

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 |

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Gateway House**

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Daily Brief · Source Plan (Monday to Saturday)

Common Daily

The Hindu · *The Indian Express* · *Deccan Herald* · *The Statesman*

read every day, alongside the day's sources below

Day-wise Sources

Monday

ORF (*Observer Research Foundation*) · *Foreign Affairs* · *The Diplomat*

Tuesday

MP-IDSA · *EPW* (*Economic & Political Weekly*) · *Gateway House*

Wednesday

Firstpost · *South Asia Monitor* · *ICWA* (*Indian Council of World Affairs*)

Thursday

ORF · *Frontline* · *Bar & Bench* · *World Focus*

Friday

MP-IDSA · *Carnegie Endowment* · *VIF* (*Vivekananda International Foundation*)

Saturday

Firstpost · *Project Syndicate* · *The Economist*

As per relevance, articles from other relevant sources such as NatStrat, ThePrint and The Telegraph (India) will also be included.

New life for IMEC



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1 OCTOBER 2026, Gateway House

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New life for IMEC

The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, currently stalled due to conflicts in the Gulf, may be an answer to the disrupted energy flows from the Persian Gulf. The proposed route, which connects the interior of Saudi Arabia to the Arabian Sea on one side and the Mediterranean Sea on the other, has immense value as a conduit for West Asian oil, as well as global data flows.

BY Amit Bhandari

SENIOR FELLOW, ENERGY, INVESTMENT AND CONNECTIVITY

Context

With the U.S.-Iran war disrupting oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz, and Houthi and drone attacks now hitting Saudi Arabia's Red Sea back-up route, Amit Bhandari argues that the stalled India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) has new value as a route for oil pipelines and data cables.

Facts

■ **East-West pipeline :** It can carry up to 7 million barrels of oil a day to the Red Sea, almost 70 per cent of Saudi Arabia's pre-war production.

■ **Other bypasses :** The Abu Dhabi Crude Oil Pipeline to Fujairah on the Gulf of Oman carries up to 1.5 million barrels a day.

■ **Supply lost :** The oil output of the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Qatar has fallen by 11-12 million barrels a day. It is 11-12 per cent of pre-conflict world production of over 100 million barrels a day.

Analytical Crux

West Asia's oil leaves through the Persian Gulf, with the Red Sea as the back-up. Both are confined waters whose exits at Hormuz and Bab al-Mandeb can be disrupted by hostile or unstable actors. The 2026 attacks on Saudi Arabia's Red Sea route showed that the back-up carries the same risk as Hormuz. A route that bypasses both chokepoints would reduce this threat. The author sees one in IMEC, rethought as a corridor of oil pipelines and optic fibre cables across Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean. In its original rail-and-ship form IMEC had limited utility, because trains cannot match the scale of container ships. Saudi Arabia now has its own reasons to back the corridor. Its Mecca Accord partners did not respond to the Houthi attacks, the United States has tied a civil nuclear deal to normalisation with Israel, and direct access to the Mediterranean would cut the risk to Saudi oil exports from Iran and its proxies. With these incentives, the IMEC is a better prospect now than before. Its northern leg through Haifa, however, ties it to Saudi-Israeli relations, the issue that stalled it during the Gaza war.

Verbatim Quotes

"The hits on the Saudis' Red Sea oil infrastructure indicate that the back-up route is vulnerable to the same factors that make the Strait of Hormuz a risky highway for energy."

– Amit Bhandari

The contrast at the UN

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Tuesday, 6 October, 2026

The Statesman

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Opinion

The contrast at the UN

India and Pakistan have traditionally clashed on every stage, including the sports arena. An annual diplomatic clash takes place at the UNGA. [📰 History](#)

HARSHA KAKAR | New Delhi | October 6, 2026 9:00 am



Context

At the UN General Assembly in September 2026, Pakistan's Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif spoke on Kashmir, the Indus Waters Treaty and debt relief, while India spoke about its role in the world; Harsha Kakar reads the two speeches as a study in contrasts.

