







India 2022: Non-Traditional Security Threats

Geopolitical Drivers & Threats through countries

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 six key themes:

-  **Economic warfare**
-  **Terrorism & non-state actors**
-  **Nuclear and Light Weapons proliferation**
-  **Drugs Trafficking**
-  **Migration and Refugee Crises**
-  **Ethno-religious ties and tensions**

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:

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Section B: Terrorism & non-state actors

1. How are terrorists and other non-state actors used by states in South Asia to destabilize India?

2. Who are the key non-state actors?

3. Who are the key *state* actors complicit in this process?

- a. Pakistan, and its usage is
 - i. Active (state policy) _____
 - ii. Passive (turning a blind eye) _____
 - iii. Inadvertent (lack of state capacity to end this) _____
 - iv. Nonexistent _____
- b. Bangladesh, and its usage is
 - i. Active (state policy) _____
 - ii. Passive (turning a blind eye) _____
 - iii. Inadvertent (lack of state capacity to end this) _____
 - iv. Nonexistent _____
- c. Nepal, and its usage is
 - i. Active (state policy) _____
 - ii. Passive (turning a blind eye) _____
 - iii. Inadvertent (lack of state capacity to end this) _____
 - iv. Nonexistent _____
- d. China, and its usage is
 - i. Active (state policy) _____
 - ii. Passive (turning a blind eye) _____
 - iii. Inadvertent (lack of state capacity to end this) _____
 - iv. Nonexistent _____
- e. Sri Lanka, and its usage is
 - i. Active (state policy) _____
 - ii. Passive (turning a blind eye) _____
 - iii. Inadvertent (lack of state capacity to end this) _____
 - iv. Nonexistent _____
- f. United States, and its usage is
 - i. Active (state policy) _____
 - ii. Passive (turning a blind eye) _____
 - iii. Inadvertent (lack of state capacity to end this) _____
 - iv. Nonexistent _____

- g. Other, _____, and its usage is
 - i. Active (state policy) _____
 - ii. Passive (turning a blind eye) _____
 - iii. Inadvertent (lack of state capacity to end this) _____
 - iv. Nonexistent _____

4. Please explain the most consequential of these cases. Why is it the most consequential?

5. How do you anticipate this scenario will evolve (if at all) into the year 2022? Why?

Section B: Nuclear and Weapons Proliferation

- 1. Pakistan's nuclear arsenal
 - a. How centralized or decentralized is the Pakistani nuclear arsenal? Why do you say so?
 - i. Geographically:

- ii. Command-and-control authority:

- b. How secure is the Pakistani nuclear arsenal?

c. How likely is theft of Pakistani nuclear materials by non-state actors?

d. How likely is the sale/transfer of Pakistani nuclear materials to non-state actors by state agents?

e. The greatest consequence of this transfer is:

2. Small Arms trafficking

a. What are the key sources of small arms trafficking in South Asia today?

- i. Afghanistan-Pakistan border region _____
- ii. LTTE & Sri Lanka _____
- iii. Northeast India & Southeast Asia _____
- iv. Nepali Maoists _____
- v. Domestic producers _____
- vi. Multinational producers _____
- vii. Criminal organizations _____
- viii. Nation-states, namely _____
- ix. Other _____

b. This trafficking is consequential because:

c. This trafficking is particularly consequential for the following regions:

- d. The emerging sources of small arms into the year 2022 will be:
- i. Afghanistan-Pakistan border region _____
 - ii. LTTE & Sri Lanka _____
 - iii. Northeast India & Southeast Asia _____
 - iv. Nepali Maoists _____
 - v. Domestic producers _____
 - vi. Multinational producers _____
 - vii. Criminal organizations _____
 - viii. Nation-states, namely _____
 - ix. Other _____
- e. Why? (Please explain your answer to the previous question).

Section C: Drugs Trafficking

1. The key narcotics of consequence to South Asia are:
 - a. Opiates
 - b. Cocaine
 - c. Cannabis
 - d. Other _____

2. The key source of these narcotics is:
 - a. Golden Crescent (Iran-Pakistan-Afghanistan)
 - b. Golden Triangle (Thailand-Vietnam-Laos-Thailand)
 - c. Domestic Sources _____
 - d. Criminal organizations
 - e. Other _____
 - f. Other _____

3. The primary consequences these will have for India are:

- a. Bengali (Bangladesh-West Bengal-northeast India)
- b. Tamil (Sri Lanka-Tamil Nadu-Tamil Diaspora)
- c. Muslims/Islam (India-Pakistan-broader Islamic World)
- d. Kashmiri (India-Pakistan-Kashmiri Diaspora)
- e. Punjabi (India-Pakistan-Punjabi Diaspora)
- f. Sindhi (India-Pakistan-Sindhi Diaspora)
- g. Nepali (Nepal-Gurkha-India)
- h. Burmese/Chinese (economic) influence in the northeast
- i. Diasporas, namely the following
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____
 - vi. _____
- j. A combination of:

5. Why have you made this choice?

6. What positive effects could these transnational ties have? How could India reconcile these positive and negative effects?