Chapter V

Conclusion
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CONCLUSION

The end of World War-II and the following six decades paved the way for India-Japan to develop strong relations on the basis of understanding, needs and mutual respect. The phase of the Cold War period might as well created some misunderstandings and hiccups. But the study reveals that after the commencement of 2000 both India and Japan came forward to build strong partnership. The study reveals Japan’s foreign policy in post Cold War phase was mainly limited to economic matters, trade and commerce. But with passage of time relation resulted in multi-dimensional ways. It ranged from nuclear disarmaments, counter-terrorism etc. Both the countries went hand in hand to deal with UN reforms and regional community building. Both the countries signed Declaration on Security Cooperation in October 2008.

A country like India has liberalized its domestic policies in order to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by which the relationship between the investor and host countries could became strong.

The Economic and Technological backwardness of Asian Nations provided an opportunity to Japan to expand her economic activities in Asia for the sake of economic development. Eventually, this initiative
paved the way for diffusing political tensions and regional issues. This was to ensure peace and stability in the region. In this way regional integration and security will be materialized by means of a higher degree of trade and investment among the regional countries.

As mentioned before Japan started to play a significant role in Asia for most of the time since 1950. In the beginning its role was in economic field but later political as well.

The post cold war era has witnessed dramatic changes in international economy and politics. The post Cold War period signified the end of bipolar world and the beginning of new multiple politics emerged. In such circumstance globalization as an ongoing process is unavoidable, changing entire framework of politics, economy as well as culture. At the global level the style of business administration had been recognized due to the operation of multinational companies all over the world.

The countries like Japan gives concessional aid and direct investment for other Asian countries generally but particularly to India in order to create a favourable environment.

The post war Japanese foreign policy had successfully achieved its goal of transforming an economic power in the contemporary global world.
The purpose of examining Indo-Japanese relations since the end of Cold War has given a shape over a period of time and displayed its implication for Japan’s changing global roles. Its emphasis had throughout the evaluation of Indo Japan economic, political and strategic relations and events at regional as well as global levels for last seventeen years.

Although the events between the India-Japan relations are few i.e. Pokhran Nuclear Test in India, the Prime Minister Mori’s visit in 2001 and signing of Indo-Japanese global partnership for the 21\textsuperscript{st} century as well as the recent visit of Prime Minister Koizumi in April 2005. These were the events which had positive as well as negative implication as for as Indo-Japan relations concerned.

The negative implication was only during the time when India conducted its nuclear test at Pokhran. Under these circumstances of confusion Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori made an official visit to India in August 2000. A man of great vision redefined bilateral partnership. He encouraged for the global partnership of India and Japan and to resolve the issues like disarmament, UN reform, counter terrorism, maritime security, and cooperation. He believed in India Japan potential which would contribute substantially the resolution of several global of regional
issue. But there were reasons on Mori’s stress for global partnership with India. After the end of the Cold War Japan very slowly adjusted and understood the new geo-strategic realities, misunderstanding with US on China, currency crisis in 1997-98 in Southeast Asia etc. So, Japan was curious enough to seek partnership within South Asian region i.e. of US alliance.

Cooperation plays a key role in today’s international relations. However its proper implication is yet to be explored. As a search for the way of global cooperation, restructure of several international institutions as well as bilateral alliances in United Nations Security Council has been discussed at international level.

It seemed that regional cooperation had emerged as one of the most outstanding phenomena of international economics as well as politics typically with the formation of such bodies as European Union and ASEAN. Security has always been considered an important issue in international relations. It has become prominent how to maintain regional as well as global security especially after 9/11. It proved that the more conventional means of security does not sufficient to control World Wide threat of terrorism. Even the biggest economic and military power is not able to solve the problem without cooperation of other countries.
Today is an era of globalization in which every country is interdependent and seeks cooperation as far as their circumstances are concerned. It is natural that the changes come due to circumstances after the end of the Cold War led India and Japan to reconsider their position in the world respectively. The end of World War-II brought India and Japan have been in different positions. Japan after the occupation period by the allies has established strong relationship with the U.S. and has followed the capitalist model of liberal economy, whereas India took a leading role for the Non Align Movement and adopted socialist model of planned economy showing a soft corner towards the Soviet Union. The countries were divided on the basis of economic status. Japan belonged to the developed North and India in the less developed South.

In other words Japan inclined towards the United States of America and India inclined towards specially Soviet Union. As a result of these factors in the Cold War era, there were many limitations on India-Japan relationship. Even though there was hardly any dispute between the two countries. Historically both the countries shared mostly common customs, traditions and culture etc.

With the end of Cold War India had initiated a major economic reform policy from the early 1990’s. A lot of initiatives had been taken by
India, but Japanese perception to India remained same and the indifference persisted, for instance neither the bilateral trade nor Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) till 2000.

