

# REPORT



**EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM IN INDIA**

**IN CELEBRATION OF THE 129<sup>th</sup> BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF  
PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH**



*In Association With Centre for Vietnam Studies, New Delhi*

**New Delhi, May 17, 2019**



## Programme Schedule

Date: 17<sup>th</sup> May 2019 (Friday)  
3:00 pm-5:00 pm

Venue: Centre for Vietnam  
Studies, 08, Nelson Mandela  
Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi



**03:00 pm**

**Registration/Tea**

*03:30-3:40 pm Welcome*

**Dr. Sonu Trivedi**

Director (Hony), Centre for Vietnam Studies, New Delhi

*03:40-3:50 pm Introduction by Chair*

**Dr. George Mathew**

Chairman, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi

*03:50-4:00 pm Inaugural Address*

**H. E. Pham Sanh Chau**

Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

*04:00-4:20 pm Keynote Address*

**Amb. Preeti Saran**

Former Ambassador of India to Vietnam and Ex Secretary (East) MEA, Govt. of India

*04:20-4:30 pm Special Address*

**Dr. Rajaram Panda**

Lok Sabha Research Fellow, Parliament of India

**04:30-4:50 pm OPEN HOUSE DISCUSSION**

*04:50-5:00 pm Concluding Remarks*

**5:00 pm Inauguration of the Ho Chi Minh Corner**

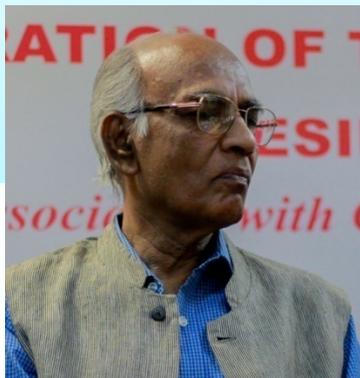
**High Tea**



## REPORT

Centre for Vietnam Studies in association with the Embassy of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, organized a ceremony to commemorate the 129<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, the revolutionary leader of Vietnam and a great friend of India. The occasion becomes significant in view of growing India's engagement with Vietnam over the years. The historical and cultural linkages have been supplemented by the resonance of anti-colonial struggles of the two countries. Ho Chi Minh, as a liberator of Vietnam was not only an inspiration for the people of his country but also he stood synonymous with 'Revolution' and fought against all kinds of inequalities and injustices in the society. The celebrations were one among the series of events planned by Centre for Vietnam since last year to commemorate 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his visit to India in 2018; 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his last testament and 50<sup>th</sup> death anniversary in 2019 along with the 129<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh.

Dr. Sonu Trivedi, Director, Centre for Vietnam Studies, gave the introductory remarks that the historical linkages and Buddhist philosophy have tied the nations together. She said that India's Act East Policy and Vietnam's Look West Policy has brought both the nations together. As an inspiration for Vietnam and the world, Ho Chi Minh stood for liberation against imperialist forces. She equated Ho Chi Minh with Gandhi highlighting the commonalities between the two leaders. Both the leaders tried to win the hearts and mind of people by mass mobilisation and successful organisation of the peasants in the country side. She also mentioned that the internal synergies between the two countries have also brought them closer over the years.



Dr. George Mathew Chairman, Institute of Social Sciences, in his introductory remarks said that Ho Chi Minh was a great leader of Vietnam. He highlighted the contribution of Ho Chi Minh and his deep connection and resonance with Indian leaders. He added on to say that the Center for Vietnam Studies at the Institute of Social Sciences has made extraordinary activities and discourses in the area of India-Vietnam relations for more than a year.

The Inaugural Address for this occasion was delivered by H. E. Pham Sanh Chau, Ambassador of Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He highlighted the Indo-Vietnam friendship and also mentioned how President Ho Chi Minh fought not just for Vietnam's national liberation but also for peace and friendship with other nations across the world. He elaborated on the present state of India-Vietnam



relations and the high spirits in the backdrop of the recent visit of the Vice President of India Shri Venkaiah Naidu to Vietnam to participate in the 'Vesak Day' celebrations. His Excellency also mentioned about the round table conference held at Jawaharlal Nehru University in collaboration with the Center for Vietnam Studies last year marking the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's visit to India. He highlighted the fact that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was the first leader of India to visit Vietnam in 1954 and also spoke about Ho Chi Minh's visit to India in 1958. Ambassador Chau said that the relationship between India and Vietnam has improved to a higher level into a strategic partnership in September 2016. He added on to say that the leaders from two sides have come together in the areas of science and technology, culture and most importantly security issues in strengthening their Strategic partnership. He concluded by expressing his gratitude to the Center for Vietnam Studies and the Institute of Social Sciences for organizing the 129<sup>th</sup> birth Anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh.



