

Japan's New Prime Minister

Why in News

Japan recently elected **Yoshihide Suga** as its new Prime Minister. He belongs to the ruling **Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)** of Japan.

Key Points

• **Key Challenges Ahead:** The new PM has to battle with the **Covid-19 pandemic**, rebuild the economy and also plan the **Olympics** scheduled to take place in Tokyo in 2021.

Political System of Japan :



- Japan has a multi-party, bicameral, parliamentary, representative democratic constitutional monarchy.
- Constitution: It has a unitary model with supremacy of constitution.
 - The Constitution of Japan is the fundamental law of Japan, enacted on 3rd May 1947.
 - It is one of the very few democratic constitutions in the world having fundamental duties, apart from India.
- **Government:** The Government of Japan consists of a legislature, executive and judiciary.
 - The Emperor is the Head of State and the Prime Minister is the Head of Government and the Head of the Cabinet (executive).
 - The Emperor holds **nominal ceremonial authority.** For e.g. The legislature is known as the **National Diet.** Its members are directly elected by the people.
 - The Diet has two houses- upper House of Representatives and lower House of Councillors.
 - The Prime minister is **designated by the National Diet** but only the Emperor has the authority to appoint the Prime Minister.
- Feature Borrowed in Indian Constitution: The Indian Constitution derives its "Procedure established by Law" component from the Japanese constitution.

- The expression occurs in Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty).
- It means that law duly enacted by the legislature or the concerned body is valid **only if** the correct procedure has been followed to the letter.
- Hence, the validity of a law that has prescribed a procedure cannot be questioned on the ground that the law is unreasonable, unfair or unjust.
- It is different from the expression 'due process of law' contained in the
 American Constitution, which not only checks if there is a law to deprive the life
 and personal liberty of a person but also ensures that the law is made fair and just.
- With the Supreme Court pronouncement of "due process of Law "in the *Maneka Gandhi case* (1978), the court asserted the **principle of reasonableness while deciding a case.** It now means that the procedure must satisfy certain requisites in the sense of being fair and reasonable. The procedure **cannot be arbitrary, unfair or unreasonable.**
- Recent Developments in India-Japan Relations
 - Recently, India and Japan signed a <u>logistics agreement</u> that will allow armed forces of both sides to coordinate closely in services and supplies. The agreement is known as **Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement** (ACSA).
 - Indian and Japanese warships conducted naval exercises in the Indian Ocean.
 - India and Japan defence forces organize a series of bilateral exercises namely,
 <u>JIMEX</u> (naval exercise), <u>SHINYUU Maitri</u> (air force exercise), and <u>Dharma</u>
 <u>Guardian</u> (military exercise). Both countries also participate in <u>Malabar</u>
 exercise with the USA.
 - Japan has mooted the <u>Supply Chain Resilience Initiative</u> (SCRI) as a trilateral approach to trade, with India and Australia as the key-partners.
 - Supply chain resilience is an approach that helps a country to ensure that it has
 diversified its supply risk across a clutch of supplying nations instead of
 being dependent on just one or a few.
 - The <u>President of India visited Japan in 2019.</u> The visit was the first presidential visit to Japan after a gap of 29 years.

PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/japan-s-new-prime-minister