

MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND DEFENCE TRANSFORMATION IN NIGERIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Umeaokwu Uchenna CHUKWUEMEKA,

Ph.D, Political Science Department, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Abuja, Nigeria

Uchenna.umeaokwu@uniabuja.edu.ng

Adamu Adamu ALHASSAN,

Ph.D, Political Science Department, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Abuja, Nigeria

alhassanadamuadamu@gmail.com

&

Chukwueme Kennedy KENCHUKS,

Ph.D, Political Science Department, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Abuja, Nigeria

Kenchukwueme2702@gmail.com

Abstract

This study critically examines the Military-Industrial Complex (MIC) and defence transformation in Nigeria, situating it within the broader discourse of national security, economic development, and technological advancement. Historically, military-industrial capacity has been a cornerstone of national power, enabling states to safeguard sovereignty and address internal and external threats. In Nigeria, however, the Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON), established in 1964, has struggled to fulfil its mandate due to weak technological foundations, underfunding, mismanagement, and reliance on foreign suppliers. This research highlights how the absence of a robust MIC undermines the Armed Forces of Nigeria's (AFN) capacity to respond effectively to insurgencies, particularly Boko Haram, and broader security challenges. The study further explores the theoretical underpinnings of the MIC, drawing on institutional, neoclassical, and Marxist perspectives, while stressing the transformative role of information and communication technologies (ICT) in modern warfare. Findings reveal that Nigeria's MIC remains underdeveloped compared to counterparts in emerging economies like Brazil and South Africa, thereby constraining defence transformation. The paper concludes that revitalising DICON, strengthening research and development collaborations, and ensuring transparent funding mechanisms are essential for positioning Nigeria as a self-reliant and technologically advanced military power. Such transformation is not only critical to national security but also to industrial growth, international prestige, and sustainable development.

Keywords: *Military-Industrial Complex, Defence Transformation, DICON, Nigeria, National Security.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Historically, technology has been the principal catalyst for global progress. Since the early nineteenth century, the concept of progress has been associated with scientific and technological advancement. The Military Industrial Complex (MIC) is frequently associated with national power. Generally, it aims to signify the societal groups that gain from military expenditure and its expansion; yet, its definition is frequently ambiguous and occasionally conflicting (Fine 1993). Consequently, for a nation such as Nigeria to achieve balanced self-sufficiency in military equipment, information and communication technologies, and logistical production, it is vital to cultivate a robust military-industrial complex. The Nigerian government should augment the authority for resource allocation and economic management between defence and other sectors. The robust Military Industrial Complex creates a disparity that prevents the US military from supplying the Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN) with essential weaponry, despite the prior administration of Goodluck Jonathan having condemned American hesitance to furnish munitions in the battle against Boko Haram. A robust MIC will function as a judicial system to address its escalating security issues.

The MIC would enhance Nigeria's indigenous defensive capabilities due to defence transformation. However, this will augment the security forces with essential weaponry and advanced ICTs necessary for combating Boko Haram, which has been impeded by insufficient arms, while overlooking more profound structural issues within the government and security sectors that have facilitated the emergence of the most lethal insurgency since the country's transition to democracy.

The Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON) has experienced a decrease since the conclusion of the Civil War in 1970. In addition to supplying rifles, pistols, and machine guns to the Nigerian military, it has diversified into the manufacture of civilian products and ceremonial swords to maintain commercial viability. While revitalisation initiatives may be embraced as a new path, the institution's evident need for reform would not contribute to addressing Nigeria's internal security concerns, such as Boko Haram. This study examines the Nigerian military-industrial complex, highlighting its significance as a prerequisite for national security and power.

2. CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

The existence of a clear and codified defence policy in Nigeria is a contentious and debated matter. The controversy around a coherent military policy arises, on one hand, from the viewpoint that Nigeria's armed forces lack a comprehensive defence policy and a resolute stance in addressing threats of territorial infringements from neighbouring countries (Alli 1994: 2 and 3). Vogt (1986: 473) asserted that there is insufficient clarity and comprehension on the political elements that ought to determine the character of military policy. As a result, this has prompted the adoption of varied and frequently conflicting policies by the different branches of the defence system. Mbachu (2011) contended that a nation's defence policy is shaped by its foreign policy and the policy considerations that encompass components of both foreign and domestic policies that directly influence the armed services. The dimensions and composition of the armed forces, geographic deployment, and operational utilisation, alongside factors such as logistics and organisational structure of defence, including the military-industrial complex, which are fundamentally based on domestic determinants, form the foundation upon which other foreign policies derive their efficacy in international politics.

