



Rise of Dragon And Evolving Military Cooperation Between India And Japan

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In the article, developing defence communion between India and Japan with relation to strategic landscape in the Indo-pacific region mainly regarding China's rise, will be probed. The exploration shows that at the beginning India wavered to engage itself in anti-China security cooperation with Japan until mid-2010s, however it later developed energetic participation after surveying some records. Speeches and documents, it shows Indian inceptive unwillingness to its commitment to non-alignment, its longing to stabilize the connection with both Japan and China and supporting economic progress rather than military expansion. The articles propositions proffer not only blueprint for India Japan and other Indo-pacific countries with powerful economic relationship to China but also aid battle China's military threats to contribute to territorial stability and security address general challenges an encourage a conflict free and developmental Indo-pacific region.

Keywords: strategic landscape, security cooperation, inceptive, stabilize proposition, conflict-free.

Introduction

The increasing defence communion between nations becomes an important dimension of international connections because the global landscape, undergoes a drastic change: Being China a dominant power, raised apprehensions and hurdles for the neighboring countries to encourage seek powerful partnerships to made sure territorial security and stability for the Indo-pacific nations, it is a tough test to curtail Beijing's imperialism while maintaining sound economic relations with China. Japan and India are the other countries that are bound with economic ties with China but also face military warnings. Assertive attitude of China and quick military refurbishment have warned Indo-pacific nations, prompting them to discover new strategic connections to balance Beijing's power (fravel 2018). alteration in regional environment is the main cause of increasing defence cooperation between India and Japan specifically, India and Japan have become growing their defence communion since mid-2010s.

Various scholars investigated the gradual development of defence cooperation between India and Japan that have judged the stimulations, difficulties and opportunities intrinsic in this partnership, this notice spotlights on the significance of India Japanese defence cooperation in response to the altering regional security conditions specifically with rise to China's rise. The agreement and connection between the two nations is seen as a vital element of their broader objectives. Focused at promoting territorial stability and ensuring rules- based in the indo-pacific region Asulin 2016, pant 2007 Naidu 2007) Brewster 2010 naidu and yasuyuki 2019, fravel 2018, Brewster 2013, Brewster 2014, inne and bunte 202, chakrabort 202, burgess and Bilstein 2018 harner 2014 panda 2012).

The current literature accepts Chinas increasing influence as a major background for the India- Japanese security agreement. Particularly, there is a research gap concerning the caused for India's initial hesitation to engage in inti China cooperation with Japan until the mid-2010s, despite signing various pacts. Addressing these questions will provide valuable perception of the India-Japanese security communion and contribute to a more extensive understanding of the developing relationship between these two nations.

Materials and methods

the research methodology is principally depended on primary sources like govt records, documents and political speeches to examine the facts on realities about India's shifting position regarding its security cooperation with Japan. Such primary resources are the foundations of study's arguments, ensuring that the analysis is grounded in concrete evidence secondary sources including, articles academic papers, were used to boost the primary resources and provide mor factors for the analysis. The facts and the analysis is presented in the result and discussion section respectively the research employed a qualitative approach, analysis the compiled evidence to address the research questionnaires objectives without farming any hypothesis. This kind of approach enabled a thorough examination of the factors influencing India's changing stance and its impact on the India – Japanese

Results

Japanese former prime minister Shinzo Abe's schematic view of the "confluence of two seas" during his visit to India in 2006-07 of stressed on the natural partnership between India and Japan (MOFA Japan 2007). Positive behavior of Japan towards India is proved by important economic pacts like Mumbai shemdadbad high speed rail MAHSR project . the project is largely funded by Japan through long term but low interested loans, underlines the investment of Japan in the development of India.

The communion between India and Japan began in 202s when a nuclear test was conducted n 1998 by India, Japan levied critical sanctions on India, in august 200, Japanese prime minister Voshiro mori visited India to rebuild the relation between these two nations this visit was the turning point in improving the relationship between India and Japan both the prime minister voshiro mori and Atal Bihari Vajpayee satisfied to setup the global relationship for the 3 21st century.

