



INDO-JAPAN MISSION 2025: PARTNERSHIP STUDY ON GEO-STRATEGIC AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Geo-strategically, Indian Ocean is the key regional arena for centuries. As the traditional players India and Japan have increased their diplomatic and economic development, strategic investment as well as maritime posture throughout the IOR. It has made an essential cohort for different countries for the security purpose as well as pivot to geo-economic partnerships from South to Southeast Asia as it supports the strategic connectivity. So India-Japan relations makes a foremost focus called India-Japan Vision-2025 and other engagements are FOIP, IPOI, the Quadrilateral group (Quad), etc. Now the objective of the study is to intend Indian Act East policy towards Japan with bilateral approach and poly-lateral method towards FOIP. This pro-activeness of Indo-Japan relations in Asia raises two questions – a) how has India’s bilateral foreign policy towards Japan and poly-lateral approach into Quad and FOIP changed? b) Which moving have India’s foreign policy push towards Japan as well as Indo-Pacific in Asian region? Additionally, the study also makes the arguments on the Chinese rising influence around the region of Indian Ocean which has more pulses on Indo-Pacific policy for India and Japan.

Keywords: India, Japan, IOR, Quad, FOIP, IPOI, Vision-2025

Introduction:

Japan is not only an economically developed but also a technologically advanced country with a commitment to global prosperity and peace. The beginning of Indo-Japanese cordial relationship can be traced back in the late sixth century historically when Buddhism came into Japan from India now and the diplomatic relations between Tokyo and New Delhi started in 1952.

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The strong strategic bonding between two countries has evolved through the Japan's 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific' (FOIP)(O'Brien, 2021, pp.1-2; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 2007) policy. From a geographical perspective, the comprehensive definition of the term Indo-Pacific (IP), also called 'confluence of two Seas' encompasses all nations and islands situated in the vicinity of the Indian or Pacific oceans. The strategic vision and principles of FOIP are grounded on three core disciplines such as the statute of law, free trade and free will of navigation (Nandy, 2024). After becoming Prime Minister Narendra Modi's initial official bilateral appointment in Japan under the calling of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in August-September, 2014 secured Japanese investment flows into India. They agreed to increase the bilateral cooperation to a "Special Strategic and Global Partnership." Prime Minister Abe did an official visit to India in December 2015 and held a summit session with Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Both PM decided to turn the Indo-Japan exceptional Strategic and universal collaboration on an action-oriented collaboration. They made known "Japan and India Vision 2025 Special Strategic and Global Partnership Working Together for Peace and Prosperity of the Indo-Pacific Region and the World".

Brief Historical Background of Indo-Japan Relations

The longstanding relationship between Japan and India is based on strong cultural and civilizational connections as well as spiritual ties as well as there are no cultural or territorial disputes in the relationship between India and Japan. So, Asia's security, stability and prosperity are both aimed at global peace and equitable development. Japanese culture has been deeply influenced by Buddhism. Buddhism has a significant influence on Japanese culture and that is why the Japanese feel so connected to India (Embassy of India, Tokyo website: (Official Global Tender for Construction of India Pavilion at Osaka Expo 2025, n. d.) An early report of straight speak to Japan occurred at Todaiji sanctuary in Nara, there a giant statue of Lord Buddha dazzled visitors. Swami Vivekananda, Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore, liberation fighter Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and entrepreneur JRD Tata are examples of current Indians who have ties to Japan. During the Meiji Restoration in the late nineteenth century, Japan sought modernity from Western countries while also recognizing the relevance of Indian and other Asian traditions. (Baru, 2023). Japan supported India's independence campaign from British colonial authority. Notably, during World War II, freedom fighter Subhas Chandra Bose got assistance from Japan for his Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) in their war against the British forces. In the aftermath of World War II (1949), first prime minister of independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru patronized Japan with an elephant to Tokyo's Ueno Zoo (Roy, n.d.).