For this study, MIC will be defined as “the comprehensive range of relationships and support between the military and various strategic non-military entities engaged in the research and development of services essential for enhancing the state's ability to fulfil its security requirements” (Aminu 2012:57). It is the collaborative interaction between the manufacturers and users of military goods and services. Manufacturing denotes the process and amalgamation of machinery, tools, and manpower to manufacture items for use and sale. The term can be understood as encompassing the spectrum of human endeavours from artisanal crafts to advanced technology, however it is predominantly associated with industrial manufacturing, wherein raw resources are converted into completed goods for immediate consumption” (Aminu 2012:57-58).

Weber (2001:13) defines the Military-Industrial Complex (MIC) as the collaborative connection between the military and the industry that manufactures military equipment. Koistinen (1980:1) posits that MIC is a recognised process by which several institutions, particularly the military and commercial enterprises, collaborate to furnish the state with the operational capacities for warfare.

The extensive scope of manufacturing industries is crucial for the economic development of any state, significantly contributing to employment creation and the provision of services to other sectors of the economy. Consequently, manufacturing businesses offer essential material assistance for national infrastructure development. The graphic below illustrates that a robust MIC enhances a state's capacity to produce essential equipment that supports national security (Adoba, 2017:3).

Conversely, Omede (2012) presents the military perspective, which elucidates that the actions of the Nigerian Armed Forces, along with the relevant sections of the Nigerian Constitution (1979) regarding Foreign Policy and Government Responsibility, encompass specific provisions that constitute Nigeria's defence policy. The primary objectives are articulated as follows:

1. The defence of our sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
2. The creation of the necessary political and economic conditions in Africa and the rest of the world which will facilitate the defence of independence and territorial integrity of all African countries, while at the same time fostering national self-reliance and rapid economic development.
3. The promotion of equality and self-reliance in Africa and the rest of the developing world.
4. The defence and promotion of world peace.

McGrew (1988: 101) asserts that a nation's security is based on two fundamental pillars.

It involves the preservation and safeguarding of the socio-economic structure against internal and external threats. Conversely, it involves the advancement of a favoured international order that mitigates threats to fundamental values and interests, as well as to the internal order. The emphasis on national security in this context frequently engenders a pervasive anxiety for safety, which often precipitates military action irrespective of the substance of the threats.

It is crucial to emphasise that modern perspectives on national security today centre on information and communication technology (ICT), which is increasingly scientific in addressing crime and insurgency that pose threats to human security. Nwolise (2006: 352) elucidated that security is a comprehensive concept, necessitating the protection of territory through a network of armed forces. The sovereignty of the state must be ensured by a democratic and patriotic government, which is to be safeguarded by the military, police, and

the populace. Furthermore, the citizens must be shielded not only from external threats but also from the dire ramifications of internal turmoil, including unemployment, hunger, starvation, disease, ignorance, homelessness, environmental degradation, pollution, and socio-economic injustices.

In his examination of Nigeria's national security, he asserts that the integration of new technologies via DICON is essential and impactful for military systems, coupled with innovative operational concepts and organisational adaptation, fundamentally transforming the nature and execution of national security. DICON achieves this by manufacturing essential ICTs of international standards for defence, hence enhancing the combat capability and military efficacy of the Nigerian armed forces.

The economic buoyancy will facilitate the advancement of modern military hardware and software technology, fundamentally transforming military strategies and operations from a people-centric to a network-centric approach, wherein military personnel are interconnected through wires and sensors to improve communication. Consequently, Information Technology (IT) and Information Communication Technology (ICT) emerged due to the worldwide defence industrial basis. This phenomenon has permeated militaries globally; however, the extent of military hardware and software application varies significantly between nations. There exists a substantial disparity between developing and developed countries, with most African nations relying on foreign military technology, except for South Africa, which produces its own military technologies through its military-industrial complex. Consequently, Nigeria DICON, which holds a similar task, is mostly recognised for assembling and repairing outdated military equipment.

