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Email: info@PrepAlpine.com

Website: PrepAlpine.com

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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS DATED 07.05.2026

GS Paper II: Current Affairs

1. Structural Problems in India's Public Health System

a. Introduction

Since Independence, India has made substantial progress in expanding its healthcare infrastructure. The country has increased the number of hospitals, medical colleges, doctors and health schemes. Programmes such as Ayushman Bharat, the National Health Mission and the expansion of medical education have strengthened the visibility of the health sector within public policy.

Despite these improvements, access to quality healthcare remains deeply unequal. Large sections of the population, particularly in rural areas, tribal belts, hilly regions and aspirational districts, continue to face severe shortages of doctors, specialists, medicines and functioning healthcare institutions.

This reveals that India's health challenge is not merely a quantitative shortage of hospitals or medical seats. The deeper problem lies in structural weaknesses embedded within the public health system itself. These structural deficits affect planning, staffing, financing, governance and service delivery across the healthcare sector.

As a result, the existence of infrastructure does not always translate into effective healthcare outcomes.

b. Understanding India's Public Health Structure

India's rural healthcare system follows a tiered institutional model designed to provide preventive, primary and specialist healthcare services.

Level	Institution	Main Function
First Tier	Sub-Centre	Preventive and basic community care
Second Tier	Primary Health Centre	Basic medical treatment
Third Tier	Community Health Centre	Specialist and referral care
Fourth Tier	District Hospital	Advanced treatment and surgery

This structure is intended to ensure that healthcare reaches villages while also creating referral pathways for more serious illnesses.

However, the effectiveness of the system depends not only on infrastructure but also on human resources, operational funding and institutional coordination.

Within this structure, Community Health Centres occupy a particularly important position because they are expected to provide the first level of specialist care in rural areas.

c. Community Health Centres and Specialist Shortages

i. Community Health Centres and Their Importance

Community Health Centres occupy a crucial position within the rural healthcare system. They represent the first major specialist-level institution available to rural populations and function as a bridge between Primary Health Centres and district hospitals.

A standard CHC is expected to serve approximately 1.2 to 2 lakh people and ideally should include:

- Thirty beds
- Emergency services
- Operation theatre
- Labour room
- Diagnostic facilities
- Specialist medical services

The Indian Public Health Standards prescribe the presence of key specialists, including:

- Physician
- Surgeon
- Obstetrician and gynaecologist
- Paediatrician
- Anaesthetist

In practice, however, many CHCs function without these essential specialists, severely weakening rural healthcare delivery.

This makes the shortage of specialists one of the most serious structural problems in India's public health system.

ii. The Major Structural Crisis: Shortage of Specialists

One of the most serious structural weaknesses in India's public health system is the severe shortage of specialist doctors in rural institutions.

India has more than five thousand rural Community Health Centres, yet the number of available specialists remains far below the required level. Vacancy rates for specialist posts remain extremely high, with many estimates indicating shortages approaching eighty percent in several categories.

This means that institutions designed to provide specialist care often function only as basic treatment centres.

As a result:

- Emergency surgeries are delayed
- Maternal healthcare suffers
- Referral systems collapse
- District hospitals become overcrowded
- Patients travel long distances for treatment

Thus, the problem is not merely institutional absence, but institutional under-functioning.

The roots of this under-functioning lie not only in shortage of doctors, but also in their uneven geographical distribution.

iii. Urban Concentration of Healthcare Professionals

A major reason for rural shortages is the concentration of doctors in urban areas.

Most medical professionals prefer metropolitan or urban practice because cities offer:

- Higher salaries
- Private-sector opportunities
- Better educational facilities for children
- Professional networks
- Superior infrastructure
- Improved living conditions

In contrast, rural postings often involve:

- Poor housing
- Weak transport connectivity
- Limited equipment
- Professional isolation
- Difficult working environments

Consequently, rural healthcare institutions struggle both to recruit and retain specialists.

This uneven geographical distribution reflects a broader structural imbalance in India's development model.

The same imbalance is visible in the gap between building healthcare institutions and making them actually functional.

d. Infrastructure, Funding and Functionality Deficit

i. Infrastructure Without Functionality

A recurring weakness in India's health policy has been excessive emphasis on visible infrastructure creation.