Losing the war, the Japanese people were in shock and that was a sign of confidence which India provided. The Japan-India Association, founded in 1903, is the oldest international friendship association of Japan. Japan was one of the first countries to recognize India's sovereignty when the country got independence from the British rule in August 1947. In 1951, India refused in attending the San Francisco Peace Conference citing concerns over Japanese sovereignty. Instead a bilateral peace treaty was signed between the government of India and Japan and the diplomatic relations were established on April 28, 1952 (Kesavan, 2010). As the first Asian countries India and signed a peace treaty after World War II. The two countries have maintained positive relations since the foundation of diplomatic engagements. India's iron ore contributed significantly to Japan's

recovery from World War II. In 1957, Former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi's visited to India and started assisting with yen loans to India in 1958, marking the first time the Japanese government provided yen loan assistance. In August, 2000, Minister Yoshiro Mori's visit to India gave impetus to further strengthening India-Japan friendship. Mr Mori and Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee met to establish a "global partnership with Japan". In December 2006, When Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited Japan elevate to a "global and strategic partnership" (Japan-India Relations, 2024). It will be noted that culinary experiences also play an important role in simplifying inter-cultural interaction, so the initiative of Japanese culinary equipments to India represents a dynamic catalyst for cultural exchange (Akon & Nandy, 2024).

Bilateral Relationship

India and Japan have had a warm connection since India's independence. During the foundation of India-Japan political relations, multiple high-level exchanges and delegation trips occurred. Japanese Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke, Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko visited India. Besides, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and former President Rajendra Prasad will visit Japan. In 2000, 2006 and 2014, the terms "Global Partnership", "Strategic and Global Partnership" and "Special Strategic and Global Partnership" were associated with the engagement between the two largest democracies. (Japan-India Relations, 2024).

Since 2006, India and Japan have conducted yearly summits on a regular basis. In March 2022, the most recent summit took place. In March 2022, Prime Minister Kishida came to India for the 14th India-Japan Annual Summit between two countries on the occasion of 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties. Both sides confirmed on a joint declaration titled "Partnership for a Peaceful, Stable and Prosperous Post-Covid". At the joint statement, the leaders of the two countries laid out eleven major principles to build a "Special Strategic and Global Partnership" that can boost economic cooperation and for which Japan will invest 5 trillion JPY in public and private sectors of India over the next five years (Chansoria, 2022). Prime Minister Kishida visited to India from March 19 to 23, 2023, and met with Prime Minister Modi for a bilateral initiative. He delivered a policy speech at the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) on "The Future of the Indo-Pacific-Japan's New Plan for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific - 'With India, as an Indispensable Partner'" (Media Release on ICWA Conference on India-Japan Relations at 70: Reflections and Way Forward, 2022). During the visit, the two countries reaffirmed the Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on the Japanese language that was initially signed in 2017, emphasizing high-level language instruction and signature exchanges. Prime Minister Modi visited Japan in May 2023 as an invitee to the G7 summit in Hiroshima. During the visit, Prime Minister Kishida held bilateral talks with other dignitaries. Prime Minister Kishida attended the G20 Summit from September 9 to 10, 2023 and met Prime Minister Modi. Both sides negotiated about their privileges for their respective G7 and G20 presidencies (ICWA Conference on India-Japan Relations, 2022). Apart from annual summits, there are frequent discussions between high levels, along with the Foreign Minister, Defence Minister and the National Security Advisor (NSA). The Foreign Ministers convened in New York on September 22, 2023, concurrently with the 78th United Nations General

Assembly. On September 8, 2022, Tokyo hosted the second round of the 2+2 Ministerial meeting (Japan-India Relations, 2024).

On the fringes of the 2+2 Ministerial was also the Defence Ministerial Meeting (and the 14th Strategic Dialogue). The India-Japan Environment Week, which took place in New Delhi from January 12–13, 2023, featured a meeting between the environment ministers of both countries (First India-Japan 2+2 Foreign and Defence Ministerial Meeting, 2019). Yamada Kenji, then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, came to visit New Delhi the G20 Meeting assumed on March 1-3, 2023. On March 3, 2023, the QUAD Foreign Ministers' meeting was attended by former Foreign Minister Hayashi Yoshimasa. During the respective G20 and G7 presidencies of India and Japan, several ministerial visits have been occurred from Japan to India and similarly India to Japan. Takei Shunsuke, the State Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time, travelled to India on June 11–13, 2023, to attend the G20 Development Ministers Meeting (India-Japan Bilateral Relations, 2023). Various summits and high-level exchanges are aimed at the economic development of the two countries, building partnerships along with enhancing strength into the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean region.