Facts

■ **Jaishankar** : India is undertaking 600 development projects in 78 countries, in infrastructure, manufacturing, agriculture, IT and capacity building. India is also the first responder with medical supplies and support for nations in conflict zones or facing endemic disease and natural disasters.

■ **Protests** : Baloch and Pashtun activists protested outside the UN during Sharif's visit, as they do every year.

■ **Afghanistan** : At the UN, Pakistan accused Afghanistan, and not India, of sponsoring terrorism.

Analytical Crux

The two speeches show two different ideas of what the UN General Assembly is for. Pakistan uses it to speak to its own public and army, and the same themes return every year: Kashmir, aid and climate finance. This year it added the Indus Waters Treaty, which no other nation raised, and only Turkey joined it on Kashmir. India's main statement speaks to the wider world, including the Global South, about its development work and the working of global bodies. *It touches Pakistan only obliquely, as "a serial practitioner of terrorism". The point-by-point rebuttal, including on Jammu and Kashmir, is left to a junior diplomat using the right of reply.* The contrast also reflects what each country brings to the world. Pakistan asks for financial support in every address, and India describes the help it gives.

Verbatim Quotes

"India's statement is aimed at global audiences, while Pakistan plays to its national gallery, largely because its PM must praise its army chief and army as they ensure his continuity."

– Harsha Kakar

India-China thaw faces major economic tests



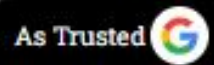
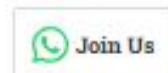
India-China thaw faces major economic tests: Report

There are other signs of warming relations since the two Asian giants last year agreed to end the military standoff.



Reuters

Last Updated : 05 October 2026, 06:25 IST



Context

India and China are repairing ties damaged by the 2020 border clashes, and Xi Jinping visited New Delhi in September 2026; even so, Manishi Raychaudhuri uses trade and manufacturing data to show that India's economic dependence on China remains deep and one-sided.

Facts

■ **Manufacturing gap** : *As per the World Bank, China's share of global value-added manufacturing was 28 per cent in 2025, against India's 3 per cent.*

■ **Trade deficit** : *India imported goods worth \$116 billion more from China than it exported in 2025. By August 2026 the deficit had reached \$91 billion.*

■ **Export rise** : *Indian exports to China rose 40 per cent between April and August 2026. Industrial machinery, automotive components, printed circuit boards, smartphones and other electronics led the rise.*

Analytical Crux

The thaw has improved relations between the two governments, but the economic relationship has not fundamentally changed, because India's export growth runs on Chinese components. Electronics, machinery and chemicals enter Indian factories as intermediate goods. Each gain in Indian manufacturing therefore deepens the dependence it was meant to reduce, as the 18-20 per cent local content in smartphones shows. Part of the weakness is India's own low R&D spending and a shortage of skilled workers. Beijing, for its part, keeps its most advanced technology in EVs, batteries, solar energy and electronics to itself. India's cautious opening to Chinese capital, through minority stakes and Indian-controlled joint ventures, is a bet that engagement can build domestic capability. Until India builds that capability, the relationship will stay one-sided, and the unresolved border will continue to cast a shadow over it.

Verbatim Quotes

"Long-standing trade dependence and strategic mistrust will not be addressed with handshakes and plane flights."

– Manishi Raychaudhuri

America’s new-age military populism takes shape

America’s new-age military populism takes shape

As the second Trump administration nears the midpoint of its term, ‘a rapidly changing America’ appears to be a most apt description. Internal and external repositioning has cast the United States in a new light, forcing recalibrations across countries and regions. While Washington’s foreign policy shifts and their repercussions have been the most palpable external lens, consequential internal changes are beginning to shake the old structures of governance, security and finance. One of the most noticeable, indeed momentous, changes is the renaming of the Department of Defense (DoD) as the Department of War (DoW) – its original historical name. This exercise in rechristening itself may be a microcosm symbolising the Trump administration’s attempts to redraw the arc of America. And Pete Hegseth, the Secretary of War, is at the helm of that endeavour.

