**THE MAGISTRACY**

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# About Magistrate

A magistrate is a judicial officer who provides and presides over legal proceedings in a court of law; magistrates may be appointed or elected depending on jurisdiction and typically handle cases that are less serious or Complex than those heard by higher courts. Abe mainly here civil cases such as small claims disputes or traffic violations as well as criminal cases such as minor offences or preliminary hearings (Curry and Fix, 2019). The magistrate is attached to making decisions based on the evidence presented in the court and applying the law to the cases at hand. In some legal systems, magistrates may also perform administrative functions such as issuing warrants or conducting bail hearings.

# Discussion of the Magistrate in the UK

In the UK magistrates lay judges hear cases in the magistrate court. They are volunteers who are appointed by the lord chief justice on the Recommendation of the local Advisory Committee. Magistrate of the UK follows the rules of imprisonment of ***6 months*** for a crime and ***1 year*** for several crimes when found guilty (Bhatia, 2020). Magistrate of the UK charges fines of ***£5000 maximum*** as per the ***122 Sentencing Act 2022*** for young offenders. Magistrates in the UK are not required to have a legal background but they receive training before sitting on the bench. Magistrate Court handles a range of criminal and civil cases including a summary of such traffic violations and minor assaults as well as some more serious such as saved and drugs. The criminals are set to be engaged and concerned by the law and decisions are formalised by legal authority and the magistrate in the UK government (Inwoo *et al*, 2022). The use of magistrates in the UK has been subject to some debate with some critics saying that informed decisions in complex cases. Supporters of the system argue that magistrates bring a valuable perspective to the bench and that they are an important part of the UK justice system.

# Responsibilities of the Magistrate

The magistrate has the responsibility of hearing ***criminal cases, civil cases and youth cases*** for determining better crimes associated with UK law. Magistrates in the UK have a range of responsibilities that vary depending on the type of cases they hear. In criminal cases, magistrates are responsible for deciding whether the defendant is guilty or innocent based on the evidence presented in the court (Willmott *et al.,* 2021). They may also be responsible for deciding the sentence in consultation with the legal advisor. Magistrates also have a role to play in civil cases where they have to hear cases related to death housing and other matters. In this case and based on the evidence presented in court and may be called upon to interpret the law. In addition to the judicial responsibilities magistrate in the UK also plays an important role in local communities. They work with local school charities and other organisations to promote awareness of the legal system and also participate in community initiatives to end reducing crime and improve public safety.

# Thesis of Magistrate

The role of the magistrate in the UK is important providing a vital link between the community and the justice system. Magistrates are responsible for hearing a wide range of criminal and civil cases and their task with making impartial impartial decisions based on the evidence presented in court (CAMPBELL, 2020). They play a crucial role in ensuring that justice is served in a fair and family manner and their work help to ensure that the legal system is acceptable to all the members of the community for and for the public welfare. While doing this circuit is a magistrate system including concerned about the lack of legal expertise among some magistrates the system has remained an internal part of the UK justice system.

# Courte closure

Court closure in the UK refers to the processing of closing down quotes and other legal facilities in order to save costs and improve efficiency. There has been a significant reduction in the number of courts operating in the UK as the government developed a streamlined justice system to provide better justice to the offended and related public. Some people have argued that the Court of the UK has been late to reducing access to justice for some members of the committee and of the policy given that it has helped to modernize the justice system and make it more efficient.

# Characteristic of a Magistrate in the UK

***Good character***

The key good character is one of the main characteristics of magistrates in the UK as magistrates are expected to exhibit high standards of integrity imperially and professionalism and must undergo or Through the waiting process before being appointed. This is to ensure that they are able to make fair and unbiased decisions in the cases (Mehmood, 2022)

***Understanding and communication***

Understanding and communication are also important characteristics of the magistrate in the UK as they must be able to communicate effectively with all parties involved in cases and two demonstrate an understanding of the preference of law and the social complements that underpin it.

***Social awareness***

Magistrates must be aware of the social issue that underpin the case they hear and must be sensitive to the needs and concerns of all parties involved. This requires a deep understanding of communities and a commitment to promoting Social justice and fairness.

***Sound judgment***

It is one of the most essential and important characteristics of Majestic in the UK as it provides the ability to wait for the evidence presented to them and make reasoned decisions based on the law and their understanding of the social context of the cases. They must be able to make impartial judgments and fair decisions that are consistent with the principle of Justice and the rule of law (Corby *et al.,* 2020).

# Evidence of other advantages and disadvantages

Advantages of magistrates in the UK include their ability to bring an arrangement of different perspectives and experience to the bench, their accessibility to their local community and the fact that they are volunteers which helps to keep costs down and provide better sustainable advice and judgment to the public of the UK. Disadvantages of magistrates in the UK include concern about the lack of legal exploits in complex cases and the fact that some magistrates may be influenced by personal prejudices and biases.

# Reform

Training and support approaches are to be provided to develop the knowledge and skill of the magistrate so that they can inform and provide better decisions to increase diversity and encourage a range of people to apply for the role. Some have called for reforms to the recruitment process of magistrates to ensure that they have the necessary executives and experience to handle Complex cases (Wasson and Kirschner, 2020). There have been calls for more investment in the judicial system as a whole including the reopening of court in areas where the access to judges has been implemented by the court closure.

# Conclusion

From the above topic, it can be concluded that the Law follows strict guidelines for the people in UK and Magistrate is the first court that a person undergoes. The court has its own specifications and determination that lead the legal empowerment and provide rights to the people and undertake better decisions.

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