India received a huge amount of ODA from Japan in comparison of other South Asian countries. The ODA has been the core component of bilateral partnership for decades. Since 1958 India received ODA time to time and as per data 28 billion dollars’ loan was received till 2008. There were many objectives that had driven Japan to extent its economic support in the form of ODA to India. No doubt economic assistance is essential for the sake of development. But the economic relations have been government oriented. This is one of the important factor that had discouraged a healthy market development in India.

Such type of economic policy of Japan towards India reflects a “rich gives the poor” attitude, which is a part of concerns of the global development issue. This type of attitudes creates discrimination among the countries on the basis of economic status at the global level in which India is not an exception. This kind of anti Indian attitude seriously hearts the Indian sentiments, when India conducted its nuclear test at Pokhran in May 1998. The Japan’s reaction was very serious as Japan was only a nation who suffered the nuclear disasters. Japan’s reaction was very quick at that time, including taking economic measure against India in the line
of its ODA character in order to control such disastrous initiatives. A lot of countries seriously criticized India’s nuclear test. This type of disliking had always shown against any country conducted nuclear test. At that time the relationship between India and Japan went to the worst stage as Japan imposed economic measure upon India.

Both India and Pakistan are always in a competition in order to defeat each other in nuclear race. To control such competitive race Japan imposed economic measure but it did not affect Indian economy much, as most of Japan’s ODA were a form of loans. Japan had failed to make an effective influence over India, showing limited diplomatic far sight.

Moreover India has been emerging as dominant player not only in terms of population and strong military power but also economic as well as strategic point of view, including in relation to China or the U.S. Japan couldn’t avoid the relationship with India anymore. Since India has the potential to become strong diplomatic, political and economic super power in Asia.

Japanese foreign policy mainly created by the U.S as both are close to each other. Japanese could not go against the will of United States of America. After the 11 September 2001 terrorist attack on America, Japan lifted its economic measure with the concern of U.S. Japan realized that India is a huge market for trade and investment and other countries
getting benefit on the cost of Japan. Japan has developed close relation for the sake of economic development and regional prosperity. The relation between India and Japan has also been accelerated during the visit of Prime Minister Koizumi in 2005. The visit was a landmark that promoted a process by which India-Japan would come closer. Out of eight point agenda which provided a new direction to the bilateral relation the main point was to make a framework for security dialogue and cooperation between two countries.

India and Japan are the leading giants in Asia. Both want to play a leading role in Asia as well as in world. India is keenly interested to become an economic giant with holding its unique status in the world politics. In such circumstances both the countries started to realize each other’s potentiality in economic, political, and strategic aspect. Both are running and cooperates each other to become a permanent member of United Nations Security Council. This being sign of healthy relationship between India and Japan. There are so many areas where both India and Japan together can play an important role at different levels.

Today’s world is a global world in which no country can survive without maintaining peace and security. So the first pillar of Indo-Japan relation is to pursue global peace and security. Both the countries are working continuously together to became a permanent member of United
Nations Security Council (UNSC) as a member of G4, as a part of U.N. reform. So they have intensified their activities to influence the voting pattern in United Nations Generally Assembly (UNGA) in September 2005 through G4 activities.

Japanese foreign policy attached permanent importance to the United Nations. In her view United Nations is the only Universal and comprehensive organization for maintaining peace and security globally. But more than half a century of its existence, the U.N. does not represent in a true sense the international community of today, and subsequently its legitimacy is increasingly questioned. Therefore it has became important to reform the U.N. structure especially United Nations Security Council. So that the U.N. can respond to the expectations of the international community of today’s world. Japan expects to assume further responsibility as a permanent member of the reformed Security Council. In this aspect Japan regarded India as one of the most reliable and forceful partner in promoting the reform of the U.N. Security Council. As Japanese Prime Minister Mori told Indian Prime Minister Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee that we are in the same boat and striving for the common goal.

Both India and Japan seriously criticized terrorism, whether it is in New York, Kashmir, or Baghdad, at metro station in Tokyo, London, or Taj Hotel in Bombay. There is no place in the world which can be said, it
is free from terrorism. India is suffering from terror of terrorism for a long time. In this regard India and Japan issued a Joint statement to fight against terrorism for the preservation and restoration of peace and security at the regional as well as global level.

Japan has followed the United States blindly. U.S. India relations have become closer ever before recently. The security issues are likely to continue even so many countries have tried to oppose it. In short we can say that Japan is not changing its attitude towards U.S. as one of the closest obedient. It depends on India to follow such policies which promote stable relation between India and Japan and promote global peace and security.

India and Japan contributed a lot to reduce the disparities between developed and less developed countries for the sake of global prosperity. Japan has been the largest bilateral donor World Wide for a quarter of last century. Both India and Japan believe that prosperity and peace cannot be achieved without socio-economic development and political stability of developing countries.