The outline from Hegseth’s address
One of the administration’s fiercest attacks on its predecessor was over diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) across programmes and institutions. On September 30 this year, when Mr. Hegseth delivered his ‘State of the Force’ address at the Marine Corps Base Quantico, he led his administration’s charge against those values, spelling out his own in turn. He doubled down on his 2025 speech to an assembly of admirals and generals, which starkly outlined his motto of “reviving the warrior ethos, rebuilding the military, and re-establishing deterrence”.
A closer look at some of the initiatives and changes that Mr. Hegseth emphasised reflects the fast-changing nature of modern warfare and the need for America, as indeed for any other military, to reform quickly. The unveiling of a four-star combatant command for autonomous warfare (AutoWarCom) is geared towards overhauling the procurement, testing and



Harsh V. Pant

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Vivek Mishra

Deputy Director,
Strategic Studies
Programme at the
Observer Research
Foundation

America’s
military
transformation
under the

to place technological superiority vis-à-vis China front and centre. Among the other steps announced to overhaul the U.S. military is the “Fortress America” project, intended to redesign energy and cyber connectivity so that U.S. bases become self-sufficient in both electricity grids and cyber command. Towards realigning the recruitment system, the Pentagon will now work with five select universities to establish a new corps of cadets. The absence of any Ivy League institution is telling of the Trump administration’s long war against elite educational institutions and the values that new-age Republicans associate with them.

Perhaps the most consequential move was Mr. Hegseth’s announcement of a 20% cut in general and flag officer positions across the armed forces by January 1, 2027 – double the reduction he announced in 2025. Mr. Hegseth’s broad definition of “redundant force structure”, which he has used as a pretext to trim the military’s senior ranks, now also extends to ending new tenured appointments of civilian academics at military service academies. Besides these measures, the decision to establish an Office of Religious Affairs (ORA), reporting directly to the Secretary of War and providing religious support and spiritual readiness, bears all the hallmarks of Republican evangelical outreach writ large.

Drivers behind the overhaul
Behind the overhaul of the DoW lies a convergence of competing drivers: populism, rapid technological evolution, cultural revivalism, assessments of comparative military might and capability, and a race against time. Americans view the changes differently on each metric. For instance, while most see the decision to set up the Autonomous Warfare Command as a necessity, the removal of senior military ranks has drawn flak – as a decapitation of the military leadership from within. The departure of the

aftermath of Vietnam. The strategic challenge before Washington today is therefore not simply to expand military capacity, but to undertake the next generation of reforms in defence manufacturing, technology and innovation if it is to retain its lead over China and simultaneously contend with multiple adversaries across different theatres.

Reform and strategic necessity
The problem is that the Trump administration’s sense of urgency has too often conflated the politics of populism with the imperatives of military reform. In the process, the distinction between political messaging and strategic necessity-and, at times, between friend and foe-has become blurred.
Mr. Hegseth’s rhetoric about creating forces with “no fatties, no trannies, no beardos, no weirdos”, alongside his proposal for mandatory testosterone-deficiency testing in the annual health screenings of personnel aged 30 years and above, takes the notion of a “warrior ethos” into territory that appears increasingly disconnected from the demands of modern warfare. At a time when technological superiority, automation, artificial intelligence and precision systems are reshaping the character of conflict, military effectiveness cannot be reduced to an increasingly narrow conception of physical warriorhood.
Yet, it would be a mistake to allow the excesses of this rhetoric to obscure the genuine opportunities before the U.S.. President Trump’s two terms have coincided with an extraordinary acceleration in technological change, creating both significant challenges and important possibilities for American military power. The re-establishment of the Space Command in 2019 was one such consequential step, while the more recent announcement of AutoWarCom could, if pursued seriously, have transformative implications for the competition and the

Context

As the second Trump administration nears the midpoint of its term, Harsh V. Pant and Vivek Mishra examine how Secretary of War Pete Hegseth is overhauling the renamed Department of War, and argue that the overhaul mixes real military reform with populist politics.