Table no. 1: India-Japan Bilateral Agreements

Sl. No.	Treaty	Year
1	Treaty of Peace	1952
2	Agreement for Air Service	1956
3	Cultural Agreement	1957
4	Agreement of Commerce	1958
5	Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation	1960
6	Agreement on Cooperation on Science and Technology	1985
7	Japan and India Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	2011
8	Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India Concerning the Transfer of Defence Equipment and Technology	2015
9	Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India Concerning Security Measures for the Protection of Classified Military Information	2015
10	Agreement between Japan and the Republic of India on Social Security	2016
11	Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	2017
12	India–Japan Digital Partnership (IJDP)	2018
	India–Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) in 2019.	2019
14	Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India Concerning Supplies and Services in the Self Defence Forces and Armed Forces between Japan and India	2021
15	Japan-India Skill Connect	2023

Note: From “Japan-India Relations”, by *Japan Foreign Ministry*, May 8, 2024, (<https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/india/data.html>); From “Despite Economic Agreement, India Fails to Utilise Japanese Market”, by *BW BUSINESSWORLD*, July 04, 2023, (<https://www.wtcmbai.org/pdf/media-coverage/2023/4%20June%202023.pdf>).

Diplomatic Relations

Friendship between India and Japan is deeply rooted as evidenced by seventy years of strong diplomatic ties. Indeed, after a long period of benign neglect—only a balancing act in reaction to Chinese emergence in the region—New Delhi- Tokyo and Japan's bilateral relationship has begun to take shape in recent years in light of the emerging power dynamics in Asia that jolt both. The sides are close together (Kothari, 2024). The two countries allocate an idea of global peace and prosperity in pursuit of a more legitimate global economic system in the context of the 'Asian Century'. The Indian Prime Minister gave an elephant as a present to the Ueno Zoo in 1949 in Tokyo which offered the light of optimism to the Japanese (ICWA Conference on India-Japan Relations, 2022). India-Japan signed their first peace treaty and established diplomatic relations (Japan-India Relations, 2024) When diplomatic relations were established, Japan began lending to India in 1958. In August 2000, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, former Prime Minister of India and later Prime Minister Mori formulated "Global Partnership between India and Japan". On December 2015, both prime ministers declared the "Japan and India Vision 2025 Special Strategic and Global Partnership Working Together for Peace and Prosperity of the Indo-Pacific Region and the World" (Chadha, 2020). Both countries have started cooperation on economy, security, green technology, connectivity, healthcare to counter the impact of Covid-19. As the significance of this friendship, Buddhism serves as a bridge between New Delhi and Tokyo in terms of both history and culture. "India is a Buddhist country and we have old civilizational ties, we couldn't ignore India and decided to normalize the relationship," stated Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori. Buddhist conclaves, which have been arranged by both governments, helped in revitalizing and their historical and cultural links as well as fostering interpersonal communication and collaboration. The economic ties between Japan and India continue to grow stronger over time. In 2020, India ranked 18th among Japan's trading partners, while Japan ranked 20th among India's trading partners. Additionally, Japanese investment in India has increased significantly and as of 2020, Japan ranks fourth among all investors in India. Both countries want to engage in digital partnerships and launch new initiatives. Moreover, the Japanese private sector is interested in India and Japan has 1,455 businesses operating branches in India (Roy, n. d.). In the Indo- Pacific region, India and Japan want to prevent Chinese expansionism and aggression. Additionally, both the countries intend to establish a new framework for security focusing on maritime cooperation. Asia's security architecture has been shaped by the developing relationship between two countries. In PM Shinzo Abe's discourse to the Parliament of India (2007), the convergence significantly influenced by the Indian ocean and Pacific ocean transcends the apparent cartographic boundaries between India and the Pacific, bringing the geostrategic ambitions of India and Japan closer together. Afterwards, both the countries expanded relationship from '*Comprehensive Economic Partnership*' to '*Special Strategic and Global Partnership*' under Vision and Mission 2025. The importance of Indo-Japan

relations stems from their visions in the said geo-region as 'free, open and prosperous' (Panda, 2020).

