

The India Japan Forum 2022



A Report by
India Japan Laboratory (IJL), Keio University, Japan



**India Japan @70: Focus on technology,
policy, culture, and more**

21 October 2022

Keio University Mita Campus



Contents

Introduction

Session 1: Bilateral Relations

- 1.1 India: The Last Superpower - HE Hiroshi Hirabayashi, Vice Chairman of The Japan-India Association and Ex-Ambassador of Japan to India, then to France
- 1.2 India-Japan Relations @70: Srabani Roy Choudhury, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University and a visiting Professor, India-Japan Lab Keio University
- 1.3 Japan's ODA Investment - SUNOUCHI Tatsuhiko, Senior Director, South Asia Division1, South Asia Department Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Session 2: Technology, Economy, and Business perspectives

- 2.1 India Japan business potentials: Yoshiro Kaku, Chief Representative, NEDO, India
- 2.2 The Indo Shift: Yukio Takeyari, Senior Researcher, Keio Research Institute at SFC, (Former Managing Director, Sony India Software Centre Pvt. Ltd.)
- 2.3 RAKUTEN's experiences in India: Tsubasa Shiraishi, Vice Chairman, RAKUTEN, India
- 2.4 Suzuki's Experiences in India: Kinji Saito, Director, and Senior Managing Officer, Global Automobile Marketing, Suzuki Motor Corporation
- 2.5 Yokogawa's experiences in India: Yukihiro Funyu, Senior Vice President, Yokogawa Electric Corporation
- 2.6 PADECO's experiences in India as a consultant for international cooperation: Jiro Iguchi, General Manager, India Branch Office, PADECO

Session 3: Culture, Youth, and Development Perspectives

- 3.1 Yoga and India Japan: Kazuaki Ohashi, Director, Japan Yoga Organization
- 3.2 Bilateral projects and future potentials: Tomo Kawane, Senior Researcher, Keio University
- 3.3 India Japan Youth Forum: Khushi Jhaveri and Chandrali Sarkar
- 3.4 Closing Remarks: Mika Kunieda, Assistant Professor, Keio University
- 3.5 Acknowledgment

Introduction

The first India-Japan Forum was held at Keio University Mita Campus in Tokyo Japan on October 21st, 2022. It was organized under the auspices of the Keio University India Japan Laboratory (IJL) to commemorate the 70th anniversary of India-Japan diplomatic bilateral relations. It brought together students, young professionals, practitioners, youth groups, researchers, innovators, and diplomats from both countries to dialogue on issues relating to bilateral relations, technology, economy, business, culture, youth, and co-sharing development prospects. Present at the program was Mr. Joshi, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of India in Tokyo. The forum was attended by over a hundred participants with others joining online. This report gives an overview of the events and brings to the fore the topics of discussion.

The outline of the program was structured with an opening part and other three sessions to advance knowledge and discussions on salient issues relevant to all stakeholders in the context of advancing technology, policy, culture, and more. Ms. Tomo Kawane a Senior Researcher at the India Japan Laboratory, and the MC of the event stressed the need to foster cooperation and urged all participants to take an active part in the process while thanking them for joining such an important forum to discuss matters of such importance. The opening session commenced with keynote speeches from Rajib Shaw, Director of India Japan Laboratory, Professor, Keio University, Mr. Joshi, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of India in Tokyo, and Mr. Kohei Itoh, President of Keio University.

Speaking at the program, Professor Rajib Shaw, Director of the India-Japan Laboratory at Keio University welcomed the participants and thanked them for joining the program. He shared the main purpose of the program and highlighted the roles of the India-Japan laboratory. He emphasized that, the laboratory aims to undertake cutting-edge bilateral and multilateral research on different topics, to also enhance higher education collaboration and partnership, as well as facilitate the exchange of intellectual capital. He added that, the lab collectively addresses, analyzes, learns, and nurtures the issues related to India and Japan and beyond, and makes it more relevant to the global communities. Although the unprecedented events of the COVID-19 pandemic disturbed and altered many activities, the situation also provided the opportunity to connect with many people via online. Apart from that, three images/ three pillars play a significant role in bilateral relations, he added. These are

- 1) Diplomacy
- 2) Trade Business
- 3) People-to-people connectivity (food, music, culture, etc.)

Moreover, sharing his own experience back in 28 years ago and now, Professor Rajib Shaw stressed that the flow of Indians to Japan has increased noticeably from a few students to 1800 students. Emphasizing the role of people-to-people connectivity, he pointed out the India-Japan Laboratory is trying its best to work on the third pillar. the speech ended with the information that at the moment a 2-credit hour India class is running in Keio with hopes of further strengthening relations between Japan and India.

In opening remarks, Mr. Joshi, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of India in Tokyo explained 70 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He emphasized the vital roles of the youth in fostering relations between the two countries. He highlighted initiatives to build a self-resilient Indian economy and other prospects through *Aajadi ki Mahatsab*, *Aatma Nirbhar Bharat*, and *Make local go Global*, while also committing to COP for climate change. The country is also working with its international partners to achieve sustainable development goals and other international commitments. On the other side, India is also receiving technical cooperation for metro, mining, and high-speed railways, from Japan. He however emphasized that more needs to be done for the economic cooperation of both nations. Japan has key roles with equal potential as

it is the 5th largest investor. In the concluding remarks, Mr. Joshi added that Japan-Indian start-up hubs are also important for bilateral relations.

Conference also received a recorded inauguration speech from Mr. Kohei Itoh, President of Keio University. In his speech, Mr. Kohei Itoh mentioned.....

The group photo below concluded the opening part of the program and commenced the three other sessions for the dialogue which was arranged with the presenters as follows;

Session 1: Bilateral Relations

- India: The Last Superpower: HE Hiroshi Hirabayashi, Vice Chairman of The Japan-India Association and Ex-Ambassador of Japan to India
- India-Japan Relations @70: Srabani Roy Choudhury, Professor, JNU, India
- Japan's ODA investment: Tatsuhiko Sunouchi, Senior Director, South Asia Division 1, JICA

Session 2: Technology, Economy, and Business perspectives

- India Japan business potentials: Yoshiro Kaku, Chief Representative, NEDO, India
- The Indo Shift: Yukio Takeyari, Senior Researcher, Keio University
- RAKUTEN's experiences in India: Tsubasa Shiraishi, Vice Chairman, RAKUTEN, India
- Suzuki's experiences in India: Kinji Saito, Director, and Senior Managing Officer, Global Automobile Marketing, Suzuki Motor Corporation
- Yokogawa's experiences in India: Yukihiro Funyu, Senior Vice President, Yokogawa Electric Corporation
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- Yoga and India Japan: Kazuaki Ohashi, Director, Japan Yoga Organization
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- India Japan Youth Forum: Khushi Jhaveri and Chandrali Sarkar
- Closing Remarks: Mika Kunieda, Assistant Professor, Keio University
- Adjourn

Photo Gallery of the Opening Session



Ms. Tomo Kawane
Senior Researcher
India Japan Laboratory, Keio University



Professor Rajib Shaw
Director of the India-Japan Laboratory at Keio
University



HE Mayank Joshi
Charge de Affairs, Embassy of India at Tokyo



Professor Kohei Itoh
President, Keio University



Group Photo at the Event

The next sections of the report give a further overview of the sessions of the event.