Facts

■ **Renaming** : The Department of Defense (DoD) has been renamed the Department of War (DoW). On 30 September 2026, Pete Hegseth gave his 'State of the Force' address at Marine Corps Base Quantico.

■ **Hegseth's motto** : "reviving the warrior ethos, rebuilding the military, and re-establishing deterrence".

■ **Project Meridian** : Elon Musk, Palmer Luckey and Newt Gingrich will jointly lead a study of the future of warfare, due within 120 days. A key aim is technological superiority over China.

Analytical Crux

Hegseth's overhaul joins two separate projects. One is a needed adaptation to drones, automation and artificial intelligence. The other is a politically driven campaign against diversity programmes, elite universities and the senior ranks. The first, seen in AutoWarCom and Project Meridian, answers a real need. *The United States must renew defence manufacturing and technology to keep its lead over China while facing several adversaries at once. Its narrow idea of physical 'warriorhood' is not aligned with the demands of modern warfare, and critics see the cut in senior ranks as a decapitation of the military leadership from within.* The authors ask: does it serve the demands of future warfare, or the vocabulary of populism? With the military era that began under Reagan coming to a close, they see the next round of reform as the test of whether the United States keeps its lead over China.

Verbatim Quotes

"For the world's most powerful military, the stakes are ultimately too high for political theatre to substitute for strategic clarity."

– Harsh V. Pant and Vivek Mishra

From India to Global South, a Gujarat water-governance model



PARAMESWARAN IYER, NITIN BASSI AND DANIEL W SMITH

NEW DELHI recently hosted the ninth edition of the India International Water Week under the theme of climate-resilient water management. The talk focused as much on what India has achieved in the last decade as on what comes next — keeping water supply sustainable, using water more efficiently, and treating used water as both an environmental and economic resource.

India's influence in the global water sector has grown substantially. From a country exposed to frequent climate shocks and access challenges to one now preparing for climate extremes such as floods and droughts, it offers lessons for other countries in the Global South. Over the past decade or so, India has designed and implemented some of the world's largest programmes to improve water governance, rejuvenate rivers, increase access to water and sanitation, and enable community-driven water conservation, protection, and augmentation. And if we pause and take a step back in time, it is important to acknowledge the leadership of then Gujarat Chief Minister Narendra Modi's initiatives between 2001 and 2014, a period that served as a laboratory for the water gov-

Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Namami Gange, Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), etc.

This 25-year journey is documented in our new case study, 'From Gujarat to India: Water Lessons for the World', which traces water governance reforms in Gujarat and India from 2001 to 2026. Drawing on official data, policy and programme records, the literature and consultations with practitioners, the study examines how political leadership and prioritisation, public financing, institutional reform, administrative implementation and community engagement came together to strengthen water security at scale. Its central finding is that water security is as much a challenge of governance and institutions as it is of engineering — and that the Gujarat experience offers a useful lens for understanding the subsequent national journey and its relevance to the Global South.

The case study distils four key lessons which, if studied and contextualised appropriately, can prove effective in the coming years and inform water governance in other countries in the Global South: Lead with governance, manage the resource and the service together, root action in communities, and build for scale from the start.

Lead with governance, not only hardware: Political will and institutional strengthening, rather than infrastructure alone, are core to water security. India has developed a framework for putting them into action at scale, called the "4 Ps", which were articulated by PM Modi and UN Secretary-General António Guterres through the Delhi Declaration in October 2018. The first is political leadership that prioritises water, reflected in initi-

ment, and communication campaigns that keep water top of the mind, such as Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain. Second, enabling public (and private) financing for the capital and recurring costs of water governance. Third, developing partnerships between national, state, and local governments; community-based organisations, and national and international knowledge organisations, including multilateral development banks like the World Bank. Fourth, ensuring people's participation in local water decision-making and management, such as communities resolving to make their villages open-defecation free or preparing village-level water security plans. The "4 Ps" are worth emulating in any other context or geography.