Ambassador Preeti Saran, former Ambassador of India to Vietnam and Ex-Secretary (East) MEA, Govt. of India in her Keynote Address mentioned the enduring foundation laid by the leaders of both the nations and their common desire for peace. She outlined the struggles of the revolutionary leader Ho Chi Minh, his simplicity and high moral standards to which he adhered. Referring to the Indian Vice President's visit to Vietnam, she said that these high level visits show the commitments of both countries in building bilateral relations with each other as well as their common desire for peace and harmony. She mentioned the fact that every corner of India knew President Ho Chi Minh as a defender of the oppressed and said that he was one of the most influential leaders in the world. She also spoke about the foundation laid by leaders of both the nations, Jawaharlal Nehru and Ho Chi Minh in building a strategic partnership between India and Vietnam through the Act East Policy and ASEAN relations, where she mentioned about the recent visit of Vice President of India Venkaiah Naidu to participate in the 'Vesak day' celebrations and also the visit of the President of India to Vietnam during the last year where a series of partnership was signed between both the nations in terms of

economic proposal. She highlighted the fact that during the last three years the bilateral agreements between both the nations have been doubled promoting cooperation between India and Vietnam. Amb Saran mentioned about the direct flight service between the two nations promoting the tourism domain.

Dr. Rajaram Panda, Lok Sabha Research Fellow, Parliament of India spoke about Ho Chi Minh's actions and his relevance in the contemporary world. Ho Chi Minh was also a symbol of simplicity and humility, characteristics that he shared with Mahatma Gandhi. He looked into Ho Chi Minh's early days of struggles and his rise to power and worldwide fame as a popular revolutionary leader travelling worldwide to garner support for



Vietnam against French colonialism. His internationalism also took him to China and Russia with the same purpose. Dr. Panda added on to say that Ho Chi Minh fought against the French colonial rule but was never against the French people. Dr. Panda said that Vietnamese are gutsy people and they have proved to the world that no sacrifice is too great when it comes to defend the sovereignty of the nation. Being a tiny country, they have reason to feel proud people of a proud country having fought with great sacrifice and defeated three big colonial powers – Japan, France and the United States – to regain the freedom and independence of their country. On Ho Chi Minh's simplicity, Dr. Panda adds that he shunned the offer of the huge palatial house for his personal residence and chose to stay in a simple hut-like structure at the adjacent of the palatial house built by the French.

This was followed by an open house interaction in which the representatives and Head of other ASEAN Missions were also present. One of the Highlight of the Ceremony was the inauguration of the "Ho Chi Minh Corner" at the Centre for Vietnam Studies. The event received overwhelming response from the audience which saw participation of researchers, students, journalists and diplomatic community.

**(With Inputs from Oviya AJ and Pavithra Babu)**

## **Welcome Speech by Dr. Sonu Trivedi, Director (Hony), Centre for Vietnam Studies at the Ho Chi Minh's 129<sup>th</sup> Birth anniversary event on 17 May 2019**

Namaskar and Xin Chao!

On behalf of Centre for Vietnam Studies, let me welcome all the dignitaries:

H. E. Pham Sanh Chau, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Amb. Preeti Saran, Former Ambassador of India to Vietnam and Ex Secretary (East) MEA, GOI

Dr. Rajaram Panda, Lok Sabha Research Fellow, Parliament of India

Dr. George Mathew, Chairman, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi

And to all other Invited Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is an honour to have you all here.

It gives me immense pleasure and I feel privileged to be standing before you in celebration of the 129th Birth Anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, the 'legendary Hero' and a 'Great friend of India'. The year 2019 is significant, as this year we commemorate 50th anniversary of the 'Last Testament of Ho Chi Minh' and also 50th year in memory of the death anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh.

