

India-Vietnam Relation

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Abstract - Vietnam is a strong country bordering the South China Sea and being in India's neighborhood, it is important for India to strengthen its relationship. It is important for India's to strengthen their relations with all neighboring countries located on the border of the South China Sea to prevent China's growing power. India's power will increase if there is friendship with the neighboring countries and due to which China power will decrease. By the way, the relations between India and Vietnam have been friendly and cordial since independence. In 1956, India established its embassy in Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam. India supported Vietnam in raising its voice against American interference. Relations between India and Vietnam were further strengthened after India's Look East policy in 1990 aimed at economic and political cooperation with Southeast Asia and East Asia. Defense cooperation was also strengthened under the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two countries in 2016. India-Vietnam ties further intensified after the visit of India's External Affairs Minister Smt. Sushma Swaraj to Vietnam in 2014.

Keywords : Vietnam & India's Army, IT industries, Gas and Petroleum Industries

Introduction- Relations between India and Vietnam go back to the earliest times when people from Orissa migrated to Vietnam from India. The foundation of relations between India and Vietnam was strengthened by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the iconic leader of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, which gradually grew with the passage of time. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Vietnam in 1954 to celebrate the victory of Vietnam in the famous Dien Bien Phu War against the French forces. After this, Ho Chi Minh came on a tour of India in 1958. President Rajendra Prasad visited Vietnam in 1959. Relations between India and Vietnam are very important from the point of view of energy and military sector.

When post-Renaissance European superpowers began to make Third World countries a victim of their colonial policy, Vietnam became a victim of French colonial policy. But after the Second World War (1939-45 AD) it was not possible for France to keep its suzerainty over Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos) in the same way as it was not possible for Britain to keep the suzerainty of India after the Second World War. When the decline of Japan began in the Second World War, the nationalist and communist people of Indochina started trying to become independent from foreign domination. As a result, the Republic of Vietnam was established in August 1945. But the French were not going to give up this important territory so easily. Therefore, France sent its army here, whose conflict with the Republic of Vietnam started from 1946 AD. In the end, France made a treaty with the Republic of Vietnam, in which the Vietnam public was considered a part of the French Union. But this treaty could not last long because France wanted its puppet government here. Therefore, France handed over power to the deposed Emperor Bao Dai of Anam under the treaty of 1949 AD. But the supporters of communism supported Ho Chi Minh, who controlled a large part of Indochina. So now there are two centers of power. Therefore, Bao Dai, with the help of French military, sought to control the territory under the control of Ho Chi Minh. So the war started. Russia, China helped Ho Chi Minh's government,

India's sympathy was also with Ho Chi Minh. While on the other hand Britain, America and France helped Baodai, in order to control the spread of socialism. The French army had to face defeat in this war, finally in 1954 a conference was organized in Geneva. This marked the end of the Vietnam War, and Ho Chi Minh, the region north of the 17th latitude, was given to Baodai, while South Vietnam was given to Baodai and on 23 October 1955, Kongo Dinh Diem became the President of South Vietnam. Even after the establishment of the Republic, the problem of South Vietnam was not solved. There was also a communist party in South Vietnam which was supported by the Communists of North Vietnam. The people of South Vietnam were poor, which America gave a lot of financial help to prevent them from falling under communist influence, but poverty could not be overcome. Therefore, the communists of South Vietnam started a guerrilla war in 1958 against the Ngo Dinh Diem government by forming an organization called 'Viet Cong' and in 1960, Viet Cong formed the National Liberation Front. On the other hand, America started giving full military aid to South Vietnam. The majority of the people of South Vietnam were Buddhists, while the President was Christian, due to which Buddhists were angry. Ultimately the army revolted against Ngo Dinh Diem and after this many military rulers came to power in South Vietnam and finally in 1967 AD According to one election, Neuwan Van Thieu became president. Thieu's government was unable to suppress Viet Cong, and in 1965, America declared that American troops would actively participate in the war, so America attacked North Vietnam and Viet Cong with water, land, and air. But America did not get special success. Finally on May 10, 1968, there were Paris talks in North Vietnam and America, but this negotiation was not successful. Wanting to return and in 1971, Nixon ordered a bombing of North Vietnam by air, but despite its immense military power, America could not crush North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. On January 25, 1972, Nixon presented the 'Eight Point Peace Plan', which North Vietnam refused to accept. On February 2, 1972, North Vietnam presented a plan which America refused to accept. done. When the talks did not yield any results, the North Vietnamese forces crossed the 17th latitude line and entered South Vietnam. Nixon bombed it extensively. So in many places the communists had to retreat. In October 1972, an attempt was made to make peace again in Paris but it failed. On the other hand, due to the immense loss of American people and money in this war, public opinion was going against it. So America was ready to stop the war with full force, finally on June 26, 1973 in Paris, all the parties signed an agreement , Thus ended the 20-year-long Vietnam War in which A superpower like America had to bow down. After the end of this war, the main question before North Vietnam was the unification of Vietnam. This work was also completed on July 2, 1976, when the Socialist republic of Vietnam emerged with the unification of South Vietnam and North Vietnam. Although the integration of Vietnam took place in 1976 AD, diplomatic relations between the two India-Vietnam were established in 1972 AD. After the establishment of this diplomatic relationship, the relationship between the two has increased from different fields.

