



VIVEKANANDA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

**UNDERSTANDING NATIONAL SECURITY  
AND ITS VARIOUS DIMENSIONS**

**COL (DR) DIVAKARAN PADMA KUMAR PILLAY**

# Universal prayer

Brihadāraṇyaka Upanishad verse 1.4.14

ॐ सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः

सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः ।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु

मा कश्चिद्दुःखभाग्भवेत् ।

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

Om Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah

Sarve Santu Nir-Aamayaah |

Sarve Bhadraanni Pashyantu

Maa Kashcid-Duhkha-Bhaag-Bhavet |

Om Shaantih Shaantih Shaantih ||

## Meaning:

Om, May All become Happy,

May All be Free from Illness.

May All See what is Auspicious,

May no one Suffer.

Om Peace, Peace, Peace.

# National Security



Article 51 A (c) and (d), Fundamental Duties, which reads:

*"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India ...*

*(c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;*

*(d) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;"*

- **Is about how states manage threats Imagined or real to their territorial integrity , political , cultural or law and order disturbances**
- **The traditional understanding is about physical well being and preservation of the state. A state continued to exist the citizens would be 'secure'.**
- **Considered a Holy Cow and a preserve of the ruling elite**
- **Focus on external threats which requires military or hard responses**
- **Citizens placed at the service of the state and an honour to die for ones country**

- ❑ Is our understanding of Security adequate
- ❑ For Whom/What is the Security Intended – individuals, communities , a nation , religion, ideology or a symbol.
- ❑ What makes people feel truly secure and free.
- ❑ By what means is this security to be achieved?

## Security involves assessing the measures taken to control the following:-

- (i) The number of people physically harmed or killed by violence, or living in the fear of violence of both armed international conflict as well as internal conflict and other heinous crimes;
- (ii) The number of people living in the fear of not just violence, but also discrimination, and those which include infringement of rights, privileges, and affronts on personal dignity; and
- (iii) Measures taken to improve or strengthen processes and systems to reduce and to prevent the recurrence of conflict or violence and its after affects.



North Korean boasts of a well oiled military machinery but children starve to death



Pakistan's woes would end if it stopped generating an hysteria about India but that would end the status of the Army that own and run the country



Soviet Military power  
Is a thing of the past as it  
Crumbled over the voice of the  
People demanding freedoms  
perestroika and Glasnost



USA funded and founded the Taliban and even dedicated the Space Shuttle flight to these founding fathers of Taliban

## RONALD REAGAN MEETS WITH THE TALIBAN



“THESE GENTLEMEN ARE THE MORAL EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICA’S FOUNDING FATHERS.” – RONALD REAGAN, 1985

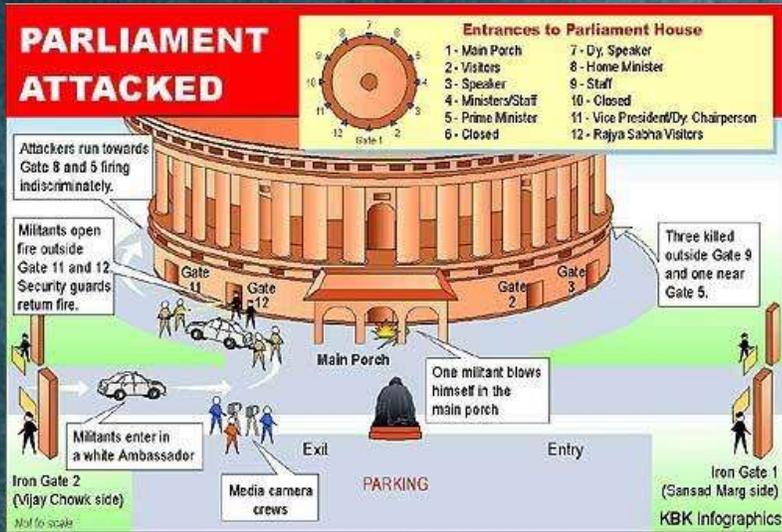
## Cost of War to the United States

Total Cost of Wars Since 2001  
**\$1,199,481,596,318**

Cost of War in Iraq  
**\$781,185,317,386**

Cost of War in Afghanistan  
**\$418,296,278,932**





**The cost of Operation Parakram estimated at Rs. 6,500 crore by India.**

**Approximately 2000 casualties with 798 dead.**

**None of the demands met**

*India Today* report presents the breakdown as:

- (a) Cost of troops mobilization (which includes pay and allowances, field allowance and transfer grant: Rs. 700 crore;
- (b) Wear and tear of equipment: Rs. 1,300 crores
- (c) cost of mines, ammunition, and warlike stores; Rs. 550 crore;
- (d) transportation with fuel costs: Rs. 850 crore;
- (e) Compensation to civilians loss of property, life, crops, etc., Rs. 350 crore.
- (f) The cost of Air and Naval assets are not added in this figure, nor is the cost incurred in withdrawal of troops and the cost of demining (over a million mines were laid and India lost more soldiers in mining accidents than in the Kargil war).
- (g) This would tend towards approximately Rs. 1,500–2,000 crore. **Total cost Rs. 6000- 7000 crore in 2001.**

Source : Aditi, Phadnis, "Parakram cost put at Rs. 6,500 crore", rediff.com available at <http://www.rediff.com/money/2003/jan/16defence.htm>;

Also, 'Tackling Pakistan', *India Today*, 9 January 2009, available at <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/Tackling+Pakistan/1/24792.html> ;

