

Indo-Japan diplomacy on countering China

What is the issue?

 $n\n$

A strong Indo-Japanese partnership can help counter China, which aspires to become a hegemonic power in the region.

 $n\n$

Where does their interests lie?

 $n\n$

\n

- \bullet Japan serves as India's most important partner across the $\underline{\text{Indian Ocean}}$ $\underline{\text{neighbourhood}}$ in the past decade.
 - \n
- \bullet It has set aside the serious differences in the years following the 1998 nuclear tests and has promoted <u>nuclear energy cooperation</u> with India. \n
- \bullet Both countries also recently issued strategic guidance to their respective militaries to strengthen communication to build trust and understanding. \n

 $n\n$

How do they ensure co-operation with China?

 $n\n$

۱n

- India and Japan closely cooperate on their relationship with China, including on measures to see that tensions with China do not get out of control.
- China and Japan also agreed to cooperate on maritime search and rescue missions, to set up a military hotline and commence dialogue between their militaries.

\n

• This could avoid escalating tensions across disputed maritime boundaries in the East China Sea.

\n

• There has been a measure of congruence in the approach of India and Japan,

to maintain peace and tranquillity across their respective land and maritime boundaries with China.

۱n

 However, both of them have been challenged by Chinese territorial claims, actions and ambitions, together with China's quest to become a hegemonic power in Asia.

\n

 $n\n$

What are the concerns with Chinese diplomacy?

 $n\n$

\n

• China is committing itself primarily for infrastructure development in India's South Asian and Indian Ocean neighbourhood.

\n

 \bullet However, countries in the neighbourhood region become overly dependent on China, which made them to fall into a <u>debt trap</u>. \n

 $n\n$

\n

- To avoid that, Myanmar recently cut down the size of Chinese investment in the strategic Kyaukpyu port, worried about walking into a debt trap.
- Economists in Pakistan express unhappiness at what they see as Chinese exploitation in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.
- Malaysia has also rejected Chinese offers of aid for a massive rail-road project.

\n

• Similar sentiments are now being voiced about Chinese aid across Africa and Central Asia.

\n

 $n\n$

What should be done?

 $n\n$

۱'n

- Japan has significant financial and technological resources to play a major role in developmental and infrastructure projects in Indo-Pacific countries.
- Thus, India should therefore work in close cooperation with Japan on

economic development projects across the Indian Ocean region.

 \bullet India should also engage with the US and EU to develop structures for multilateral investments across Asia and Africa. $\$

 $n\n$

 $n\n$

Source: Business Line

\n