Session 1: Bilateral Relations

1.1. India: The Last Superpower - HE Hiroshi Hirabayashi, Vice Chairman of The Japan-India Association and Ex-Ambassador of Japan to India, then to France



HE Hiroshi Hirabayashi started his presentation by giving an overview of India in the context of how it serves as the Last Superpower. He outlines five basic facts about India as follows;

1) The scale of the nation:

the presentation emphasized the relevance of land mass and population as vital elements to becoming the world's superpower. He further points out that, the land area of India is similar in size to the EU and has a population of nearly 1.4 billion. It is also projected to surpass China as the most populous nation. These are important features of the country.

2) Unity in diversity:

Unity in diversity hinges on the many ethnicities, religions, and socio-economic variations of the population but is united as an Indian country. These, he pointed out, are important aspects to portray tolerance. They are what will define its status as united in oneness despite the many differences.

3) World's largest democracy:

The Indian population constitutes the largest number of voters in democratic elections and such an attribute makes it the largest democracy in the world, hence positioning it along the lens of superpower merit.

4) Traditionally pro-Japanese nation:

He emphasized that, India has always been a pro-Japanese and has exhibited this through the various engagements between the countries' leaders and other political alignments. India also a high regard for Japan as a model for nation building

5) Strategic and geo-political importance:

The presentation points out the fact that, India has gradually risen to the center stage in global politics and has exerted much influence in international society, It also shows strength as a guarantor of sea lane and provides key checks on Chinese aggressive expansion

Presenting the reasons why India will be a Superpower and why it will be the last one, he stresses the following points as the merits;

- India is a big country with a large population
- It has strategic autonomy and a strengthened military power, including nuclear deterrence
- Has an international influence in the UN and other Multi Organizations.
- The largest democracy with unity in diversity and
- Great cultural & religious influence and strong identity

In terms of why India will be the last superpower, HE Hiroshi Hirabayashi adds that other countries such as Japan, Brazil, Indonesia, etc., may have certain qualities in the world's stage, they, however, lack some major elements to be qualified as superpowers. Indian domestic policies

are also accelerating its path to a Superpower status. Such include promising economic Growth paths such as

- a. Growth strategy: “Make India”, “Skill India”
- b. Structural reform: Deregulation, FDI, etc.
- c. Infrastructure building: power, railways, roads

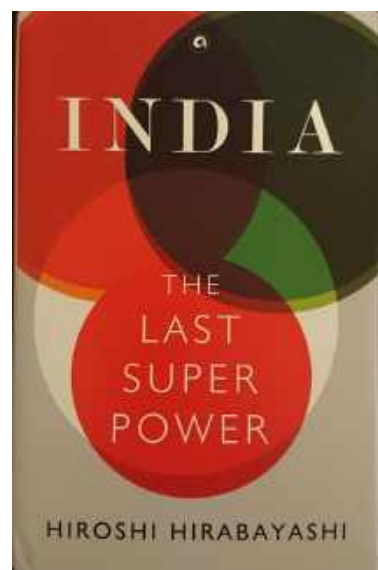
HE Hiroshi Hirabayashi however cautions that, certain barriers may also challenge this progress to become a superpower and highlights them to include social reforms in areas of its

- a. Fight against the “Caste system”
- b. Respect to secularism
- c. Poverty alleviation
- d. Removal of corruption

Furthermore, India’s path to becoming a superpower is again shaped by its external relations. For this, HE Hiroshi Hirabayashi lists the following as important elements

- A strategic partnership with major democratic powers, especially the US, Japan, and the EU. Thus, further actively engaging in constructive engagement in Indo-Pacific Strategy including QUAD
- Management with others such as China and Russia
 - a. Management of territorial issues and checking China’s aggressive advance into the Indian Ocean
 - b. Russia & Ukraine: balancing India’s “national interests” and India’s commitment to peace and justice
- Good neighborly policies and coordination with Pakistan
- Upholding Influence in International Society. Thus;
 - a. Influential exercise in the UN and other UN reforms
 - b. Clever engagement with regional organizations, esp. SCO
- Extension of Indian Interests in terms of;
 - c. Connectivity building to ASEAN
 - d. Promotion of Asia-Africa Industrial Corridor initiated by Japan & India

HE Hiroshi Hirabayashi concluded his presentation by pointing out that, much of the information on the subject matter could be sought from his authored book “The Last Superpower India”



1.2. India-Japan Relations @70: Srabani Roy Choudhury, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University and a visiting Professor, India-Japan Lab Keio University



The second presentation was given by Srabani Roy Choudhury, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and a visiting Professor, India-Japan Lab Keio University. She presented on the theme; “India-Japan Relations @ 70: Building Beyond the Bilateral”. The presentation began with an overview of the origin of the theme, which also doubles as the title of her edited book. The concept of the book arose from the India-Japan vision 2025 Special Strategic and Global Partnership championed by the Indian Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Narendra Modi and the former Prime Minister of Japan Mr. Shinzo Abe.

It has visions for a deep, broad-based, and action-oriented partnership, Investing in the Future, and a vision for Peace and Stability. She indicated that, a thorough content analysis was conducted by her team of scholars and came out with the following objectives for the book and its contents;

- To map the relations
- To highlight the evolving dynamics
- To trace the shifts in the relations
- To connect the dots of the ever-expanding bilateral relations
- To identify the building blocks of both nations’ engagement in multilateral forums

From these objectives, they were able to come out with several contents that summed up the overview of the discussions of the book as;

- Civilizational Connect
- Bilateral Security Engagement
- Bilateral Economic Partnership
- Soft Power Diplomacy

