

The Role of Political Parties in Making Japanese Public Policy (Liberal Democratic Party as a Model)

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Abstracts

Political parties are considered one of the most important political organizations and have a role in making and drawing up public policy. In Japan, they play a role, but there are not enough opportunities to assume governance. The Liberal Democratic Party is the most prominent party in Japan and plays a role in shaping and directing public policies in the country, and seeks to achieve a balance between the economy and the economy. And security In social affairs, the party played a vital role in promoting democracy and achieving political stability in the country. The party also seeks to manage the economy effectively and strengthen international relations through diplomacy and international cooperation, relying on its political orientations. The Liberal Democratic Party represents a model for political parties in Japan, which contributes to Effectively in making public policy and shaping the future course of the country, through its effective participation in governments, parliament and other democratic mechanisms, the Liberal Democratic Party remains a fundamental pillar in the Japanese political system, and a major partner in formulating and implementing policies that directly affect the lives of citizens and the future of the country. In its entirety.

Keywords: economy and security In, contributes to Effectively, shaping the future course.

Introduction

The research deals with the role and influence of political parties in making Japanese public policy, touching on the model of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party and explaining its effective role in drawing and making this public policy and its impact on the nature of the Japanese system, as the Liberal Democratic Party is considered one of the largest Japanese parties and was founded in 1955, through a merger The Liberal Party became the Democratic Party, and continued to hold power in Japan without interruption, except for periods of time (from 1993 to 1994, and from 2009 to 2012), And it was for For a party Role Both externally and internally, And like A mainstay of the Japanese political scene since its inception, And This party is considered a beacon of liberal and economic policy in Japan, as it has striven to enhance

individual freedoms and promote economic growth through liberal economic policies, and how to interact with other political parties in Parliament and outside it.

research importance:

The importance of the research comes from the influence of political parties in making public policy, and demonstrating their effective role in drawing and making policythe publicIn Japan and its influence on the nature of the Japanese system, through the Liberal Democratic Party, which is considered one of the largest Japanese parties.

Search goal:

The research seeks to achieve the following objectives: clarifying the extent of the influence of Japanese political parties on public policy, the role of the party that ruled for a longer period than other political parties on the Japanese scene, and what the Liberal Democratic Party achieved during its tenure in power.

Research problem:

The research problem lies in the following: Is there a role for the Liberal Democratic Party in drawing and making public policy during its rule, and what achievements has it achieved in Japan?

Research hypotheses:

In the research, we try to verify the basic hypotheses, which are: What is the relationship of the Liberal Democratic Party with other parties, what it has provided at the internal and external levels, and what is the nature of relations with regional countries.

Search structure:

The research was divided into three axes as well!About the introduction, conclusion and conclusions: The first axis was entitled: The nature of the Japanese political system, while the second axis includes: Political parties and their role in making Japanese politics, and the third axis talks about: The influence of the Liberal Democratic Party in making Japanese public policy: And then the conclusion and conclusions. .

The first axis/the nature of the Japanese political system:

The political system in Japan is a constitutional monarchy, and the emperor is the symbol of the state for the Japanese, and it exercises its duties after approval by the Council of Ministers. The legislative authority is the highest body chosen by the people after consulting the Emperor, and the Council of Ministers has the right to issue constitutional amendments and laws and dissolve The House of Representatives and the announcement of general elections for members of Parliament.

1-The Japanese Constitution

One of the most surprising decisions taken by the Japanese was the decision that stipulates in the new constitution that a general assembly be formed of representatives of the Western people, because the Japanese permanent view of any popular political movement was that those popular

movements were considered servants, but later their view was changed after they were influenced by the Western experience that I assured them that the election of a general assembly of representatives of the people, nannies, would support the government and give them broad popular support, or be the fulminant of any popular destruction. These were the visions of these leaders. The Japanese Parliament would gain them the respect of Western countries, which Japan needed to get rid of the unequal treaties that had been imposed on it. In addition to the need to expand the rule of government,).

The Japanese constitution operated in accordance with the constitution that was approved on October 6, 1946 AD, and approved in the third From May 1947 AD, no changes were made to the articles of the constitution for previous years, but the current constitution was amended ().

