well-established and competitive democracies, robust judicial independence is complemented by political pluralism, which contributes to the stability of democracies by making the institutions trustworthy and ensuring that the laws are applied impartially. Conversely, in developing or transitional democracies, strong politics where there is no strong judicial protection mechanisms may pressure judicial independence, resulting in weakened judicial control, partisanship, and undermining of democratic values. Such trends underscore the idea that the independence of the judiciary is not a formalized notion but a realistic requirement for the solidarity of democracy. To be effective in stabilizing democracy, courts also require their independence through transparency in appointment, constitutional safeguards, independence in finances, and must be in line with the constitutional checks and balances. In conclusion, it confirms that judicial independence is crucial in democratic stability. Independent courts play an objective role, maintain constitutional checks and balances, and establish no domination of political influence over legal proceedings. Comparative institutional studies indicate empirically that with a decline in judicial independence; democracy is threatened by poor checks and balances as well as loss of popular confidence. The consolidation and stabilization of the democratic regimes in the modern world remains, however, dependent on the strengthening of judicial independence achieved by the transparent appointments, the stability of tenure, financial independence, and

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Judicial independence, which is the ability of the courts to rule on cases without the influence of political or external factors, is generally acknowledged to be one of the pillars of a democratic government and the rule of law. The presence of an independent judiciary guarantees legal controversies are determined on legal grounds by excluding political preference, which forms the basis of public confidence, constitutional protection, and balanced democratic stability. The scholarly literature confirms the importance of judicial autonomy as nearly a norm, as well as its empirical implications regarding the effect on the stability of democracy on a global scale. First, academics believe that judicial independence prevents a lack of democracy since it places checks and balances on the various branches of government. Through the insulation of courts against unnecessary interference by elected officials, the courts act as a checkpoint to executive and legislative abuses (Landau, 2025). This division of powers averts the accumulation of political power and secures civil liberties since the interpretations of legal provisions are not based on partisan interests but constitutional concepts. Enhancement of judicial independence, scholars underscore, leads to believable and stable legal conditions that build democratic legitimacy. Empirical studies also reveal that democratic erosion is related to political interference in the judicial processes. As an example, an ambitious synthetic control study has been used in comparative work on populist constitutional backsliding in Türkiye to estimate the effect of

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