Theorizing the Military Industrial Complex

The concept of a Military-Industrial Complex (MIC) in the United States was articulated by President Dwight Eisenhower, who, in his 1961 farewell address, cautioned against the formidable influence and power arising from the amalgamation of a vast military establishment and a substantial arms industry, a phenomenon engendered by the extensive military mobilisation during World War II. He implored that 'we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex.' The possibility of a catastrophic ascent or misallocation of power exists and will endure' (Eisenhower 1961).

Despite representing a potentially significant group of economic agents, economists have made few attempts to examine the MIC. Mainstream economists regard the presence of a MIC as an aberration (Dune and Skons, 2009:3). The neoclassical economics framework is predicated on the concept of a state possessing a clearly articulated social welfare purpose, which embodies a certain consensus, acknowledges certain national interests, and is imperilled by prospective adversaries. Governments designate military resources to address perceived threats, resulting in a tradeoff between military expenditure and social welfare (Dunne and Coulomb 2009). This indicates that national governments determine the necessity for defensive and offensive capabilities, select optimal methods for achieving them through force structures, weapons purchases, and the defence industrial base (DIB). Consequently, in the context of input budgeting and program or output planning, the challenge is perceived as identifying the most efficient methods for enhancing national security. Ideally, the DIB should represent the most effective means of facilitating the production of the ideal level of security (Hartley and Sandler 1995).

This perspective neglects the political and social factors inherent in armaments production and procurement systems. The magnitude and significance of the DIB in numerous nations have unavoidably resulted in its integration with other sectors of society and the economy. When we transition from perceiving the Defence Industrial Base (DIB) as a passive entity supplying weapon systems to acknowledging its potential for proactive behaviours, such as rent-seeking and attempts to influence customers and regulators, these connections become significant. Contemporary neoclassical literature has examined these concerns and sought to incorporate political elements, like as negotiation and interest groups, that influence the sources of armaments and the extent of protection. This still constitutes a limited examination concentrating on specific facets of the process. It fails to consider the intricate dialectical interplay between the demand side and the supply side, where both mutually influence one another and establish the parameters for decision-making, a process that can be complex, contradictory, and conflictual (Dunne 1995).

Broader studies situate the DIB solidly within the framework of the larger MIC and connect it to the operations of the capitalist economic system. The MIC embodies a collection of interests that may differ from those of capitalism, which Smith (1977) describes as the liberal or institutional viewpoint. This perspective relies on the characterisation of a MIC as consisting of divergent interest groups and institutional connections. The MIC evolves into a self-

sustaining entity that represents the interests of diverse societal groupings. The influence of these vested interests and their rivalry for resources generates internal demands for military expenditure, with external dangers serving as the rationale. The MIC places a strain on society and negatively impacts the civilian sector. It displaces civilian resources, fostering a corporate culture that engenders inefficiency and waste, while simultaneously increasing dependence on defence contracts as these enterprises become less competitive in the civilian market (Dumas 1986; Melman 1985). This approach's theoretical foundations were initially derived from C. Wright Mills' examination of the power elite (Mills, 1956), yet it also encompasses variants that adopt a Weberian perspective on bureaucracy and John Kenneth Galbraith's insights on coalitions (Slater and Nardin 1973). Additionally, in the American context, it incorporates Veblen's analysis of the significance of military 'waste' to the ideological and institutional framework of the US economy (Cypher 2008).

A substantial body of work is conducted from a Marxist standpoint. This approach, typically characterised as emphasising a ruling class understanding of the Military-Industrial Complex (Brunton 1988), is more nuanced than it seems.

The influence of military expenditure on the evolution of capitalism is perceived as broader and more extensive than in the institutional framework, however the Military-Industrial Complex is limited by the dynamics of the capitalist system. The Marxist framework encompasses various strands that diverge in their analysis of crises and the perceived necessity of military expenditure for capital accumulation (Dunne 1990). The underconsumptionist perspective, originating from the research of Baran and Sweezy (1966), regards military expenditure as crucial in averting realisation crises—situations arising from challenges in product sales due to insufficient demand, resulting in unachievable profits. In contrast to other types of governmental expenditure, it facilitates the absorption of surplus without raising salaries, hence preserving profits. The MIC offers a significant contribution to the preservation of capitalism. A comparable viewpoint emphasises the propensity of capitalism

economies to engage in overproduction. This thesis posits that military expenditure is inefficient and that resource allocation towards it hinders economic overheating. The inefficiencies of the Military-Industrial Complex and the Defence Industrial Base contribute positively to capitalist development, resulting in the 'permanent arms economy' (Howard and King 1992). Empirical research, commencing with Smith (1977), has not substantiated the

underconsumptionist perspective or its assertion of a beneficial economic impact from military expenditure (Smith and Dunne 1994).

