**Different Methods of Law-Making**

**Introduction**

The Commonwealth of Australia Government is divided into three branches of government, which are the executive branch, the judicial branch and the legislative branch (Colebatch, 2015). Each of the arms has a leadership structure and a series of roles relevant to. The legislature is composed of the commonwealth parliament, whereas the executive is composed of the prime minister, ministers and all their respective departments. The judiciary consists of the High Court of Australia and all the subsidiary courts.

**Relevance of the supervisory role of the executive arm to effective law making**

The executive plays a very important supervisory role that affects the way by which laws are made. The relationship that it has to the parliament is that it acts as the glue to all government systems. It is a determinant of the character expressed in national politics and the key role played by public institutions; the executive is responsible for enforcing the rules and laws. Its supervisory role is to ascertain that there are no divergent structures and policies between the executive government’s policies and the statute laws (Douglas, Atkins & Clift, 2015). This is what makes up its ability to cope with issues that involve national progress as well as those that are considered very urgent. It is, therefore, an overseer of all the laws that are to govern certain policies within the government.

The provision of a point of focus means that the executive role played is one that ascertains a fair provision of the relevant laws and provides governance in the various areas within the government. Effective law making is exercised when freedom is preserved within the arm. The executive follows the constitutional framework to ensure that all traditional checks and balances are relevant for the protection of minorities and the various interests that individuals under the constitution may have. The Constitution separates powers to provide a balance within all the other arms. The supervisory role ensures that, decision making within the government is more effective and provides laws that are well-reviewed for the sake of the nation.

**Relevance of the supervisory role of the judiciary to effective law making**

This translates to the legal arms of the Australian government. It is not dependent on the other two arms since it has its responsibility for reviewing the relevant laws and deciding on whether the other two arms are well within their powers when it comes to taking the relevant action. The judiciary adapts the legal codes and principles that were long existent in the British colony and operates under a system that values the separation of powers (Dowding & Martin, 2017). The system follows a procedure that sees the judges and magistrates all appointed under the approval of the governor in council. Judges make a choice to have an early retirement which, if not the case, they continue in office up to the designated age. This means that, in a span of between 65-70 years, there is guaranteed consistent policies and governance based on the laws within the constitution. Misbehaviour and incapacity are a rare case and thus guarantee very smooth law-making processes. Despite its independence from the other arms, the judiciary does not entertain unfair policies. The supervisory role, therefore, ensures that fairness and consistency in policies are exercised.

**Relevance of the supervisory role of the legislature to effective law making**

The federal parliament has its responsibility for debating over and voting on new laws that are introduced under the power of Australia’s constitution, s51. The main function of this arm of government is to pass laws. There are different roles within this arm where the supervisory roles apply to both the senate and the members (Shaw & Eichbaum, 2018). This is mainly because they are all able to introduce a law or what is considered as a bill. This, however, excludes a money bill, which must be introduced to the House of Representatives. Several of the bills that are introduced are based on the minister’s thoughts and suggestions, and the members are then allowed to move their motions against other opposing ministers.

During the law-making process, it is necessary that the members of the parliament understand that they are prone to arrest in the case of any offence. They lack legal immunity, which is why they are able to maintain a high level of integrity in the way that they pursue their agendas. The levels of legal immunity are extended to making reports to the media concerning the things that are said in line with any member or senator and in a way that expresses contempt. Law making is made easy by ensuring that all legal offences are punished, and a strict level of integrity is practised within the parliament. The supervisory role, therefore, ensures that all policies are adhered to, to ensure fair governance and an execution of fair policies as well.

In conclusion, the Australian government may have some of the responsibilities of the local, territory and the federal government overlap. These levels however, provide different services to Australians. All laws relative to defence, immigration affairs, taxation and postal services are put into action by the federal government. Acts of parliament on the other hand give definition to the powers of local councils.

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