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ABSTRACT

The Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) agreed to utilize Sri Lanka Air Force (SLAF) aviation contingents in the United Nations Peace Keeping (UNPK) missions in the African continent to assist the countries suffering from internal conflicts. As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the Government of Sri Lanka with the UN, the Ministry of Defence (MOD) directed Sri Lanka Air Force to deploy two aviation units in the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan.

Due to various reasons, SLAF aircraft were maintain high unserviceability rate. Therefore, SLAF aviation contingents were unable to meet the required number of flying hours which directly impacts the effective productivity. Hence, this research is beneficial to recognize why SLAF aircraft encounter frequent unserviceable situations and find corrective actions to counter these unserviceabilities.

The considered population is Officers who have involved in the United Nations Missions in the Central African Republic and South Sudan. Total population of 127 have serving and served in the UN mission. The sampling method followed throughout the research was the simple random sample technique by representing all the branches who have served in the UN mission.

The statistical analysis of data was carried out based on the percentage of the answers of sample population that has been produced by IBM SPSS 24 software. Analysis of the data is dependent on the hypothesis. Questionnaire were designed to find out problems and answers. Findings were developed with structured interviews of well experienced and expert Officers who served in United Nations missions. Based on the findings of the study, recommendations were developed.