Governments frequently prioritise:

- Constructing hospital buildings
- Opening new institutions
- Announcing medical colleges
- Expanding physical infrastructure

While infrastructure expansion is necessary, healthcare quality depends equally on operational capacity.

A hospital building cannot function effectively without:

- Trained staff
- Medicines
- Diagnostics
- Maintenance systems
- Emergency care
- Functioning equipment
- Referral coordination

In many areas, institutions exist physically but remain weak operationally. This creates a gap between formal infrastructure availability and actual healthcare delivery.

This gap is closely linked to the imbalance between capital expenditure and recurring operational expenditure.

ii. Weak Operational Expenditure

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Another structural problem is the imbalance between capital expenditure and operational expenditure.

Public health budgets often allocate significant resources for:

- Construction projects
- Infrastructure expansion
- Equipment procurement

However, insufficient attention is paid to recurring operational requirements such as:

- Medicine supply
- Salaries
- Laboratory services
- Maintenance
- Intensive care support
- Ambulance systems
- Contractual staffing

As a result, newly built institutions may remain underutilised or poorly functional.

This demonstrates that healthcare outcomes depend more on sustained operational capacity than on infrastructure announcements alone.

The weakness becomes even more serious when medical education expansion does not align with public health needs.

e. Medical Education and Human Resource Crisis

i. Disconnect Between Medical Education and Public Health Needs

India has rapidly expanded medical education over the past decade. The number of MBBS and postgraduate seats has increased substantially.

However, expansion in educational capacity has not automatically translated into improved rural healthcare.

Several structural reasons explain this disconnect:

- Medical education remains weakly integrated with public health planning
- Specialists often prefer private practice
- Rural service obligations remain limited
- Incentives for public-sector work are inadequate

Private medical colleges further complicate the situation. Many institutions charge extremely high fees, encouraging graduates to pursue financially rewarding urban careers in order to recover educational costs.

Thus, India produces increasing numbers of doctors while continuing to face shortages in underserved areas.

This shows that the issue is not merely production of doctors, but their deployment, motivation and retention.

ii. Working Conditions and Rural Retention Crisis

The challenge is not only recruitment but also retention.

Doctors frequently avoid or leave rural postings because of:

- Inadequate housing

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- Lack of schools
- Weak social infrastructure
- Limited career growth
- Absence of peer support
- Shortage of equipment
- Professional stress

Young specialists trained in advanced urban hospitals often find rural institutions professionally isolating and technologically inadequate.

Therefore, structural reform must address both professional and social conditions associated with rural healthcare service.

Unless these conditions improve, rural institutions will continue to suffer from vacancies even if more doctors are trained.

iii. Human Resource Mismanagement

India's challenge is not merely shortage of doctors in aggregate terms, but poor distribution and planning.

Problems include:

- Uneven deployment
- Vacant sanctioned posts
- Weak workforce planning
- Inadequate incentives
- Inefficient transfer policies

Thus, human resource management remains a critical governance issue within healthcare.

A public health system cannot function effectively if personnel policies are ad hoc, politically influenced or disconnected from local needs.

iv. Faculty Shortages in Medical Education

Many medical colleges themselves face shortages of:

- Professors
- Researchers
- Trainers
- Specialist faculty

This affects:

- Quality of medical education
- Specialist training
- Research productivity
- Institutional standards

Weak academic ecosystems ultimately affect healthcare quality itself.

Thus, the crisis of healthcare delivery is linked with the crisis of medical education and professional training.

f. Consequences of Weak Rural Healthcare

i. Burden on Poor Households

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Public healthcare remains the primary source of medical support for economically weaker sections.

When rural institutions fail to function properly:

- Treatment delays increase
- Maternal and child mortality worsen
- Preventable diseases remain untreated
- Emergency care becomes inaccessible

This disproportionately affects poorer populations that cannot afford private healthcare.

Thus, weak rural healthcare deepens social and economic vulnerability.

ii. Pressure on District Hospitals

Weak CHCs force patients to bypass lower levels of care and directly approach district hospitals or urban tertiary institutions.

