

India 2022: Non-Traditional Security Threats

Socio-Political Drivers

As part of a project on India's non-traditional security threats, the Observer Research Foundation is generating a series of scenarios on the basis of answers to this questionnaire. You are invited to provide your judgmental response to questions given below that will help construct those scenarios.

This survey is divided into four themes:

- + *Identity*
- + *Perceptions and Mediation*
- + *Structural Inequity*
- + *Demographics*

Your answers will remain anonymous. Please answer only those questions about which you feel comfortable. Leaving a section blank is an acceptable answer. We kindly request that you give your personal views and not those of the organization you are affiliated with.

Please enter the following details so that we may send you the results:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Organization: _____

Primary area of expertise: _____

Please complete the survey, save the document, and mail, fax, or email it to:

Niranjan Sahoo
Observer Research Foundation
20 Rouse Avenue Institutional Area
New Delhi, 110 002, India
Tel +91(0)11 4352 0020
Fax +91(0)11 4352 0003
niranjansahoo@orfonline.org

6. What major drivers shape identities in India today? (Economics, geography, etc)

7. What major drivers will shape identity/identities in the next decade?

8. What sorts of challenges do you anticipate from identity related problems in 2022?
 - a. Dominance of regional/sub-regional forces
 - b. Dominance of religious and cultural identities
 - c. Threats to mainstream identity
 - d. Strengthening of pan-Indian identity
 - e. Other

9. Will certain identities take precedence over a national identity over the next decade? (I.e. class, caste, ethno-linguistic group, religion, regional identity, subregional identity, etc). Which? Where might this occur? Why?

10. What is your assessment of affirmative action policies (i.e. quota-based reservations) in India?
 - a. What are some of the positive roles they have played in bridging social disparities and equity?

 - b. What are some of the negative consequences of affirmative action policies? Could these have large-scale ramifications?

11. What are some of the positive roles the Indian Diaspora will play in India's development in the next decade?

12. What are some of the negative consequences the Indian Diaspora will have in India's development in the next decade?

Section B: Perceptions and Mediation

1. International

a. What are the popular international perceptions of India? (I.e. what are its key 'soft power' attributes?)

b. How have global media sources framed India's economic rise?

c. How have global media sources framed India's political-military rise?

d. Will these perceptions translate into tangible capacities for India?
How?

e. How do you anticipate global perceptions of India will be in the next decade?

e. Towards what narratives/biases do Indian media tend?

f. How might media biases affect public opinions, if at all?

g. How might media biases affect state capacity, if at all?

Structural Inequity

1. Since India's independence, have inequalities lessened, remained the same, or grown? Please explain.
2. Since India's independence, have *popular perceptions* of inequalities lessened, remained the same, or grown? Please explain.
3. How *will popular perceptions* of inequalities change into the next decade, if at all? Why?

9. Do you think the Naxalism is a result of exclusionary policies? What is the future of Naxalism in the next decade? Please explain.

10. Do you anticipate that gender inequality (power imbalances based on gender) will increase, decrease, or remain static in the next decade? Please explain.

11. What negative effects can gender inequality have on society?

Demographics

1. How do you anticipate India's population growth over the next decade?
_____, or _____% growth by 2022

2. The UN Population Division anticipates that India's population will reach 1.4 billion by 2022. What are the implications of this growth for security?

3. There is a projection that in next 15 years India will have a 'Demographic Dividend' (i.e. average Indian will be a young 29 years old). Does the Indian state have the capacities to translate this into an advantage?

11. What is the likelihood of India wasting demographic dividends?
- Very Likely
 - Likely
 - Unlikely
 - Very Unlikely
12. What sorts of migrations are likely?
- Migration to existing urban areas
 - Migration to large, existing metropolises
 - Migration to new urbanising areas
 - Migration abroad
 - Migration to, and development of rural areas
 - Other_____
13. What would some *social and demographic* consequences of this migration be?
14. What is your view of the sex ratio (population of male-to-female) in India today?
15. Do you anticipate this will aggravate further in the next decade?
16. What are some of the consequences of this?

17. What are the key demographic threats? (*Please rank them, 1 = most important, 7 = least important*)

- _____ a. Minority population of Hindus
- _____ b. *Perceived* minority population of Hindus
- _____ c. Diminishing numerical minorities of:
 - _____ i. Muslims
 - _____ ii. Ethnolinguistic group, namely _____
 - _____ iii. Other _____
- _____ d. Diminishing female-to-male ratio
- _____ e. Other _____

18. What sort of threat would this pose?