Japan adopted its constitution in 1947, which is based on three basic principles: the sovereignty of the people, respect for human rights, and the rejection of war. It also stipulates the separation of the three powers: legislative, executive, and judicial. The Japanese Parliament is the highest responsible authority in the country for preparing legislation and laws in the country, and it includes (480) A seat! and advisors (242) A seat! On paper, the Japanese system is a constitutional monarchy, but the emperor's authority is limited, as the Japanese constitution defined him as! H (Symbol of the state and the unity of the people), However, the current constitution does not grant him any actual powers, not even... temporary In exceptional cases, The executive authority is accountable to Parliament, On May 14, 2007, the House of Councilors approved a draft law to hold a referendum on amending the Japanese Constitution. The law stipulates that Japanese citizens who have reached the age of 18 have the right to... year And above by voting in the referendum on the constitution, which requires a majority to application the Constitutional amendments, This constitution may radically change the Japanese government! It transferred power from the emperor to the people and guaranteed many freedoms, such as freedom of opinion, religion, and parties a Women's right to vote).

It has been The emperor represents the executive power to which he is granted authority serpents He is the one who appoints the ministry, determines the organization of the branches of administration, the salaries of all civil and military employees, their promotion and dismissal, and the constitution gave the Military General Staff the right to the supreme command, provided that it is accountable to the Emperor.).

That talk on Japan, since the Liberal Democratic Party - led by current Prime Minister Shinzo Abe - won a two-thirds majority of seats in the House of Representatives in early elections in September 2017, has been... accident Regarding amending the constitution, especially since Abe is a major advocate of transforming the Self-Defense Forces into a regular army like the rest of the world's armies. To be Able to participate in fighting with allies outside the country's borders (in specific circumstances), and if this idea (Abe) enjoys the support of the extremist Japanese nationalists (most of whom are young) who continue to believe that their country was humiliated after the United States refused to impose on them a drafted constitution In Washington, the vast majority of the population prefers the current situation and does not see building a Japanese army as urgent, not to mention that it will cause concern to neighboring countries, especially China and the two Koreas, which have suffered greatly in the past from the aggressive, expansionist tendencies of the Japanese military. ().

2-Japanese official institutions

The basic structure of the Japanese system of government is based on the text of the Constitution that was drafted in 1946 and implemented on May 3, 1947.), Decision-making circles practice the same! It was internal! A or externally! Dora! Axially! In formulating the directions of Japanese political decision-making! As for the external decision, the constitution divided the official decision-making circles into representatives (Emperor, legislative power, executive power, judicial power)).

A-The Emperor

According to the Japanese Constitution, the Emperor is a symbol of the unity of the people. But he has no authority over the government, and in 1989 he became emperor. (Akihito) The throne of Japan and thus became the Emperor-(125) In the history of Japan, members of the imperial family receive guests from the heads of other countries, as well as pay visits outside Japan, by making... B These and other activities, jLead Dora royal family members! Whatever! In strengthening international friendly relations, And Members of the royal family stay in touch with Japanese citizens by attending Japanese royal events the Different across the country as well! About visiting people with disabilities Special needs, the elderly and others, so Members of the royal family are highly respected by the people of Japan. And One of the controversial matters is allowing women and their children to ascend the throne in Japan (). But the Japanese Constitution of 1946 limited the powers of the Emperor To become a symbolic figure with specific tasks under the law, after that for him Absolute authority before 1945, "The Emperor is the symbol of the state and the unity of the people, and he derives power from the desire of the people in whom sovereign power resides," as stated in Article (2): "The throne of the Emperor is hereditary and successors are to him in accordance with the law of the Imperial Family, which is issued by the Diet Council").

B- The legislative authority

Includes The legislative authority in Japan is the parliament called the Diet or Kokai Parliament Kokai, which consists of two chambers. The term of membership is 6 years, and half of the members are elected every three years. One hundred members are elected nationwide in Japan using a proportional representation system, while the other members are elected directly through elections held on a regular basis To the governorates And also the Council of Advisors or Sanji-inin-sangi It consists of 242 seats! 180 of them are elected from 11 regional blocs approved for proportional representation, and 300 are elected on the basis of a seat for each district. Electoral By direct popular vote or list for a period of 4 years)) The voter casts two votes by voting for the independent candidate in the electoral districts and another vote for the party list. After the results are announced, the seats are distributed to the parties according to each of them obtaining the votes of the voters. The party, in turn, works by giving seats to candidates who did not receive enough votes in the individual elections.).

The Japanese Parliament is held in three sessions, called regular and extraordinary Ordinary (emergency) In the private case, in the first case, it is held in January of each year and continues for a period (150) One day! Based on! Article (52) From the constitution, as for the unusual, it is a structure! At the request of the Council of Ministers and Parliament when Parliament is in

recess, the special session is held after the House of Representatives elections to appoint and choose the Prime Minister. After the selection, he delivers his speech at the beginning of Parliament's regular session in which he defines his political goals ().