Manage the water resource and the service together: Taps and canals will fail if water does not flow. Addressing both water resources development and service sustainability simultaneously and at scale is paramount. Many cities in Africa are growing at a rapid rate, and industrial and irrigation demand will follow, so planning resources and services together now is cheaper than retrofitting later. As India's experience in recent decades shows, getting ahead of the coming surge in water demand with linked water resources and services plans would help countries gain from these economic shifts with lower risk for water insecurity. A key part of getting ahead of this surge is being forward-thinking on water reuse, especially for non-potable uses, including planned data centres and semiconductor fabrication units. In India alone, the annual market revenue from the sale of treated used water is projected to reach around Rs 73,000 crore by

momentum in communities equipped with effective local water governance institutions such as India's Pani Samitis, infrastructure that consistently delivers a high-quality service, and a balance of internal resources and external support. This has been demonstrated through numerous water conservation, harvesting, and recharge programmes. There is a governance linkage across scales to achieve this. As demonstrated in Gujarat during 2001-2014, the Chintan Shivins helped prioritise water governance among key stakeholders and formulate actionable solutions to design water-related policies aligned with community expectations. A similar approach was replicated at the national level. The recent Departmental Summit on Water organised by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and addressed by the PM in September 2026 is an example.

Going big and scaling up: The world is off track on SDG 6 to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation for all, and to sustainably manage water resources, used water, and ecosystems by 2030. Estimates suggest an additional \$500 billion in annual investment is required. To meet the scale of water governance reforms, infrastructure installation, data collection, and maintenance required for SDG 6, governments and their leaders cannot afford to slow down. Implementation of JJM across the country demonstrates that India can both think big and implement big. The global community can learn from political leadership at the highest level in India about the will, the financing and the institutions to do it at scale.

Iyer is a former secretary to the Government of India at the Ministry of Jal Shakti; Bassi is a fellow

Context

After the ninth India International Water Week in New Delhi, the authors of a new case study trace how Gujarat's water reforms of 2001-2014 became the base of India's national water missions after 2014, and draw four lessons for other countries of the Global South.

Facts

■ **National missions :** *Swachh Bharat Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Namami Gange, Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) and Per Drop More Crop (PDMC).*

■ **The "4 Ps" from the Delhi Declaration of October 2018 :** *Political leadership, public (and private) financing, partnerships and people's participation.*

■ **Four lessons :** *Lead with governance, manage the resource and the service together, root action in communities and build for scale from the start.*

Analytical Crux

The authors' central claim is that water security depends on governance as much as on engineering. Political leadership, finance, partnerships and community participation have to come with the pipes and canals, and the water source has to be managed along with the service. Gujarat between 2001 and 2014 tested this mix, and the national missions after 2014 scaled it up. For fast-growing economies, especially in Africa, the lesson is to plan water sources and water services together and to treat used water as an economic resource from the start. With the world off track on SDG 6, India's case as a source of lessons rests on implementation at scale, and the authors offer the Jal Jeevan Mission as the proof.

Verbatim Quotes

"Political will and institutional strengthening, rather than infrastructure alone, are core to water security."

– Parameswaran Iyer, Nitin Bassi and Daniel W. Smith

- PSIR Paper II, 2026: India has recognised that West Asia is not a single contest, but a tangle of rivalries, bargains and anxieties. Comment.
- PSIR Paper II, 2026: Does power transition theory reflect the dynamics of US-China relations?
- PSIR Paper II, 2025: Would you agree with the contention that India's inclination to lean on a 'more aggressive hyper-realist posture' has gained a new momentum in the aftermath of the Pahalgam terrorist strike? Comment.
- GS Paper III, 2025: Examine the factors responsible for depleting groundwater in India. What are the steps taken by the government to mitigate such depletion of groundwater?
- GS Paper II, 2024: 'Terrorism has become a significant threat to global peace and security.' Evaluate the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council's Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) and its associated bodies in addressing and mitigating this threat at the international level.
- GS Paper II, 2024: 'The West is fostering India as an alternative to reduce dependence on China's supply chain and as a strategic ally to counter China's political and economic dominance.' Explain this statement with examples.

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| 03 | THE ANALYSIS | The argument it raises, and the positions taken on it. |
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