This creates:

- Overcrowding
- Long waiting periods
- Excessive workload on doctors
- Declining service quality

The collapse of referral balance weakens the entire healthcare system.

Therefore, strengthening CHCs and PHCs is essential not only for rural care, but also for reducing pressure on higher-level hospitals.

iii. Rising Out-of-Pocket Expenditure

India continues to have high levels of out-of-pocket healthcare expenditure.

Families often spend heavily on:

- Private hospitals
- Medicines
- Diagnostics
- Transport
- Accommodation during treatment

This pushes many households into debt and medical poverty.

Healthcare inequality therefore becomes closely linked with economic inequality.

These consequences show why public health reform must move beyond hospital construction and address deeper institutional deficits.

g. Broader Structural Deficits in Public Health

i. Low Public Health Expenditure

India's public expenditure on health remains relatively low as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product when compared with many developing and middle-income countries.

Limited public spending weakens:

- Infrastructure quality
- Staffing levels

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- Preventive healthcare
- Medicine availability
- Disease surveillance

Insufficient public investment also increases dependence on private healthcare systems.

A strong public health system requires sustained financing, not episodic scheme-based spending alone.

ii. Weak Primary Healthcare

India's healthcare system has historically focused more on hospital-based treatment than preventive and community healthcare.

Weak primary healthcare contributes to:

- Higher disease burden
- Overcrowded hospitals
- Rising treatment costs
- Poor early detection of diseases

A strong health system requires robust preventive and primary care foundations.

Without strong primary care, even the best tertiary hospitals become overburdened.

iii. Healthcare Inequality

Healthcare access varies sharply across:

- Rural and urban regions
- States
- Social groups
- Income categories

Private healthcare institutions often provide advanced services in cities, while public institutions in poorer regions remain understaffed.

This creates deep structural inequality in healthcare outcomes.

Healthcare inequality is therefore not only a medical issue, but also a question of social justice.

h. The Way Forward

i. Linking Medical Education with Public Service

Publicly funded medical education should be connected more closely with rural and public service obligations.

This can improve specialist availability in underserved regions.

However, such obligations must be supported by proper working conditions, equipment and career incentives.

ii. Incentivising Rural Service

Doctors serving in difficult areas should receive:

- Financial incentives
- Housing support

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- Accelerated promotions
- Educational benefits
- Career advancement opportunities

Positive incentives are often more effective than compulsory posting alone.

This approach can make rural service professionally rewarding rather than punitive.

iii. Team-Based Specialist Deployment

Healthcare institutions function effectively only when complete medical teams are available.

Posting isolated specialists without supporting systems reduces efficiency and professional satisfaction.

Specialists require:

- Nurses
- Technicians
- Diagnostic support
- Equipment
- Referral linkages
- Emergency backup

Thus, team-based deployment is essential for functional healthcare.

iv. Strengthening Operational Funding

Health expenditure should increasingly prioritise:

- Medicine supply
- Diagnostics
- Staff salaries
- Emergency services
- Maintenance
- Intensive care support

Functional delivery matters more than symbolic infrastructure expansion.

Operational funding must be predictable, adequate and linked with service quality.

v. Improving Rural Living Conditions

Retention of healthcare professionals requires broader rural development, including:

- Housing
- Roads
- Schools
- Internet connectivity
- Social infrastructure

Healthcare reform is therefore linked with overall regional development.

Doctors are more likely to remain in rural areas when professional and family needs are reasonably met.

vi. Strengthening Primary Healthcare

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Preventive healthcare should receive greater policy attention through:

- Immunisation
- Nutrition programmes
- Disease surveillance
- Health and Wellness Centres
- Community health workers

Strong primary care reduces pressure on tertiary hospitals and lowers long-term costs.

This shift is essential for building a preventive, accessible and equitable health system.

Conclusion

India's public health crisis is fundamentally structural rather than merely numerical. Increasing hospital buildings or medical seats alone cannot solve healthcare inequality unless deeper institutional weaknesses are addressed. Effective healthcare delivery requires balanced investment in infrastructure, staffing, operational funding, medical education and rural retention systems.

A truly equitable health system must ensure that quality healthcare reaches not only major cities but also remote villages, tribal areas and underserved populations. The success of India's healthcare reforms will ultimately depend not on the number of hospitals constructed, but on whether healthcare institutions function effectively and inclusively for every citizen.