Among 20th-century statesmen, Ho Chi Minh was remarkable both for the tenacity and patience with which he pursued the goal of Vietnamese independence. As an inspiration for Vietnam and the world, Ho Chi Minh, dexterously blended nationalism with communist ideology for the liberation of his own country against imperialist forces.

Ho Chi Minh was a pragmatist who wrote in the very 'fabric' of Vietnamese history and society. He was neither a theorist nor a philosopher but a politician and his writings served to further his political ambitions. Jean Lacouture in 'Ho Chi Minh: A Political Biography' describes that biography of Ho is a history of Vietnamese revolution and regards him as inseparable from the 'revolution'.

It is amusing to know how much he learned from Gandhi. Bernard B. Fall brings him closer to Gandhi, possessing certain 'deceptive simplicity' not often found in Communist leaders. Further, Jean Lacouture calls him "midway between the Mao of the Long March and Gandhi at the Spinning Wheel".

Some calls him as half Lenin and half Gandhi. Others say he was a cross between Mao and Gandhi. In fact, Ho Chi Minh was both a 'Confucian humanist' and a 'Communist revolutionary'. At the same time, being closer to Gandhian ideology, 'like Gandhi, he imagined national independence as an idea for putting an end to all injustices in the society'.

Having a clear view of international and domestic realities, Ho always sought to achieve his objectives without resort to military force. He was flexible and had a pragmatic approach. He also sought diplomatic solutions through his patience and subtlety. Philosophies of the two great

leaders of India and Vietnam have contemporary relevance in the emerging geo-politics of the region.

‘Non-violence and pacific settlement of disputes’ - as the basis of India’s foreign policy remains firmly rooted in Gandhian philosophy. Similarly, Ho Chi Minh’s thought forms the guiding principle of Vietnam’s foreign policy. His views on national independence together with socialism—promote peace, national independence, and social harmony. Both the leaders tried to win the hearts and mind of people by mass mobilisation and successful organisation of the peasants in the country side. In spite of differences in strategies, both the leaders imagined national independence as an idea for putting an end to all injustices in the society.

In the evolving security context of the Indo-Pacific, one country that is key to India’s sustained presence and role is Vietnam. In the last few years, Hanoi’s diplomatic profile has grown in New Delhi’s strategic calculus. At the intersection of India’s Act East policy and Vietnam’s Look West policy, both countries have a historic opportunity to shape Asia’s ‘balance of power’.

Given the emerging rivalry in the Indo-pacific and the ‘great game politics’ of the external powers in the region, both the countries have full conviction towards establishing a ‘rules based order’ based on international law and respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty.

As a meeting point - building upon mutual trust and cooperation over the years, we argue for rooting the foreign policy orientations of both the countries through the grand strategies of ‘peace and reconciliation’ in view of any ‘hegemonic designs’ by great powers in the region. India as a ‘regional balancer’ together with Vietnam could play an important role in rescuing ‘Asia’s Balance of Power’ at the same time establishing peace and security in the region.

Internal synergies between – India and Vietnam have played a significant role in bringing the two countries on the same page. Vietnam as an emerging ‘Middle Power’ and India as a ‘Net Security Provider’ in the region has convergences which make them ‘an ideal partner for all seasons’ at the sub-regional, regional and multilateral forums.

Given the cultural-religious linkages, based on their closer association with the historical kingdoms and the impact of Buddhist philosophy to the anti-imperialist struggle during the colonial rule and foreign intervention during the Second World War and thereafter, both the countries have developed closer ties and a shared destiny based on a shared world view.

In the context of geo-strategic paradigm and the forces shaping the internal dynamics of Vietnam, its foreign policy orientations vis-à-vis the ‘Great Powers’ in the region and its engagement with India is a critical area of concern. And I am sure, today’s event commemorating Birth Anniversary of the Legendary Hero of Vietnam will endeavour to enrich this partnership further.

Thank You!

