

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
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| ForumIAS |



Article - 1

Pakistan's influence in Middle East goes back to 1971 : The print

Article - 2

The illusion of judicial inefficiency : bar and bench

Article - 3

A case for decentralising justice : Deccan Herald

Article - 1 : Pakistan's influence in Middle East goes back to 1971

ThePrint

POLITICS GROUND REPORTS OPINION DEFENCE DIPLOMACY INDIA ECONOMY THEPRINT ON CAMERA

SOCIETY & CULTURE HEALTH SCIENCE WORLD EVENTS THE SPEAKERS BUREAU SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

THEPRINT STORE MORE

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Opinion Security Code The FinePrint

Pakistan's influence in Middle East goes back to 1971

The Pakistani garrison at Tabuk began blossoming—not to defend any particular border, but to protect the House of Saud from destruction.



PRAVEEN SWAMI 19 April, 2026 02:22 pm IST

Context

The article explains that Pakistan's military influence in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf is not recent, but grew out of the post-1971 security vacuum in West Asia after British withdrawal and rising regional instability.

Facts

Pakistan offered military services to 22 countries with roughly 30,000 personnel.

Pakistani troops served in Saudi Arabia as the 12th Khalid Bin Armoured Brigade.

Pakistan's military role in the region included action in Jordan in 1970 & air combat against Israel in April 1973.

Analytical Crux

Pakistan's role in the Gulf is rooted in history, not in recent diplomacy alone. As British power receded and regional insecurity rose, Gulf monarchies needed reliable military support and Pakistan supplied that need. In return, Islamabad gained money, influence and long-term strategic value in West Asia. The article also suggests that Pakistan's Gulf presence was tied less to ideology and more to regime security and military utility.

Verbatim Quotes

"The crisis in the Persian Gulf didn't begin with the Iranian revolution in 1979; nor was Tehran's nuclear programme the problem."

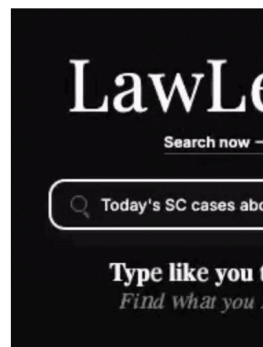
"The garrison at Tabuk began blossoming from the stones - not to defend any particular border, but to protect the House of Saud from destruction."

Article - 2: The illusion of judicial inefficiency

1 Columns

The illusion of judicial inefficiency: Why the State is equally responsible for the staggering pendency

A judiciary operating at less than half its required capacity cannot magically resolve a pendency crisis engineered by a government that litigates compulsively and funds the courts inadequately.



Context This article argues that the crisis of judicial pendency in India is not caused by the courts alone; it is equally driven by government underfunding, compulsive litigation & poor administrative compliance.

Facts

High court vacancies are about 33% & district judges handle roughly 2200 cases a year.

The government is involved in around 50% of the 54 million pending cases.

Law commission recommended 50 judges per million, but India has only around 16-22 per million.

Analytical Crux

The article's core point is that pendency is not merely a court problem; it is a governance problem. Courts are short of judges, short of funds are overloaded, while the government keeps producing avoidable litigation & then delays compliance even after judgments. So the executive is both starving the justice system and crowding it. Real reform, therefore, must combine better judicial capacity with a less adversarial and more accountable state.

Verbatim Quotes

"A judiciary operating at less than half its required capacity cannot magically resolve a pendency crisis engineered by a government that litigates compulsively and funds the courts inadequately."

"The State, which is constitutionally obligated to facilitate swift & accessible justice, is actually the primary architect of this judicial paralysis."

Article - 3 : A case for decentralising justice

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A case for decentralising justice

Establishing regional benches of the Supreme Court can cut backlog and make justice more equitable

DHNS

Last Updated : 21 April 2026, 01:05 IST

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Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has reignited the demand for a southern bench of the Supreme Court, bringing the issue of equitable access back into focus. Speaking in the presence of

Context

The article argues that regional benches of the Supreme Court are necessary to make justice more accessible, reduce structural inequality and ease the burden on the apex court.

Facts

Article 130 already allows Supreme Court sittings at places other than Delhi.

The Supreme Court had over 92000 pending cases as of March 2026.

The 18th Law Commission proposed four cassation benches outside the existing Delhi - Centric model.

Analytical Crux

The article's real concern is not only backlog, but unequal access to the apex court. A Supreme Court concentrated only in Delhi may preserve institutional centrality, but it also makes justice expensive and distant for large parts of India. Since the Constitution itself allows sittings elsewhere, the case for reform is already available within the existing framework. So the article argues that decentralisation is not a blow to the Supreme Court's prestige; it is a way to make justice more real, equal and reachable.

Verbatim Quotes

"The greater risk lies in retaining a structure that keeps vast sections of citizens at the margins of the justice system."

"When geography dictates access to the apex court, the promise of equal justice stands compromised."

PSIR & GS2 Daily Brief

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Upcoming Batch: 22 June, 2026

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