Trade and Commercial Relations

Trade and commercial relationship between India and Japan has tremendous potential for further growth. Indian vast including growing market as well as possessions, particularly human beings are basic ground for Japan's interest. India and Japan signed the bilateral free trade agreement called CEPA by 2011 (India-Japan Commercial Relations, 2024). The agreement was intended to eliminate tariffs on trade merchandise for the next decade. CEPA also included provisions for joint collaboration with these areas on custom duty, intellectual property, and investment disputes and other trade-in-services. The bilateral trade between two countries was engaged in a narrow range of products, with India's exports primarily consisted of mineral fuels, raw resources and marine products including iron and steel, mineral oils, and chemicals. Japan's exports are mainly capital and knowledge-intensive industrial goods, such as electronics, transportation equipment and non-electrical appliances. About 50,000 Indians live and work in Japan, including IT specialists, engineers, financial and management personnel, etc. (Japan-India Relations, 2024). With the initiative of 'Make in India' campaign PLI scheme of Government of India and focus on improving its manufacturing sector, both governments are trying to establish mutually beneficial trade partnerships. This will help increase contribution to exports. Japan's trade with the government of India was USD 21.95 billion in FY 2022-23. During this period, the export of Japan to India totalled 16.49 billion dollars, while 5.46 billion dollars were the imports of Japan. Japan's exports to India were 2.31% of total imports, while India's exports to Japan were 1.21%. This highlights the fact that there is still much potential (CMIE database, November 2022). Major exports of India for Japan include agro-products, industrial cargo, marine products, oil goods and allied commodities; Exports low-value objects including metals, engine equipment, electrical technology and transportation tools.

Table no. 2: India Japan's import-export statistics for the last 5 years from 2017 to 2023

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Indian export in Japan	4.73	4.86	4.52	4.43	6.18	5.46
Japan's export to India	10.97	12.77	12.43	10.9	14.39	16.49
Total bilateral trade of both	15.70	17.63	16.95	15.33	20.57	21.95

Note:From "India-Japan Commercial Relations", by *Embassy of India, Tokyo*, March, 2024, (https://www.indembassy-tokyo.gov.in/eoityo_pages/NjA). From "India Japan Relations", by Aditi Mishra, *Politics for India*, January 16, 2024, (<https://politicsforindia.com/india-japan-relations-upsc/>); From "India-Japan Trade Hits 10-Year Milestone with \$17.15 Billion FDI Inflow: Commerce Department Data", by PrithaMallick, *News 18*, May 21, 2023, (<https://www.news18.com/business/indo-japan-trade-hits-10-year-milestone-with-us-17-15-billion-fdi-inflow-commerce-department-data-7878415.html>).

Table no. 3: Best of 10 exports to Japan from India (Value in million of US\$)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2021-2022	2022-2023
1	Organic Chemicals	696.05	734.18
2	Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertebrates, Fish and Crustaceans.	433.24	443.76
3	Boilers, Nuclear Reactors, Machinery, motorized Appliances.	478.85	430.77
4	Motor Vehicles, Rolling Stock, Parts and Accessories Thereof.	328.71	405.14
5	Metal, Articles Thereof, artificial Jewellery; expensive and Semiprecious Stones, Natural or Cultured Pearls, Pre. Metals, Coin.	394.43	351.29
6	Bituminous Substances; Fuels, Oils; Mineral Waxes.	981.8	331.82
7	Electrical technology, kit, Parts Thereof; TV Image and Recorders and Parts.	516.53	322.24
8	Aluminium and articles Thereof.	316.54	291.59
9	Iron and Steel	354.08	268.21
10	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.	242.44	244.57
Total		4742.67	3823.57

Note: Department of Commerce, Govt. of India; From “India-Japan Commercial Relations”, by *Embassy of India, Tokyo*, March, 2024; From “India Japan Trade Agreement”, by *IBEF*, March, 2024.