**Inaugural Address by H.E. Ambassador Pham Sanh Chau at the Ho Chi Minh's 129<sup>th</sup> Birth anniversary event on 17 May 2019**

H.E. Ambassador Preeti Saran, Former Secretary (East), MEA

Dr. George Mathew, Chairman, Institute of Social Sciences

Dr. Ash Roy, Director, Institute of Social Sciences

Dr. Rajaram Panda, Lok Sabha Research Fellow, Parliament of India

Dr. Sonu Trivedi, Honorary Director, Centre for Vietnam Studies

*Dear Comrades and Friends,*

It is a great pleasure for me and my colleagues to be present here today to celebrate the 129th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, a great leader of Vietnam, a Hero of National Liberation, a World Cultural Celebrity, who had devoted his whole life to fighting for national independence, peace, democracy and social progress around the world. The year 2019 is also the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's death and 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of implementation of Ho Chi Minh's Testament.

On this occasion, may I recall that at the age of 21, with the burning desire for independence and freedom for the people, for the country, Ho Chi Minh began travelling all over the world to find a way to save the country, which was under the yoke of French colonialism.

It was this journey that helped him to understand the source of the suffering of the working people in the oppression and exploitation of imperial capitalism. Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Party of Vietnam, our people had successfully carried out the August Revolution that established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first people-owned state in the nation's history.

Ho Chi Minh continued to lead our people to win war against the return of the French colonialists, culminating in the victory of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, and the war against the American imperialists which ended with the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, the total liberation of the South and unification of the country.

The Testament of Ho Chi Minh is of profound theoretical and practical significance to the country's renovation and development at that time and in the future with his aspiration of a peaceful, independent, stronger and more prosperous Viet Nam.

President Ho Chi Minh not only devoted his life to the cause of national liberation and the liberation of the Vietnamese people, but also to the struggle for the peace and friendship among peoples.

President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation for a strong friendship between India and Vietnam. They knew each other even before the independence of

Vietnam and India. Ho Chi Minh wrote an encouraging poem to Nehru as they were both in jails.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru became the first leader of the India that paid a visit to Vietnam right after the victory of Dien Bien Phu in 1954 and Ho Chi Minh paid a historic visit to India in 1958. Last year, in December, the Embassy in collaboration with the Centre of Vietnam Studies and School of International Studies, JNU organized the Round-table to mark the 60th year anniversary of that visit of President Ho Chi Minh. I recognized some of you that attended the important Round-table with very fruitful discussions.

Since then, India always stood by Vietnam in our struggle for independence, unification and reconstruction. Our relationship has been going ahead year after year. It became Strategic partnership in 2007 and upgraded even higher level to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership during the visit by Prime Minister Modi's visit to Vietnam in September 2016.

Each Vietnamese people, friends of the Vietnamese people have the same feeling: Uncle Ho has passed away but his life still exists in our hearts as we are learning and following his teachings every day.

In conclusion, may I express my gratitude to the Centre of Vietnam Studies for holding this anniversary; thanks for your love to our great leader Ho Chi Minh, to our people and our country. This will be a contribution to strengthening further our Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

Longlive President Ho Chi Minh!

Longlive Friendship President Ho Chi Minh - Prime Minister Nawaharlal Nehru!

Longlive Friendship Vietnam – India!

## **Keynote Address by Ambassador Preeti Saran at the Ho Chi Minh's 129<sup>th</sup> Birth anniversary event on 17 May 2019**

All the dignitaries present on the dais, Ambassador Pham Sanh Chau, Ambassador of Lao PDR and all dear friends present here today. I am really delighted to be present here to celebrate the 129<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh. He was a great son of a great nation who dedicated himself to independence and unification of Vietnam. Perhaps among very few leaders of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, President Ho Chi Minh remains one of the most impressive figures along with Mahatma Gandhi as the leaders of 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

His epic life has been inspirational for millions of people including in India. Even in remotest parts of India, growing through the years, that I recall, were very much part of Vietnam's war years and struggle. I think every village and every part of our country was witness to the struggles of President Ho Chi Minh and that is the resonance he has in our country. He is known in India, as the defender of the oppressed, an essence of the people and the embodiment of the aspiration for Vietnam's freedom—of endurance and of struggle.

He is also known for his simplicity as a man and high moral standards. As a leader, he remains closer to Mahatma Gandhi as these are the qualities, both the leaders had in common. As the President of the country for several years, instead of residing in the Presidential palace, he chose to stay in a simple stilted house right next to the Presidential Palace where he used to go for ceremonial visits and meetings. Such was the simplicity of this great leader.