The House of Representatives has priority in discussing the budget law, which is prepared by the Council of Ministers and presented to Parliament. It also has priority over the House of Advisors to appoint the Prime Minister and approve the conclusion of treaties, as well as!On withdrawing confidence from the government,as ifTwo-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives voted on any law that would become effective even if the House of Councilors objected to it.)

AndAccording to the Japanese Constitution, the legislative authority is the only one to issue the rules establishing administrative bodies, starting from the ministries down to the local regional level, and also determines the scope and form of each body. The number of employees also includes the civil administrative bureaucracy, but the situation has not remained the same. It has become concentrated in the Council of Ministers since it took office. The Liberal Democratic Party ruled and dominated Parliament with its two chambers. The ministers began preparing most of the laws issued by Parliament, as exists in most Western parliaments ().

noticeFrom what was mentioned, the true authority of Parliament has declined in the face of the role of the Council of Ministers in political decision-making and the dominance of the Liberal Democratic Party over the Japanese Parliament in both chambers. Since the dissolution of the dominant party system, the ministry's subordination to Parliament has begun to disappear, and a vote of no confidence has become intolerable because party loyalty prevents the majority from voting. Vote to remove his own government from power, so Japan was not ruledHaThe legislative body or the executive body, but what governs is the ruling Liberal Democratic Party ().

T- Executive authority

The executive authority is the body that undertakes the implementation of laws after they are issued by the legislative authority, and the management of public institutions and state interests, and also works on tasks and practices to maintain security and political order, meaning that it is directly responsible in the process of making, following up and implementing the general policy of the state. The executive authority is considered the strongest in The field of making and formulating policy at the external and internal levels, and confronting international internal crises and the changing circumstances of internal relations, which helps the authority perform its central role as it is an organizational unit that possesses a huge amount of information collection on internal and external problems and possesses technologically advanced means of communication that facilitates the process of access to matters related to matters. This authority is represented by the Council of Ministers, which is appointed by majority vote, and the Prime Minister must be one of the members of the political parties with a parliamentary majority.). AndIn Japan, the Cabinet is a vital body in policy making and implementation, as it issues decisions unanimously().

The Council consists of twelve ministerial sectors, each headed by a minister and a variable number of ministers without a ministry, which can be up to six or more, who head agencies and committees linked to the Prime Minister's Office, such as the Economic Planning Agency, the

Environment Agency, the Public National Security Committee, and the Prime Minister's Office. Administration and Coordination, Defense Agency and Science and Technology Agency().

The expansion of the power of the Prime Minister and the Japanese Cabinet in the decision-making process is due to the strength of the party that leads the ruling coalition, to which the Prime Minister belongs. This party is represented by the Liberal Democratic Party, which continued to maintain power alone from its founding in 1955 until 1993, so The real power in Japan's decision-making process lies in the party that leads the ruling coalition, which reflects its power over the Cabinet().

The Ministry is the highest executive authority in the country, superior to the executive administrative authority. As I am appointedn ministersThey are headed by the Prime Minister. The constitution specifies members of the ministry in two main capacities: The first is that they must be civilians, and this means excluding military personnel, as they may not be the prime minister or one of the ministers.A memberIn the military establishment(*),As forThe second characteristic is that the majority of the members of the ministry must be from the Diet (representatives), specifically from the House of Representatives. This designation means a central role for the House of Representatives in the Japanese parliamentary system ().

LeadThe Prime Minister, who is also the head of the ruling party He plays a vital role in selecting committee chairs from within party ranks, but his freedom in making Japanese policy is not unrestricted. The wings of the ruling party impose restrictions on the Prime Minister's movements, as he must comply with the party's directives and obtain its approval before adopting any draft laws and making decisions related to domestic and foreign policy. Failure to obtain her approval would pose a great risk to the Prime Minister, as this could lead to his dismissal from the presidency of the government, and then his dismissal from the presidency of the party. This fragile balance reflects the party's directives and its influence on decision-making in the Japanese political arena.))In the Japanese context, legitimacy persists in decision-making even when bills affect LDP interests, conflict with party pledges, touch on the interests of groups, or address vital consumer issues. It appears here that decision-making processes are characterized by formality and specific procedures for ministries. They have a more formal role in these cases, as their influence is limited to conferring legitimacy on the results of the process ().

C- Judicial authority

Judicial power is focused on maintaining the legal system and ensuring the rights and freedoms of the people from arbitrary interference by rulers, lead toThe judiciary plays a crucial role in maintaining order, The importance of the judiciary in ensuring the rights of citizens is evident in the legal courts, as the court is the place where individuals can turn to seek justice and protection().

