

JAPANESE POLITICAL SYSTEM



Separation of three powers japan

| Name | Roll | Brief description |
|------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Diet (parliament) | Legislature | <p>House of Representatives (480) and Councilors (242)</p> <p>H. Rep. ; Members are elected in single-seat constituencies (300) and proportional representation system (180), 4 year term possibility of Dissolution by the Prime minister.</p> <p>H. Council.; Members are elected in proportional representation system (96) and 47 prefectural constituencies (146) 6 year term and half of the members being elected every 3 years, no Dissolution.</p> <p>Speaker of the House of Rep. and President of the House of Coun. are elected in the house from members</p> |
| Cabinet | Administration | <p>Executive power is vested in the Cabinet, which consists of the Prime Minister and not more than 17 Ministers of State is collectively responsible to the Diet. Prime Minister, who is designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet. Prime minister can dissolve H. Rep.</p> |
| Court (Supreme court) | judiciary | <p>The whole judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as High Courts, District Courts, Family Courts and Summary Courts. The Justices of the Supreme Court, except the Chief Justice who is appointed by the Emperor, are appointed by the Cabinet.</p> |