Of course, we talked about his visit to India in 1958, but in his earlier years as a revolutionary, when he was trying to garner support for Vietnam's independence, he visited India and was in touch with Indian Leaders. He met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Brussels during Brussels Conference and thereafter remained in constant touch and in correspondence including when they both became head of States of their respective nations.

The foundations that were laid down by the leaders of both India and Vietnam, have of course endured over the years. This includes the recent visit of the Vice President of India to Hanoi who was invited to take part in the 'Vesak' Ceremony as the Keynote Speaker. Vietnam remains our civilisation friend, a trusted partner, a strategic pillar of India's Act East policy and key interlocutor in ASEAN.

Several high level visits of Indian leaders including the recent visit of the Vice President of India and before that the visit of the President of India in November last year where a series of partnership was signed between both the nations in terms of economic proposal. The President of Vietnam visited in March last year and before that in January 2018 Prime Minister Phuc had come as the Chief Guest along with the leaders of other ASEAN member countries to celebrate the India-ASEAN Commemorative Summit.

All these high level visits show the commitment of both sides to our Comprehensive Strategic Partnership based on trust mutual understanding and convergence of views on international

issues. Defense cooperation and political cooperation between the two countries are already high. In economic cooperation, we have seen that just in 3 years time, our bilateral trade has doubled from 7.8 bn \$ to 14 bn \$ and it would reach 15 bn \$ by next year. Cultural cooperation remains intact. I understand that Indigo will start direct flight this year from Kolkata to Hanoi which is going to drastically reduce the travel distance between the two countries to less than 2 hours. This will not only promote tourism but also add to regional connectivity. I am sure this would inspire other airlines to explore the opportunities.

The two countries share a common desire for a peaceful and a prosperous Indo-Pacific based on respect of national sovereignty and international law. And above all, we share an enduring and closest strategic partnership which is visible at all times and all places, whether it is today or during Vietnam's struggling period. '*Amar Naam Tomar Naam, Vietnam Vietnam*' was a slogan popular in the streets of India and well known to every child who was growing up. Just as Vietnam's name was synonymous with India, President Ho Chi Minh also represents Vietnam. And I can recall the beautiful song, very popular in Vietnam even today, which was one of the most patriotic songs that little children bring into life, is called "Vietnam Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam Ho Chi Minh".

I am delighted that exactly a year ago, Centre for Vietnam Studies was inaugurated and Ho Chi Minh Corner will also be inaugurated today within this Centre on the occasion of the 129<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary celebrations. I was extremely delighted in order to be present here at the inaugural ceremony last year which was established on the lines of Centre for Indian Studies in 2015 at the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi. So again there is a push seamlessly repeatedly whether we talk in terms of India-Vietnam relations or President Ho Chi Minh, who has been such a great source of inspiration for the entire generation and continue to remain so for the years to come. Of course he remains a strong symbol for India-Vietnam friendship.

Therefore, long live India-Vietnam friendship!

**Remarks by Prof. Rajaram Panda, Lok Sabha Research Fellow, at the Ho Chi Minh's 129<sup>th</sup> Birth anniversary event on 17 May 2019**

Comrade Ho Chi Minh was the great revolutionary leader of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam whose contribution to liberate Vietnam from the foreign colonial power will always be written in golden letters in the history of not only Vietnam but Asia and the world. It was a proud moment to participate in an event organized by the Centre for Vietnam Studies on 17<sup>th</sup> May to celebrate the 129<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of this great soul and a friend of India, two days ahead of the actual birthday.

Endeared in every soul of the Vietnamese, Ho Chi Minh was born on 19 May 1890 and is popularly remembered as Uncle Ho. Because of his simple life style even after achieving victory and liberating his country from the French colonial rule, Uncle Ho is often compared with India's Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi, known as Mahatma Gandhi whose contribution to liberate India from the British colonial rule is equally significant.