It was important to organize such meetings to address the issues of natural apprehension including nuclear disagreement and nonproliferation ministry of foreign affairs Japan 2001

Diplomats of Japan increasingly by the mid 2000 considered India as a strategic partner Hirose 2007 one of the Japanese prime ministers Jonichiro Koizumi, visited India in April 2005, to make the improvements in India Japan strategic operation; again in December 2006, prime minister, Manmohan Singh visited Japan and held a meeting with prime minister, Shizo Abe. In that meeting India Japan joint declaration was issued , promoting eh strategic global partnership. Prime minister, Abe, visited India in august 2007 to help solidified defense and security cooperation. In October 2008, Manmohan Singh paid a visit to Japan to meet Aso to declare the "joint declaration of India Japan security cooperation". Now and then the prime ministers from both the nations visited one another countries to try to improve the relationship between India and Japan on global level.

Discussion.

Driven by concerns over China rise and a perceived decline of the united states , Japan aims to enhance its national defense, strengthen the US Japan alliance and build alliances with nations like India. Japan seeks to counter China's influence in ASEAN by including Australia India & new Zealand. In the East Asia Summit (EAS), preventing China from dominating the region. Japan's policy towards India is influence by fluctuations in us engagement in Asia, with concerns that China may exploit provides of low US involvement.

Chinas belt and road initiative (BRI) and its financial schemes pose strategic challenges to Japan's position in East India. Japan's positive policy towards India is also influenced by internal factors such a s prime minister Abe's vision for an international order based on universal values. Factors driving the deepening cooperation include Japan China tensions, us policy shift towards the Ais pacific, and closer US-India relations lowering hurdles for Japan India security cooperating. Responds to the changing regional security environment, especially China's rise aimed at promoting reginal stability and a rules based order in the Indo-pacific.

Initially cautions due to traditional adherence to non-alignment and strategic autonomy which limited willingness for anti china security cooperation Also influenced complex relationship with China, balancing competition and cooperation.

Suggestive for future defense cooperation:

- Deepen cooperation in defense technology, equipment and research.
- Enhance interoperability of armed forces through joint exercises and personnel exchanges.
- Strengthen maritime security cooperation including joint naval exercises & intelligence sharing.
- Pursue balanced relations with regional power including China to avoid exacerbating tensions.
- Maintain a policy of non-alignment and strategic autonomy while engaging in multi-lateral cooperative relationships.
- Strengthen the quad framework with US and Australia to promote a free, open & inclusive Indo-pacific region.
- Engage with other regional sectors in trilateral and multilateral dialogues to collectively address security challenges.

Conclusions.

After studying it is to be found that India was initially hesitant to actively engage in anti-China security communion with Japan but later developed more proactive partnership in the mid-2010s. policy documents, speeches recorded reveal that India's reluctance until the e mid 2010s was due to adherend to non-alignment and schematic autonomy, its desire to maintain an equilibrium in its connection with China and Japan. However, owing to increasing concerns over Chinas dominations and military improvement, an alter in political leadership, as well as the advancement of the Quad as a platform for regional security cooperations Inda has altered its behavior.

It is a difficult combat for the Indo-pacific countries to curb Beijing's expansion while maintaining good economic relations with China. Hence, the developing India -Japan defence partnership should be viewed as an involuntary progression of India's strategic partner ships rather than as an Anti-China alliance. In order to control the increasing assertiveness of China, India and Japan should deepen there cooperation & at the same time, New Delhi and Tokyo need to continue to pursue balanced relations with other regional powers including China to avoid regional tensions and other security issues. The suggestions underscored in this research not only provide a road map for India-Japan and other Indo-pacific countries but also help confront China's military threats to contribute to regional stability and security.

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