After Vietnam gained independence, the process of investment by India in Vietnam got a boost. Indian government in Vietnam at present The assets are worth about US\$ 23.6 million which is mainly in the sugar, electric power generation, edible oil and plastics industries. In addition, the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation is conducting exploration in this area in Vietnam. Vietnamese investment in India between 1991 and 2000 was \$1.8 billion, has constituted a Joint Business Council. In the field of science and technology, a treaty was signed between the two countries in 1976 to increase cooperation in this field. Similarly, a treaty in energy was made on 25 March 1986.

Economic Investment

India has about 68 projects going on in Vietnam worth about one billion dollars. The major areas in these are oil and gas exploration, mineral exploration, agro-chemicals, IT etc. Vietnamese companies are also increasing their investment in India, there are three Vietnam projects in India with a total value of about US\$ 23.6 million. Top Indian companies that have invested in Vietnam include OBL, Essir X Flouration & Production Ltd., Nagarjuna Ltd., KCP Industries Ltd., Ngon Coffee Manufacturing, Venkateshwara Hatcheries, Philips Carbon & McCloud Russell and CGL etc. The largest investment in Vietnam has been made by the Indian company Tata Power with plans to build a thermal power plant of about \$1.8 billion. Vietnam had agreed to provide seven oil exploration blocks to Indian companies during the visit of Naguen Phu Tron, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to India in November 2013. China has objected to India's participation in the exploration of oil and gas in Vietnam and said that part of the South China Sea belongs to it. Vietnam has strongly rejected China's opposition and said under which international maritime law.

Defense relations

Defense and strategic relations are most important in the relations between India and Vietnam, mainly both countries were dependent on the supply of arms exported by the former Soviet Union. But China's rise as a superpower in Asia forced both the defense and the re-evaluation of their strategic ties to balance China's growing power in Asia. (It is worth mentioning that both countries have had war with China in 1962 and 1978.) This process has been further emphasized by India's forward-looking policy. In 1994, India-Vietnam had made an important treaty with the aim of increasing mutual cooperation in the field of defence. According to the provisions of the treaty, efforts are being made by India and Vietnam in this direction. Vietnam supports India's permanent membership in the Security Council. Under the 'Look East Policy of India, during the visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Vietnam in the year 2001, an attempt was made to give effect to the following treaties and agreements –

1. Ensuring peaceful use of nuclear energy.
2. Technical cooperation by India to Vietnam in the field of nuclear energy.

Vietnam-India have emphasized on mutual military exercises. Vietnam supported India's view that the problem of Vietnam and China should be resolved peacefully in the South China government because China considers the South China Sea as its own on the basis of an ancient map, which is a violation of the maritime treaty because of the maritime treaty. Accordingly, gives 7 nitrin miles to a country.

Strategic and defense relations between India and Vietnam have acquired a new dimension. Advocating for a rules-based system and freedom of sailing for fishing, India has emphasized the resolution of the South China Sea dispute in accordance with the UNO Law of the Sea. Keeping in view the maritime security, India has provided a line of 100 million dollars to Vietnam for the purchase of military equipment, which aims to strengthen the military structure of Vietnam so that it can easily deal with any external crisis. Both sides are pursuing joint naval exercises to enhance maritime security cooperation and India and Vietnam see their growing ties as a sign of regional peace and stability. India has got a good friend in Vietnam. Defense ties between the two countries have further strengthened after the signing of an agreement on defense cooperation between the Defense Ministers of India and Vietnam in 2009. Vietnam has shown interest in India's Akash (surface-to-air missile system) and Dhruv helicopter and Brahmos missile.

Relationship in IT and education sectors

India has also provided loans of about \$165 million under various projects to promote economic upliftment in the field of education and technology in Vietnam. Its main objective is to establish IT training

centers, English language training centers and technology research centers in Vietnam. India has offered scholarships to hundreds of Vietnamese students every year under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Program. India has agreed to establish English and IT training center, Indira Gandhi Hi-Tech Cyber Forensic Laboratory in Hanoi and the National Defense Academy in Vietnam. NIIT, Uptalaq and Tata Infotech are among the top companies in the IT sector.

Cultural Relations

There were religious, cultural and economic relations between India and Vietnam from very ancient times. These religious, cultural and economic ties were established in the second century. The influence of the ancient Champa kingdom of India is still visible on the art and other genres of Vietnam. In ancient times, the Silk Road strengthened the economic relationship between India and Vietnam. As the greatest branch of Indian culture, when Buddhism emerged in India and spread abroad, Buddhism also spread in Vietnam, the effect of which is that Vietnam is a Buddhist country today and this Buddhism In the modern era, the foundation of close relations between India and Vietnam was laid.

Cultural ties between India and Vietnam have been strong since the beginning. With the start of air travel between the two countries, this relationship will be further strengthened. About 1500 Indians live in Vietnam. India is also going to set up its cultural centers in Vietnam, which will further strengthen the cultural ties between the two countries.

Conclusion

It is clear in the above discussion that there were relations between India and Vietnam not only in ancient times, but on the basis of these ancient relations, both have increased their relations in the modern era. India supported the unification of Vietnam. The two countries have enhanced mutual strategic ties to control the emerging Chinese superpower. In fact, the present security relationship between the two countries is the only pillar which has increased the relations in other areas at present.

So overall it can be said that the relations between India and Vietnam will be stronger in the energy sector, defence, cultural and technology sector in the coming times. Due to the intensification of relations between India and Vietnam, China's power will decrease.

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