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ABSTRACT

Automation in order to reduce the workload entailed to humans and to increase efficiency can be seen in each and every field in modern world. Precision guided munitions (PGMs) were invented to primarily meet high accuracy on weapon delivering. However, the cost of such munition is more than ten times higher than unguided munitions. Hence the luxury of using PGMs is limited with cost factor to the countries with developing economies. Having that in mind researcher intend to suggest a feasible solution based on the knowledge and real time war experience that Sri Lanka Air Force has in order to achieve accuracy as PGMs from unguided munitions.

Researcher identified cost and embargos are the most unfavourable factors to the developing nations. Case study of Sri Lankan aerial bombardment seems mitigating the above limitations. Since being a small Air Force with a developing economy Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) was able to achieve demanded accuracy with unguided bombs. So the researcher intended to build the argument that man behind the machine matters the most to achieve success.

Researcher used mixed approach concept as the basis since the data was in both qualitative and quantitative formats. Qualitative data was gathered through the questioner from personal who actually engaged battle including Fighter pilots, Engineers, Members in Battle Management Command and Control Centre, UAV operators, Beechcraft pilots, Directorate of military intelligence and Long Range Recce Patrol (LRRP) Teams. A questioner was used as the mode of data collection tool in the research. Semi- structured interview was done with veterans who retired from the services. Collected data was analysed using tools of MS-Excel for the presenting them for better understanding. With the analysis researcher envisioned to elucidate the importance of enhancing the training and development of flying skill of individuals gives much cost effecting success in future deployments.

**Keywords:** Precision guided munitions, Unguided munitions, Developing Economies

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