As stated!The constitution is clearly onan!Judicial authority in the country is manifested through the Supreme Court and in the courtslowestWhich is determined by law, meaning that the courts alone are authorized to exercise judicial authority, and no exceptional court nor any body of executive authority is established to have supreme judicial authority. Through this design, the judiciary enjoys complete independence.!For other branches of government, as wellan!Judges

are independent in exercising their duties and are bound only by the Constitution and applicable laws().

The Council of Ministers has the right exclusion Judges of other courts from the Supreme Court nomination list shall be reconsidered for appointment Supreme Court judges through a national referendum held through the first general electionsHnextHThe House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court has the power to consider constitutional mattersHAny law, system or regulation().

3- Informal institutions

that Informal institutions constitute a basic pillar in linking the political system and society, as they work to transfer the demands of the masses and citizens to the official structures of the system. These institutions play a vital role in achieving communication between the people and the government, as they seek to achieve demands and influence political decisions through monitoring and practicing Pressure on official institutions, political parties At the top of the pyramid of informal institutions And They can be an effective means for people to express their opinions and demands, and pressure groups and public opinion represent specific interests or specific issues. Among the informal institutions that play a prominent role in this context, informal institutions appear to work as effective means of transferring the aspirations of society and citizens to the political system. And contribute to shaping political decisions effectively.

1. political parties

The word "parties" was used to refer to the groups that were widespread in the ancient republics, as well as to groups (clans) that gathered around mercenary leaders in Italy during the Renaissance, as well as clubs where representatives of revolutionary councils gathered, and also committees and organizations().

Political parties are organizational structures that aim to represent specific groups of society, and seek to achieve their goals by participating in the political process and contributing to decision-making.,FA At a time when the Emperor promised to grant a new constitution at a later date, the political movement in the...Japan A new transformation. It witnessed the emergence of political parties promoting liberal ideas. In the period between 1881 and 1882, two opposition parties were formed, the liberal party "Gekko" and the progressive party "cashneto". In response to this opposition, the government formed a new political party and called it the "Imperial Constitutional Party." In 1882, the government issued a law relating to political organizations, forcing these organizations to submit lists of the names of their members to the police, and prohibited correspondence between their members.().

In the 1920s, Japan experienced a significant growth in political parties, and the political system began to move toward parliamentary democracy inspired by European models. During that period, the European model of the modern party system was at its peak. Japanese political reform aimed at almost all the goals adopted by Japanese political parties in that period, including the two-party system, the system of single-member electoral districts, parties with collective membership, and focusing on issues with a national goal. High().

The party system in Japan represents a complex picture that combines the formal foundations of multi-party systems with political realism that shows a party system of the dominant majority. From a formal standpoint, the party system in Japan is generally classified as a multi-party system, in which there are several political parties that formally compete in elections and form parts of the government. However, in practice, the party system in Japan is a type of majority party system, as it shows the concentration of power and strong influence of some major parties that control most political decisions and enjoy significant resources and a strong support base. The party system in Japan therefore represents a delicate balance between multi-party formalism and the political realism of the controlling majority, and reflects the developments and challenges of politics and governance in the country over recent decades.().

Japan today witnesses the presence of six main parties, three of which form the government coalition, while the other three are part of the opposition parties within Parliament. Represent Liberal Democratic Party And his ally, Komeito, And also New conservative party Government coalition, As for Opposition parties She is The Democratic Party of Japan, the Social Democratic Party, and the Communist Party().

٢. Pressure and interest groups

Lobbyists Organizations representing private groups They use various means, such as demonstrations and campaigns, to put pressure on the authorities and achieve their goals. These groups complement political parties in a way that enhances diversity and expands the scope of influence. those groups To be hers The ability to put significant pressure on policy makers, forcing them to refrain from taking action Some of the Decisions that conflict with their orientations. Businessmen stand out in this category, especially after capital became available YA major role in helping governments take care of groups in need().

used Lobbyists A variety of methods to influence government plans. Groups resort to alliances with other organizations and cooperation with government agencies to advance their goals. They resort to confrontation and threats to achieve their demands, whether through strikes, demonstrations, or public pressure on the relevant authorities.(). After World War II, Japan experienced a major shift in the political system. Autocratic rule prevailed, and there was virtually no room for pressure groups to emerge clearly. Everyone was adhering to the national line and showing complete loyalty to the Emperor, but with the return of parties With the emergence of parliamentary democracy, and with the tremendous economic development that occurred, pressure groups began to be active on the political stage. The groups represent different interests, Whether in business, civil society or workers, it has had a significant impact on decision-making in Japan.()

Pressure groups in Japan are divided into several different categories, reflecting diversity. They include a number of local and popular groups, the most important of which are ():-

- Local pressure groups: These include the General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo), the Japanese Federation of Labor (Domi), the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions (Jorbstorwin), and the National Confederation of Industrial Organizations (Shin Sabetto).