Ho Chi Minh fought against the French colonial rule but was never against the French people. Leading a simple life throughout, he escaped in a French merchant ship with the help of a Gupta family of Indian origin and pretending as a cook in 1911 and then travelled many countries such as France, England, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunisia, Congo, Senegal, New York, Boston, Brazil and Argentine to mobilise opinion against the French oppression. His internationalism also took him to China and Russia with the same purpose. Finally, after 30 years of sustained efforts overseas, and when World War escalated in 1938, Ho Chi Minh secretly crossed the border to enter Vietnam on 28 February 1941, thereby ending his 30 years of exile. Finally, the French forces were overpowered and Vietnam regained its independence on 2 September 1945.

Vietnamese are gutsy people and they have proved to the world that no sacrifice is too great when it comes to defend the sovereignty of the nation. Being a tiny country, geographically shaped as the alphabet S, they have reason to feel proud people of a proud country having fought with great sacrifice and defeated three big colonial powers – Japan, France and the United States – to regain the freedom and independence of their country.

Ho Chi Minh's task after achieving independence was tough and awesome. Six areas were identified as a first that needed to be addressed to bring the country back on track: These were tackling famine, removing illiteracy, holding general elections to accord democratic rights to the people, eliminating the rampant use of alcoholism and opium, which were vestiges of the French policy, abolition of poll tax, market tax, and river-crossing tax, and finally ensuring freedom of religious warships to the people. As regards his personal life style, he remained as a symbol of austerity and simple life style. He shunned the offer of the huge palatial house for his personal residence and chose to stay in a simple hut-like structure at the adjacent of the palatial house built by the French. In his first address to the children, he had nothing to offer as

the immediate task was on rebuilding the nation but his offer of tonnes of kisses to the sweet kids were richer in value than any material gifts.

With the civilizational links that India and Vietnam shared, Ho Chi Minh remembered India as a great friend and visited three times: twice in 1911 and 1946 on his way to overseas and officially in February in 1958, reciprocating Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Vietnam in 1954. Even earlier in 1929, Nehru and Ho Chi Minh had met in Brussels. The poetic messages that both leaders exchanged in 1943 while in jails speaks volume and depth of friendship between the two countries. Ho Chi Minh's visit to Kolkata and the way he conducted himself as an ordinary person and not standing on protocol is often remembered by every Indians. Refusing to walk on the red carpet laid for him as a state guest and planting a sapling all by himself reminds Indians to compare his life style with Mahatma Gandhi, thereby seeing each other in the same prism. Ho Chi Minh's prison diary has been translated into many Indian languages.

There have been three landmarks in the history of India-Vietnam relations in recent times. First was the famous book by Indian historian Kalidas Nag, the first scholar to use the term Indo-Pacific, whose book *Discovery of Asia* published in 1924 has a chapter on India-Vietnam relations. The second landmark was the visit of Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore to Vietnam in 1929. And the third was Netaji Subash Chandra Bose who left Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) en route to Taipei after Japan's surrender and then the air crash resulting in his death.

On a personal note: when this author was a student at the Jawaharlal Nehru having joined mid-semester in late January 1975 for his M.Phil/Ph.D. program, Saigon fell on 30 April 1975. The jubilation that the student community experienced on Vietnam's victory is something that comes back every time Vietnam is mentioned in any discussion, academic or otherwise. Long Live India-Vietnam Friendship!



About the Centre of Vietnam Studies:  
website: <http://www.indiavietnam.com>  
email: [centreforvietnamstudies@gmail.com](mailto:centreforvietnamstudies@gmail.com)  
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twitter: [@VietnamStudies](https://twitter.com/VietnamStudies)

Centre for Vietnam Studies, New Delhi, India established after its announcement by the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam H. E. Tran Dai Quang on 4th March 2018 in New Delhi seeks to provide a platform for the scholars to engage in the past, present and future of India-Vietnam relations. The Centre aims to establish a network of scholars to contribute to the contemporary debates and emerging issues, particularly relating to India-Vietnam relations. It provides an interactive research forum and envisages to actively engaging with experts and young scholars along with the participation of other stakeholders in mutual exchange of ideas by way of joint projects and collaborative events for mutual exchange of ideas and dissemination of information about the archetypical relationship between India and Vietnam encompassing centuries and beyond. Mandate of the Centre covers a wide range of issues ranging from historical and cultural ties to strengthening trade and investment; defense, strategic and maritime cooperation to non-traditional security issues; political and diplomatic engagements to cooperation in Science Technology and education; development partnership and regional value chains to culture, commerce and connectivity.