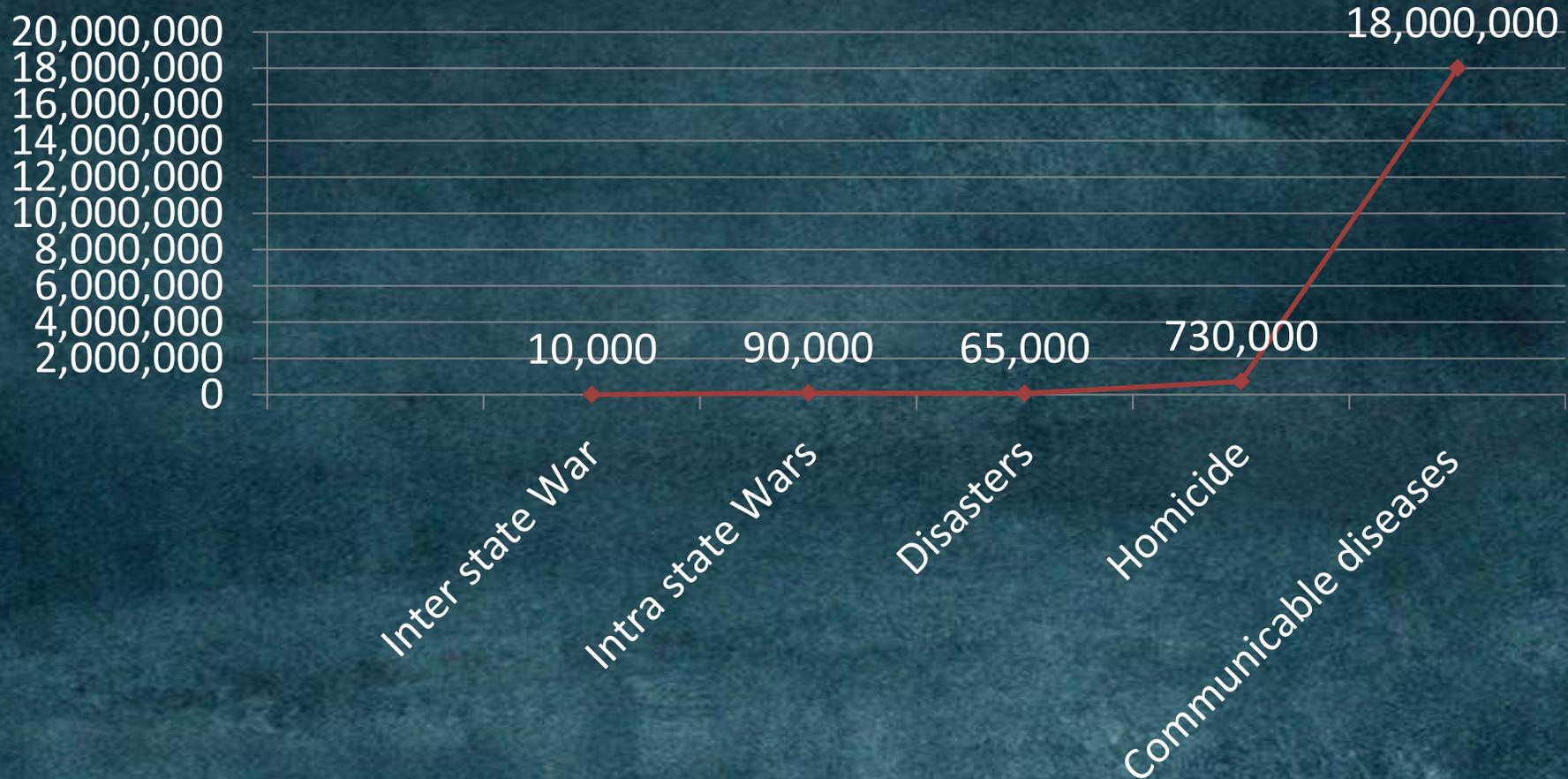


# THOUGHT

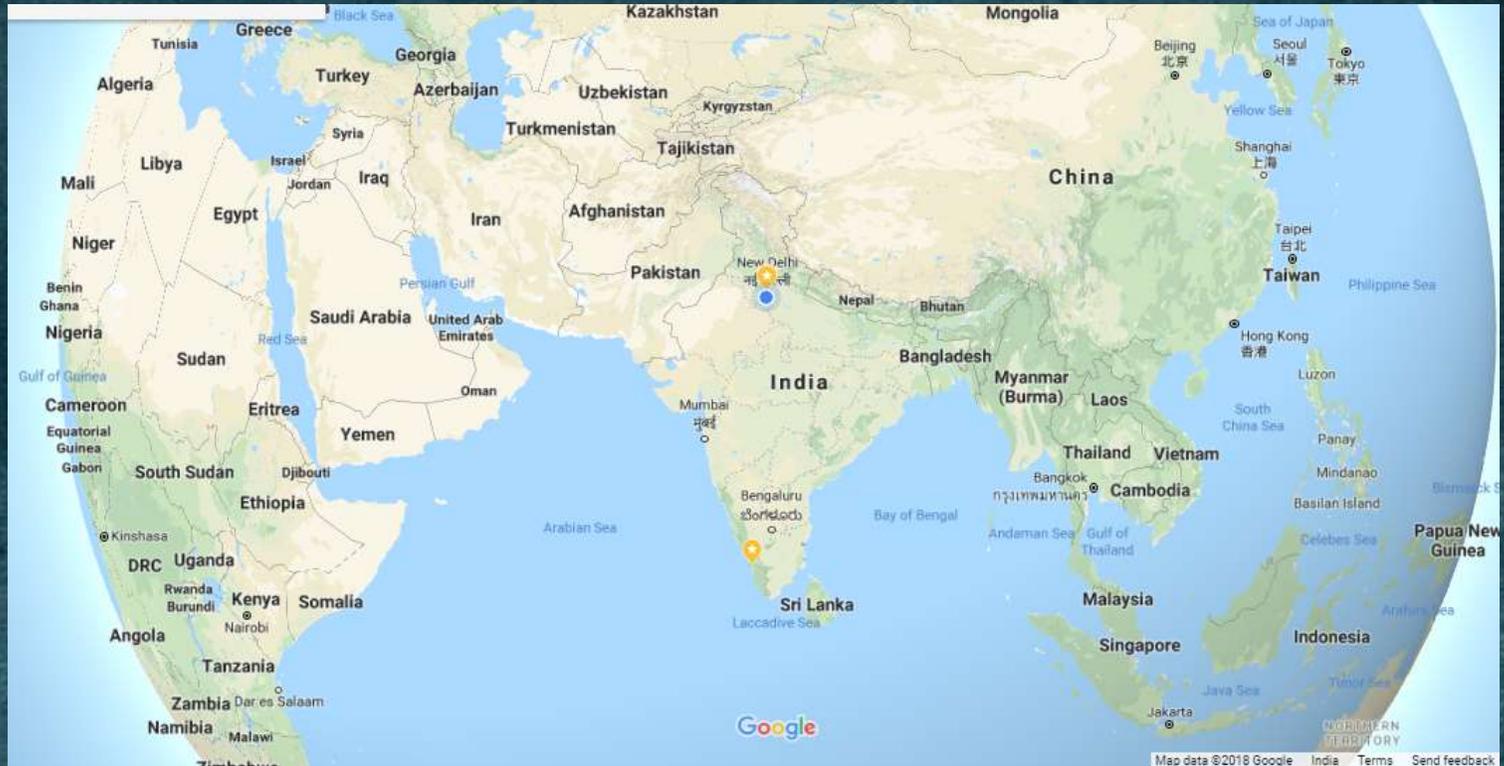
"...the broadening of the concept of security has created a lively debate on the definition of security itself. The concept of security has expanded to include economic progress, climate change and good governance and there is a growing view that issues of environment, development, progress, justice, if not addressed in time, could have **security consequences...**"

Dr Arvind Gupta ,  
Former Dy NSA , Director ,  
Vivekananda International Foundation

# Global death registry in the year 2015



Source: Taylor Owen "Body Count: Rationale and Methodologies for Measuring Human Security", (Draft Paper), University of British Columbia, October 2002.



Google

Map data ©2018 Google India Terms Send feedback

# National Security Challenges

Focuses on **preserving political unity** amid its **incomprehensible diversities** and **potential fissures**, **protecting the nation's territory** from **internal and external threats**, and **realizing the economic development** that would transform **the country into a genuinely great power**.