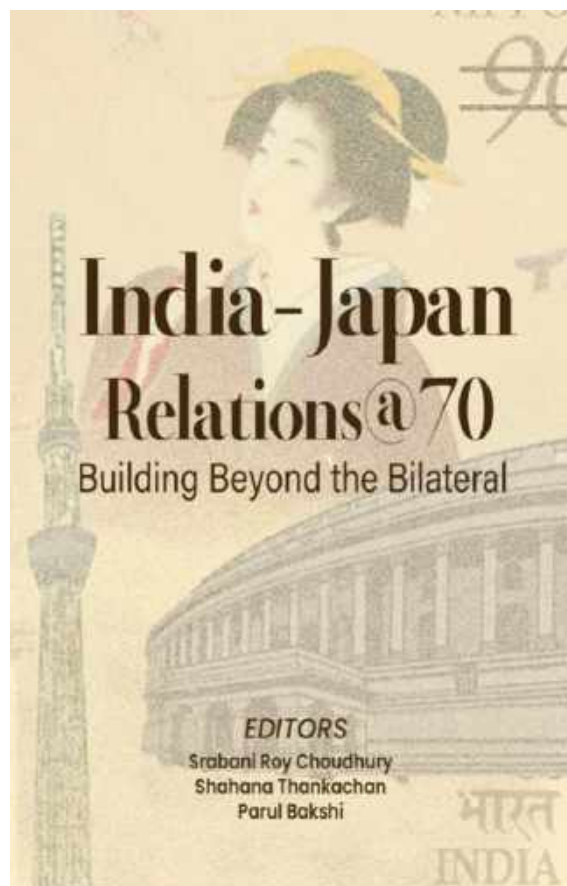
These were aligned through the following timelines;



Given the analysis and discussion of the various issues of the bilateral relations between the two countries, Professor Srabani Roy Choudhury cited the following as the new areas of cooperation;

- Fostering Connectivity
- Expanding Boundaries Cyber Space
- Mapping Multilateral Engagements
- Energizing through Renewable Energy
- New Frontiers Critical Technologies

At last, she expressed her strong belief in teamwork with her student and added that they are the ones who will help to foster India-Japan relations. She concluded that, further information could be found in the book.



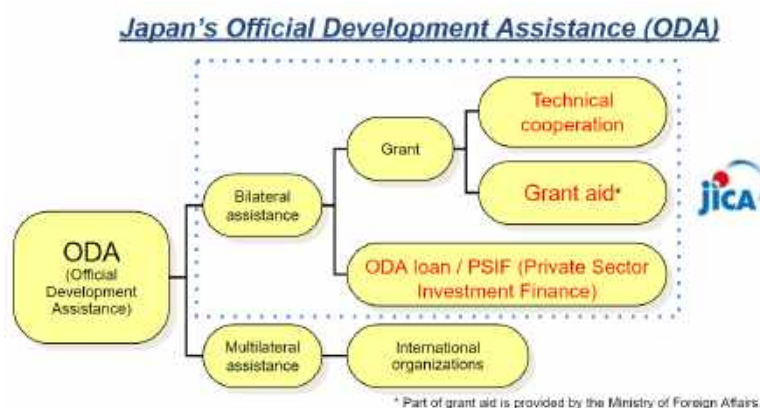
1.3. Japan's ODA Investment - SUNOUCHI Tatsuhiko

Senior Director, South Asia Division¹, South Asia Department Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

The third presentation of the first session was made on the theme “JICA’s Cooperation to India, Long Partnership with India for Sustainable Growth” and was given upon the following contents;

- Trends of JICA’s Cooperation with India
- JICA’s Noticeable Cooperation Projects in India
 - a. Transport Sector
 - b. Forestry Sector
 - c. Water Sector
 - d. Private Sector and Human Resource Development
 - e. North East Region Development
- Development Challenges in India and JICA’s Future Cooperation

To begin with the trends of JICA’s Cooperation to India, Mr. SUNOUCHI Tatsuhiko hinted that JICA is the world’s largest bilateral development agency and to explain what JICA is, he indicated that it is Japan’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) which conducts activities on behalf of the Japanese government in bilateral assistance. He further explained this with a diagrammatical representation as;



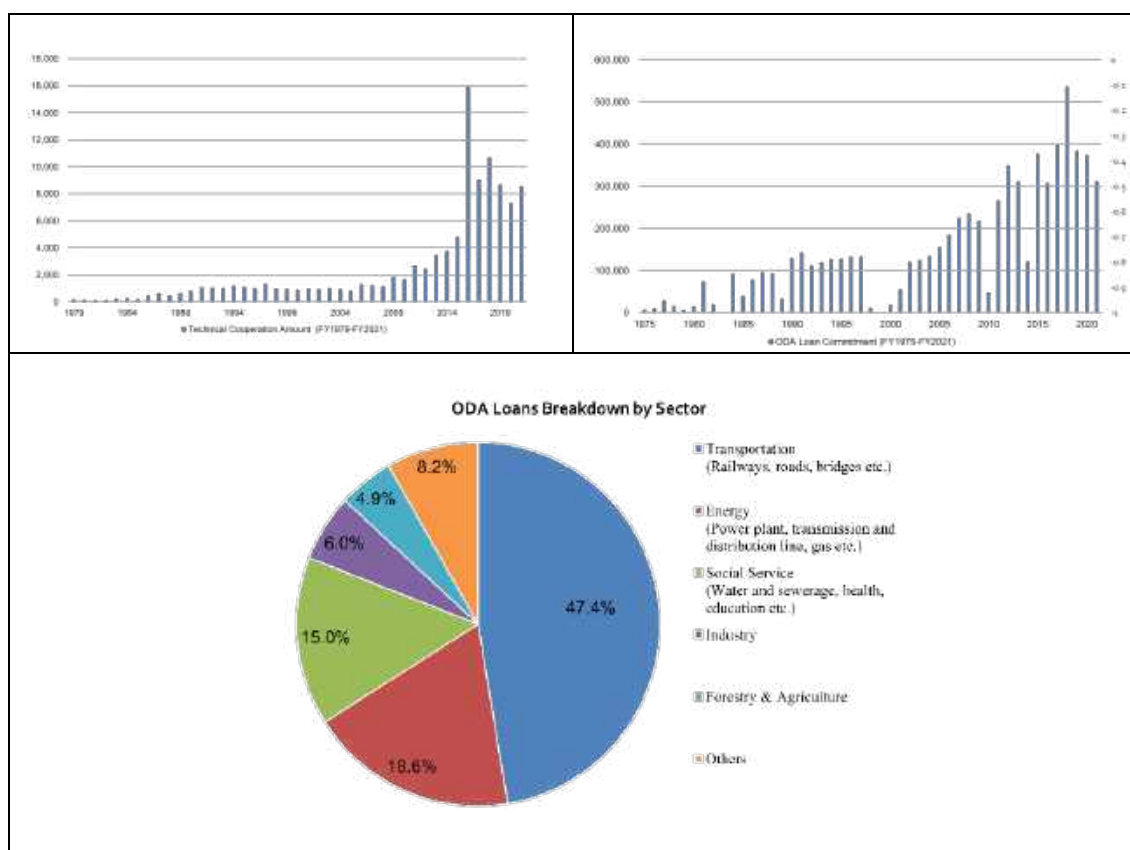
In reference to the 70 Years of India – Japan/JICA Partnership, Mr. SUNOUCHI Tatsuhiko stated that For India, Japan is the largest bilateral development partner and for Japan, India is the oldest and largest recipient of ODA loan. He listed the timeline of events as follows;

FY *	Event
1952	Official diplomatic relations were established.
1958	Japan's first ODA loan in the world was extended to India.
1961	Japan's first technical cooperation with India was provided.
1977	Japan’s first grant aid to India was given.
1991	An emergency loan for India's economic crisis was provided.
1997	ODA loan for Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project was initiated.

