

Achievements in Relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union (1975-1991)



Nguyen Thi Phuc

University of Labour and Social Affairs, Vietnam

ABSTRACT: Vietnam's diplomatic history shows that its ties to the Soviet Union had a significant impact on the country's revolutionary movement. The Soviet Union was one of the first nations to acknowledge and establish diplomatic ties with Vietnam in 1950, along with China. In the history of the fight for national liberation as well as in the establishment of socialism (socialist), the Soviet Union's close cooperation and significant assistance played a significant role in the victory of the Vietnamese revolution. The partnership between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, particularly in the years 1975 to 1991, achieved remarkable successes and actively aided the growth of both nation.

KEYWORDS: Vietnam-Soviet relations, achievements, 1975-1991

1. INTRODUCTION

It is regarded as a significant moment in the history of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed on November 3, 1978. Beginning a new phase on the road to amicable collaboration between the two nations in the history of Vietnam-Soviet ties. The relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union during this time underwent a profound transition as a result of the Party's wise policy and timely guidance. The Soviet Union pushed extensive support and collaboration with Vietnam in all disciplines from 1979 to 1991: Politics, diplomacy, trade, the economy, culture, education, and training Compared to the preceding era, the processes of creation, science, and technology all moved smoothly and produced numerous exceptional accomplishments.

2. RESEARCH RESULTS

2.1. In the field of politics – diplomacy

Following 1975, Vietnam formally joined the bloc of socialist nations governed by the Soviet Union. Vietnam and the Soviet Union's relationship began a new phase of cooperation. Both Vietnam and the Soviet Union pushed for expanding meetings and exchanges through official visits by representatives of the two sides in order to advance complete cooperation.

The Soviet Union was a cornerstone in the socialist international order, backing and aiding Vietnam to help the Soviet Union improve its standing and influence abroad. Vietnam has actively pushed for all-encompassing ties with the USSR. A crucial step toward further strengthening and developing the friendship and all-encompassing cooperation between the two parties and peoples of the two countries was taken in October 1975 when General Secretary Le Duan traveled to the Soviet Union with a delegation representing the Party, Government, and National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Vietnam became the 149th member of the United Nations on September 20, 1977, after the Soviet Union supported its bid to join the organization and the US decided not to block Vietnam's admission to The United Nations. Vietnam will have a stronger international standing once it joins the UN. Vietnam is in a position to defend its legitimate international interests while also fighting alongside other people for their countries' independence, freedom, democracy, and social advancement.

When Vietnam fell into an extremely dangerous position politically and militarily, and national security was increasingly threatened from the northwest and southwest directions, the Party made efforts to strengthen its political and military position. By deciding to implement a major foreign policy of signing the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Moscow on November 3, 1978 - this is the culmination of Vietnam's solidarity and comprehensive cooperation. - Shove. The treaty becomes the most comprehensive and highest level cooperation instrument in the history of bilateral relations. In 1978 and 1979, when Vietnam had a border war in the Southwest and Northwest, the Soviet Union wholeheartedly supported Vietnam in both material and spiritual terms. China's actions, emergency military aid to Vietnam to combat border war. When the "Cambodia problem" occurred, the Soviet Union supported Vietnam to fulfill its pure international obligations towards the Cambodian people...

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Both nations started the process of national reform and rebirth as the 1980s of the 20th century came to an end. To exchange ideas and work closely together on problems pertaining to the two countries' relations and associated world issues, Vietnam and the Soviet Union frequently arrange diplomatic visits. On the basis of updating cooperation strategies, deepening bilateral cooperation, and enhancing effectiveness, the Party continued to advocate a policy of expanding and solidifying the comprehensive friendship cooperation with the Soviet Union. A high-ranking Vietnamese delegation led by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh paid an official visit to the Soviet Union in September 1987, which served as a sign of the changes and innovations in foreign policy with the Soviet Union during this time. A new, effective, and promising road of comprehensive collaboration between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was opened as a result of the visit, which has a very significant significance and has tightly solidified relations between the two nations. The relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union underwent a significant revolution in the nature and scope of collaboration after the visit to the Soviet Union. The process of cooperation gradually deepens, paying close attention to the caliber and efficacy of cooperation on both sides.