Key strategic tasks facing India which are listed as under:

- (a) **Sustaining high levels of economic growth,**
- (b) **Strengthening democratic consolidation,**
- (c) **Enhancing national security**

# India's national security environment

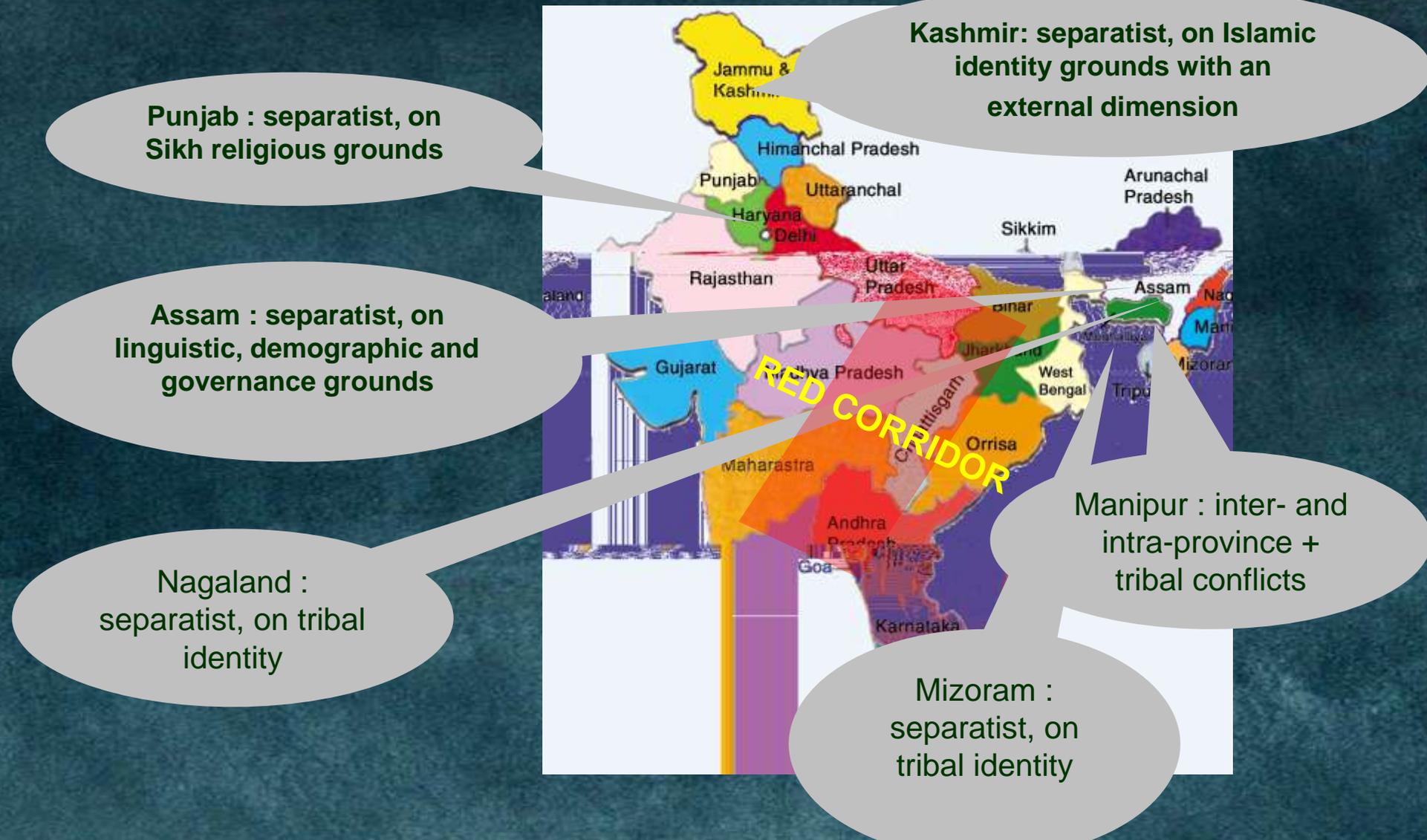
## Internal:

- On going internal disturbances in J&K, NE
- LWE and other disturbances
- Emerging threats of fundamentalism in Punjab, other regions of the country
- Impact of aspirations and demands of the youth
- Clout of regional parties and movements –
- Strain on resources – water, energy, food etc.
- Poor governance and factionalism
- Water wars

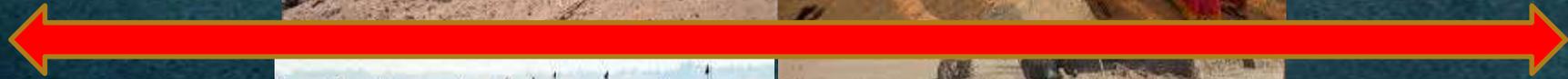
## External:-

- Inimical countries like Pakistan and their nefarious designs
- China and its growing aspirations and assertions worldwide
- A hostile nexus in neighbouring countries Nepal B'Desh, Maldives
- Events in Afghanistan and associated instability in the region.
- Growing instability in IOR with piracy and other threats
- Chinese presence of region .
- Indian business interest jeopardies abroad
- Energy security

Development is complex even in a peaceful state



Biggest threat to Peace & Development is conflict and associated instability.

