

by promoting them along with popular Korean culture. The Japanese “MINISTOP” focused on providing management methods and the store format itself, while operations in line with local customs, such as “CU,” were of secondary importance.

This has something in common with the Japanese government's existing policy toward Central Asia. The policy is to actively help other countries for their development and to deepen future political or economic relations, but prior to this, there is a lack of private-sector exchange and mutual understanding.

For the understanding of culture to be directly linked to economic activity, as Korea and the “CU,” the first step must be to stimulate demand through subcultures and social media. This is followed by the need to share the market value and cultural acceptance of the Central Asian region within Japan. The diplomatic and economic activities of governments are established through a two-way relationship. For diplomatic relations between Japan and Central Asia to advance to a new stage, there are limits to superficial political and economic activities. This is especially true in the Central Asian region, which is currently under-recognized in Japan, and could benefit from a deeper understanding of the region by the public and private sectors working together.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

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The Constitution of Japan is the supreme law of Japan, which consists of a preamble and 103 articles. The constitution was adopted on 3 November 1946 and

came into effect on 3 May 1947, during the occupation of Japan after World War II. It provides for Japan's popular sovereignty, pacifism and individual rights. The purpose of this essay is to describe the overview of its history and content.

Until the end of the World War II, Japan had been an empire and it had a different constitution, the Constitution of the Empire of Japan. This constitution is also known as the Meiji Constitution, and was proclaimed on 11 February, 1889. According to the Meiji Constitution, the Emperor had the sovereignty, and he was the supreme commander of the army, navy, and air force. It can be said that most of the government's authority was in theory given to the Emperor, though practically the actual head of the government was the Prime Minister. Nominally, the Emperor had all three powers of government: executive, judiciary and legislative. The Meiji Constitution stipulated that the function of the Cabinet was just to assist the Emperor, and that the judicial system was to work in the name of the Emperor. Also, the Emperor had the power to legislate under the consent of the Imperial Diet. The civil rights and civil liberties were allowed, but they were limited by laws.

The current constitution was adopted soon after the end of the World War II. On 15 August 1945 the Japanese Emperor announced his acceptance of the Proclamation Defining Terms for Japanese Surrender, which is also known as the Potsdam Declaration, and the war officially ended on 2 September, 1945. Upon the surrender of Japan, the U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), demanded the demilitarization and democratization from Japan. Then the country was required to abandon the former constitution and create a new one. It is how the new Constitution of Japan was adopted on 3 November, 1946. The creation of the constitution was based on the principles of popular sovereignty, pacifism and individual rights. One of the significant changes from the previous constitutions the status of the Emperor. Articles 1-8 of the constitution stipulate that the Emperor is "the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people". Now sovereignty rests with the people, not the Emperors it did under the Meiji Constitution. His role is entirely ceremonial, and he does not have political

power at all. In these ways, Japanese state system has drastically changed in the postwar period.

One of the most important features of the Constitution of Japan is pacifism. Article 9 of the constitution stipulates that the Japanese people forever renounce war, and that Japan will never maintain a military as well as other war potential. This principle of pacifism in the constitution reflects the requirement from SCAP, who wanted to take war capability away from Japan. However, when the Korean War started in 1950, the U.S. thought it necessary to strengthen Japan against communism and authorized the establishment of a military force in Japan. As a result the Japanese government established a virtual military force, which is now called The Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF). At this point the Japanese government began a long and ongoing process of reinterpreting Article 9. In 1972 the Prime-minister stated that Article 9 disallowed offensive war capabilities but not necessarily deny the nation the right to self-defense. In this way, the Japanese military capabilities have grown greater and greater, although the texts of the constitution and the principle of pacifism have not changed since 1946.

The Japanese constitution is a rigid one and it cannot be changed easily. Actually, it is currently the world's oldest un-amended constitution. An amendment to the constitution requires specific official steps: At first, it needs a two-thirds vote in both of the upper and lower houses of the Diet. If two-third members of both houses agree to the amendment, then a referendum is carried out in the whole country. With approval of the majority of the voters, the amendment is finally approved. Currently there has been a public debate about the possibility of amendment of the constitution, especially Article 9. Supporters of the amendment argue that it is necessary to resolve the contradiction between the content of Article 9 and the reality. Some people say that if the constitution clarifies the presence of JSDF as a military, it will act as a deterrence to other countries. On the other hand, opponents argue that such amendment can increase the likelihood of war. Also, some

people say that it might lead to the revival of conscription. The public debate has been going on since 1955, but the situation has not changed for now.

Article 10-40 provides for individual rights. Although the Meiji Constitution also guaranteed individual rights and liberties, those rights could be limited by legislation. On the contrary, the current constitution states that the fundamental human rights are guaranteed as eternal and inviolate. It stipulates that the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall be the supreme consideration in legislation, to the extent it does not interfere with the public welfare. Also, it provides that all of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin. These are how the Constitution of Japan provides for individual rights in Japan. Article 41-95 specifies organs of the government. Like many other countries, Japan has adopted a separation of powers into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial authorities. According to the constitution, the Japanese legislative authority belongs to the National Diet. The Diet consists of two houses: the upper House of Councilors and the lower House of Representatives. Members of both houses are directly elected by the people, and the Prime Minister is nominated by the Diet. The executive authority is vested in the Cabinet, which is headed by a Prime Minister. Ministers of the Cabinet are appointed and dismissed by the Prime Minister. The judicial authority is vested in several lower courts, headed by the Supreme Court. The head of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, is nominated by the Cabinet. In these ways, Japan maintains its democracy with a parliamentary system.

In conclusion, the content of the Japanese constitution drastically changed after the World War II, when it became much more democratic. Under the former constitution, the Emperor had immense powers, but now he is regarded as the symbol of Japan and has no political powers. The constitution states that Japan renounce war and has no military forces, but actually there is a military in all but name, and thus there has been a public debate about the possibility of a constitutional amendment. Also, the constitution provides for individual rights and a parliamentary system of the

government. These are outlines of the history and content of the Constitution of Japan, which determines the fundamental principles of the country.

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HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF LAND DETERMINATION

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There were many complex, urgent problems: revolutionary changes, the difficult socio-social situation that occurred as a result of civil wars, the task of solving important issues that were then destined to be implemented under the slogan of a new state building, etc. There is reason to believe that most of these tasks were carried out despite the many difficulties. In general, the summary of the article will be devoted to the importance of many issues, tasks that do not have this importance. The importance of land unification is shown. This article will focus on the study of the historical data value of the above-mentioned process.

The article used previously published materials and archival documents. The article used methods of systematization, analysis, as well as methods of working with historical facts, methods of logical generalization within the framework of a methodology based on the principles of problematic, historicity and objectivity in historical science. After all, only through a historical fact can the cognitive potential of historical science be revealed.