This analysis indicates a lack of a definitive theoretical conceptualisation of the MIC. The concept seems to hold greater significance as a descriptive rather than an analytical notion (Fine 1993). This has prompted certain scholars to concentrate on the empirical dynamics of the MIC. Smith and Smith (1983) contend that the Military-Industrial Complex (MIC) should be regarded as a coalition of interests, emphasising the structural alignments that have emerged between certain segments of private business and distinct sectors of the military, resulting in shared interests. Conversely, Brunton (1988) contends that the MIC need to be regarded as a dynamic system of institutions rather than concentrating on discrete elements. Although the MIC lacks a definitive theoretical framework, it is evident that a MIC exists that can affect military spending decisions. While there are certain parallels with other 'industrial complexes' in sectors like health and education, significant distinctions exist, particularly regarding the arms industry's production of instruments of violence.

3. NIGERIA DEFENCE INDUSTRIAL BASE

Nigeria relies largely on arms imports to outfit its military forces. The rate of arms imports increased significantly throughout both wartime and peacetime. The growth rate has stabilised in recent years due to the ongoing economic crisis in Nigeria. Due to diminished foreign exchange profits from oil exports, the government has been compelled to curtail arms purchases and decrease expenditures on overseas military training following the civil wars. Due to the emergence of Boko Haram and other internal security concerns, the government has been compelled to allocate substantial funds for the procurement of guns and the revitalisation of DICON as steps to address internal security in Nigeria. The production of arms in Nigeria is minimal. The Defence Industries Corporation (DICON) in Kaduna is the sole establishment that manufactures guns in Nigeria. The DICON manufactures a restricted quantity of infantry light weapons and explosives.

Since gaining independence in 1960, the Nigerian armed forces have participated in peacekeeping missions with the United Nations, endured a civil war lasting 30 months, and conducted recent operations to eradicate Boko Haram extremists from Nigeria. Despite these commitments, Nigeria has faced sanctions multiple times due to perceived human rights

violations, prompting the country to prioritise traditional suppliers in Europe and America for its defence requirements, incurring significant expenses (Adoba, 2017;6).

The Nigerian government founded multiple military installations and manufacturing enterprises, including the Nigerian Machine Tool Industry (NMTI), the Ajaokuta Steel Complex (ASC), the Delta Steel Company (DSC), the Project Development Agency (PRODA), the Nigerian Air Force Training Group (NAFTG), and the Nigerian Naval Engineering College (NNEC). Despite certain industries being dysfunctional, the Nigerian government promptly initiated the establishment of various industrial entities to fulfil its armament needs in the early years. One such entity was the Defence Industries Corporation (DICON), created in partnership with the Fritz German Company, which concentrated on the operation, maintenance, and oversight of factories in Nigeria for the production, storage, and disposal of auxiliary weaponry, including German Beretta rifles and 7.62 and 9mm ammunition. The government ceased supporting these operations due to fraudulent practices and then engaged Messers Fabrique Nationale (MFN) of Belgium, which was again impeded by insufficient funds (Adoba, 2017).

DICON, established concurrently with its Brazilian equivalent, has not evolved into a robust military corporation, although Brazil has significantly advanced by manufacturing high-quality equipment, including ships and aircraft. Nigeria partnered with international companies such as Peugeot Automobile and Leyland Nigeria Limited to manufacture automobiles and trucks, respectively, in addition to DICON. The government engaged a UK firm to build two naval dockyards and one shipyard in Lagos and Port Harcourt, respectively, with the mandate to repair ships and refit naval and merchant vessels; however, due to insufficient funding, these dockyards primarily concentrate on ship repairs. Despite this limitation, DICON's challenges stem from Nigeria's deficient technological foundation, attributable to insufficient investment in research and development. To cultivate a formidable military industrial complex that enhances national security, the government must devise and execute strategies to revitalise struggling industries and establish new ones, thereby fostering a robust and dynamic economy.