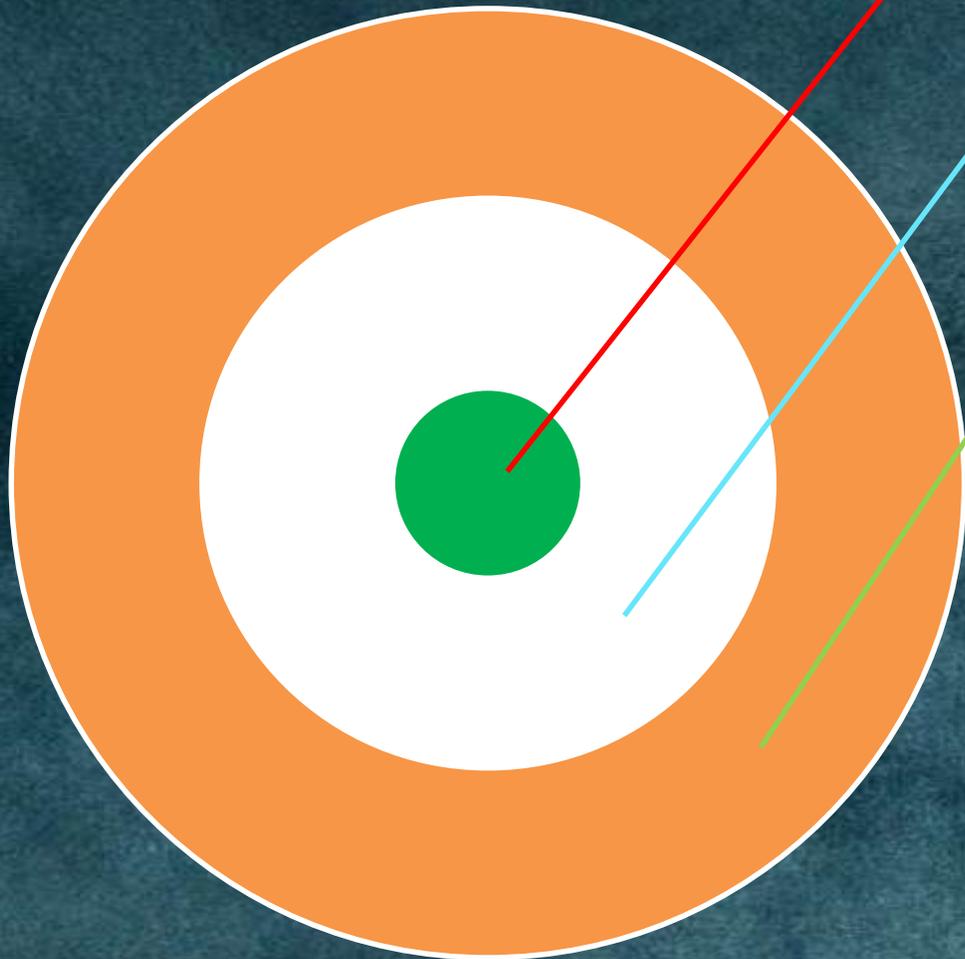


Millennium Development Goals Target Description	Progress Signs
<p><b>Δ: Moderately/almost nearly on track considering all indicators</b> <b>ΔΔ: On-track or fast considering all indicators;</b>  <b>⊖: Slow/almost off-track considering all indicator ;</b> <b>⊖Δ: Showing slow progress but off target</b></p>	
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of population below national poverty line	Δ
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of people who suffer from hunger	⊖
Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education	ΔΔ
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015	Δ
Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate	⊖Δ
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	⊖Δ
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Δ
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	⊖Δ
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse the loss of environmental resources	ΔΔ
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Δ⊖
By 2020, to have achieved, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	ϕ
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	ΔΔ

# About Governance

- , “If there is a king and people get things done and don’t know that they have a king, it is the best type of government.
- If there is a king and if people get their things done and if they know that there is a king it is a good government.
- If there is a king and if people have to complain to the king to get things done then it is a bad government.
- If there is a king and things don’t get done even if complaints are made to him then, it is the worst type of government.”

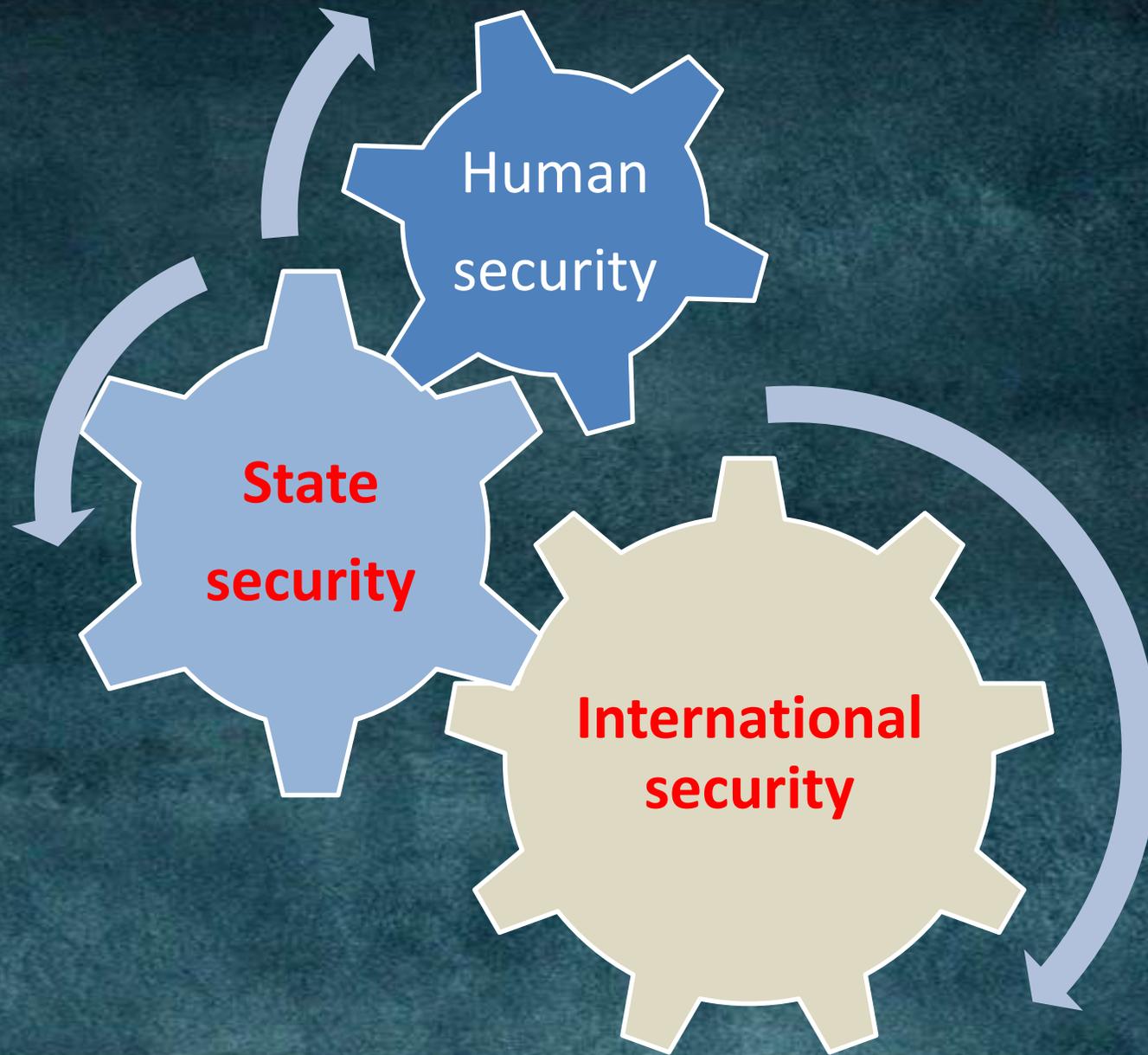




**At the centre:** People in focus of all security concerns

**Protective ring 1** Protection of the vital core of existence - threats to life and security and includes the traditional state protection - **Freedom from Fear**

**Protective ring 2:** Crucially important to essence of human life and includes various rights and freedoms i.e **Freedom from want** as well as **Freedom to a life of dignity**



- The meaning of security has changed due to the growing recognition that human well-being depends on much more than secure national borders and the preservation of territorial integrity.
- A genuine sense of security can only be ensured if basic needs relating to food, health, sanitation, education, healthcare and employment, among others, are met, and complex cross-border/global threats such as climate change, international terrorism, corruption and pandemics are addressed.
- Human security and national security are mutually reinforcing.
- Development governance is the key gap in the achievement of human security. A combination of traditional/national security and development governance can help achieve human security.