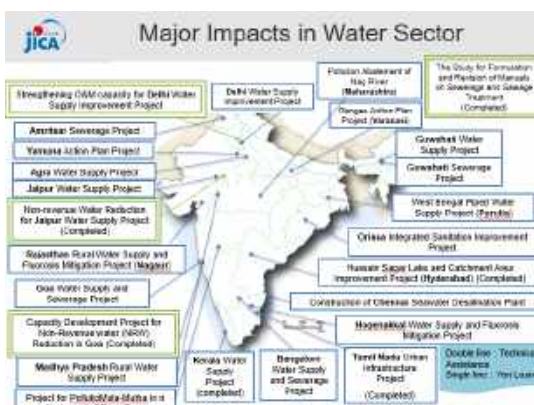
1998	The provision of new ODA loans to India was suspended after two nuclear tests in India.
2006	Dispatch of volunteers which has been suspended since 1979 was resumed.
2020	The first COVID-19 crisis response emergency support loan was provided (JPY 50 billion).
2021	The second COVID-19 crisis response emergency support loan was provided (JPY 30 billion).

* Fiscal Year (FY): a one-year period that starts on April 1st and ends on March 31st of the following year.

Furthermore, it was indicated that there is an increasing trend of Technical Cooperation with India with an accumulated expenditure of JPY 109 billion, 11,600 Japanese experts to India, and 8,500 trainees from India to Japan. Additionally, the first ODA loan to India was provided in 1958 and now has an accumulated commitment of JPY 6,878 billion. In terms of the depiction of such trends over the years, Mr. SUNOUCHI Tatsuhiko presented the graphs below as the state of events;



The presentation continued with an overview of JICA's Noticeable Cooperation Projects in India. With this, various projects were outlined. Some of these projects are listed below;





Despite these projects and the number of investments, SUNOUCHI Tatsuhiko hinted at some development challenges in India and JICA's future cooperation as the flowing;

- Poverty and low level of social services
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Lack of skilled workforce and management-level human resources
- Complicated and inconsistent government regulations and procedures

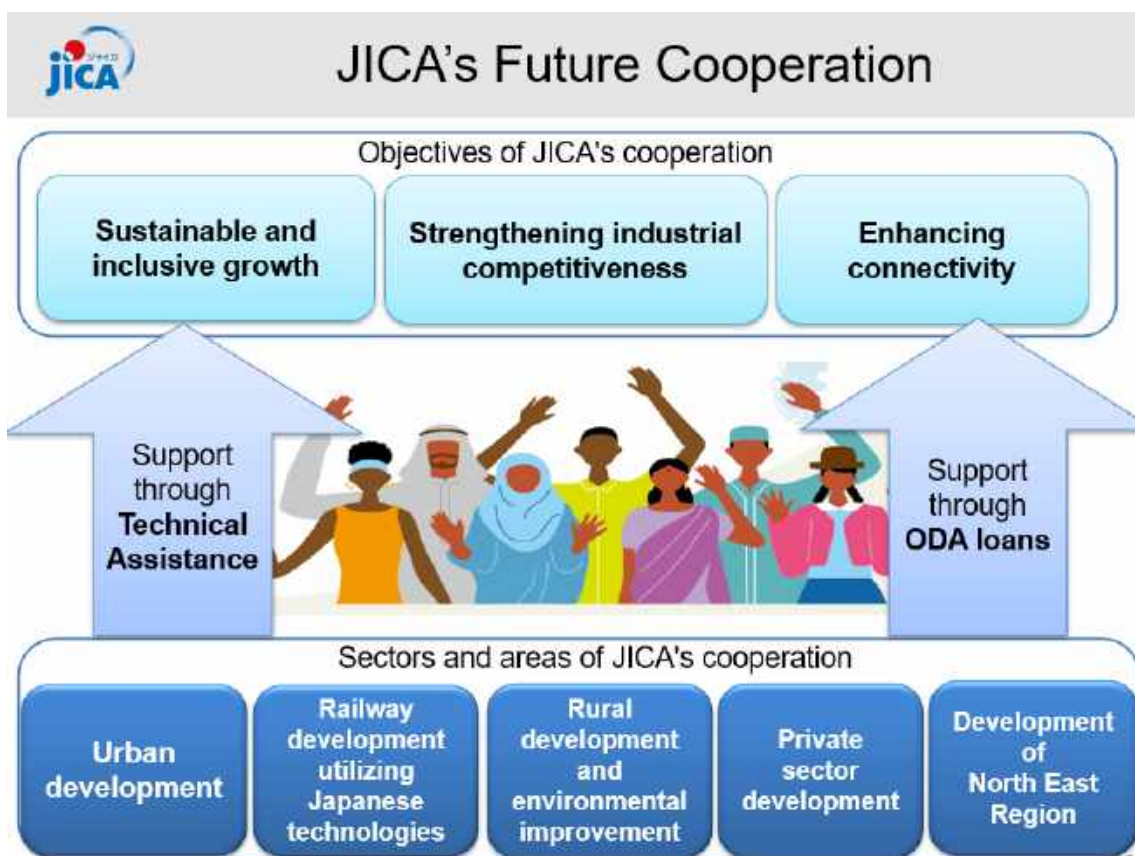
For JBIC study on Japanese companies doing business in India, he cited the following as the challenges;

- Fierce competition (46.6%)
- Poor infrastructure (45.8%)
- Unclear government regulations and procedures (43.2%)
- Complicated tax system (36.4%)
- Unstable safety and social environment (26.3%)
- Lack of manager-level staff (25.4%)

Source: Survey of overseas direct investment by Japanese companies (2021) (JBIC)

Share of Manufacturing in GDP (last 20 years)	
India	13-18%
China	26-32%
Thailand	26-31%
Malaysia	21-31%

Source: World Development Indicator (World Bank)