Defence Transformation in Nigeria

The capacity of any Armed Forces (AF) to furnish a military foundation for a nation's defence and foreign policy goals is fundamentally contingent upon the characteristics of the instrument, influenced by evolving technology, weaponry, and warfare support systems (Bassey and

Dokubo, 2011:157). In contemporary warfare, effective operations are no longer predominantly determined by whether nations deploy the greatest number of soldiers and equipment into the combat zone. Sun Tzu said that "military skill is the ability to win without fighting" (Sun Tzu cited in Bassey and Dokubu, 2011:175). Consequently, it is imperative to establish a robust information and communication technology (ICT) foundation that would augment military operational efficacy, potentially enabling victory without direct confrontation.

The army's fighting formations comprise many unit types, each trained to perform specific functions within a coordinated structure. Parachutists, armoured troops, and gunners are professionals in their respective jobs, categorised according to parachute, armoured, and artillery requirements. The personnel in each formation type may, with differing levels of refresher training, perform fundamental infantry tasks (Bassey, 1999:10). At elevated organisational tiers, the structure of a formation inherently becomes more adaptable and proficient in autonomous dissent. An armoured division comprises not only tanks but also a motorised infantry division and self-propelled artillery; the formation is collectively trained to execute rapid offensives into enemy territory or around flanks, as well as to perform a systematic withdrawal to a more secure defensive position. Consequently, a contemporary army is fundamentally equipped for many missions and possesses various structure configurations that may be swiftly selected by mobilising a contingent of suitably armed and trained sub-units.

It is important to note that for the Nigerian government to effectively address the challenges in the country, the requisite weaponry and ammunition must be established, with DICON anticipated to play a pivotal role in this regard. No security agencies can operate effectively without the necessary weaponry and ammunition. This could serve as an alternative method to diminish international reliance on weaponry and ammunition for security and defence purposes. Consequently, DICON can convert Nigeria's security agencies into technologically advanced and interconnected personnel.

Furthermore, the evolution of Nigeria's defence strategy involves the integration of personnel, platforms, armaments, sensors, and decision-making tools into a cohesive network that establishes a comprehensive interconnection of processes, functioning within a system that operates with enhanced speed and is capable of producing significant effects. The global military industrial base has facilitated Nigeria's defence transformation in communications,

computers, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance systems, platforms, and advanced weaponry to ensure national security.

This indicates that new technologies and hardware must replace existing force structures to adapt to the essential transformations in the global military-industrial complex, as military doctrine, operations, and organisation are evolving worldwide. Transformation should encompass not merely technological integration but also technological efficiency in hybrid operations. It requires a major transformation of military operations doctrinally, organisationally, and institutionally. It necessitates considerable systems integration expertise to amalgamate different military systems into intricate operational networks. Ultimately, it necessitates fundamental alterations in military procurement processes for essential equipment, as well as a reformation of the national and defence technological and industrial foundations that facilitate the creation and manufacturing of transformative systems. Defence reform encompasses significantly more than the simple modernisation of military units (Emily and Lesile, 2003).

Advancements in information and systems integration technologies will revolutionise military operations. Commanders at all levels will be increasingly equipped with precise real-time information through significantly enhanced command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems (C4ISR). Improvements in sensors, computational processing, and telecommunications will enable precise identification of the locations of allied and enemy forces, civilians, and terrain, as commanders and their staffs will not have previously observed the land their forces will navigate prior to the commencement of an operation, given that it will be under the control of adversarial forces (Dombrowski and Ross, 2016). Utilising the DICON, AFN can leverage advantages in battlespace awareness. Although these advanced technologies are absent in Nigeria's defence, their availability will enhance military operations, decrease response times, and increase battlefield transparency. The following areas have undergone defensive transformation due to the integration of satellites and space services in national security, which offers significant advantages to the Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN) in addressing internal security challenges (Alhassan, 2017):

- a. Enhancing military communication is a crucial application of satellite technology, as the Armed Forces often operate in remote locations where terrestrial communication networks are challenging to establish. Satellite communication serves as a viable option for communication between military bases and deployed soldiers. Collaboration

between the AFN and Nigerian satellite providers, such as Nigeria NigcomSat-1R, might facilitate voice, video, and data connectivity for AFN personnel stationed in various operational regions across the country.

