

PSIR & GS-2 Daily Brief

About this initiative : Briefs, scans the best academic platforms, national newspapers & leading think tanks to pick the most relevant articles & research. It converts them into crisp, high-impact points you can directly use in your mains answers.

PSIR
Optional by
Amit Pratap
Singh
| ForumIAS |



Article - 1

Twentieth anniversary of BRICS & India's presidency : IDSA

Article - 2

A post-Iran war West Asia order : Indian Express

Article - 3

U.s.'s Iran war - Winning the air, Losing the order : Vivekananda foundation

Article - 1 : Twentieth anniversary of BRICS & India's presidency

Twentieth Anniversary of BRICS and India's BRICS Summit Presidency

April 09, 2026 | IDSA Comments



India will chair the 18th BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) Summit, scheduled to be held in the



Prashant Kumar Singh

Research Fellow

Dr. Prashant Kumar Singh follows the strategic and domestic affairs...

[Read More +](#)

Context BRICS at 20 should be seen as a serious platform of Global South cooperation and world-order reform, not merely as an anti-West grouping.

Facts

● BRICS founded in 2006, summit began in 2009.

● BRICS covers 49.5% population, 40% GDP (PPP) and 26% trade.

● The NDB - set up in 2015, showing BRICS moved beyond talk.

● India's BRICS theme - Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability.

Analytical Crux

BRICS is not a temporary anti-West platform, but reflection of real changes in world politics. Its expansion, institutional growth and broad agenda show that many countries want more voice, policy space and balanced global governance.

For India, BRICS is useful for reformed multilateralism, multipolarity and strategic autonomy. BRICS is becoming a platform through which Global South can seek reform without necessarily becoming anti-West.

Verbatim Quotes

"BRICS emerged as a force for good and reflects the changed reality of the world."

"It provides an anchor of geopolitical & geoeconomic stability."

Article - 2 : A post-Iran war West Asia order

A post-Iran war West Asia order can open strategic space for India

THE DECLARATION of a two-week pause in the Iran war has been greeted with a collective sigh of relief across a deeply anxious world. There will be endless analysis and speculation about who may have won and who may have lost the six-week war between Iran on one side and the US and Israel on the other. But that would be premature since this is not an end to the war, only the prospect of its end. US President Donald Trump has agreed to negotiate a more durable peace based on a set of 10 Iranian demands — all takes, no gives — conveyed through the good offices of Pakistan. There is no mention of the 15 points put forward by the US earlier. This one-sidedness is unusual in any negotiating exercise and puts Iran in an advantageous position. It suggests a certain urgency on Trump's part to call a halt to the war, perhaps because of its mounting cost, its fuelling inflation in a year when crucial mid-term elections are due, and a recognition of Iran proving to be more resilient under fire than anticipated. One should expect the US to seek to extend the pause into a longer suspension of hostilities, always with the caveat that Trump's unpredictability and impulsiveness could upend any rational calculation. Just a few hours before the ceasefire, he was threatening to "extinguish" Iranian civilisation if his demands were not met.

Pakistan has undeniably emerged as a key intermediary in the proposed negotiations to be hosted by it in Islamabad on April 10. It is reported that the powerful Speaker of the Majlis, Iran's parliament, MB Ghalibaf, will lead the Iranian delegation.

The US side may be led by Vice President JD Vance. China will be an unseen but influential presence. Trump publicly gave it credit for having contributed to the ceasefire. Pakistan will bask in the limelight, celebrating its return to geopolitical prominence, not as a spoiler but as a trusted intermediary, harking back to 1971, when it enabled Henry Kissinger's secret visit to China. That India will merely watch from the sidelines, even though it is a major stakeholder in the Gulf and West Asia, will be savoured by Islamabad. It may be tempted into provocative behaviour towards India, feeling shielded, once again, by Washington and Beijing alike.

In dealing with this new situation, the temptation to engage in sharpened rhetoric and assertive diplomacy may be counterproductive. It may be prudent to monitor progress in the negotiations, convey goodwill and support to our Gulf and West Asian partners. They will value strong and reliable partners as they deal with the aftermath of the destructive war. The region will be reassessing its security architecture, which has hitherto been based on a string of US military bases hosted by them. But these failed to protect them from relentless Iranian missile and drone attacks. It also became obvious to them that for the Americans, the defence of Israel would always have priority over their security needs. There is no immediate alternative to reliance on the US, but a process of diversification will inevitably take place. India should get into pole position in this process by enhancing its defence collaboration with these countries. This



SHYAM SARAN

should take place within a high-level dialogue on the transformed security landscape in a region of vital interest to India. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged in the war will also offer opportunities for a constructive role by Indian companies, which are already well entrenched in the region and have developed benign partnerships.

If India must contribute substantially to an enduring security architecture on its western flank, then it will need to recalibrate its relations with Israel and Iran. Israel will remain a valued security partner, but it should not inhibit the pursuit of our relations with other countries in the region in line with our interests. We should acknowledge that we let our relations with Iran slide while pursuing initiatives like IZUE (Israel, India, the UAE and the US) and IMEC (India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor), which excluded Iran and Turkey. In the wake of the Iran war, the US role in the region has become problematic, as has the prospect of a collaborative network of relationships between Israel and the Gulf countries. A US-led security architecture in the region, including Israel as a key pillar, has diminishing prospects. India inserting itself into such arrangements had some rationale in the past, but may have lost its relevance now.

A US-led security architecture in the region, including Israel as a key pillar, has diminishing prospects. India inserting itself into such arrangements had some rationale in the past, but may have lost its relevance now.

