



Advance Social Science Archives Journal

Available Online: <https://assajournal.com>

Vol.3 No.1, January-March, 2025. Page No. 1407-1418

Print ISSN: [3006-2497](#) Online ISSN: [3006-2500](#)

Platform & Workflow by: [Open Journal Systems](#)



HISTORY OF PAKISTAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM FROM BRITISH ERA

Dr. Mehnaz Begum	Lecturer Department of Sharia and law Islamia College University Peshawar. Email: mehnaz@icp.edu.pk
Nouman Ijaz	Researcher Advocate Lower Courts Peshawar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Email: noumanijazz66@gmail.com
Israr Muhammad	M.Phil. Scholar Pakistan Studies. Corresponding Email: israricu2@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article seeks to describe the progress of Pakistan's judicial system over the years. It aims to explain how the legal infrastructure of Pakistan today was influenced by the legal reforms of the British administrators, the East India Company's policies, and the Company's rule. Alongside this, the article also captures the development of the judicial system during and after the rule of colonizers. The legal system that Pakistan inherited after gaining independence in 1947 was built on the judicial framework developed during British rule. As a result of colonization, many efforts were made to 'localize' the justice system to fit within the boundaries of British common law with additional various quasi-cultural and quasi-religious polish. This included setting up new courts, legislating local laws, and merging local customs with British legal principles. Eventually, this system became increasingly hierarchical, organized and structured with distinct functions and subdivisions. Pakistan was bound to inherit this complicated system after independence, which it gradually continued to improve. In the years that followed independence, Pakistan sought to amend the system to acknowledge the country's rich cultural heritage and historical setting. This marks the change in the system's structure and illustrates the fact that Pakistan continues to face new legal challenges and transforms its structure to accommodate them however, it still remains integrated with the remnants of colonial legacies.

Keywords: Judicial System, British Era, Pakistan, Amendments, Customs, Hybrid System

Introduction

The present judicial system in Pakistan has a rich historical background dating back to the British colonial period. The British introduced a structured legal framework in the Indian subcontinent. This system was later inherited by Pakistan after its independence in 1947. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the development of

the judicial system in Pakistan, focusing on the contributions made during the British era and the subsequent adaptations in the post-independence period.

Methodology

This is a library based research. The article mainly draws on historical analysis of the judicial system in Pakistan. Its principal focus is on the period from the British colonial era to the post-independence period. The research relies heavily on primary and secondary sources, including historical documents, legal texts, and scholarly articles. The analysis is structured chronologically, examining the key developments and reforms introduced during different periods in Pakistan's colonial past.

Historical Background

The word Justice System means predominant framework of which a legal system is a part. A legal system is made up of an effective set of legal institutes, procedures and rules. It is a wide term that defines the laws, the procedure for constructing and the process for ensuring those laws. The legal system is classified into common law and civil law. The common law emerged in the medieval period in Britain and also practiced in British colonies. Civil law emerged in parallel in continental Europe and extended to the colonies of European Imperial powers. The major differences between the two are, common law is not codified and based on the courts decisions and precedents. Civil law is written and every state has a legal code that further categories into procedural law, substantive law and penal law. The institutions of any given justice system that redress the grievances of the aggrieved can be categorized into formal and informal justice systems. Formal justice system is composed of courts, judges, lawyers, police and prison. Informal justice system is composed of institutions that provide corridor to disputes resolution uniting different procedure of ADR i.e. Alternative dispute resolution (Creutzfeldt, 2018, pp. 13,14). ADR a form of informal justice system is a process through which the disputes are resolved amicably through arbitration, mediation, negotiation, conciliation outside the court through consensus of the parties. Both the formal and informal justice system had a strong historical background.

Justice System

In the sub-continent the judicial system evolved during different civilizations such as Hindu, Muslim. These civilizations had their own rules and regulations to govern their justice system (Hussain, The Judicial System of Pakistan, 2015). The justice system inherited from the British Rule had been constructed legally and became more structured with the passage of time (Hussain, The Judicial System of Pakistan, 2015, p. 1). There have been significant changes to the legal system from the Hindu era to the British period. The system of judicial justice grew increasingly formalized and structured. They created judicial courts that were fair and independent. Its jurisdiction,

hierarchy, and methods of operation are specified. This organized judicial system was a hybrid of British laws, native laws, customs and practices of different cultures of the sub-continent. The British had their own vested interests and goals in the subcontinent and the way to achieve them was to introduce an English legal system to regulate the dispute settlement. Despite the criticism of the British being invaders in the sub-continent by different critics, the fact remains that they had a great contribution in legislation, codification of the scattered indigenous rules and laws and strengthening the judicial system of the sub-continent.

