

Judges translate and apply the law alongside

[Economics](#), [Budget](#)



Judges play an important role in the Canadian constitutional democracy. A state that acknowledges the executive and legislative powers, requires establishments to take control when those powers are exceeded. These organizations are the courts. Mirroring this essential objective, the Constitution of Canada, like those of most modern nations, ensures the basic autonomy of the courts and the judges to influence a parliamentary framework under the lead of law to work, a democracy requires unbiased, autonomous mediators, who can settle issues in a genuine and unbiased manner. Judges decipher the law, survey the proof exhibited, and control how hearings and trials unfold in their courts. Most important of all, judges are fair chiefs in the quest for equity.

The judge, nonetheless, stays over the shred, giving a free and fair-minded appraisal of the facts and how the law applies to those realities.

The judiciary needs to translate and apply the law alongside the constitution and to give fair-minded mediations of debate between the state and people, amongst people, and between various levels of government inside the state.

Canada's Court System The Canadian judiciary consists of four levels of court. Each type of court has its own jurisdiction, which means that it has the authority to decide specific types of cases: Provincial and territorial (lower) courts.

Provincial and territorial courts of appeal. The federal court system The Supreme Court of Canada In a democracy, the exercise of political power must respect the law, the constitution, and the will of the people, through the decisions of their elected legislative representatives. This requires that

power be separated so that the head of government and his ministers do not have the power to make the law or to interfere in court cases. In a democracy, the executive branch implements policies and programs, administers the national budget, and conducts national affairs.

It may also propose laws, but only the parliament may enact legislation, including the budget. Only the courts can decide the guilt or innocence of individuals charged with a crime, and only the higher courts can determine whether a law or a government action or policy is unconstitutional. In a democracy, the judiciary has four main responsibilities.

These include formulating the rule of law through the interpretation and application of law, settling disputes, checking legality and being a player in state politics. To accomplish these four duties, the basic principles of a liberal democratic state have to be upheld along with the principles of a legal democracy and state. The judiciary protects the citizens should their duly elected representatives in the legislature choose to undertake such actions that violate constitutional rights of anyone in the society. Judiciary defends the citizens when such violations occur.

Unlike the legislative and executive branches, the judiciary is not answerable to any elected representatives or the government. They can make independent decisions and the other branches have no powers to question them. The prime responsibility of the judges is to guard the constitution and to make sure that any amendments made to it are not against the rights of citizens.

This is the basic reason judges and judiciary as a whole should be an independent institution. The involvement of other branches of government in workings of the court should be as limited as is possible. In instances where any rule is deemed unsuitable, the constitution also outlines the process of amending the constitution. As a democratic society, we have seen earth-shattering changes in the relationship amongst people and the state.

The judiciary has the information and experience to make enormous commitments to the support and proceeding with development of the democratic society. The part of the courts as a resolver of debate, translator of the law and protector of the Constitution, requires that they be separate in authority and function from every single participant in a democratic framework. The sanctioning of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms in 1982 widely extended the power of the courts in Canada. With the Charter in place, the courts could arbitrate not just upon the division of powers between various levels of government, but additionally upon the constitutionality and legality of laws established by Parliament and the provincial lawmaking bodies. In a democracy, the activity of political power must regard the law, the constitution, and the will of the citizen, through the choices of their elected representatives.

This requires power be isolated, so the head of government and his ministers don't have the ability to make the law or to interfere in court cases. In a democratic country like Canada, the executive branch implements laws and policies. It might likewise propose laws, however, just the parliament may order enactment. Just the courts can decide the guilty or innocence of people

accused of a crime, and just the higher courts can decide if a law or an administration activity or arrangement is in accordance to the constitution