- Agricultural pressure groups: It includes the National Union of Agricultural Cooperation Associations (ZINO) and focuses on representing and supporting the interests of farmers and the agricultural sector.
- Business lobbyists: Includes the Japan Federation of Business Unions.
- Lobbying groups for teachers: They include the Nikkyusu Teachers' Union, the Japan Federation of Teachers' Unions, and the Japan Teachers' Association.
- Student and youth pressure groups: Student organizations include the National Union of Self-Government.
- Religious pressure groups: The most important of which is Sukagaka Y.

These groups play an important role in public policy through lobbying, conciliation, and negotiation. These groups tended towards conservative parties, specifically towards the ruling Liberal Democratic Party ().

٣. general opinion

Public opinion plays an important role in guiding political decisions, as it represents the sum of society's opinions and directives through the media and social media platforms. Public opinion can shape public opinion and stimulate shifts in government policies., as it is counted The phenomenon of public opinion is a social and political phenomenon with a historical dimension, as it has witnessed its effectiveness and the strength of its impact on human societies in general.()

The relationship between public opinion and public policy is that what citizens think is what the government does, public opinion understands that! He expresses Views The majority towards a specific general issue that occupies the masses and is discussed and debated To find A solution that achieves the common good(), Thus, public opinion has an impact on the government's general plans. so what get up with it The government assumes an He is For the benefit and account of society, that is! A state with its various agencies and institutions when studying and analyzing reactions The opinion General get up By formulating its general plans that are likely to result from the implementation of these plans().

So you count Japan is one of the countries that pays great attention to public opinion. so Public opinion polls are conducted periodically in Japan on important issues and topics related to public policy and government decisions.).

The second axis: Political parties and their role in Japanese policy making

Japan has a parliamentary democracy, with political parties playing an important role in public policy making.

1- Characteristics of Japanese political parties.

TExcellence Political parties in Japan are diverse and represent the various political and social trends in the country, but some have their own characteristics, and among these features are: And Despite the wide formal diversity in Japanese political life, it can be divided into two

fundamentally competing political camps. The first camp represents the leftist spectrum, which includes socialist and communist parties, in addition to trade unions, popular movements, students, and intellectuals. This camp is characterized by its dedication to issues of protecting the new constitution and defending post-occupation reforms. The other camp is represented by conservative forces, which include a coalition of parties and politicians, in addition to small business sectors and agricultural interests.()

Parties in Japan have several factors that contribute to their dominance over political life. Among these ideological factors, some parties rely on specific ideologies that are compatible with the nature of Japanese society and its trends. The party includes Japan building a welfare state and promoting industrial development. This program depends on the support of companies and institutions, and the economic process. Some parties enjoy close relationships with the large economic sector, which allows them to obtain financial support that increases their strength and influence in the political arena.().

Research institutions affiliated with political parties in countries...aAndAndIt is an important source of political ideas and trendsThe strategy, and opposition parties. In Japan, a budget is allocated to each member of Parliament to appoint a political secretary, which could be better for parties to use the funds allocated to appoint one policy secretary in the field of political decision-making. It could be the presence of an employee responsible for policy for each member of Parliament. An effective approach to supporting the political decision-making process and enhancing specialization and independence within Parliament. This can be achieved by employing professional political staff and assigning them to work in specialized areas such as public policy areas.(),So Most Japanese parties can be described as organizations with a limited number of members and organizations with a weak base at the local levelJapanese political parties developed into parties composed mainly of elite cadres, initially appearing as parliamentary parties and alliances between politicians and those in positions in the Diet.,They were forced to rely on their own electoral mechanisms and their relationships with local non-partisan organizations, in order to ensure their election to the Diet.).

Japanese parties are usually non-partisan partiesIdeologiesCertain, as the difference in views between Japanese politicians regarding foreign issues is often based on personal perceptions rather than partisan ideas.().

Japanese parties retain features of autocracy in that they conduct their political operations in an undemocratic manner, relying little on the participation of their main leaders in decision-making, and these leaders are often located in the capital, Tokyo. Local leaders rarely participate in this decision-making process, despite the local administrative divisions that It's supposed to reflect local democracy, he notesan!Centralization controls these parties, and important decisions are rarely made without consulting the party's central bodies.).

2- Map of political parties

There isIn Japan today, there are six main parties that have a prominent presence in the Japanese arena and in decision-making. We will mention them as follows:

A- Liberal Democratic Party(LDP):

The Liberal Democratic Party of Japan was founded in 1955 through the merger of the Liberal Party and the Democratic Party, which arose after World War II. This party is one of the largest political parties in Japan, as it represents the right-wing movement in the Japanese political arena. The party continues to assume political leadership in Japan.(),He remained in power without interruption until August 1993()Thanks to its strength, the party succeeded in gathering a large number of politicians with expertise and experience in political life and leadership of Japan, which gave it wide popularity among the majority of Japanese society.(),We will discuss it clearly in the third axis.

B-Social Democratic Party(SDP)

The Liberal Democratic Party arose in early 1960 as a result of the defection of members of the right-wing of the Japanese Socialist Party. The party is distinguished by its moderate orientations and ideas, as it calls for adopting moderate socialism while allowing capitalism to remain. Most of its candidates in the elections have extensive experience in organizing trade unions(),Including the "Zenro" union and a splinter wing of the "Sohyo" union group, which supports the Japanese Socialist Party().

T-New Komeito Party (clean government)

Founded in 1964 as a political wing of the Buddhist organization Soka Kukai, which was founded in 1930, the Komeito Party is now part of a coalition with the ruling Liberal Party. Although it benefits from this alliance, many of its members express concerns about the ruling party's attempts to revive the Komeito Party. Japanese militarism that was prevalent before World War II, this concern is due to their previous experience as a religious party under the leadership of the Emperor during World War II, and thus, the Komeito Party is considered one of the conservative religious parties in Japan().

The party's positions were in line with the opposition parties, including the Communist Party, in particular Regarding issues of Japan's alliance with the United StatesAmericanHowever, relations between the Communist and Komeito parties deteriorated over the yearsLastHe has been with the Liberal Democratic Party since 1999,He participated with him in many elections after AnHe was one of the prominent opponents of the Liberal Democratic Party().

W-Democratic Party of Japan(DPJ).

YIt is one of the largest opposition parties in Japan. The party was founded in 1993 when a number of reformist politicians decided to join from different parties with the aim of forming a new political force capable of competing with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.().

thatDemocratic Party of Japan(DPJ) Resulted from the merger of several independent parties and a group of defectors from other parties, following splits in the Liberal Democratic Party in late 1992 and early 1993. These parties and small political formations were formed as a result of internal interactions and shifts in Japanese politics at the time. From the merger of several independent parties and a group of dissidents, the "Saki-gaki" Party and the "Social Democratic Party." These parties and small political formations were formed as a result of internal

interactions and transformations in Japanese politics, following splits in the Liberal Democratic Party in late 1992 and early 1993, and expanded dramatically. It is clear that a force can be formed that can take over the reins of government as an alternative to the Liberal Democratic Party, and adopt some policies that lean to the left, especially internal and external issues, somewhat similar to the orientations of the Social Democratic Party in Japan.(),This party has managed to get the majority in the House of Representatives and assuming power on 16 September 2009 to replace the Liberal Democratic Party.

C- Japanese Socialist Party(JSP)

Founded Party In 1945, through the merger of several parties that had been operating before World War II, it was known as the "Japan Social Party." "Until 1991, when we changed to the name that is known today as the Japanese Socialist Party. This party adopted a leftist orientation until 1986, after which it became a party very similar to the democratic parties in Western European countries." ().

H- Japanese Communist Party(JCP)

The origins of the Japanese Communist Party go back to its founding as a secret society on July 15, 1922, when the first party meeting was held in Tokyo, which later turned into the first party congress. At that time, its members underwent constant torture and detention by government authorities(),The party's statute refers to achieving a communist society through a democratic revolution led by the people to obtain their rights(),Now the party is formed with the Social Democratic Party (SDP) are the main forces in Parliament, as they defend the necessity of not changing Article 9 of the country's constitution, which embraces peace and rejects war and armament.(),Moreover There are three other important parties, the Independents Club group Founded in April 2002, New People's Party founded in 2005, New Nippon Party founded in 2005 as well().

3-The influence of Japanese political parties on the public policy-making process.

Political parties are considered one of the most important variables in governance systems, as they perform a set of basic functions that contribute to strengthening democracy and providing legitimacy to the ruling system. Parties work to provide channels for participation and expression of opinion for citizens, and to bring together interests and mobilize them to be an effective element in political decision-making. They are also a vital tool in the processes of political upbringing and recruitment. In different political systems, parties are distinguished by their ability to organize and gather the masses around common goals. The importance of parties is increasing. Political parties in contemporary democracies as an intermediary tool between the masses and political power().The main parties in Japan, namely the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party of Japan, lack several basic factors that influence the dynamics of party life in the country. Among these factors are::

- Support was limited to certain groups, and it did not develop into parties with an open structure that encouraged entry Supporters New and run by elites

- Limited electoral system, which made most parties mandIt is indebted to the draft laws presented by the government, which makes its ability weak in the political decision-making process in isolation from the government().
- Japanese parties are known as autocratic parties, as they conduct their political operations in an undemocratic manner, but important decisions are often made centrally in the capital, Tokyo, without significant participation from local leaders. A prominent centralization appears in Japanese parties, as a small number of leaders assume great importance in decision-making. Important decisions cannot be made without referring to these central bodies().
- Japanese parties have great influence that extends to the processes of making and implementing within the government. Its role is not limited to presenting and supporting proposals only, but also plays an important role in making and implementing political decisions when it is in a position of power.().

The third axis/The influence of the Liberal Democratic Party on Japanese public policy making

1-The emergence and development of the Liberal Democratic Party.

The Liberal Democratic Party is the political party that has dominated Japanese politics for the past seven decades. Since its founding in 1955, this party has only lost power twice. The "1955 System" is referred to as conditions that enable effective rule of the country under one-party rule.(), soIt combines a socially conservative orientation with an economically liberal orientation, giving it a unique identity in the Japanese political scene. Thanks to this dual approach, the party adopted bold policies in implementing the privatization system on a number of public facilities.). FAt the time of the LDP's founding, electoral conditions were favorable for it to achieve and retain power. The party took advantage of several methods to maintain this advantage, and although the LDP continued in power under Abe's leadership, the!He did not succeed in obtaining majority support due to complications in the electoral system.).

Japanese politics witnessed volatile paths and major transformations represented by the experience of the Liberal Democratic Party, after the party lost power for a short period between 2009 and 2012, as a result of corruption scandals that affected a number of senior officials. The party focused more on internal issues and reforming the system, which led to achieving After resounding success in the December 2012 elections, where he regained the parliamentary majority, he succeeded in regaining power strongly in the early general elections in December 2014, winning two-thirds of the seats in the House of Representatives as part of a ruling coalition led by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. These elections are in the context of escalating international security threats, as Abe called for constitutional amendments to enhance the protection of Japanese citizens after the Islamic State killed two Japanese hostages at the beginning of 2015. The Liberal Democratic Party, led by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, lost in the midterm elections for the House of Councilors, resulting in No confidence in his government, which has dominated Japanese politics since 1955. The votes exceeded domestic support for the opposition Democratic Party (),The Business Federation also contributes significantly to the subscriptions that cover the party's expenses, while the contribution of its members is limited in comparison. The party relies heavily on supporting economic sectors, such as agriculture and small and medium-sized businesses, by endorsing its policies ().

After the Fukushima plant explosion in 2011 and the global financial crisis that followed, the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan witnessed a major shift in Japanese politics. Japan was greatly affected by those crises. In the 2012 elections, the Liberal Democratic Party took advantage of those difficult circumstances to achieve a major victory, which He was allowed to return to power and form a new government led by Shinzo Abe (). After the death of Abe, Japanese politics changed radically, as Abe was not only a political leader but a symbol of the Liberal Democratic Party and the entire nation. He left behind a large void in the political elite, and there are still difficult and uncertain times ahead for Japan. The certain fact is that there is no successor. It is clear at the present time that he can carry the same political and popular weight as Abe.).

2-The policy of the Liberal Democratic Party at the internal level

Political life in Japan reflects continuity. The Liberal Democratic Party was in power for a long period from 1955 until 2009. And then it came back to the forefront after that. As a result of voters' confidence in the ability of this party to achieve modern renaissance in the administration of the Japanese state (), After World War II, the Japanese economy witnessed three major crises and was able to emerge from them in a strengthened manner: the severe post-war depression, the oil crisis in 1973, and the rise in the price of the yen compared to the dollar by 60% in Late Eighties (). Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe began implementing them when he took office in 2012, to stimulate economic growth. These reforms and policies became known as "Abenomics," and include key elements as follows: ():

- أ. New fiscal policy and stimulus of public expenditures.
- ب. Directed monetary policy. Double Yen exchange rate.
- ت. strategy. Economic growth supported by the private sector.

Abe has begun his quest to differentiate himself from previous governments by focusing on increasing spending on public works as one of the main strategies. In 2013, his administration passed a law aimed at "strengthening the resilience of Japanese territories" against natural disasters, which led to a significant increase in public works budgets. These budgets increased from 4.5 trillion yen in 2011, during the last period of previous Japanese democratic rule, to 7. trillion yen in 2019. Construction projects are still an essential industry in many countries. Economically, rural areas, and recurring natural disasters, such as devastating earthquakes and floods caused by climate change, can enhance awareness of the importance of financing infrastructure well. However, it is not clearly shown whether this spending on construction projects can be sustainable or can create employment opportunities attractive enough to attract residents away from cities.). I contributed. The movement of people from rural to urban areas largely contributed to maintaining the status quo in Japan. Under the Liberal Democratic Party, during Japan's period of rapid economic expansion in the decades leading up to the financial bubble of the 1990s, urbanization witnessed a marked acceleration as individuals sought to move to cities for jobs and job opportunities with better salaries.).

The Japanese economy is the third largest in the world based on its gross domestic product, which was approx 5,15 trillion US dollars in 2022, which reflects Japan's prominent role in the global economy and international trade (). And Despite achieving the economy Japanese 1.9%

growthYear 2023Official data showed thatGermanyIt has surpassed it to become the third largest economy in the worldIn 2024().

3-The Liberal Democratic Party's foreign policy

The government of Japan, from the beginning of the era of former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe until now under the leadership of current Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, continues to focus on strengthening Japan's military capabilities. This trend comes in response to growing concerns about regional threats, including the threats posed by China and North Korea(),OrIn terms of security, the former Japanese Prime Minister (Shinzo Abe) worked on major updates in Japan's security policies with the aim of enabling the country to deal with regional and international challenges with high efficiency, especially in the field of security institutions. Among these updates was the establishment of the Japanese National Security Council, which It entered into force in 2013(), When the American President(Donald Trump)changed the US foreign policy agenda and abandoned negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Trade Agreement (TPP), presented by the Japanese Prime Minister(Abe Shinzo)forward and contributed to the conclusion of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) Without the participation of the United States, these achievements allowed Abe and Japan to play a greater role in international relations, as they were able to significantly enhance their influence and direct trade and economic policies at the global level.().

From an economic standpoint, it represented an expansion of the investment base in infrastructure projects, as projects returning to Japan began in 2015 at the regional level and included projects at the international level in several regions around the world. These projects are prominent in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, in addition to a number of Central Asian countries (),

As stated in the party's program on foreign affairs, it includes the following points():

- A. Emphasizing the depth of the Japan-US alliance, although there are members who argue that this pro-US policy may place too much burden on Japan
- B. Establishing international relations based on the foundations of justice.
- C. Seeking to amend the article in the Japanese Constitution that stipulates the rejection of wars, armaments, and the non-possession of an army.
- D. Exercising an effective external role commensurate with Japan's economic strength.
- E. Seeking a permanent seat on the Security Council.
- F. Participate more effectively in global events and issues, including human rights issues, combating terrorism and extremism, and addressing global warming..

I workedthe governmentIt strives to employ all security means to enhance Japan's security movements and roles, especially in the Indo-Pacific region. These efforts include conducting maneuvers, training, and peacekeeping missions, in addition to strengthening Japan's network of security alliances, whether bilateral or multilateral, and signing more agreements. Security with the countries of the region and the world. The goal of these efforts is to maintain regional and

global balances, and to build defensive deterrent capabilities that enable Japan to perform its role as a natural country capable of defending itself, in light of the complexities of the security environment surrounding it. () Many memorandums of understanding with security formulas were signed, including the Memorandum of Understanding with the Philippines in 2016, the Memorandum of Understanding with Malaysia in 2018, and the Memorandum of Understanding with Vietnam in 2019. ().

During Shinzo Abe's second term as Prime Minister from 2012 to 2020, the impact of political stability in Japan was clearly evident on its foreign policies. Abe was able to remain in power for a long period compared to what is usual in contemporary Japanese politics, which gave him the opportunity to implement his foreign vision in a growing way. The basis of Abe's foreign vision was to strengthen Japan's role on the global stage, politically and economically.).

Conclusions:

What was concluded in the research: The influence of parties on public policy-making in Japan, the important role of the Liberal Democratic Party in formulating and amending laws, and its role in forming governments for them. Ability In cooperation with other parties to form alliances, in terms of political stability it is able to provide framework Legal and political, it facilitates the process of implementing public policies and achieving economic and social stability, as well as communicating with the public. Dr The party is an intermediary! Important! Between the government and citizens, this enhances the public's participation in the political decision-making process. It also has a role in foreign policy that contributes by supporting international relations and international cooperation, which strengthens Japan's position as an important international player in the global arena, meaning that the Liberal Democratic Party is not an independent political force. and A wealth in Japan, it also represents a model For parties Political policy that contributes significantly to the formation and implementation of public policies.

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