# Security = TSG + DG

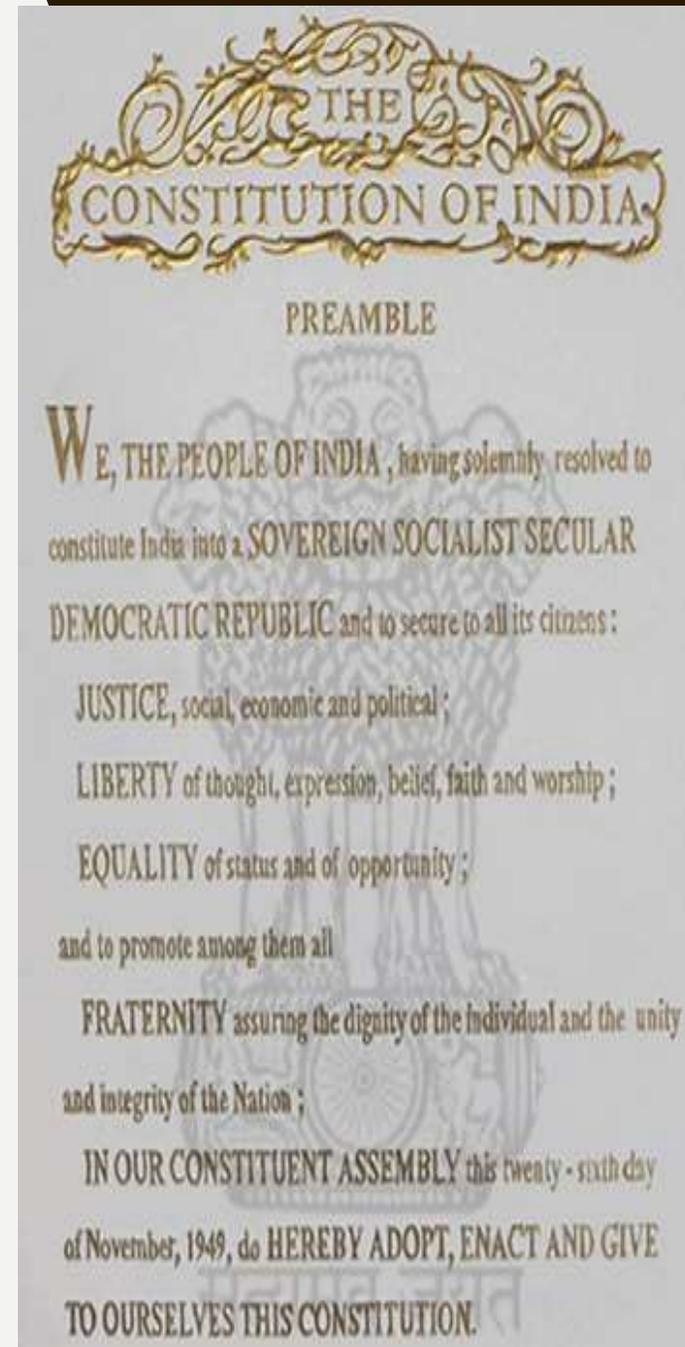
Traditional Security Governance (TSG)	Development Governance (DG)
<b>Personal and Physical Security</b> ( covers Police and Military roles)	<b>Economic Security</b> ( freedom from want and choice in one life)
<b>Community Security</b> ( preservation of ones identity and beliefs)	<b>Health Security</b>
<b>Political Security</b>	<b>Environmental Security</b>
	<b>Food Security</b>

# SWOT ANALYSIS

Attribute	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<b>Traditional Security</b>	An apolitical and professional armed forces , civilizational imbued sense never an aggressor , spread of ideas, religions , civilizational cauldron , assimilating and integrating , mainstreaming opposition in CI operations	In a volatile /unpredictable neighbourhood, dwindling resource allocation, certain excesses , police needs reform , dependence on foreign arms , weak DIB , excessive civilian control , lack of jointness in Services	International Stature of India growing so is clout, be an engine for growth in the subcontinent, amicable settlement of disputes , Make In India an opportunity , dwindling resources an opportunity for synergy	India centric Pakistan ,( names of their missiles – all India invaders) lack of professional in Defence Matters, Dissenters and ANE join hands with inimical forces, LWE, delay in modernisations and police reforms

Attribute	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p data-bbox="377 129 639 289"><b>Personal and Community Security</b></p> <p data-bbox="333 358 682 858">Minority rights, SC/ST act , special provisions for protection of women , rule of law and constitutional freedoms ,adult franchise etc</p>	<p data-bbox="715 129 1062 1310">Primacy of basic HR, political economic , social and cultural rights , steady improvement in social and economic indicators , strong independent judiciary enjoy many freedom including free media, affirmative action for upliftment of SC/ST/BC, Inclusion and coalition politics allow voice</p>	<p data-bbox="1098 129 1444 1143">In actual practice women children and other classes less privileged, reservations exploited, less than 50% of allocations reach beneficiaries ,a third of world poor in India, corruption , silo like approach in ministries/inter state relation, large unwieldy bureaucracy and poor audits</p>	<p data-bbox="1480 129 1826 1196">Demography, qualified aspirant no longer dependent on handouts , a work horse for the world, several civil society initiatives like RTI, CVC seen cleansing of system , judiciary reform , cutting out of red tapism, good governance initiatives, e governance measures</p>	<p data-bbox="1862 129 2209 1182">Poor law and orders systems, weak and long drawn judicial processes, criminal influences in politics , communal violence , minority appeasement , reverse discrimination, mediocrity in govt jobs , population growth high, absence of strong leaders , reservations needless criteria, judicial overload , poor conviction rates</p>

- Our Constitution is not very old, unlike those say of the USA and the UK.
- In the UK, the British Constitution is not even a written document, but is only a collection of laws which evolved along with the society.
- The Indian Constitution on the other hand was a document made by a Constituent Assembly, after considering Indian realities, and incorporating what was seen as desirable from other Constitutions across the world.
- What are the [values enshrined in the Constitution?](#)
- Let us look at some aspects of this in detail.



## MAJOR FEATURES OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- (1) Inclusivity of all sections
- (2) Constitutional safeguard for minorities on all basis, be it religious/linguistic/ethnic/cultural
- (3) Protection to a Pluralistic Society which prevents:
  - a. Appeal on grounds of religion, caste, creed, community, and language, among others;
  - b. Prohibition of promotion of feelings of hatred, ill-will, or enmity between different classes of Indian citizens;
  - c. Prohibition of the use of religious institutions for electioneering;
  - d. Punishment for interfering with electoral rights of those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
  - e. Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988;
  - f. Corrupt practices/fraud/manipulation punishable:
    - i. Bribery
    - ii. Division on the basis of caste, creed, and other identities
    - iii. Undue influence by using official machinery, threat, and inducement

## FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

From the Constitution of the USA, we incorporated their Bill of Rights as our chapter on Fundamental Rights.

The basic value behind this is the freedom of an individual to protect him against an oppressive state or ruler. It safeguards an individual against action of the government, largely. There are a few provisions like abolition of untouchability which safeguard people against their fellow citizens, but these are in a minority.

An important question that now arises is here did the values of the American Constitution come from.

