

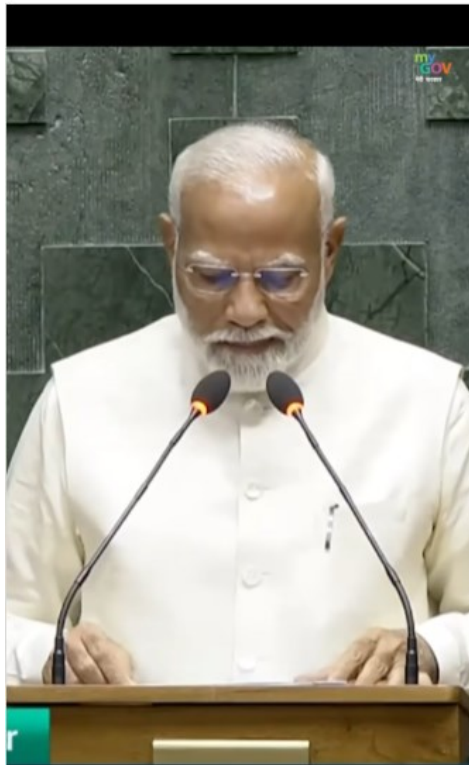
Geo-Political Maneuvers: *Challenges before Democracies:*

Modi at the Parliament on the historic 3rd consecutive election as PM of India

June 24, 2024

June 24, 2024: On the first day of the assembly of the elected **Members of Parliament** (MPs) at the General Election-2024 of the **18th Parliament of free India**, the Prime Minister of India, **Narendra Modi**, took Oath as an MP.

He said that it was a historic occasion since it was after 60 years, a Government has been democratically elected to its 3rd consecutive term. He said that his Government would continue to serve the people, with determination so that India could eliminate debilitating poverty from wherever it still exists.



---- EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the GEO-POLITICAL EFFECTS on GENERAL ELECTIONS-2024----
www.DiGiNews360.com believes that **Narendra Modi** took **Chandrababu Naidu** of **Telugu Desham Party** (TDP) and **Nitish Kumar** of **Janata Dal (United)** (JD(U)) in confidence and discussed with them the necessity of presenting a picture of **continuity of policies** and **stability of the regime** in India, if the foreign investment were to be attracted to India.

China had made humongous efforts,

- directly through **South China Morning Post** (Estd: 1903), China's own publication from Hong Kong,
 - through a large constituency of wokes, who today control old publishing houses like **New York Times** and **Washington Post**, and,
 - through Pakistan's Army and Pakistan's Deep State,
- for **Narendra Modi's** defeat at the General Elections – 2024.

China and its Agencies are said to have spent as much as Rupees 6.5 Bn during the General Election – 2024 for supporting the anti-Modi parties and media houses in India.

China wanted that Indian Government should present a picture of inconsistent and continuously changing policies and an unstable Government to foreign investors so that West's companies, who wanted to reduce their dependence on the Chinese market would not go to India. China wanted them to go to Vietnam, since the small country could never replace China's large market and resources.



*June 19, 2024: **Narendra Modi**, the Indian Prime Minister
(Reference: X by @iNishant4)*

---- CHINA'S SUCCESSES during GENERAL ELECTIONS 2024 in INDIA ----

1. Rahul Gandhi's big claim on 'very fragile' NDA government
2. Hindustan Times: Rahul Gandhi told the Financial Times that the Indian political landscape has undergone a “tectonic shift” after the June 4 Lok Sabha ..

(<https://www.hindustantimes.com> › India news)

3. Warning that **Modi government may fall anytime**, Congress chief Mallikarjun Kharge said that the **NDA government** has been formed by mistake.

4. WION: Congress MP Rahul Gandhi has claimed that members of the Narendra Modi government in India are in touch with the INDIA bloc.