In this sense, public health reform must move from infrastructure expansion alone to system strengthening, from numerical targets to service quality, and from fragmented schemes to universal, equitable and functional healthcare delivery.

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GS Paper II: International Relations

2. India–Vietnam Relations and the South China Sea Issue

a. Introduction

India and Vietnam have emerged as important strategic partners in the Indo-Pacific region. Their relationship, once centred largely on historical goodwill, cultural linkages and diplomatic support, has now expanded into a wider partnership involving defence cooperation, maritime security, economic engagement, resilient supply chains and regional stability.

The growing importance of this partnership must be understood in the context of China's increasing assertiveness in the South China Sea and the wider strategic competition in the Indo-Pacific. Both India and Vietnam support a rules-based maritime order, freedom of navigation and peaceful settlement of disputes under international law.

Thus, India–Vietnam relations are no longer limited to bilateral diplomacy. They have become an important part of India's Act East Policy, Indo-Pacific strategy and maritime security outlook.

b. Historical Evolution of India–Vietnam Relations

India and Vietnam share a long history of friendly relations rooted in anti-colonial solidarity, civilisational connections, Buddhist linkages and mutual support during difficult phases of the Cold War.

India established diplomatic relations with Vietnam in 1972. Over time, the relationship gradually deepened. It was upgraded to a Strategic Partnership in 2007 and then to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2016. In recent years, both sides have continued to strengthen this partnership through defence cooperation, economic engagement and maritime coordination.

This steady progression shows that India–Vietnam relations have moved from symbolic friendship to practical strategic cooperation.

c. Strategic Importance of Vietnam for India

i. Why Vietnam Matters for India

Vietnam occupies a strategically important position in Southeast Asia. It lies close to the South China Sea, one of the most contested maritime regions in the world. It is also an influential member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and an important partner in India's Act East Policy.

For India, Vietnam is significant because it helps strengthen:

- Engagement with Southeast Asia
- Maritime outreach in the Indo-Pacific
- Strategic balancing in Asia
- Cooperation with ASEAN
- Protection of sea lanes of communication

Vietnam also shares India's preference for a free, open, inclusive and rules-based Indo-Pacific.

This strategic importance is directly linked with the geography and geopolitics of the South China Sea.

ii. Understanding the South China Sea

The South China Sea is a major maritime region connecting the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the world's busiest sea routes and carries a substantial share of global maritime trade.

Its importance arises from three major factors.

- **Economic Importance:** International trade, energy shipments and commercial shipping pass through this region. For India, trade with East Asia and energy-related maritime movement are directly connected with stability in these waters.
- **Strategic Importance:** The region contains important sea lanes, naval routes, fisheries and possible oil and gas reserves.
- **Security Importance:** Control over this region can influence the balance of power in the Indo-Pacific.

Therefore, developments in the South China Sea affect not only littoral states such as Vietnam and the Philippines, but also external maritime powers such as India.

The strategic sensitivity of the region has increased because of China's expansive maritime claims and coercive actions.

d. South China Sea Dispute and Rules-Based Order

i. China's Claims and Regional Tensions

China claims a large part of the South China Sea through what is commonly called the Nine-Dash Line. This claim overlaps with the Exclusive Economic Zones of several countries, including Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia.

China has also built artificial islands, deployed coast guard vessels, increased naval presence and used coercive maritime tactics. These actions have created serious concerns among regional countries.

For Vietnam, the South China Sea is directly linked with sovereignty, energy security, fisheries and maritime access. For India, it is linked with freedom of navigation, rules-based order and wider Indo-Pacific stability.

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This is why India and Vietnam repeatedly emphasise freedom of navigation and peaceful dispute resolution.

ii. Freedom of Navigation and Its Importance

Freedom of navigation means that countries should be able to use international sea routes without coercion, obstruction or unlawful restrictions.

This principle is essential for:

- Global trade
- Maritime commerce
- Energy security
- Naval mobility
- Economic stability

For India, freedom of navigation in the South China Sea is particularly important because India's trade and strategic engagement with East Asia depend on secure sea routes.