Chart-1: Best of 10 exports to Japan from India

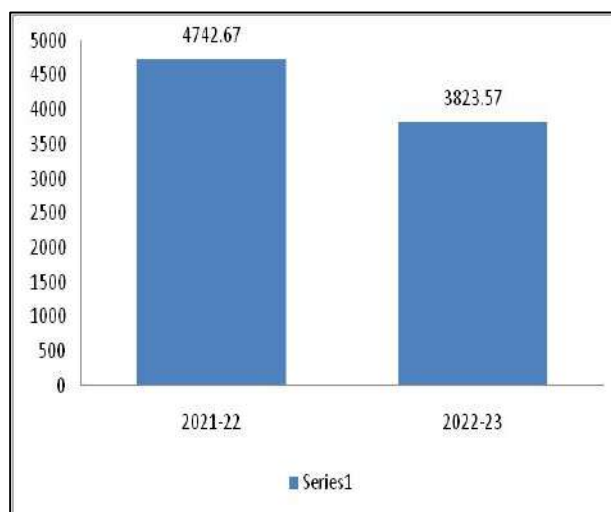
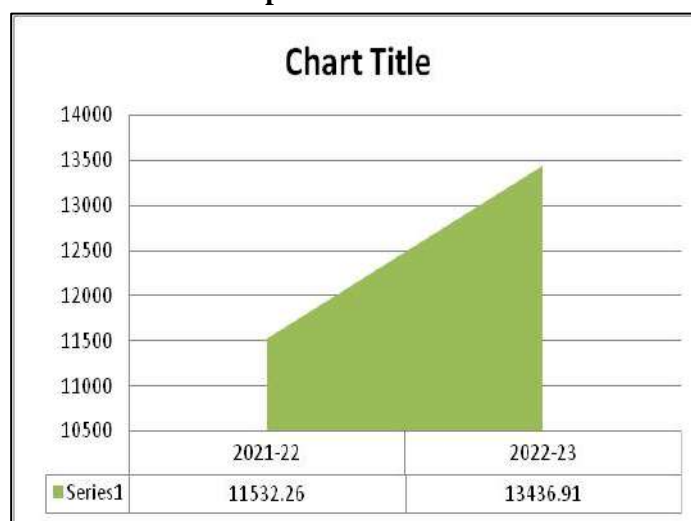


Table no. 4: Best of 10 exports to India from Japan (Value in million of US\$)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2021-2022	2022-2023
1	Nuclear Reactors, Machinery, Boilers.	2,702.62	2,864.64
2	Of Rare-Earth Metals, raw and Inorganic Compounds of valuable Metals.	1,660.50	2,152.34
3	Sound Recorders, Reproducers, Electrical Machinery.	1,317.65	1,739.59
4	Iron-Steel	1,011.55	1,390.06
5	Copper and Articles Thereof.	1,193.58	1,284.05
6	Plastic and Articles Thereof.	1,237.17	1218.56
7	Organic Chemicals	776.88	876.46
8	Checking Precision, Optical, Medical or Surgical Inst, Photographic Cinematographic Measuring.	699.54	742.65
9	Tramway Rolling Stock, Vehicles other Than Railway and Parts	762.9	734.22
10	Usual or sophisticated Pearls, Coin, Imitation Jewellery; expensive and Semiprecious Stones.	169.87	434.34
Total		11532.26	13436.91

Note: Department of Commerce, Govt. of India; From “Japan Exports to India”, by *Trading Economics*, May, 2024, (<https://tradingeconomics.com/japan/exports/india>).

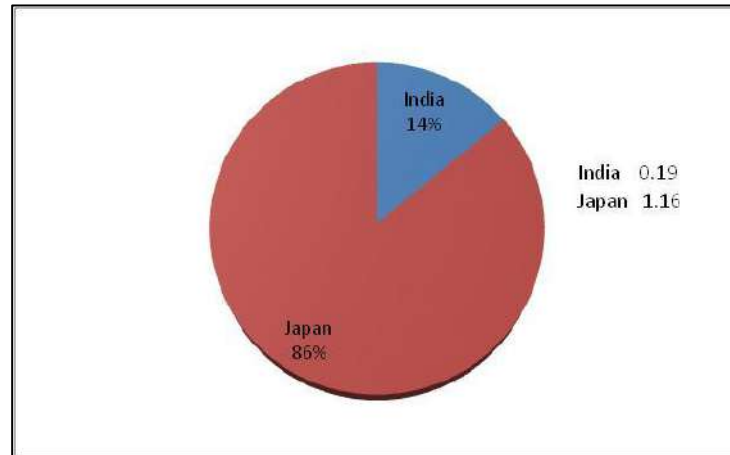
Chart-2: Best of 10 exports to India from Japan