(<https://www.wionews.com> › India News)

5. BJP 'fatally wounded', NDA govt 'very fragile', 'smallest ...



ThePrint <https://theprint.in> › Politics

6. Rediff.com: Political economist **Parakala Prabhakar** said: There is no point in pretending that things are what they were before. No, they have changed. The sooner the government and people in power recognize the shift in the ground, the better for them," Prabhakar told Rediff.com's Shobha Warriar in the concluding segment of a two-part interview:

I have always maintained that in this election, the fight was between Narendra Modi and the people of India, the BJP and the people of India and the NDA and the people of India.

The people of India have spoken very loudly, and they have totally dejected this kind of politics in spite of the control of the media, in spite of no level playing field, in spite of the control of the Election Commission, in spite of jailing chief ministers, in spite of freezing the accounts of the main Opposition party...

Imagine for a while, if it were a level playing field, things would have been very, very drastically different.

www.DiGiNews360.com believes that **Narendra Modi** must have taken **Chandrababu Naidu** of TDP and **Nitish Kumar** of JD(U) in confidence about the unstable condition of political leadership in Vietnam. At the same time, he must have pointed out that India continued to compete with China for Vietnam's friendship.

---- A Brief NOTE on CORRUPTION in VIETNAM ----

Corruption is deep-rooted across South East Asia, and has proven stubbornly tough to eradicate.

But in Vietnam's larger neighbors, relatively free media and regular elections serve as a safety valve to let off the steam of public anger over corruption. Vietnam's communist system does not allow such a safety valve, and the party has had to find other ways to assuage the public.

---- A BACKGROUNDER on RELATIONS between CHINA and VIETNAM ----

President Xi Jinping disregarded Vietnam's elevation of its diplomatic relations with the United States and Japan to a strategic alliance, on December 11, 2023.

DECEMBER 12, 2023: President **Xi Jinping** offered to Vietnam's Communist Party General Secretary **Nguyễn Phú Trọng**, to jointly create a "China-Vietnam community with a shared future of strategic significance."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS: www.DiGiNews360.com believes that Xi's visit was delayed because of lengthy talks over use of the phrase "**shared future**", favored by Beijing to describe ties between the two sides, though initially resisted by Hanoi.

China continues to claim most of the South China Sea. China hopes to move beyond the distrust by offering "dozens of co-operation documents," according to China's Ambassador **Xiong Bo** to Vietnam.

China has long been Vietnam's largest trading partner, and Vietnam is China's biggest trading partner in ASEAN and the fourth largest globally. Vietnamese agricultural exports including fruits and vegetables are the favorites of Chinese consumers. China's raw materials and machinery equipment exported to Vietnam effectively boosted the Vietnamese manufacturing sector.

Ambassador **Xiong Bo** pointed to the increasing number of Chinese tourists and exchanges of film and TV serials.

During Xi Jinping's visit, China is expected to offer to upgrade rail links between the neighbors. Boosting transport links would allow Vietnam to export more to China, especially farm products, while Beijing wants to further integrate the country's north with its southern supply chain networks.

OTHER GRANTS expected from CHINA: 1.investments for new undersea optical fiber cables, the 5G network and other telecoms infrastructure.

2. Wider co-operation in critical minerals, in a reference to the rare earths, of which China is the world's leading refiner while Vietnam has the second largest estimated reserves after its neighbor.

He said that Vietnam is an important player in the **Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative (GDI)**. It supports the **Global Security Initiative (GSI)** and the **Global Civilization Initiative (GCI)**, and supports **China's accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership**.

President Xi Jinping offered with a liberal hand grants and help in multiple fields for development of Vietnam.

---- **A BACKGROUNDER on the political state of VIETNAM** ----

Nguyễn Phú Trọng (b. April 14, 1944) has served as General Secretary of CPV since 2011. As the head of the party's Secretariat, Politburo and Central Military Commission, Trọng is **Vietnam's paramount leader**. He had also previously served as President of Vietnam from 2018 to 2021.

