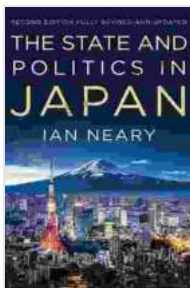


A Comprehensive Guide to the State and Politics in Japan

Japan is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary government. The Emperor is the head of state, but the real power lies with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The Diet of Japan is the national legislature.



The State and Politics In Japan by Ian Neary

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language	: English
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Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 284 pages
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The Emperor

The Emperor of Japan is the symbol of the state and the unity of the people. He has no political power, but he does have a number of important ceremonial duties. The Emperor is also the head of the Shinto religion.

The Diet

The Diet of Japan is the national legislature. It is made up of two houses: the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. The House of Representatives has 465 members, who are elected for a term of four

years. The House of Councillors has 242 members, who are elected for a term of six years.

The Diet passes laws, approves the budget, and oversees the government. It also has the power to impeach the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet is the executive branch of the government. It is headed by the Prime Minister, who is appointed by the Emperor on the recommendation of the Diet. The other members of the Cabinet are appointed by the Prime Minister.

The Cabinet is responsible for implementing the laws passed by the Diet. It also has the power to issue ordinances and regulations.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is the head of the government and the most powerful person in Japan. He or she is responsible for setting the government's agenda and for leading the country. The Prime Minister is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Political Parties

Japan has a multi-party system. The two largest parties are the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan (LDP) and the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ). The LDP has been in power for most of the post-war period. The DPJ was the main opposition party until it was defeated by the LDP in the 2012 general election.

Other political parties in Japan include the Komeito, the Communist Party of Japan, and the Social Democratic Party of Japan.

Elections

Elections are held in Japan for the House of Representatives, the House of Councillors, and local government offices. The voting age in Japan is 18.

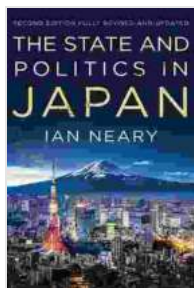
The most recent general election was held in October 2021. The LDP won the election, and Fumio Kishida became Prime Minister.

Foreign Policy

Japan's foreign policy is based on the principles of peace and cooperation. Japan is a member of the United Nations and other international organizations. Japan is also a close ally of the United States.

Japan has a number of territorial disputes with its neighbors, including China, South Korea, and Russia.

Japan is a complex and fascinating country with a unique political system. The state and politics of Japan have evolved over centuries, and they continue to be shaped by the country's history, culture, and geography.



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