What about the larger geo-

political equations? The US has suffered grievous reputational damage both for its indulgence in unrestrained violence and its inability to pursue a well-crafted strategy with credible outcomes. It won on tactics but may have lost the war. This is the first time in the post-World War II period that the US was unable to mobilise support from its NATO and European allies. This confirms the perception of there no longer being a West with a coherent identity and shared values. China has gained in stature by default, and to a lesser extent, Russia. One should expect diminished US attention to the Indo-Pacific. It's been stripped of military assets because of the Iran war. These will take time to be replenished. Its allies and partners in the region are already questioning the wisdom of outsourcing their security to the US. Japan and South Korea find themselves especially vulnerable.

One should also note the visit of the Taiwan Opposition leader, the head of the KMT party, to Beijing at the invitation of Chinese President Xi Jinping. China senses an opportunity to unify Taiwan with the mainland by convincing Taiwanese leaders and its people that they can no longer rely on the US for their defence. Trump's forthcoming visit to China next month may provide a better sense of how far the US-China equation has now tilted towards the latter. These changes on our eastern flank, just as we must cope with the turmoil on our western flank, will throw up additional challenges for Indian diplomacy.

That will require a separate examination.

The writer is a former foreign secretary.

Context

Iran war is weakening the old U.S. - led order in West Asia and creating a new strategic opening for India.

Facts

The old Gulf security model based on U.S. bases appeared weak after Iranian strikes.

For the first time after World War II, the U.S. could not rally its NATO and European allies.

Analytical Crux

War has exposed the limits of the old U.S.-centred order in West Asia. India should not waste time reacting emotionally to Pakistan's temporary diplomatic visibility. It should prepare for the region's long-term restructuring. Deeper defence cooperation with Gulf states, bigger reconstruction role, and a more balanced approach towards both Israel and Iran. When regional order is shifting, the country that moves early gains influence; the country that only reacts gets left behind.

Verbatim Quotes

by Shyam Saran

"A US-led security architecture in the region, including Israel as a key pillar, has diminishing prospects."

"There is no-immediate alternative to reliance on US, a process of diversification will inevitably take place."


"India should get into pole position by enhancing its defence collaboration with Gulf countries."

Article - 3 : U.s.'s Iran war - Winning the air, Losing the order

AREAS OF STUDY PUBLICATIONS ACTIVITIES RISING INDIA NEW QUESTIONS FOR EXPERTS NATIONAL SECURITY DATABASE TAGS SAMVAD

VIVEKANANDA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION
Seeking Harmony in Diversity

Home > America's Iran War: Winning the Air, Losing the Order



Listen to this article now
Powered by Trinity Audio
00:00 10:02

America's Iran War: Winning the Air, Losing the Order

Author
Amb Sanjay Kumar Verma
DETAIL >

Related Articles

- Dastan-e-Hormuz: Diplomatic and Military Affairs in the Pers Hormuz** Since the pre-Islamic era, there has been a consistent
- America's Iran War: Winning the Air, Losing the Order** The war in West Asia has entered a new and unpredictable phase. T
- Triangular Geopolitics: U.S.-China Rivalry and the Reconfigu**

Context Even the U.S. & Israel dominate the war militarily, they may fail politically because bombing Iran cannot by itself create a stable regional order.

Facts

- The ceasefire is only temporary and conditional, not a final peace.
- The war may end not in total victory, but through a messy ceasefire, frozen conflict or negotiated settlement.

Analytical Crux

There is a sharp distinction between military success and political success. Air power can destroy assets, but cannot create legitimacy, ease nationalism or build a stable post-war order. Because Iran has size, terrain, manpower and regional reach, any ground war would widen the conflict. The longer the war continues, West Asian states will hedge, the old U.S.-led order will weaken and room will open for other powers. India's advantage lies in using its flexible regional ties for stability, communication and energy security.

Verbatim Quotes

“Power without a viable political objective can end up damaging the order it is meant to defend.”

“In strategy, the longest distance is often the one between military entry & political exit.”

PSIR & GS2 Daily Brief

The Programme in Political Science and International Relations emphasize research, critical thinking, and enhances interdisciplinary understanding. It provides comprehensive coverage in structured key way for strategic advantage in upsc.

PSIR OPTIONAL FOUNDATION

The program focuses on Comprehensive coverage of the topic mentioned in PSIR Syllabus supplemented with regular handouts.

Upcoming Batch: 6th July, 2026

OGP (OPTIONAL GUIDANCE PROGRAM)

Focus will be on conceptual clarity and building the ability of the candidates to interlink static portion with current developments.

Upcoming Batch: 9th June, 2026

PSIR DYNAMICS

The program focuses on Current-Relevant dedicated classes cover national and international developments, integrated with PSIR syllabus.

Upcoming Batch: 22nd June, 2026

ATS (AUGMENTED TEST SERIES)

ATS sharpens structure, presentation, and depth converting effort into higher score.

Upcoming Batch: 26th April, 2026

O-AWFG (ANSWER WRITING FOCUS GROUP)

The answer writing program creates discipline and enhances skills. It helps students develop structure, articulation, coherence, and approach.

Upcoming Batch: 20th April, 2026

O-AWFG PRIME

The test series program enhances speed, flow and dynamic understanding of the subject.

Upcoming Batch : 20th April, 2026

PYQ Mastery Series

The series focuses on PYQ practice anchored in conceptual clarity and contemporary relevance.

Upcoming Batch: 22 June, 2026

Contact for Mentorship - 9311704432

Telegram: @ | Website: <https://academy.forumias.com/>

Note: Edit program names/offerings as per the latest ForumIAS schedule.