Session 2: Technology, Economy, and Business perspectives

2.1. India Japan business potentials: Yoshiro Kaku Chief Representative, NEDO, India



The presentation began with an overview of NEDO thus a New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, under METI, Government of Japan. By positioning NEDO in this context, Mr. Yoshiro Kaku pointed out that NEDO plays a vital role as an innovation accelerator, i.e, NEDO formulates project

plans and establishes project implementation frameworks by combining the capabilities of industry, academia, and government, including public solicitations of project participants. Additionally, NEDO carries out research and development projects and set targets based on changes in social conditions in order to realize maximum results. He added that, NEDO's technology targets various areas and this was summarized by the figure below;



Presenting further, Mr. Yoshiro Kaku gave a synopsis of India's growing market with the fact that, India is projected to surpass China as the world's most populous country in 2023. Also, India

has the largest youth population in the world; around 66 percent of the total population (more than 808 million) is below the age of 35. (source: ILO). He briefly talked about Mr. Gautam Adani, chairman of the Adani Group, who briefly became the world's, second-richest man with a net worth of \$US155.5 billion in September 2022. He added the position of India in the latest data on emerging markets and developing economies as an impressive element. Furthermore, the startup ecosystem in India was also touched upon during the presentation. He mentioned that, India has the 3rd largest startup ecosystem in the world (107 unicorns with a total valuation of \$ 340.79 Bn., as of 7th September 2022), and that the rise of the startup market (so-called "Next Silicon Valley") is backed by the spread of smartphones and Internet, high-level human resources from universities such as IITs, and large amounts of data. Moreover, Japanese companies are expected to make investments and collaborate in joint research and business in the Indian market as a "big testing field" supported by its huge market.

Stressing again about the importance of India on the current global stage, Mr. Yoshiro Kaku highlighted the increasing number of academic research publications in the field of science and technology. He gave the example that, the number of such papers has increased by 7 times from 21,400 (2000) to 149,200 (2020). Its global share has also increased every year (third in the world). He added that, India has promoted the development of the manufacturing industry with "Make in India" and "Self-reliant India" initiatives. Although it takes time to develop such an industry due to the challenges of lack of enough infrastructure and human resources (labor law, etc.), the government of India has been actively promoting domestic production (through the PLI, which provides incentives for domestic production). As such many Japanese companies entering India are doing business related to the automobile industry while diversifying into other industries is also expected to expand in the future. These are already felt in the country's investments in the environment and energy sectors. At the moment India is the world's third-largest energy-consuming country, after China and US. He added that, the IEA estimates that by 2040, India's primary energy use will be 1.7 times larger than now, which almost equals that of the US. Even in 2040, around 70% will come from fossil fuels. As the volume of coal thermal power in India will keep increasing in the relatively short term, India aims for a realistic energy transition. Therefore India is active in introducing Renewable Energy (RE) including using solar, green hydrogen, and biomass resources which would propel it from a "have-not" nation to a "have" nation.

Mr. Yoshiro Kaku further touched on other issues such as India's quest for clean mobility, and economic security envisioned under several cooperations such as QUAD, and SCRI (Supply Chain Resilience Initiative). Other issues included the explanation of the upward trend of India's FDI over the years and outbound Indian students in many parts of the world. He concluded the presentation by citing the approaches to entering the Indian markets. He indicated that the country has a big market, and possesses world-class human resources and technologies. For these, he listed several projects by NEDO in India. They include an International Energy Demonstration Project which has several sub-projects currently being undertaken. Last but not least, NEDO is also collaborating with India on many fronts as shown in the figure below.

▪ Collaboration with International Solar Alliance



ISA and Gov. of Japan, JBIC, JICA and NEDO signed MOU in May 2022.



NEDO and ISA compiled a case study report concerning solar mini-grids in March 2022.

▪ Collaboration in Economic security field



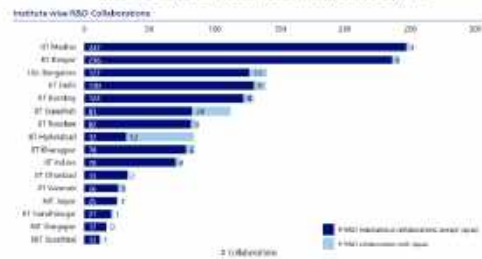
NEDO compiled this report in March 2022, with a support of Gateway House, an Indian think tank.



NEDO collaborates with ACSL India, JV of a Japanese leading drone maker and India's Aerodyne.

▪ Collaboration with Indian Universities

NEDO's report on Joint R&D, supported by NRI



In August 2022, NEDO India held a webinar for discussing joint R&D between India and Japan. Eminent speakers there include Both Embassies, DST (Gov. of India), IIT Hyderabad, IIT Jammu.

2.2. The Indo Shift: Yukio Takeyari, Senior Researcher, Keio Research Institute at SFC (Former Managing Director, Sony India Software Centre Pvt. Ltd.)



Mr. Yukio Takeyari begins the presentation by indicating that, Bangalore is the “Silicon Valley” of India and shows the location of Sony’s office in Bangalore where he used to work. He indicated that it is the largest software development organization outside of Japan specializing in Enterprise IT software development (IT) and Software Development for Sony Products (Product). All these are detailed in the book he wrote about his career and experiences

working in the IT industry in India. The book as shown below asks the question; Indo Shift “why are the world’s top companies establishing R&D centers in Bangalore?”



To provide further insight into why the world's top companies establishing R&D centers in Bangalore, Mr. Yukio Takeyari talks about how the IT sector in India is becoming greater than that of Japan. For this, he indicates India's IT-Business Process Management (IT-BPM) has surged over the years from 8 billion USD in 2000 to 196 billion USD in 2021. This rise is also accompanied by large exports. In further detail, he presents that, revenue for the 2022 fiscal year is 227 billion USD; which is a rise of 15.5%, and exports have also exceeded 178 billion USD; which is a rise of 17.2%. In terms of direct employment, there are more than 5 million; depicting a rise of about 450,000 with an estimated revenue of 360 billion USD by 2026.

He further indicates that, As of December 31, 2021, Indian IT service is dominated by five local companies namely TCS, Infosys, Wipro, HCL, and Tech Mahindra as well as international companies such as Accenture and

IBM. Besides these, India's R&D sector is also proving to be a force to reckon with. For global companies' R&D centers in India, there are about 1,430 companies with 65% American and 3% Japanese. This is a sector with revenues of about 35.9 billion USD and direct employment of 1.38 million people. However, Bangalore as a hub of IT has several internationally known companies in the areas of Software, Internet, IT equipment, Electronics, Automobile, Industrial machinery, Semiconductor Telecomm / Network equipment, Telecomm carriers, etc. it also boasts of international brand IT companies such as Microsoft, Google, Amazon, Oracle, SAP, Adobe, HP, Dell EMC, NetApp, Akamai, Ebay, Intuit, Cadence, Synopsys, Citrix Systems, VMware, Verisign, McAfee, LinkedIn, and many others. Japanese IT companies such as Rakuten, NTT Data, Sony, Toshiba, and Hitachi also conduct business here in Bangalore.