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The formal friendship visits between Vietnam and the Soviet Union revealed agreement on opinions and perspectives on a wide range of subjects between the two nations. This is very important from a political and diplomatic standpoint and helps to maintain the close ties between the two nations. Meetings and interactions between officials of the two sides also showed how hard the two sides and peoples of the two nations worked to uphold and strengthen the long-standing friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. gorgeous and robust. The successes in the political-diplomatic sphere serve as a cornerstone and crucial presumption for the Party's ongoing expansion of comprehensive collaboration with the Soviet Union in the other spheres.

Before the Soviet Union's collapse on December 21, 1991, due to a crisis, in contrast to its relationship with the former Soviet Union, which is a strategic alliance relationship based on equal cooperation and mutual benefit, Vietnam actively maintains official connections with the Russian Federation.

2.2. In the field of economy – trade

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed on November 3, 1978, opening a new stage on the path of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy and trade.

The total turnover of goods exchanged between the two sides according to the Soviet Union's foreign trade statistics in 1976 was 206.5 million rubles, of which the total goods delivered by Vietnam was 47.8 million rubles, and the goods delivered by the Soviet Union were 158.7 million rubles. . This number continued to increase over the years and by 1980 the total turnover had reached 593.8 million rubles, of which, the total value of goods delivered by Vietnam was 147.6 million rubles and that of the Soviet Union was 446.2. million rubles [6, p.1]. From 1976-1980, the actual volume of goods supplied by the Soviet Union to Vietnam via retail freight (including trade, loans, and aid) was about 1540.6 million rubles [6, p.3]. Import-export turnover in the years 1976-1980 increased 2.5 times compared with the years 1971-1975, of which exports increased 3.9 times [7, p.55]. From 1981-1985, import-export turnover between the two countries increased 1.8 times compared to the previous five years (1976-1980), of which exports increased 2.8 times [7, p.58]. Vietnam's exports to the Soviet Union in 1986-1990 increased by 84% (2.14/1.16 billion rubles) compared to the 1981-1985 period. Soviet aid to Vietnam in the years 1981 - 1985 doubled compared to 5 years ago, equivalent to 4.5 billion USD [2, p.297]. On June 27, 1985, General Secretary Le Duan visited the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union decided to increase economic aid to Vietnam more than twice compared to the 1981-1985 period, worth 8.7 billion rubles transferred [2, p.298].

In addition to providing aid, the Soviet Union also dispatched a group of its specialists to assist Vietnam in restoring, renovating, and building over 40 significant projects in the energy, industrial, mechanical, chemical, and other sectors. matter.... There are experts from the Soviet Union who serve in the roles of technical consultants, production organization, construction, and training in the majority of economic fields, including industry, agriculture, transit - transportation, and construction. officers and competent personnel for Vietnam. The Soviet Union built projects all over Vietnam to aid in our construction. To develop oil and gas on Vietnam's southern continental shelf, Vietnam and the Soviet Union establish a joint venture. Vietnam now has access to expert and technical knowledge of a field that is yet new to it. The first oil and gas were extracted in the 1980s of the 20th century, and this had a significant impact on the incredibly precarious socioeconomic position at the time. The Soviet Union's assistance was important in Vietnam's socialist building, which has seen several successes.

Between 1975 and 1991, the volume, scope, and content of economic ties between Vietnam and the Soviet Union continually increased and took on a wider range of forms. Notably, the Soviet Union concentrated on attempting to assist Vietnam in the construction of numerous significant projects in nearly all economic sectors, maintain the rate of commodities movement between the two nations, and introduce numerous new types of cooperation. The strengthening of economic relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam not only overcome difficulties but also create favorable conditions to carry out the tasks of national construction and defense, creating certain economic potentials. and technology, meeting a significant part of the people's consumption needs and making a decisive contribution to the victories won by our people.