General Tô Lâm is the incumbent President of Vietnam, serving in this role since 22 May 2024, succeeding former President **Võ Văn Thưởng**, 53, who resigned on March 21, 2024 due to allegations of fraud and bribery being made against officials. **Võ Văn Thưởng** had a property business in the province of Quang Ngai, where he was once the local party boss. The case dates back more than a decade, but is being pursued now by the police, raising suspicions that there may be political motives behind the investigation.

The position of President, while largely ceremonial, is considered a natural stepping-stone to becoming the party's General Secretary.

(Reference https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_presidents_of_Vietnam)

When **Nguyễn Phú Trọng** resigned as State President, **General Tô Lâm** stood against Thuong and lost the vote.

Tô Lâm (b. 10 July 1957) is a police officer who has served as the 13th President of Vietnam since May 2024. He served as **Minister of Public Security from April 2016 until his election to the Presidency in May 2024**. A member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam, he is also **one of the Deputy Heads of the Central Steering Committee on Anti-corruption**. He is widely considered to be a powerful figure in the General Secretary **Nguyễn Phú Trọng** 's anti-corruption campaign.

President Thuong's resignation coincided with the spectacular trial in Ho Chi Minh City of Vietnam's biggest property tycoon **Truong My Lan**, who is accused of defrauding a State Bank of \$12 Bn. (On June 20, 2024, she was sentenced to

death. **Lan** was found guilty of embezzlement, bribery and violating banking rules around lending.)

Võ Văn Thưởng (b. 13 December 1970) served as the 12th President of Vietnam from March 2023 to March 2024, being the youngest person to serve in this position since the country's reunification at the age of 52. His resignation after just over one year in office amidst the Communist Party's anti-corruption campaign made him the shortest-serving President in Vietnamese history.

Võ Văn Thưởng resigned, on 21 March 2024, after a series of his former subordinates in Quang Ngai province were arrested in a major corruption case.

As the second highest official in Vietnam after General Secretary **Nguyễn Phú Trọng**, President **Thưởng** was likely to ascend to the position of **General Secretary** at a young age. During his brief term, President **Thưởng** won appreciation since he was able to improve relations with **USA, Japan, Australia** and the 'Vatican during his historic meeting with Pope Francis'.

*EDITORIAL COMMENTS: www.DiGiNews360.com believes that the incumbent President **Tô Lâm**, as one of the Deputy Heads of the **Central Steering Committee on Anti-corruption**, has played a leading role in identifying cases of corruption against some of the previous Presidents. He is young and is likely to ascend to the powerful position of **General Secretary** of Communist Party of Vietnam.*

.....Please see on the next page a table of Presidents of Vietnam after it became the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam						
	Lê Đức Anh (1920–2019)	23 September 1992	24 September 1997	5 years, 1 day	1992	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Trần Đức Lương (1937–)	24 September 1997	27 June 2006 (Resigned from office)	8 years, 276 days	1997	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Nguyễn Minh Triết (1942–)	27 June 2006	25 July 2011	5 years, 28 days	2006	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Trương Tấn Sang (1949–)	25 July 2011	2 April 2016	4 years, 252 days	2011	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Trần Đại Quang (1956–2018)	2 April 2016	21 September 2018 (Died in office)	2 years, 172 days	2016	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Đặng Thị Ngọc Thịnh (1959–)	21 September 2018	23 October 2018	32 days	—	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Nguyễn Phú Trọng (1944–)	23 October 2018	5 April 2021	2 years, 164 days	2018	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Nguyễn Xuân Phúc (1954–)	5 April 2021	18 January 2023 (Resigned from office)	1 year, 288 days	2021	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Võ Thị Ánh Xuân (1970–)	18 January 2023	2 March 2023	43 days	—	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Võ Văn Thưởng (1970–)	2 March 2023	21 March 2024 (Resigned from office)	1 year, 19 days	2023	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Võ Thị Ánh Xuân (1970–)	21 March 2024	22 May 2024	62 days	—	Communist Party of Vietnam
	Tô Lâm (1957–)	22 May 2024 ^[1]	Incumbent	33 days	2024	Communist Party of Vietnam