Mr. Yukio Takeyari further touched on the start-up environment in India and gave several facts to depict how the country has a large number, has active incubators and accelerators with secured funding totaling about 24.1 billion USD as of 2021.

In the concluding part of the presentation, Mr. Yukio Takeyari specified that the IT industry in India is rapidly evolving and stated that the sector will continue to grow in scale. He gave examples of digital innovations in India; including Aadhaar (Biometric based ID system), and the Spread of Digital Payment but added that if India and Japan work a much better way they can contribute huge space in global innovation. In Mr. Takeyari's personal opinion, language could be the main problem but stresses that various opportunities exist for collaboration.

2.3. RAKUTEN's experiences in India: Tsubasa Shiraishi, Vice Chairman, RAKUTEN, India

Mr. Tsubasa Shiraishi, Vice Chairman, Rakuten spoke and presented on Rakuten's experiences in India and The further Growth of Rakuten in India. Rakuten is known as 2M (Mobile and medicine). He indicated that RAKUTEN began in India with just 6 employees as of 2014 but has increased tremendously over the years to about 2000 employees and it operates 24 hours. This stride was achieved through events that sought to attract the attention of the Indian public. They have also put in measures to retain their engineers and other staff through various innovative measures and accord the necessary respect to the different cultures and differences, while actively incorporating the Japanese spirit of "OMOTENASHI". He played a recorded promotional video of Rakuten India which in summary showed that the employees work together toward building a better more optimistic future while empowering individuals, businesses, and societies to realize their dreams.

However, it added that Rakuten India works, plays, and upgrades itself to continue to change the world through innovation. The presentation further highlighted the other innovative ways to enhance efficiency and provide a conducive environment for employees of the company. Some include Asakai, meaning; "morning meeting", which is an all-hands town hall meeting held every Monday morning for all employees of Rakuten. Others also include Shimekai, which is a monthly employee fun engagement activity held at the end of every month. He concluded the presentation by adding that, they are also implementing other innovative approaches termed around the principles of success.

2.4. Suzuki's Experiences in India: Kinji Saito, Director, and Senior Managing Officer, Global Automobile Marketing, Suzuki Motor Corporation



Kinji Saito, Director, and Senior Managing Officer, Global Automobile Marketing, at Suzuki Motor Corporation presented Suzuki's experiences in India. He stated that, it was established in 1982 with the government of India having 74%, while Suzuki had 26% shares. Later it changed to 50/50 shares each. Furthermore, he presented details of Suzuki's experience in India and its relationship with other Institutions. Currently, there are 39000 including temporary workers who are working under Maruti Suzuki. The reasons Suzuki has grown in India are because of;

- There is a vast land, a large population, and huge potential (The automobile market is still growing today)
- Decisions made by top management (Top-down).
- The "Let's go and try anyway" mindset

- Its ability to expand gradually from limited investment
- Excellent local management and staff
- Green Fields
- Its sustained relationship with GOI
- Expansion in sales network and improved dealer profits.

India's Infrastructure weakness is however creating potential markets for some Japanese manufacturers. He talked about the Gujarat Plan of Suzuki which has 1,500K Maruti Suzuki per year and other important features. He concluded the presentation with a quotation from the Speech from Finance Minister Arun Jaitley on 35th Anniversary (2017) as “Maruti laid the foundation for Indo-Japan partnership such as Delhi Metro and Bullet train. This is probably going to be an endless story.”

2.5. Yokogawa’s experiences in India: Yukihiro Funyu, Senior Vice President, Yokogawa Electric Corporation

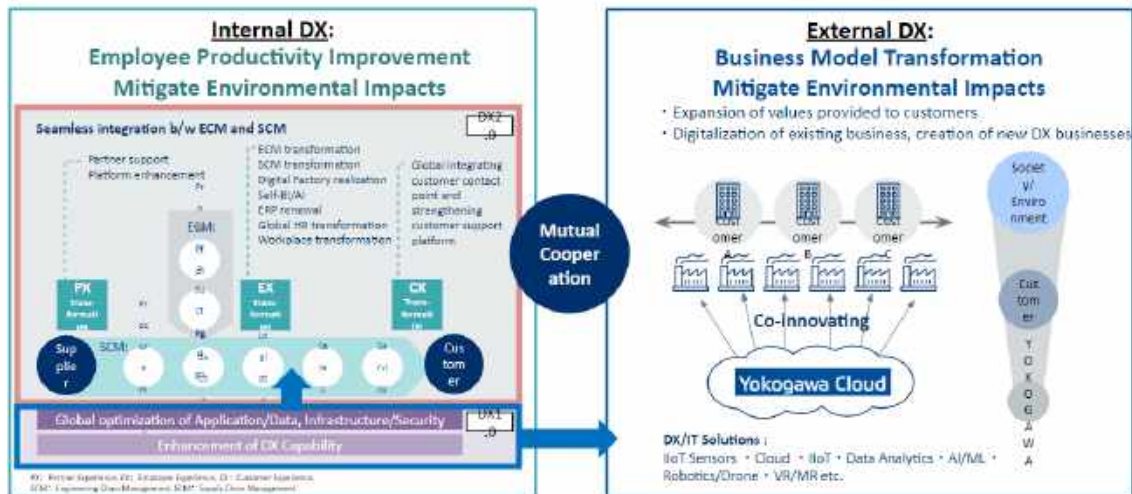


Mr. Yukihiro Funyu, Senior Vice President, of Yokogawa Electric Corporation presented Yokogawa’s experiences in India. Mr. Funyu, an economics graduate started his presentation with Yokogawa’s profile. He said it was established a century ago with a current net income of about 21.3 billion yen. Its service portfolio encompasses a range of products. He shared the figure below to demonstrate the service of the company.

