

ABSTRACT

Piracy activities are increasing day by day in the Indian Ocean and Arabian sea. These pirates burst from Somalia and have been producing difficulties to Indian and Arabic region as well as ships hailing from near countries. Further this combination of Malacca Straits and Somalia region piracy activities have made new piracy trend in Indian Ocean in recent decade. These combined piracy threats and patterns from of Malacca Straits and Somalia region cause to rise of threats to ships in Indian Ocean mercantile and war ships as well as small fishing boats. Other than that South Indian region and Sri Lanka ocean region is now becoming a great threat to piracy related acts and increasing the drug exchange related activities via small boats. Comparing to all the statistics available in existing literature Maritime piracy is an expected security challenge for Sri Lanka with different areas. The main objectives of this research was to study about the sea piracy, maritime activity patterns with principle factors contribute to modern day piracy challengers and define the extent of government as well as Sri Lanka armed forces responsibility for countering piracy loop halls in order to facilitate the research procedure. The research methodology designed based on quantitative and quantitative data collection methods via descriptive statistical analysis approach. The study based on distributing a questionnaire among 90 stakeholders and qualitative analysis done via semi structured interviews interviews were conducted parallel to the questionnaire survey and conducted non-participant observance and content analysis of internationally published research papers. The survey study based on the questionnaire conducted via a sample which majority of private maritime security contractors that had previously received tactical training during their military service work experience either as professional or as recruits in the Army or Navy Special Forces. The two main objectives above mentioned have been divided into six sub-objectives for the more clarity in the methodology section. The key findings of the research emphasized that the responsibility of the Sri Lankan state to come out with its own initiatives to combat sea piracy and show the world our steadfast commitment to safeguard the adjacent SLOCs from this menace. Findings reflected that state agents and private individuals have strong belief about the importance of training in the laws regulating antipiracy is adequate and important to identify new piracy trends in this region. Further the conclusion of this research was highlighted as Sri Lanka has a greater obligation to prevent Piracy, Arms Smuggling, Criminal activities and terrorism in the exclusive economic zone and beyond with these identified new piracy trends.