The short answer to this is that they arose from the thoughts of philosophers, who influenced its society. The thoughts of Tom Paine, Jeremy Bentham, Rousseau and Voltaire are liberally sprinkled all over it.

This brings me to the all but inescapable fact that to understand Constitutional values, you must study these thinkers first.

<p>Right to Equality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Article 14: Equality before law and equal protection of law</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 16: Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 17: End of untouchability.</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 18: Abolition of titles; military and academic distinctions are, however, exempted.</b></li> </ul>
<p>Rights to Freedom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Article 19: It guarantees the citizens of India the following six fundamental freedoms</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Freedom of Speech and Expression</b></li> <li>- <b>Freedom of Assembly</b></li> <li>- <b>Freedom of Association</b></li> <li>- <b>Freedom of Movement</b></li> <li>- <b>Freedom of Residence and Settlement</b></li> <li>- <b>Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade and Business</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Article 20: Protection in respect of conviction for offences</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 21: Protection of life and personal liberty</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 22: Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.</b></li> </ul>
<p>Right Against Exploitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Article 23: Traffic in human beings prohibited</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 24: No child below the age of 14 can be employed.</b></li> </ul>
<p>Right to Freedom of Religion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Article 25: Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 26: Freedom to manage religious affairs</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 27: Prohibits taxes on religious grounds</b></li> <li>• <b>Article 28: Freedom as to attendance at religious ceremonies in certain educational institutions</b></li> </ul>

## FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- By the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1976, Fundamental Duties of the citizens have also been enumerated. India borrowed the concept of Fundamental Duties from the USSR
- Article 51 'A', contained in Part IV A of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties.
- Out of the ten clauses in article 51A, six are positive duties and the other five are negative duties. Clauses (b), (d), (f), (h), (j) and (k) require the citizens to perform these Fundamental Duties actively.
- These enjoin upon a citizen among other things, to abide by the Constitution, to cherish and follow noble ideals, which inspired India's struggle for freedom, to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so, and to promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.

## DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

From the Irish Constitution we adopted the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), which though not justiciable in a court of law provide invaluable guidance to the state in framing its policies. These include the need to promote industry, education and health, and modern agriculture and animal husbandry and represent core values of our country's governance.

Interestingly, we have also included Fundamental Duties in Part IV of our Constitution, along with the DPSP. I can say no further than that they provide the core values to every individual to guide his life as a citizen of the Republic of India.

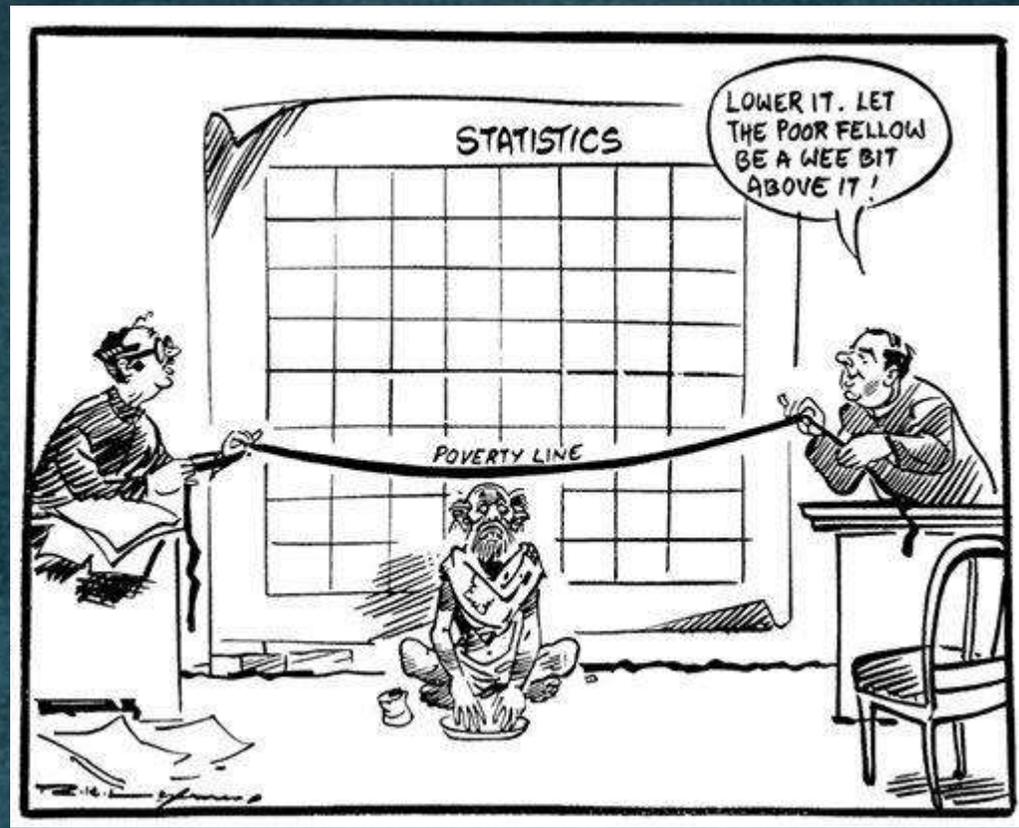
# ARTICLE 51 A

- be the duty of every citizen of India –
  - (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
  - (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
  - (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
  - (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
  - (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
  - (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
  - (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
  - (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
  - (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
  - (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
  - (k) to provide opportunities for education by the parent the guardian, to his child, or a ward between the age of 6-14 years as the case may be.

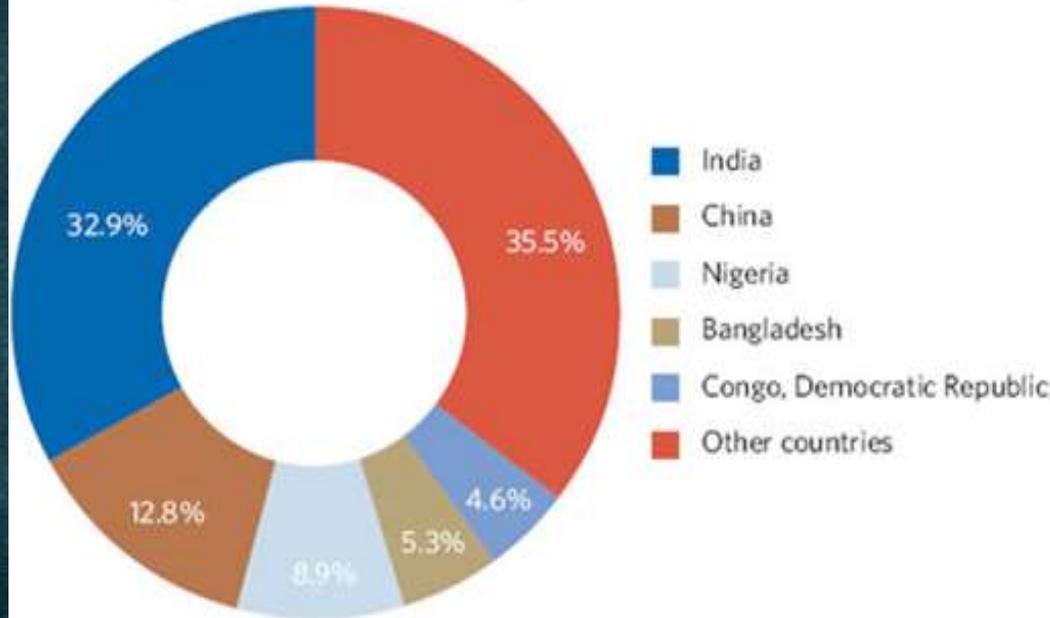
# The Size of Electorate in India and Rest of the World