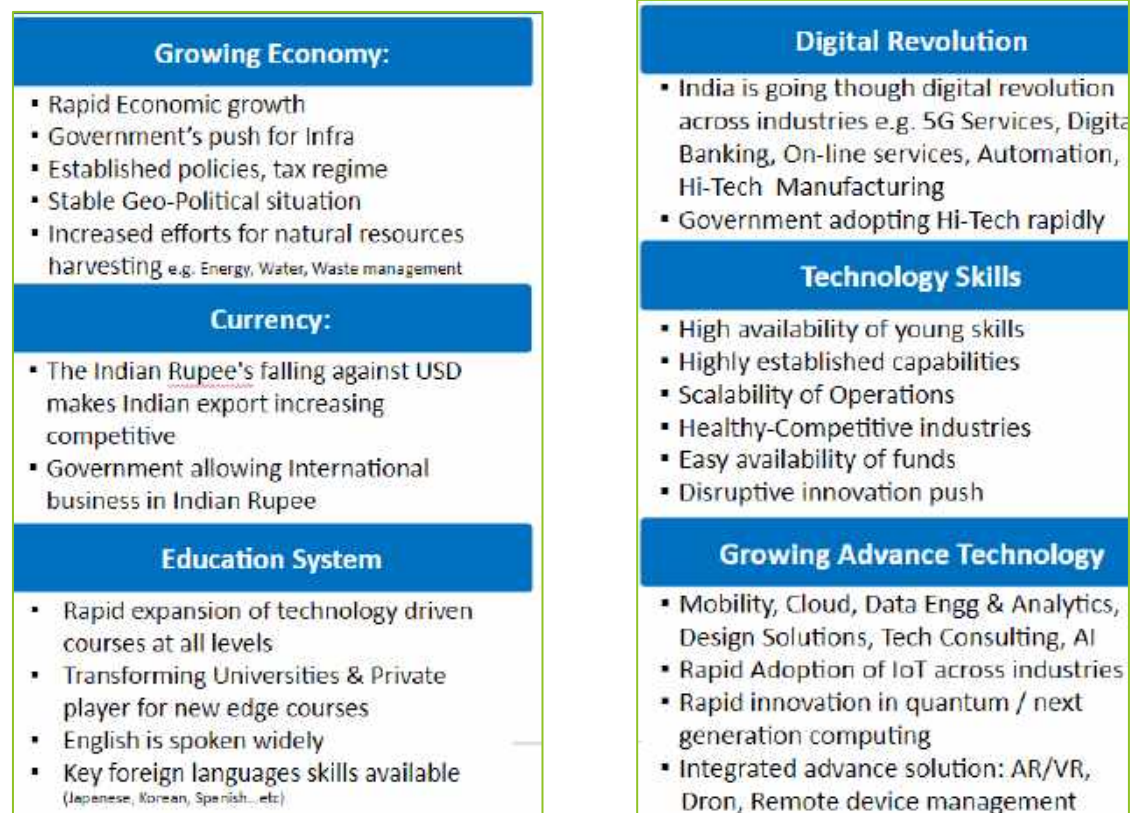
Touching on the experience of Yokogawa’s experience in India, Mr. Yukihiro Funyu indicated that, the company commenced operation in the country in 1987 and is involved in a variety of businesses including; Oil & Gas, Refineries, Petrochemicals, Power Chemicals, Fertilizers, Iron and Steel, Pulp & Paper, Cement, Textiles, Pharmaceuticals, Food & Beverage, Water & Wastewater, Electrical, and Electronics



He also shared his experiences in India after his education at Keio University in the 90s. The presentation progresses with Mr. Yukihiro Funyu sharing four basic strategies responsible for the acceleration of growth in 2023. This includes the implementation of IA2IA & smart manufacturing and transforming value provision, strengthening industry responsiveness and expanding cross-industry businesses, ensuring profitability and sound growth, and lastly, optimizing internal operations and transforming mindsets. He also gave an insight into Yokogawa's DX Strategy for FY21-FY23 which is based on mutual cooperation between internal DX and external DX. For this, he presented the depiction of such interaction in the figure below



He highlighted again the capacity of DX enhancement from India and posed the question as to why India fits into this context. The answers were given by citing many indicators based on five key areas such as the following;



In conclusion to the presentation, he emphasized that there should be more collaborations between India and Japan because of the many differences but complimentary attributes as depicted by his concluding figure



2.6. PADECO's experiences in India as a consultant for international cooperation: Jiro Iguchi, General Manager, India Branch Office, PADECO



Mr. Jiro Iguchi, General Manager, India Branch Office, PADECO explained PADECO's experiences in India as a consultant for JICA international cooperation. He presented an overview of PADECO's general consulting activities and added that the company is made up of specialists, working across more than 10 disciplines, with projects in over 100 countries. He mentioned that PADECO has over 39 years of experience in its activities. He further added the many projects by PADECO and gave examples such as Project Management Consultancy for the prestigious Mumbai-Ahmedabad HSR project of 521 km. General Consultancy for Mumbai Metro line 3 of 33.5 km fully underground metro, with 26 stations, General Consultancy for Mumbai Trans Harbour Link, the longest sea bridge of 21.8 Km connecting Sewri (Mumbai) to Chirle near Nhava Sheva (Navi Mumbai). Other projects

include Project Management Consultancy for Santacruz Chembur Link Road of 6.45 km, a Detailed Project Report for Goregaon Mulund link road of 4.75 km connecting the Eastern and Western Expressway through a tunnel section.

Mr. Jiro Iguchi further added several other projects such as a Detailed Project Report for the Tuticorin port upgradation project, Project Management Consulting Services for the Upgradation of Environmental Management for Ship Recycling in Alang and Sosiya in Gujarat, a Mobility study for Mahakaal Rudra Sagar Integrated development approach (MRIDA) in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh and many others.

He explains the contents of the projects and adds that they are enhanced by the healthy collaboration between the company and their Indian counterparts. He further stressed the cooperation between India and Japan to merit all these infrastructure developments.

Session 3: Culture, Youth, and Development Perspectives

3.1. Yoga and India Japan: Kazuaki Ohashi, Director, Japan Yoga Organization



Session 3 was conducted on Culture, Youth and Development Perspective; where Mr. Kazuaki Ohashi, Director of Japan Yoga Organization made a presentation on the theme “The power of YOGA: In my experiences - Yoga as a social tool”. He emphasized on “yoga tool” because yoga is not just exercise but rather has many other benefits and importance. One key message he pointed out was that Yoga can connect not only your mind and body but also connect with other people and other places. Explaining further how this works, he shared several photos he took with prominent people such as Prime minister Modi, Guru Ramdev, Guru Rabishankar, and many others. He stressed that, all such meetings he’s had were as a result of Yoga hence, advocates for the need to view Yoga as having many dimensions. where Mr. Kazuaki Ohashi added that, he has had several awards and certificates for doing Yoga in India and Japan. He emphasized that, the power of Yoga is now entering many workplaces where employees have several sessions to partake in Yoga exercises. He mentioned Governmental Organizations; the Chief of Maritime Staff, members of Parliament, and governors in Japan as now practicing Yoga. He concluded his presentation by stating that, through Yoga, one can achieve many things and can visit many places. He admonished participants to take part in Yoga or can join him and others at the Tokyo Skytree for Yoga sessions.

