OMOYENI RACHEAL

17/SMS10/006

The military industrial complex is an informal alliance between a nation's military and the defence industry that supplies it, seen together as a vested interest which influences public policy. The military-industrial complex is a nation’s military establishment, as well as the industries involved in the production of armaments and other military materials. A factor behind this relationship between the government and defence corporations is that both sides benefit one side from obtaining war weapons, and the other from being paid to supply them. The term is most often used in reference to the system behind the military of the united states, where it is most prevalent due to close links between defence contractor, the pentagon and politicians and gained popularity after a warning on its detrimental effects in the farewell address. Benefits of the Military Industrial Complex of the United States include the advancement of the civilian technology market as civilian companies benefit from innovations from the MIC and vice versa.

The military industrial network of individuals and institutions involved in the production of weapons and military technologies. The military-industrial complex in a country typically attempts to marshal political support for continued or increased military spending by the national government.

United States defence contractors bewailed what they called declining government weapons spending at the end of the War. They saw escalation of tensions, such as with Russia over Ukraine, as new opportunities for increased weapons sales, and have pushed the political system, both directly and through the industry, to spend more on military hardware.

The term militaryindustrialcomplex was first used by U.S. Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower in his Farewell Address on January 17, 1961, when he warned that the United States must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, by the military-industrial complex. He believed that the military-industrial complex tended to promote policies that might not be in the country’s best interest, and he feared that its growing influence, if left unchecked, could undermine American democracy, his credited with the phrase and many scholars regarded the phenomenon as new, elements of the domestic and international military-industrial complex predate his landmark address. Military forces have been funded overwhelmingly by national governments, which historically have been the target of lobbying efforts by bureaucrat in military-related ministries, by legislators from districts containing military bases or major military manufacturing plants, and by representatives of private firms involved in the production of weapons and munitions.

According to Eisenhower, the conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience, and he feared it would lead to policies that would not benefit Americans as a whole, like the escalation of the nuclear arms race at great cost to the nation’s wellbeing. Eisenhower considered the military-industrial complex necessary to deter Soviet Union from aggression against the United States and its allies. But he urged his successors in government to balance defence and diplomacy in their relations with the Soviet Union, that they must learn how to compose differences not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose.