Summary of “Popular Sovereignty as a Constitutional Principle”

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The two principles popular sovereignty and the guarantee of fundamental human rights were entitled, affected by Western democracy with mere rhetoric in the preamble: this essentially constitutional elements are in contrast to Meiji Constitution, which makes the emperor godlike. The constitutional provisions of democratic government in Article 1 enables to control citizen with less governmental intervention of elections or their results, which is free election. However, officials making laws have no more responsibilities for their acts than citizens: it is possible for them to exercise their substantial power to make good use of their status. Moreover, under above circumstances, the conservative Liberal Democratic Party rules the government in conformity to democratic election in spite of the serious trial like Recruit Scandal, which weakens its leadership. The opposition parties tackle the two works that are to obscuring the ideological opinion of LDP and to explaining about their inexperience. In such a political situation, there is a critical problem of malapportionment: this trouble in political election is the impingement of popular sovereignty and difficult for LDP to image how serious it is. Despite these trouble surrounding politics, the principle of popular sovereignty works successfully and plays an important role for Japan to strengthen its international position.