

Identifying Challenges in Integrating AI Technology for Intelligence Gathering in the Sri Lankan Army

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Incorporating artificial intelligence (AI) technology into intelligence-gathering systems illustrates a remarkable advantage for uplifting the operational necessity of armed forces. This study aimed to identify the challenges encountered by the Sri Lankan Army in acquiring AI technology for intelligence-gathering purposes. The implementation of intelligence is a barrier despite the potential benefits. The variables identified were scarcity of technological infrastructure, training and expertise gaps, resource constraints, and legislation provisions. The sample included 300 military intelligence personnel presently serving. The pilot questionnaire was restricted to 25 of them. SPSS was used as an analytical tool. A reliability test was carried out for each variable and received an acceptance level. Cronbach's Alpha was .825. A bivariate analysis was carried out to identify the Spearman Correlation. The positive association between the acceptances of all alternative hypotheses was accepted, and the null hypothesis was rejected. The Chi-Square testing summary further illustrates the rejection of the study's null hypothesis. Findings of the study were generated through the survey data, and recommendations were suggested accordingly. The study identified that AI platforms can be used to process heavy volumes of data such as imagery and social media data and drones and other automated tools can be used to monitor large areas constantly, Utilising AI to face cyber threats, analyse anomaly detections in the cyber domain, and the interaction of human-AI collaboration is significant.

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