Freedom of navigation, however, requires a legal framework. This is where UNCLOS becomes central.

iii. Role of UNCLOS

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, is often described as the constitution of the oceans. It provides the legal framework for maritime rights, jurisdiction and dispute resolution.

Provision	Meaning
Territorial Sea	Coastal state sovereignty up to twelve nautical miles
Exclusive Economic Zone	Economic rights up to two hundred nautical miles
Freedom of Navigation	Open use of international waters for lawful purposes
Peaceful Dispute Resolution	Maritime disputes should be resolved through legal and diplomatic means

India and Vietnam support UNCLOS because it provides a rules-based framework against excessive maritime claims and coercive behaviour.

Alongside UNCLOS, regional diplomatic arrangements are also important for managing tensions.

iv. Code of Conduct in the South China Sea

ASEAN and China have been negotiating a Code of Conduct for the South China Sea. The objective is to reduce tensions, prevent escalation and create behavioural rules for maritime conduct.

However, negotiations have moved slowly due to:

- Differences among ASEAN members
- China's assertiveness
- Lack of clarity on enforceability
- Divergent threat perceptions in the region

For India, a credible and effective Code of Conduct is important because stability in the South China Sea is linked with the wider Indo-Pacific order.

This wider security environment has strengthened India–Vietnam defence cooperation.

e. Defence and Maritime Cooperation

i. Defence Cooperation Between India and Vietnam

Defence cooperation has become one of the strongest pillars of India–Vietnam relations.

Naval Cooperation

India and Vietnam cooperate through port visits, naval exercises, training exchanges and maritime engagement. This strengthens trust between the two navies and improves coordination in the Indo-Pacific.

Defence Technology and Industrial Cooperation

Both countries are exploring cooperation in defence production, technology exchange and capacity building. This is significant because Vietnam seeks to modernise its defence capabilities, while India aims to expand its role as a security partner in Southeast Asia.

Training and Capacity Building

India has provided training support to Vietnamese defence personnel, including in areas such as naval operations, submarine training, cyber security and technical skills.

Maritime Security

Both countries cooperate on search and rescue, hydrography, maritime safety, information sharing and maritime domain awareness.

This cooperation does not represent an offensive alliance. Rather, it reflects a shared interest in maritime stability and strategic autonomy.

Vietnam's importance also fits naturally into India's wider maritime strategy.

ii. India's Maritime Strategy and Vietnam

India's maritime strategy has become more active due to the growing importance of sea lanes and increasing Chinese naval presence in the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific.

India has therefore strengthened maritime partnerships with countries such as:

- Vietnam
- Japan
- Australia
- Indonesia
- The Philippines
- Other ASEAN states

Vietnam occupies a special place in this strategy because it is both an ASEAN partner and a frontline state in the South China Sea dispute.

This makes Vietnam an important partner in India's Indo-Pacific vision.

f. Indo-Pacific Framework and Regional Cooperation

i. Indo-Pacific Framework

The Indo-Pacific refers to the connected strategic space of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. India supports a free, open, inclusive and rules-based Indo-Pacific.

Vietnam shares similar concerns regarding maritime security, strategic autonomy and unilateral changes in the regional order. Therefore, India–Vietnam cooperation fits naturally into the Indo-Pacific framework.