After the end of Cold War, ethnic and religious conflicts continued to disturb peace and security in many regions, with poverty and economic disparity against their back drop. In case of development in India, Japan
has assisted India through ODA. However, sometimes its inefficiency and slow outcome have been pointed out. In these days India required more FDI in accordance with its economic policy and it seems to be a fair opportunity for Japan. Thus assistance and cooperation to developing countries in nation building is not only a humanitarian step but also a most realistic means for achieving international peace and stability.

Japan has initiated to reform world trading and financial system for promoting maximum welfare of developing nations. Japan is working together with other industrialized nations as well as developing countries, including India, so that a new round of trade negotiation at the World Trade Organization (WTO) will be launched at the earliest timing.

Japan is one of the leading giant of G.20. She has learnt how to improve and reform the international financial system for prosperity of global community. Japan is also committed to work together with the countries including India to discuss a variety of issues of global and transnational nature like, protection of global environment, eradication of infectious diseases, fight against terrorism, piracy and drug trafficking etc.

India is a leading country among the South Asian countries always tried to uplift the socio-economic condition of neighbours as well as
maintain political stability with the cooperation of Japan. Both India and Japan cooperated to improve the living condition of Afro-Asian countries which are suffering from economic backwardness and political instability.

India and Japan are two powerful democracies in the world. They have said that there are so many countries in the world which are suffering from military rule or authoritarian regime. They are not enjoying fundamental or human rights even India’s neighbour Pakistan under the leadership of Parvez Musharraf was not enjoying such a right which can be considered democratic rights. India and Japan both being democratic country have tried to strengthen Asian unity and integrity.

It has been said that unlike European Union, Asia does not have solid and integrated body for itself. In fact there are different regional organizations for different purpose. It has been said that except European Union, Asia does not have a solid association to represent herself in front of world community as so many regional organizations performing different functions at different levels.

India had played a mediatory role regarding the problems in integrating and strengthening the unity among the Asian countries. In fact India-China relations are not peaceful as far as territorial problem is concerned and secondly, India is emerging as one of the important
powerful country of Asia and claiming to became a permanent member of UN Security Council. But India does not have an intention to play a discriminatory role. It wants to become a responsible country in Asia. Both India and Japan are the responsible power in Asia and trying to play a comprehensive role to unite Asia or considered as one Asia and want to make “new Asian era”.

For making Indian society economically sound, it is necessary to explore India’s economic potentiality. India thus started to come in the group of such reform minded and market oriented country since 1991. India started to welcome FDI and try to come into the political main stream of the international community. Japan appreciated and convinced that a new dawn of relationship came. Japanese business community got excited at that time.

India is still a leader of less weighty Non Align (NAM) group of countries. But a major power belongs to G-8 as well as the countries of Asia pacific region.

Japan grants India a huge amount in the name of ODA for better infrastructure, electricity and telecommunication. Japan realized that promoting export and manufacture industry can generate more employment. Both the countries are playing a complimentary role for the
economic development and regional prosperity. It is not a form of
exploitation in which India had been suffered and Japan had been
performed as some Asian countries in the past suffered. Both the
countries have become powerful and responsible and Japan also realized
that India’s approach to external and is that the idea of “self-help” efforts.

India and Japan are linked culturally. Needs to strengthen cultural
links is part and parcel of India-Japan relation. The potentials can be only
exploited when two countries understand the bond they are sharing
through centuries. It was Prime Minister Mori who laid emphasis on
cultural ties and develop cultural dimension periodical cultural festivals
are held in both the countries which created an environment to understand
each others music, drama, religion literature and culture.

In the last but not least it can be said that India has a very important
responsibility of contributing to the reform to the global system, both in
political as well as economic fields. In the political field India initiated to

India-Japan relations have witnessed a paradigm shift since 2000.
Japan and India full fill all the criteria to become a new permanent
member of U.N. Security Council. In economic field both the countries
have initiated to reform international economic bodies like I.M.F. W.T.O
in order to improve the economic status of developing countries including
India. Systematic efforts made by leaders of India and Japan have deepened and strengthened the ties. The rise of China as an economic and military strength in Asia provided common concern. India and Japan believed that they could play an important role together to construct new regional order.

India and Japan discussed many issues globally such as eradication of major infectious diseases, global warming, international terrorism and fight against piracy. They are working together not just for our mutual benefits but also to look beyond our bilateral relations. India and Japan well deserve to be called global partner if we jointly bear such a huge responsibility in the coming years. Both the countries are very much interested to work hard to restore their cherished relationship and to put it on a right path for making the two countries with bright future, particularly in economic field and more particularly in reaching some sort of political understanding eventually on major politico-strategic issues.