<b>Continent/Country</b>	<b>Population (in million)</b>	<b>Electorate (in million) (as in 2019)</b>
<b>Europe (50 countries)</b>	731	449
<b>Africa (54 countries)</b>	922	566
<b>North and South America (56 countries)</b>	910	560
<b>India</b>	1163	879 million  (as per the general election of 2014 there were 814.5 million Indians who were eligible to vote)

Attribute	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p><b>ECONOMIC SECURITY</b></p> <p>20 point program, NSDC, MNREGA, PMJDY IAY, NRLM, NURM, RAY, MPEGEL, ECCE,SGSY, RTE,, PMSA, NPS, RTI, RPSA, PMLA, WBPA etc etc</p>	<p>Top 10 economies of the world , wider tax and revenue generation by govt , local industries and manufacturing , skilled manpower at all levels, necessary legislative changes to encourage investment and climate ,</p>	<p>Poor getting poorer, 95% own assets below 5 Lakhs, 3% pay income tax, writing off of irrecoverable loans ( in 2014 it was nearly 1.75 lakh crore) large fiscal deficits , populism and appeasement , poor investment climate and accountability , corruptions, poor weak infrastructure, unorganised sectors ,leakages and waste, slow reforms</p>	<p>Trickle down effect to reach the poor, make in India and associated reforms, improvement in environmental laws and processes , tax reforms, plugging of leaks , DBT to poor, removal of subsidies, better opportunities and productivity by opening of jobs in farm sector and other sunshine as well traditional areas</p>	<p>Gap widens leading to social unrest , make in India a non starter, skill sets n.a.,poor edn stds, migration of labour to white collar jobs, job creation failures, increasing spending on subsidies and populist measures , failure of basic services , poor critical infrastructure like power lgs etc , higher admin burden, poor tech penetration</p>



Top five countries with the largest share of the global extreme poor, 2010 (Percentage)



Country	Poverty Line (per day)
India	33.33 in cities and 27.20 in rural areas (US\$ 0.48)
UN	US\$ 1.25 per day
China	3.49 yuan (US\$ 0.56)
United States of America	US\$ 31.97

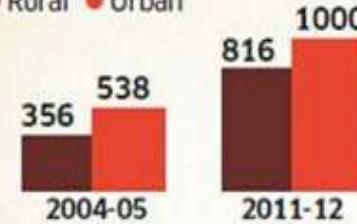
## Reality Check

### Govt Claims Massive Decline In Poverty

Anyone Spending Less Than These Limits Is Poor

Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, (₹)

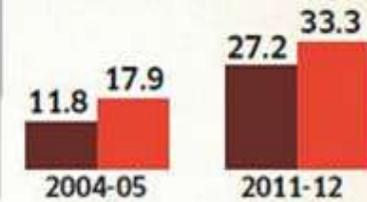
● Rural ● Urban



Per Day Per Capita Expenditure (In ₹)

(In ₹)

● Rural ● Urban



### The Number Of Poor Has Fallen Dramatically

NO. OF POOR (In Million)

(In Million)

● Rural ● Urban ● Total



POVERTY RATIO (In %)

(In %)

● Rural ● Urban ● Total





Attribute	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p><b>FOOD SECURITY</b> National Food Security Mission, Rash Krishi Vikas Yojana, TPP, National Food Security Act , Mid Day meal schemes, ICDS, PDS and ration card systems FCI,, MSP etc</p>	<p>Largest arable land in the world, distinct seasons , suitable for many diverse crops back bone of Indian economy, 55 % of employment , huge buffer stocks , from importer to exporter , no famine since independence ,self sufficiency FCI and other godowns</p>	<p>As a share GDP declined to 13.9 , reduction in food grain produce, leakages in PDS , inflation and high cost of basic foodstuffs, poor technology penetration storage and transit losses excessive , middle men and poor methods of MSP , TFA agreement that caps subsidies at 10 % No cold chains , migration from agri sector</p>	<p>Use of tech, improved mechanisms, Supply chain management , margin free shops like Safal etc , FDI and TFA may be opportunities GM Crops ?</p>	<p>Poor penetration of tech, large scale migration of farm workers, climate change , failure of monsoons ,</p>

Attribute	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p><b>Environment Security</b></p>	<p>Strong laws, policies and conventions A zealous civil society , NGT and Courts , good intentions, Clean Ganga Mission</p>	<p>No wherewithal or enforces for violations, poor systems for needs of the poor , growing transport fleet and energy needs, poor habits of people, expensive energy , demands for consumption , poor waste management , no alternatives proposed</p>	<p>Renewable energy , non fossil energy,</p>	<p>Irreversible degradation, himalyan snowmelt Climate Change obligation Dependence on firewood and charcoal , lack of finance for cheaper clean energy</p>

# Gaps in Environmental Security

- Environmental degradation is driven by many factors including economic growth, population growth, urbanization, intensification of agriculture, rising energy use, and transportation. Poverty has been also recognized as one of the problems at the root of several environmental problems. Environmental degradation issues are a major cause of disease and health issues, and have a long-term impact on livelihood in India.
- - Cultivable land amounts to around 58 per cent of land that has potential for vegetation (this is amongst the highest in the world);
- - 22 per cent is forestland (ideally needs to be a third of available land in a country);
- - 7 per cent is uncultivated (called “revenue land”);
- - 7 per cent is rocky, barren land; and
- - 7 per cent is urban/non-agricultural land.

# The major environmental issues are :-

- Preservation and maintenance of the quality of forests.
- India is one of the world's "mega-diverse" countries out of which approximately 10 per cent of its wild flora and fauna are on the endangered or threatened list due to habitat destruction, poaching, introduction of invasive species, excessive exploitation, land, water, and air pollution as well as climate change. India is home to significant biodiversity listed as under: 7.6 per cent of all mammalian species, 12.6 per cent of avian species, 6.2 per cent of reptilian species, 6.0 per cent of flowering species
- Land/soil degradation, as well as degradation of arable land through changes in land use patterns, soil erosion, soil acidity, alkalinity and salinity, waterlogging, and wind erosion.
- Resource depletion (water, mineral, forest, sand, rocks, etc.).
- Environmental degradation.
- Loss of resilience in ecosystems.
- Migration to cities from rural areas as a result of which 20–40 per cent of people living in Indian cities are in slums (thereby straining the overburdened public systems municipal infrastructure). The Jawahar National Urban Renewal missions (JnNURMs) are unable to cope with the pressure as their primary focus is on the big cities of India
- Livelihood security for the poor due to loss of traditional livelihood and vocations.