India as Trade Basket: Why for Japan

Due to increased geopolitical tensions, Japan is encouraging its industry to shift production facilities to India, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Thailand from China (India-Japan Trade Relations, 2022). India's stable political framework, good economic potential, pro-growth government, and low wages make it a desirable location for Japanese corporations to build a manufacturing basket. Currently, Japan operates around 4,000 companies in India, while India operates only 113 companies in Japan. There are 12 National Industrial Cities of Japan in nine Indian states (Nayak, 2024). As an alternative to China Japanese corporations may increase their involvement in India in the coming days. Although in India, FDI of Japan has expanded in recent years, however, it is a small proportion of total outward FDI of Japan. India's FDI Opportunities - India is a desirable investment destination for Japan In 2021-22 Japanese FDI in India was 1.49 billion dollars in 2022-23, Japanese FDI in India was 1.79 billion dollars. Japan ranks fifth among FDI source countries, investing about 39.94 billion dollars in India between 2000 and June 2023. The automobile equipment, financial (insurance), telecommunications, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries are responsible for this Most of the foreign direct investment of Japan in India (India-Japan Bilateral Economic Relations, 2023). 4901 business enterprises in India are owned by Japanese firms. They consist of local subsidiaries as well as liaison and branch offices located in India. More than the hundred of Indian businesses operate in Japan. India will invest 40.91 million dollars in net FDI in Japan in FY 2020-21 (Japanese Business Institute in India, 2023). Japan's art industry is both diverse and competitive. It is the world's major developer and exporter of semiconductors, automobiles and consumer electronics, among other products. A highly trained and educated labour force is one of the main advantages of the Indian economy. In the Japanese industrial sector, the labour force can find employment opportunities and gain from the exchange of knowledge. Achieving self-sufficiency and promoting indigenous industry have been top priorities for the Indian government. They are supporting production-linked incentive programs, which give manufacturing facilities payback for five years based on increased sales as well as a tax rate that is subsidized. In the next five years, India wishes to invest US\$1.4 trillion in building its infrastructure. Japan has historically made significant infrastructure investments in India, with current projects including industrial corridors, railways and roads. The Indian government's interest in developing highway networks, airports, multi-modal national parks, railways, healthcare infrastructure and highway networks offers many opportunities for Japanese companies (Mattoo, 2022). In 2020, Japan proposed a proposal to improve supply chain resilience by providing subsidies to Japanese investors. Subsidies were granted to Japanese investors who wanted to diversify their foreign assets.

Chart-3: Comparison on India and Japan top 10 Import-exports Growth % in FY 2021-23



Security cooperation

The new National Security Strategy (NSS) is expected to strengthen Japan's security cooperation with India. As long as China remains both countries' primary and imminent security worry, Japan and India, who currently have no direct concerns in their bilateral relationship, have intent to expand their collaboration (Kurita, 2023) geographical distance, limited power projection capabilities, and their separate geopolitical orientations. Looking ahead, as long as two countries confront a geopolitical challenge from China, this tendency is expected to persist, according to Japan which were published in December 2022. In defence cooperation and security, India and Japan have made great progress since signing a joint statement in 2008. Two countries agreed to participate in the first fighter exercise, in addition to implementing an agreement on mutual understanding between Defence and Armed Forces of Japan-India (Chansoria, 2024). Regarding strategic goals, economic progress, and regional security, India and Japan have similar perspectives. The alliance has developed into a strategic partnership in recent years, with both countries working together like investment, defence, technology, trade, and security. In the recent geostrategic context of Indo-Pacific, India-Japan defence teamwork has increased in last few years, particularly with the creation of the 2+2 Ministerial Level Dialogue in 2019 and the defence policy dialogue that followed. This was seen as an important turning point for both countries as India-Japan strengthened their special strategic and global partnership (Paul, 2012). Defence cooperation has included an annual discussion between the Indian and Japanese Coast Guards as well as official Air Force Staff Talks that were a part of institutionalized Staff Talks involving the three Armed Services. Moreover, approval was given to the Joint Services Staff Talks. Service-to-service negotiations as well as various interactions and practices (bilateral and multilateral) have become more common. Since 2018, the armies of India and Japan have been conducting the annual Religion Guardian Bilateral Joint Military Exercises (JMEs), which is an institutionalized means of exchanging counterterrorism operation experiences. The Dharma Guardian Joint Military Exercise is a platoon-level exercise that emphasizes tactical drills, improving cooperation, and preparing for

