted is helping to achieve sustainable peace in the post conflict era through reconciliation in Srilanka. This paper focuses this specific issue of Srilanka and tries to produce a sustainable solution by examining the role of executive, legislature and judiciary in reconciliation and sustainable development. Further this paper examines the role of education in past and the role in present and how the role of education should be in future to deal with post conflict reconciliation. The relevant constitutional provisions and the comparative study would be dealt with in this theoretical research exercise. Education shall be understood and approached from a universal and large-scale perspective. Classic basic education skills, such as reading writing, arithmetic and classic higher educational skills are no longer sufficient to ensure sustainable peace in Srilanka through reconciliation. Right to education should enhance the empowerment, awareness, cultural understanding and respect, social cohesion, morals and values which can enhance post conflict reconciliation. Role of the above mentioned legislature executive and judiciary the three organs of government is to enhance the understanding on reconciliation process and sustainable development among students through education process, policies, judicial activism and legislations which paves a path for sustainable peace.

Key words: *Sustainable development, Education, Social cohesion, Reconciliation, Empowerment*