# Natural Resources and Fresh Water

- India's per capita water availability is only 1,719 cubic metres per person. By 2050, India's population will be 1.65 billion. Due to global warming, changing rainfall patterns with reduced rains, as well as pollution of sources, 60 per cent of India is already "water-scarce" or "water-stressed".
- 88 per cent of the population of 1.2 billion has access to drinking water from improved sources in 2008, as compared to 68 per cent in 1990.
- Only a quarter of the total population in India has drinking water available on their premises.
- Women, who have to collect drinking water, are vulnerable to a number of unsafe practices. Only 13 per cent of adult males collect water.
- Sixty seven per cent of Indian households do not treat their drinking water, even though it could be chemically or bacterially contaminated.



# Factors that will shape India

## Demographic factors:

- Aspirations of a young population seeking opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship and a better quality of life. This youth bulge can also be restive and impatient and willing to resort to violence to achieve those aspirations. The demographic dividend may turn into a **demographic curse if not managed properly**.
- Increasing demands by communities for equal opportunities and rights in political, social and economic spheres failing which there may be an assertion of cultural and religious identities leading to splintering within the country.
- Shift in professions and occupations – for example, from farming to service industries adversely affecting food security and other labour intensive sectors.
- Changing value systems, towards more materialism leading to erosion of traditional Indian values
- Increasing protests and demands for transparent and accountable governance as seen during the Anna Hazare led movement.
- Increasing demands for as well as resentment against quotas and reservation by communities feeling left out of the system The anti-corruption movement led by Anna Hazare a former soldier and social reformer was a series of demonstrations and protests that spread across India.

## Factors that will shape India

### Democratic institutions:

- -Increase in the assertion of regional identities and aspirations instead of a pan –Indian identity.
- Lack of political unity and weak leadership unable to take decisions for the larger good.
- Strained governance systems in which people are unwilling to accept laws, norms and process that are in conflict with their own interests.
- Rampant increase in corruption and criminalization of politics.
- Excess load on legal systems unable to offer timely justice and remedies.

# Factors that will shape India

## Natural resources and its management:

- Availability of water affected adversely by the drying up of traditional water bodies, indiscriminate use of tubewells leading to the lowering of water tables, and wastages due to improper extraction, storage, distribution and use.
- Depletion of energy resources, continuing dependence on fossil fuels, wastage and excess consumption, as well as failure to harness renewable and new sources of energy.
- Availability of land affected by conflicts in land use patterns, the process of land acquisitions and the conflicting claims of development, agriculture, urban development and extraction of minerals for industrial use.
- Failure to preserve natural habitat and forests.
- Availability of food affected by migration from the farm sector, disproportionate preference for cash crops, and inefficient supply chains incapable of collection, storage and delivery.

# Factors that will shape India

## Climate change and environment management:

- Failure to address issues related to climate change will have an impact on critical resources like water, productivity and increasing hydro- meteorological disasters such as floods, tsunamis, droughts, and earthquakes.

## Global and regional forces:

- Peace and stability in India's neighbourhood.
- China's economic growth and its intentions and aspirations as an international power.
- Competition over energy resources.
- Barriers to trade and access to markets.
- Stability of the world economy.
- Global developments and international treaties on climate change, energy, trade, agriculture, cyberwarfare, among others.
- Growth of violent extremist groups such as ISIS and Boko Haram seeking a global footprint.

# Factors that will shape India

## Traditional security challenges:

- Internal disorder, breakdown in law and order and spreading left wing extremism.
- Terrorist attacks as witnessed in Mumbai in 2008 and the Parliament attack of 2001.
- New threats such as pandemics, cyber-attacks and tactical nuclear weapons falling in the hands of non-state actors.
- International embargos and sanctions against India (1998)
- Denial of systems, transfer of technology, equipment and knowledge.
- Failure to establish a well-developed defence industrial base increasing dependence on imports for national security needs, which could be subjected to embargoes and sanctions in times of crises.
- Ageing equipment profile of the armed forces as well as reluctance of qualified and educated personnel to serve in the Armed Forces.
- Spread of organized crime including drug cartels and mafia groups who have established parallel economies and fake currency rackets causing enormous economic damage.

# Likely Scenarios

## Scenario A: FLOURISH:

- India is at peace with herself and the rest of the world.
- India shows the world that the path to peace lies in inclusivism and accommodation.
- The India shows minimum government and maximum governance.
- India becomes a fully-developed economy and becomes an engine for global growth.
- The youth of India serves as its demographic dividend.
- The right policies implemented in letter and spirit ensure protection of the environment.
- Use of technology and sustainable practices in agriculture and land use, makes the country a bread basket of the world.
- India's strong armed force and economy becomes a stabilizer and ensures the prevalence of a peaceful environment for the world at large.

## Likely Scenarios

### Scenario B: STAGNATE:

- Status quo on several issues, including unresolved external and internal issues.
- The economy stagnates and India remains a developing economy,
- Governance is poor due to lack of foresight , oversight and good mechanisms.
- The lack of opportunities leads to restlessness of a young population and instead of being a dividend, becomes a curse.
- Poor governance and management of resources results in environmental degradation, eroding the quality of life.
- There are large disparities and gaps between the rich and the poor.
- Public services are stretched and government is unable to cope with the pressures in the various social sectors.
- Poverty persists at current levels and the unemployment leads to unrest and disturbances.
- Government spending spirals leading to inflation.
- Law and order is difficult to control and disturbances difficult to contain.

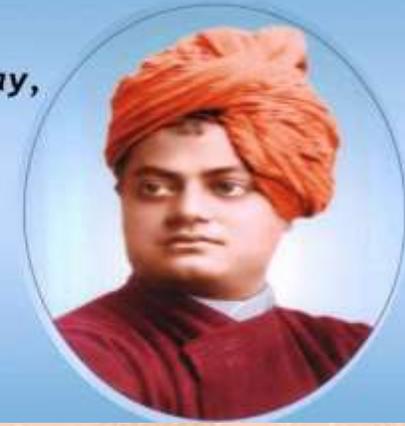
## Likely Scenarios

### Scenario C: COLLAPSE:

- The economy collapses, unable to implement the necessary reforms.
- Unemployment is high, leading to restlessness and conflict.
- Unresolved internal and external issues bleed India by drawing away resources for maintenance of internal law and order and security at the country's borders.
- India's strengths of diversity, secularism and multiparty inclusiveness show strains of collapsing due to poor leadership and governance.
- India splinters into a weak state unable to keep pace with conflicting demands and priorities.

Be a Hero. Always say,  
'I have no fear'.

-Swami Vivekananda



" I am an Indian and every Indian is my brother. The ignorant Indian, the poor and destitute Indian, the Brahmin Indian, the pariah Indian is my brother. The Indian is my brother, the Indian is my life, India's gods and goddesses are my God, India's society is the cradle of my infancy, the pleasure garden of my youth, the sacred heaven, the Varanasi of my old age. The soil of India is my highest heaven; the good of India is my good."