India and Japan could work well together in health, energy, finance, nuclear safety and disaster preparedness.

India’s public health system is especially neglected in rural areas, and made contributions to the realization that when big data can be used to make predictions, outcomes that were not pertinent. Today, the massive amount of data can be analyzed statistically and associations and correlations can be demonstrated. In this way, the importance of the health system can be detected by aggregating data from health centres and hospitals. The early warning can enable epidemiological measures to be taken in the future.

Europe has a statistical relationship between data variables. When the use of data and its change in a set of data is precisely recorded and the variables are collected, the result is a significant difference in the country. The data can be useful to predict outcomes.

However, in many countries, there is not enough data to make predictions. The lack of data is a problem, but it is not always a problem. Collecting and recording more data can be a solution. It is important to collect more data and use it in a meaningful way.

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Great Scope for Joint Learning, Big Data

India-Japan cooperation can demonstrate leadership in creating smart grids, with more localised energy sources, renewable, and continuous visualising of electric current and rooftop generators’ and users’ cash, thus raising awareness of real-time electric usage.

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Great scope for joint learning using big data

We have believed that the occurrence of another event of the scale of Fukushima will end the world-wide nuclear industry, into which governments have poured vast, precious resources over decades. Japan and India are negotiating collaboration on nuclear power.

The Indian Parliament has formally titled the Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission or NAIIC made far-reaching cogent recommendations for reform, which are increasingly being adopted worldwide according to the US Congress’ (Parliament) General Accountability Office that has tracked worldwide safety measures. This was confirmed very recently as well by the venerable US National Academy of Sciences that examined effects on the safety of US facilities as a result of the studies on the Fukushima disaster.

The full impact of the Japanese nuclear incident in communities and agricultural production even in neighbouring prefectures, food sales from the region and indeed tourism has still not been quantified. Many accidents in nuclear plants around the world go unreported and are covered up under the veil of “national security.”

Producing another nuclear calamity should be fuerted for, and therefore having a range of detectors functioning becomes all the more urgent and sensitive to detect early problems is in the national interest of both countries. For example, radiation levels cannot be covered up perfectly in this Internet era and time of whistleblowers (just ask Randell about the impact of whistleblowing). Similar is the threat to the existence of fishing communities and the damage to pristine fishing areas from, for example, excessive deaths of fish caused by super-heated water pumped back into the ocean after utilisation in cooling, can build resentment, even if the central government has approved the plant.

Today there is limited ability to hide behind bureaucratic curtains of confidentiality. Rather, making sure a safety-first culture is paramount. As is giving confidence to all through sophisticated sensors and early warning systems of all kinds, including those points mentioned in the NAIIC Report, such as auditing whether or not corrective steps were taken after flaws were detected or technology changed.

Disaster Preparedness

Both of us joined to honour the Indian National Disaster Response Force that served in Japan after the horrific earthquake and tsunami. Disaster management expertise should be jointly built in the two countries, and the process innovations that served in Japan after the nuclear incident at Fukushima, served on the Indian Parliamentary Commission for Australia's nuclear incident at Four Corners and Japan’s National Academy of Sciences. Also, the horizon that will impact India and Japan. In the immediate timeline the largest group of young people in any country in the world 770 million people in India are below the age of 15, with 385 million people being under 15.

Just as significant financial savings have been made in business through processes re-engineering, so in energy through the use of IT-based energy monitoring and control, healthcare processes can be streamlined by the use of IT, thereby reducing costs. India has been the outsourcing partner for these process innovations for the West, and now can do so for both India itself and Japan.

Efforts at joint study should not be an excuse to set up another bureaucratic ex- change where bureaucrats of still vastly well institutions come at it at their own leisure. Furthermore, it is important to remember that real experience touches the heart, builds character and enables adaptability, whereas digital analysis and meta-analysis only touch the mind.

It is, at all, a mix of heart and mind that is central in policy and decision-making. Dr Ohno can be the founding director of University’s Health Research Commission. He is a professor, and advises the Chinese President Xi Jinping and the head of the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, to Osaka on 22-23 September and the possibility of it being extended till 7 October to see a ballet in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, China’s foreign policy is acquiring a sharper and more muscular edge that will impact India and Japan. In the immediate timeline the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries has the capacity to do so. Also recommended are the jettison of peace, and mutual benefit. It will give both countries added strategic flexibility while meeting imperative domestic economic needs, the impor- tance of which has been re-emphasized by the Indian Prime Minister.

The author is a member of the National Security Authority Board and former additional secretary in the Cabinet Sec- retariat of the Government of India. He is president of the Centre for China Analysis and Strat- egy, New Delhi. The views ex- pressed are personal.

India-Japan ties poised for upgrade

Sun and support for Japan. Pertinent in this context is that quiet con- tacts between Japanese polit- icians and Chinese lead- ers continue to take place. On 18 July, for example, Ban Ki-moon, president of the Democratic Party of Japan, met Chinese Political Standing Committee member and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Similarly, the threats of Asia and the Pacific continue to take place.

India and Japan are negotiating sources over decades. Japan poured vast, precious resources into the wide nuclear industry, into the envisaged continuation of “national security.”

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India-Japan strategic interests. Notable among the views listed recently by Dingding Chen in the Diplo- mat are: as the probability of conflict with other countries increases, China’s foreign policy should directly confront rather than avoid the issue of conflict, and China should al- ways be a leader rather than just integrate into international society because China now exists as a major power. The views recommended are the jettison of peace, and mutual benefit. It will give both countries added strategic flexibility while meeting imperative domestic economic needs, the impor- tance of which has been re-emphasized by the Indian Prime Minister. The author is a member of the National Security Authority Board and former additional secretary in the Cabinet Sec- retariat of the Government of India. He is president of the Centre for China Analysis and Strat- egy, New Delhi. The views ex- pressed are personal.