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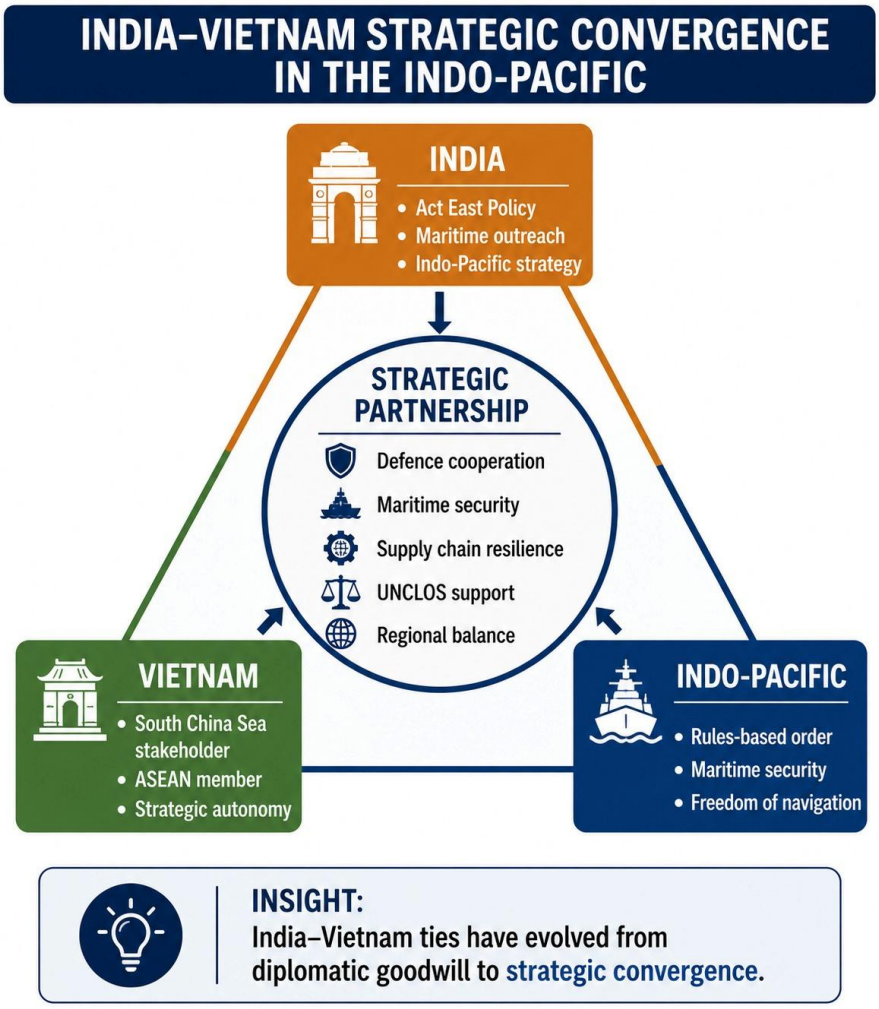
This partnership also complements India's Act East Policy by adding a stronger strategic and maritime dimension to India's engagement with Southeast Asia.

The Indo-Pacific framework allows India and Vietnam to cooperate without creating rigid military blocs.



ii. Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative

Vietnam's participation in India's Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative further strengthens maritime cooperation.

The initiative focuses on:

- Maritime security
- Sustainable use of marine resources
- Disaster risk reduction
- Capacity building
- Connectivity
- Maritime ecology

Through this framework, India and Vietnam can deepen practical cooperation while maintaining regional inclusiveness.

Strategic cooperation is also reinforced by expanding economic engagement.

g. Economic and Strategic Dimensions of India–Vietnam Relations

i. Economic Dimension of India–Vietnam Relations

The economic relationship between India and Vietnam has expanded steadily, though it still has significant untapped potential.

Major areas of cooperation include:

- Pharmaceuticals
- Agriculture
- Electronics
- Renewable energy
- Fisheries
- Digital technologies
- Rare earth minerals

- Supply chain diversification

Vietnam's manufacturing strength and India's large market create natural complementarities. Both countries also seek to reduce excessive dependence on any single major economy in critical supply chains.

This gives the economic relationship a strategic character.

ii. Rare Earth and Critical Minerals Cooperation

Rare earth minerals are important for:

- Semiconductors
- Electric vehicles
- Defence electronics
- Clean energy technologies
- Advanced manufacturing

Since China dominates many parts of the global rare earth supply chain, India–Vietnam cooperation in this area can support supply chain resilience and strategic diversification.

Thus, critical minerals cooperation gives the partnership both economic and geopolitical significance.

iii. Strategic Significance of the Partnership

India–Vietnam relations are important for several reasons.

- **Regional Balance:** The partnership contributes to balance in the Indo-Pacific without requiring direct confrontation.
- **ASEAN Engagement:** It strengthens India's engagement with ASEAN and Southeast Asia.
- **Supply Chain Resilience:** It encourages diversification away from excessive dependence on China.
- **Defence Diplomacy:** It enhances India's defence diplomacy and maritime presence in the region.
- **Rules-Based Order:** It reinforces a rules-based international order at a time when maritime disputes are becoming more contested.