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2.3. In the field of education – training

The Soviet Union has increased collaboration and aid to Vietnam in the area of education and training since the two countries signed the Treaty of Friendship and collaboration in 1978. The Soviet Government prioritized internships, cultivating and enhancing credentials for graduate students and researchers, in addition to continuing to support the work of assisting Vietnam in training professionals in numerous disciplines. Vietnamese management personnel serving the socialist construction's needs.

In the spirit of the Agreements, protocols, cooperation plans have been signed between the two countries. Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the field of education - training has been implemented in many fields such as cooperation in general education; cooperation in higher education, professional secondary schools and vocational training; cooperation in building and developing educational and training institutions... has achieved great results. In terms of quantity, the number of Vietnamese PhD students, trainees and university students trained by the Soviet Union is very large, accounting for a large proportion of the total number sent for training in socialist countries during the Soviet era. the period when the country was at war and the period when the country built socialism on a national scale and started the renovation process. In particular, due to the need for trained human resources to build the country, in the 1980s, the number of Vietnamese students sent to the Soviet Union for training was constantly increasing in both quantity and quality. Quantity. If in 1981, the number of Vietnamese students in the Soviet Union was 1,022 people, in 1986 it was 1,026, by 1987, this number had increased to 1,550 people [5, pp.89-90]. The above students have been trained at various levels such as elementary, intermediate, university, research students, trainees, teaching, advanced trainees, senior trainees. , Marxist-Leninist interns, Russian interns, Russian language transfer students, graduates who stay as interns, collaborators... trained in 203 universities and research institutes of Vietnam The Soviet Union, located in 45 cities in 11 republics, belongs to all the necessary occupations for the socio-economic development of Vietnam, including the social sciences, natural sciences, technical sciences, etc. arts, agriculture, medicine, art, physical training and sports... [5, p.89-90].

The Soviet Union significantly assisted in the training of high-quality cadres for Vietnam by assisting Vietnamese citizens deployed there in a variety of forms, occupations, and educational levels. Along with that, Vietnam has invested significantly more than in previous years in the growth of its universities, colleges, and professional institutions, which has led to a fundamental shift in the system. Education in Vietnam has greatly aided in the transformation of the country's educational system by creating a framework for training programs, putting together curricula, and developing a number of new branches in line with contemporary needs.

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2.4. In the field of science and technology

In particular, the Soviet Union provided Vietnam with timely and essential assistance in the form of methods to finish the unfinished projects that China is working on. Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a non-returnable aid agreement on November 3, 1978 in Moscow, enabling Vietnam to carry out economically significant traffic construction projects indefinitely. China is constructing itself. That includes the Hanoi railway hub, the Thang Long bridge across the Red River, and the development of the Hanoi to Hai Phong railway. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have had successful scientific and technical cooperation thus far, particularly in the areas of training and fostering scientific and technical staff, enhancing scientific and technical potentials, and successfully creating favorable conditions for the scientific and technical staff to support the socioeconomic development of the nation. By 1988, the Soviet Union had taught over 60,000 professionals in Vietnam's diverse economic fields, including 138,000 skilled employees, 20,000 persons with advanced degrees (including doctorates and deputy doctorates), and over 20,000 people with advanced degrees. For the Ministry of Mechanics and Metallurgy, 1,426 individuals traveled to the Soviet Union in just four years, from 1985 to 1988 [5; p. 54], to collaborate and advance their abilities.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam's cooperation and support have been vigorously fostered, greatly altering the nature and scope of cooperation in science and technology. Enhance Vietnam's scientific and technological capacity and foster the growth of the nation's science and technology in order to support socioeconomic development in the nation. The link between scientific and technical cooperation must be further strengthened in the context of reform and innovation in the two countries in order to boost the strengths of the two nations on the premise that it must be efficient and mutually beneficial.

3. CONCLUSION

Vietnam's power has strengthened and it has gradually prevailed on all fronts thanks to the Soviet Union's all-encompassing backing, initially making progress in establishing socialism throughout the entire nation and resolutely defending the Socialist Vietnamese Fatherland. The Soviet Union's standing and influence in the world were strengthened by the success of the Vietnamese revolution.

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