3.2. Bilateral projects and future potentials: Tomo Kawane, Senior Researcher, Keio University

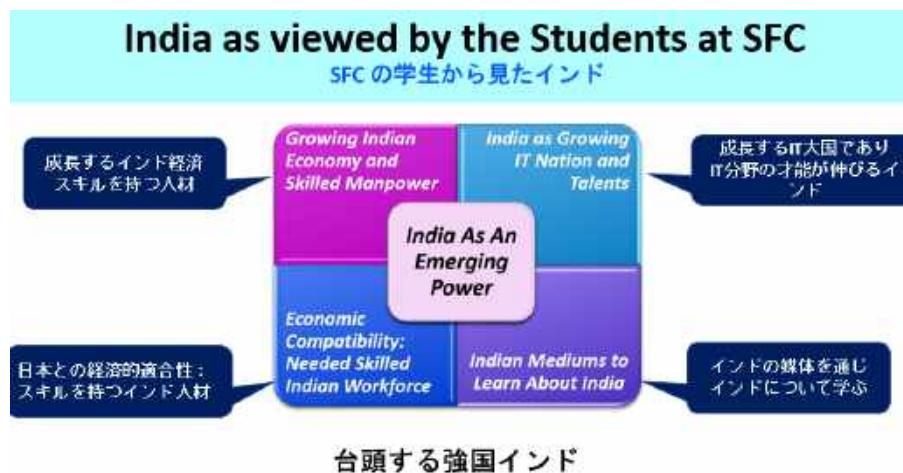


The second presentation of the third session was made by Ms. Tomo Kawane, Senior Researcher at the India Japan Laboratory, Keio University. She presented on the Bilateral projects and future potential. She started by indicating that, she studied in India at the School of International Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, as an Indo-Japan Exchange Student supported by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, I.C.C.R. and furthered to the department of political science at Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, in Central Gujarat. She also studied Gandhian philosophy and researched the voluntary sector in Gujarat which was considered to have the maximum number of voluntary organizations in India. Additionally, it is said that her 30 years have been dedicated to India-Japan relations.

Speaking further about the theme, she indicated that the India Japan Laboratory was established in 2019 at Keio University Shonan Fujisawa Campus with three pillars including:

- Environment, Development, Economics, Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change, Social Innovation, and, since the year 2022, we have added MSMEs, namely, research on the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in both India and Japan.
- Existing, New & Emerging Technologies (Data Science, AI, IoT)
- Culture, Yoga, History, Art, Music, Film, Religion, & Language.

Based on three pillars, there are various activities such as exchange visits, lectures, internships, start-up & incubation, and various research projects focusing on different disciplines of the three pillars. She touched on the timeline of activities of the laboratory and added that, despite the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, IJL has managed to engage the students actively and consistently through bilateral platforms between India and Japan. She added that, despite all the challenges, more than 115 students registered for the first batch of a course on Culture, Environment & Technology of India. From all the students' engagements, she hinted at the viewpoint of the students in terms of their perspective of India. The students view India as an emerging power and to elaborate more that, Ms. Tomo Kawane summarized them with a diagram but further added that, areas to be focused on by the students include real experiences, disaster management, pandemic relief involving Indian workers, Yoga, and others.



The presentation went ahead to discuss activities of the laboratory and they were listed to include Social Innovation Online Hackathon (SIOH), Social Innovation Online Hackathon, Social Innovation Challenge, Joint Webinar Series on India Japan Innovation Potentials, The Urban Thinkers Campus 5.0 TACTFUL, India Japan Roadshow 2021 International Summit, Tokyo Skytree Yoga Event 2021. Summarizing the activities from the IJL, Ms. Tomo Kawane highlighted that, a series of events were organized towards the 70th Anniversary of the India-Japan Diplomatic Relationship with the collaboration of the IJBC (Indo-Japan Business Council).



The presentation went on by listing other activities of the laboratory in terms of bridging the countries through empowerment. Ms. Tomo Kawane concluded her presentation by indicating that, the journey of the India-Japan Laboratory has moved from Perception to Perspective, and from Ideas to Interactions.

3.3. India Japan Youth Forum: Khushi Jhaveri and Chandrali Sarkar



This presentation was structured into two parts but started with a presentation by Ms. Khushi Jhaveri a 4th Year Faculty of Environment and Information Studies student at Keio University. The presentation centered on Mini-Indo Circle she currently undertakes with other students at Keio University. She mentioned the numerous activities the Club undertakes to connect with the cultures of India. Such included Mehndi / Henna Workshop – Body Art, Bollywood Dance Workshops, tasting Indian cuisine, Navratri Event – Indian Festival, and watching Bollywood movies.

She indicated future activities for the Club as follows;

- Diwali (Indian Festival)
 - Rangoli Workshop (Art Form)
 - Food Party (Sweets, snacks,..)
- Folk Dance (Bharatnatyam) Workshop
 - Guest Lecturer: Nobi Sensei
 - Learn about India's "one of many" traditional dance forms.



The second presentation was made by Ms. Chandrali Sarkar, a Senior Researcher at Keio SFC, Japan, and a Doctoral Candidate, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. She spoke on the topic India-Japan Indo-Pacific Connect: A Study Of Trends and Pattern of Japan's Infrastructure Systems Export. The objectives as indicated by her are

- To study Japan's policy contribution in facilitating infrastructure systems exports (connectivity projects) in the Asian Region.
- To study the security implications of Japan's infrastructure systems export.

The presentation highlighted Japan's connectivity projects in ASEAN countries and Japan's connectivity projects in the South Asian and Indian Ocean Regions with a special focus on India. Through these, Ms. Chandrali Sarkar explained the models of Japan's infrastructure system export to include ODA, FDI, and Trade, which are interlinked with other activities. She hinted at Japan's Connectivity Vision in the Indo-Pacific Region and went on to talk about the India-Japan Infrastructure System Export Ties through the numerous infrastructure projects.

3.4. Closing Remarks: Mika Kunieda, Assistant Professor, Keio University

The day's workshop was formally concluded with closing remarks by Ms. Mika Kunieda, Assistant Professor at Keio University. She pointed out that India and Japan could learn many more things from each other and referenced the many discussions already taken place to buttress the importance of collaboration between the two countries. She concluded by admonishing all to take steps and an effort to work toward greatness.

3.5. Acknowledgments

To bring the forum to an end, Ms. Tomo Kawane, the MC for the day seized the opportunity to express appreciation and sincere gratitude to all participants who attended the forum but was quick to acknowledge the tireless efforts of the following group of people for making the conference a success.

- Hiromi Odaguchi
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- Cao Yuqiu
- Chandrali Sarkar
- Divya Suresh
- Khushi Jhaveri
- Namita Paudel
- Nanami Yamazawa
- Ranit Chatterjee
- Ruiyan Zhao
- Shreelekha Mazumder
- Yinan Gao
- Yinjia Zhang



Members of the Organizing Group



Members of the Organizing Group



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