Despite these convergences, the relationship also faces practical and geopolitical constraints.

h. Challenges and Broader Geopolitical Context

i. Challenges in India–Vietnam Relations

- **China Factor:** Both India and Vietnam must strengthen cooperation while avoiding unnecessary escalation with China. This requires strategic caution and diplomatic balance.
- **Limited Economic Scale:** Bilateral trade remains below its potential when compared with India's trade with larger economies. Greater private-sector engagement is needed.
- **Connectivity Gaps:** Physical, maritime and digital connectivity between India and Southeast Asia remains underdeveloped. This limits trade, tourism and supply chain integration.
- **ASEAN's Internal Divisions:** ASEAN countries do not always share the same approach toward China. This can limit collective regional responses to the South China Sea issue.

These challenges show that India–Vietnam relations must be strengthened carefully, steadily and pragmatically.

ii. Broader Geopolitical Context

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India–Vietnam relations reflect wider changes in the Indo-Pacific.

Geopolitical Trend	Impact on India–Vietnam Relations
Rise of China	Encourages strategic balancing
Maritime Competition	Increases defence and naval cooperation
Supply Chain Diversification	Expands economic partnership
ASEAN Centrality	Strengthens regional diplomacy
Rules-Based Order	Reinforces UNCLOS and freedom of navigation

Thus, the relationship must be understood as part of a larger transformation in Asian geopolitics.

i. Way Forward

- **Deepen Maritime Cooperation:** India and Vietnam should expand naval exercises, port visits, maritime domain awareness and information sharing.
- **Expand Defence Industrial Collaboration:** Cooperation in defence production, technology and capacity building should be strengthened.
- **Improve Connectivity:** Physical, maritime and digital connectivity must be improved to support trade, tourism and supply chains.
- **Strengthen Economic Engagement:** Greater cooperation is needed in pharmaceuticals, electronics, renewable energy, digital technologies and critical minerals.
- **Support International Law:** Both countries should continue to support peaceful dispute resolution, adherence to UNCLOS and freedom of navigation.
- **Maintain Strategic Calibration:** Cooperation should strengthen regional stability without increasing unnecessary confrontation.

The way forward lies in combining strategic firmness with diplomatic prudence.

Conclusion

India–Vietnam relations have evolved into an important strategic partnership in the Indo-Pacific. The relationship now extends beyond diplomacy and trade to include maritime security, defence cooperation, supply chain resilience and regional balance.

The South China Sea issue gives this partnership special significance. Both India and Vietnam support a maritime order based on UNCLOS, peaceful dispute resolution and freedom of navigation. Their cooperation reflects a broader effort to preserve strategic autonomy and stability in an increasingly contested Indo-Pacific.

In this sense, India–Vietnam relations are not merely bilateral. They represent a wider Asian search for balance, openness and rules-based regional order.

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Reader's Note — About This Current Affairs Compilation

Dear Aspirant,

This document is part of the PrepAlpine Current Affairs Series — designed to bring clarity, structure, and precision to your daily UPSC learning.

While every effort has been made to balance depth with brevity, please keep the following in mind:

1. Orientation & Purpose

This compilation is curated primarily from the UPSC Mains perspective — with emphasis on conceptual clarity, analytical depth, and interlinkages across GS papers.

However, the PrepAlpine team is simultaneously developing a dedicated Prelims-focused Current Affairs Series, designed for:

- factual coverage
- data recall
- Prelims-style MCQs
- objective pattern analysis

This Prelims Edition will be released separately as a standalone publication.

2. Content Length

Some sections may feel shorter or longer depending on topic relevance and news density.
To fit your personal preference, you may freely resize or summarize sections using any LLM tool (ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, etc.) at your convenience.

3. Format Flexibility

The formatting combines:

- paragraphs
- lists
- tables
- visual cues

—all optimised for retention.

If you prefer a specific style (lists → paras, paras → tables, etc.), feel free to convert using any free LLM.

4. Monthly Current Affairs Release

The complete Monthly Current Affairs Module will be released soon, optimized to a compact 100–150 pages — comprehensive yet concise, exam-ready, and revision-efficient.

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