- b. Improve navigation; the AFN navigation system depends on GPS rather than a mechanical compass. Space services enhance the effectiveness and performance of conventional forces, acting as a force multiplier.
- c. Space services can greatly enhance intelligence gathering and analysis for threat assessment and warning provision. NigeriaSat-2, with a 2.5m panchromatic resolution, might be utilised for imaging intelligence and monitoring the actions of Boko Haram or other militant groups.
- d. Nations can conduct military operations, gather intelligence, and strategise their security tasks without space assets and services; nevertheless, those that utilise space will possess a competitive advantage over their adversaries.
- e. Satellite communication may be utilised to provide the force commander with effective command and control.
- f. Military vehicles may be immediately connected to the force commander by satellite communication. This can be accomplished by outfitting the vehicles with portable very small aperture terminals (VSATs), so establishing a telepresence network. Telepresence technology would allow the commander to observe military activities and convey directives in real time. The technology is applicable for both conventional warfare and ISO; it can also monitor troop actions in the field and transmit orders/instructions via satellite link. General officers controlling and brigade commanders might also monitor troop activities through these ICTs. The Eagle Eye Radio Link System, created by 51 Division Signals to oversee troop actions, exemplifies a telepresence system.

Space programs constitute a facet of national power, enhancing prestige and offering technological capabilities that can amplify a nation's impact and leadership globally.

- g. Satellites also play a significant role in electronic warfare. The signal information acquired from US satellites provided early warning of Saddam's invasion of Kuwait in July 1990 and the apprehension of Osama bin Laden.
- h. Satellite technology offers sufficient information and real-time imagery for telemedicine and tele-education in AF. Telemedicine guarantees that medical and non-medical practitioners obtain prompt supervision from medical professionals at the Defence Headquarters when executing intricate medical treatments. This can be accomplished through ICT tools.

4. CHALLENGES FACED BY NIGERIA MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN DEFENCE TRANSFORMATION

The Defence Industry Corporation of Nigeria (DICON), established in 1964 by the federal government, is the sole entity authorised to manufacture arms and ammunition for Nigerian security forces to safeguard the nation against external threats and internal subversion. The industry manufactured small arms akin to the AK-47 and its ammo, necessitating the federal government to acquire significant conventional weaponry from foreign nations. Currently, China is the primary provider of armaments and military equipment to the Nigerian government, following the United States of America (Hazen and Honer, 2007:30). The subsequent obstacles encountered in the transformation of defence in Nigeria (Alhassan, 2017):

1. The AFN lacks situational awareness due to insufficient utilisation of sensors (day/night vision) for locating the living and deceased, assessing infrastructure damage, and combating criminality.
2. The absence of a functional Defence Space Agency (DSA) to coordinate the Armed Forces of Nigeria's (AFN) utilisation of space assets impedes the effective use of national space capabilities in bolstering internal security. Consequently, the resolution and location of the kidnapped Chibok schoolgirls, which could have been facilitated by high-resolution remote sensing satellites and drones, remain unresolved, despite the proven efficacy of such satellites in intelligence gathering. This deficiency hinders national security and delays the AFN's operational advancement.
3. No provisions have been made for military applications in the design, building, and launch of Nigeria's earth observation satellite, which would provide the Armed Forces of Nigeria with intelligence from space.

4.DICON lacks the developmental capacity to provide the armaments and logistical requirements necessary for defence transformation and the forces engaged in defence operations.

5. There is a lack of cooperation between DICON and various research institutions and universities about innovation. Insufficient funding of DICON and mismanagement constitute additional obstacles.

Finally, these developments are driven by science and technology and the force of globalization is the driven force where countries want to be equip through the development of their military industrial complex. These military industrial complexes give international prestige. This entails that for countries to able to contend with these new development, their armed forces must always forces must always maintain a well structured military industrial complex to give them military and combat superiority, this draw the attention of the researcher to Nigeria government and DHQ to do the needful,

5. CONCLUSION

DICON would positively influence the transformation of the Nigerian Armed Forces, with significant implications for the industrial sectors supplying the military with necessary resources for its missions. It has been argued that defence industrial bases globally have undergone their own revolutions, while Nigeria's DICON remains lagging in the production of advanced military hardware and software, lacking support for modern defence transformation. The revival of DICON aims to identify novel sources of industrial-technological innovation for defence purposes, national pride, and foreign exchange, particularly in the context of addressing insecurity in Nigeria. Transformations in defence influence the tactics, strategy, and organisation of armed forces.

Recommendations

The infusion of capital into DICON, along with rigorous oversight of these funds, would rejuvenate DICON and facilitate the implementation of advanced technologies, thereby ensuring the seamless integration of military systems and enhancing operational accuracy and precision.

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