counterterrorism operations in urban and forest area. To further enhance cooperation, the Japanese Armed Forces (GSDF) and the Indian Army hosted the first bilateral field training exercise Dharma Guardian in February and March 2023 in Japan. Furthermore, in January and March of 2023, respectively, the bilateral air exercise Veer Guardian 23 and the bilateral transport aircraft training ShinyuuMaitri 23 were carried out in Japan for the first time (Singh, 2023). As a result, both countries place a high priority on maintaining maritime security and strengthening their ties with other Indo-Pacific nations, especially those that are ASEAN members (Jaishankar, 2022). The key component of the Japan-India Vision 2025 engages the growth of India's Northeast province, it plays a role of point of convergence for India's Act East policy (Mondal, 2020; Mondal, 2020) and FOIP policy of Japan. Both the countries recognized to develop collaboration for peace and prosperity under the Act-East Forum in 2017 in the Indo-Pacific vicinity and the world (Chakraborty, 2020; Joint Statement on India and Japan Vision, 2015; Girisanker, 2024). Their extensive engagement in multilateral platforms such as Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), QUAD, G-20, G-4, Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI), and ASEAN underscores a credible and resilient campaign. The economy strengthens the ties between India and Japan. Additionally, making the most of their leadership positions in the G-20 and G-7, India and Japan have made important contributions to promoting multilateralism in the south Asia of Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia and East Asia of Pacific Ocean region and strengthening the mutual resolution-based command by 2023 (India-US Joint Statement, 2023; Kishida, 2023). Indo-Japan foreign policies have drawn much attention to the Global South in recent years. While Japan wants to use its ODA to help create a stable international order, India wants to lessen the economic dependence of Global South nations on China. India has brought attention to these problems during its G20 leadership (Dasgupta, 2023). The Japan-India defence partnership is only now starting to be used and leveraged as a crucial tool, and a promising foundation for securing regional security priorities and order, as both countries strive to secure and consolidate their maritime peripheries and play a more proactive role in Asia's regional balancing.

Limitation of the Study

The study didn't based on literature review and it follows descriptive study. Even all data collected from secondary and tertiary resources. And it also didn't mention any theoretical framework.

Conclusion

Both nation states like India and Japan have recognised the growth and strengthening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Indo-Japan unique regional and international Strategic and worldwide Partnership (India Japan Trade Agreement, 2024). Despite the pandemic, both of them have maintained the momentum of their relationship. Besides, the two countries are working together in power and energy, health and medical, transport, agriculture, rural development and urban environment management sectors. In contemporary years, Japan has increased trade volume, India is the 18th largest trading partner, and Japanese direct investment is enlarged. currently Japan

has become the 5th largest investor in India. Currently, more than 1455 MNC and TNC of Japan set up undergrowth to India. In addition, they have pledged to launch Japan's Shinkansen system as well as building India's high-speed railway, a major project in Japan-India relations and could usher in a new Asian era with both countries. A growing stability and 'balance of power' in the innovative Asian expanse, along with challenging geo-political order and stability, has paved the way for both states to increase its cooperation, collaboration, affiliation and teamwork in the Indo-Pacific region (Girisanker, 2024). In both cases this change is stirring recognition of the requirement for a comprehensive strategy in the area of regional security in the structural framework among other regional powers in Asia.

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