

Morphology of Advocacy : Diversify of Democracy with NGO's Activities Today

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ABSTRACTS

In this paper, by considering the legitimization basis of advocacy activity developed by NGOs and the conflicts embedded therein, we can see that different forms of democracy in the modern political public sphere to compete with each other.

First of all, we look back on C. Schmidt's criticism of parliamentarism, criticism of "The Social" by H. Arendt, the rise of new social movements and changes in power image, etc., while looking at "diffusion of democracy". At this time, the idea of democracy that the people (*dêmos*) themselves exercise control power (*kratos*) came to accept a wider variety of political participation. Aside from this change in the meta-political level, NGOs who have acted as social actors with a distance from politics in a narrow sense also gradually making that mission "politicize".

In the case of NGOs for international cooperation that can not rely on the joint identity of the national community, it is by no means trivial what kind of democratic legitimacy the advocacy activities can have. However, Associative Democracy (P. Hurst) that encourages functional participation in social governance, Deliberative Democracy (J. Herbermas) to be held in the political public sphere, Monitoring Democracy focusing on networks of diverse monitoring (J. Keane), and Stakeholder Democracy (T. McDonald) operated by stakeholders, those recent theories of democracy are also casting new light on such legitimate problems.

Therefore, we analyze some advocacy activities that Japanese NGOs have practiced since the mid-1990s, to clarify the tendency of democracy itself to diversify. What suggests polymorphism of advocacy channels such as committees / council / platform / campaign? At the end of this paper, I will examine the tense relationship between "democracies" that are becoming diversified by unraveling some of the conflicts embedded here.