East India Company in Subcontinent

The history of the judiciary is set in India with the arrival of the East India Company (EIC). The company was granted Charter by Queen Elizabeth 1, on 31st December 1600 A.D for a term of fifteen years. Company's members were authorized to establish a General Court to elect annually the Court of Director consisting of a Governor and twenty four Directors for securing the trade of the Company (Munir, 2005). The law making body was split into two parts under the mandate of the Company. These were the Court of Directors, a superior organ in London and the President and his Council, a subordinate organ in Asia (Chaudhuri, 1978, p. 27). Legally as per Charter the Company could legislate, order and draft constitution for the overall Company's interest and could strengthen its disciplinary control. These laws of the Company were not in contradiction with the British laws and customs nor were meant to be extended to any Indian territory because the Company's objective was not to acquire any land or territory. They just wanted to regulate its discipline and to settle any disputes among the Company's employees. The Company was vested with jurisdiction to inflict punishment, fine and imprisonment with the exception of death penalty in grave offences i.e. murder. It nevertheless pursued the Royal sanction for authorizing the commander in chief of each expedition distinctly to inflict death sentence in crime of murder and mutiny (Munir, 2005). By getting this authority the Company has further strengthened its recognition both in Britain and in the subcontinent. With the passage of time the British Rule established their domination in those colonies/territories where they had the control. They implemented the English laws for settlement of the local disputes in these colonies. The English laws enforceable in England were also imposed upon respective colonies in the form of rules of English common law, principles of equity and acts of common application. The English laws had to be followed in protectorates mandatory unless omitted by explicit statues of the locality or due to any reason which indigenous situations render it unreasonable (Elias, 1955, p. 356). The common law was introduced to assist the indigenous laws of the sub-continent to resolve the litigations among the residents.

After EIC emerged in the territory of Bengal nearly in 1700 A.D, British colonial Raj formally established their rule in the Indian sub-continent in the era of 1850 A.D. Two major courts were set up under the auspices of EIC in the Indian sub-continent. The first court functioned under the shield of the Crown while the second court i.e. the hierarchy of the court was looked after by the Company. The Mayor's Court was established under the power of Crown in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta in its every Presidency town in (1728-98).The Recorder Court was set up in(1798-1824)and in (1824-1862) lastly the Supreme Court was established in Bombay. No Indian ever functioned as a judge of the Crown Court as the jurisdiction was totally confined to the British judges. The Mayor's Court was headed by those untrained judges who were the employees of the Company. The successive Supreme Court and the Recorder of Bombay were composed of highly professional trained barristers and before deputing any judge/lawyer to Bombay they would be fully equipped by legal qualifications in Britain.

The Supreme Court being the highest court just entertained only those litigations which were properly initiated in the town of Bombay and finally would be a part of the "Original side" of the Bombay High Court. The hierarchy of the courts headed by the Company in the "Bombay Presidency" was outside the domain of the town of Bombay. There was an appellate court where the judgments from the hierarchy of the courts in the Bombay Presidency could ultimately be appealed (Chandrachud, 2015).To bring more reforms and to strengthen the legal system of the subcontinent, the British deployed different persons from time to time.

AMENDAMENTS BY EAST INDIA COMPANY IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM:

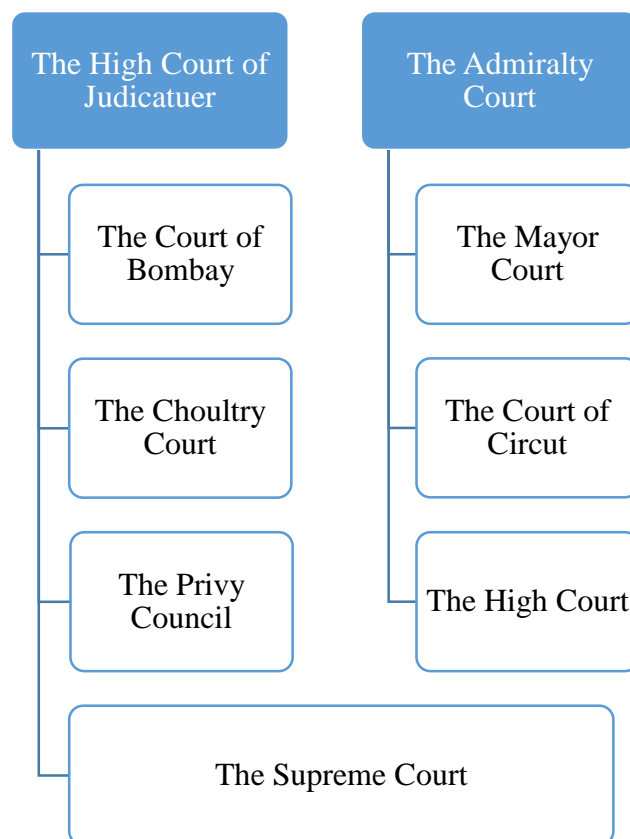
The East India Company (EIC) enacted several Charters over time, which underwent numerous amendments to address the evolving needs of the Indian subcontinent. These legislative modifications are evident in key enactments such as the Charter Act of 1661, the Charter Act of 1683, the Charter Act of 1726, the Regulating Act of 1773, the Charter Act of 1793, the Regulation of 1827, the Charter Act of 1833, the Indian Penal Code of 1861, the Criminal Procedure Code of 1862, the Judicature Act of 1861, the Regulation of 1866, the Indian Law Reports Act of 1875, and the India High Court Act of 1911. Among these foundational documents, the Charter granted by King Charles II on April 3, 1661, stands out as particularly significant. This Charter empowered the Governor (President) and Council of each factory to adjudicate under English law all individuals residing within the company's territories, irrespective of their association with the company. Its primary objective was to establish a judicial framework for the governance of the company's territorial possessions, initially applicable to Surat but later extended to Madras.

At the time, Bombay was a relatively small and economically modest city. In 1668, however, Charles II conferred upon it comprehensive powers, privileges, and jurisdiction for governance, legislation, and the administration of justice. By March 1678, the Governor and Council of Madras had established a supreme court of judicature, vested with the authority to resolve both civil and criminal matters with the assistance of a jury comprising twelve men. Appeals from other cases were directed to this supreme court, thereby creating a hierarchical judicial structure in Madras. On August 9, 1683, Charles II issued another Charter authorizing the establishment of one or more such courts. These courts were to include a person well-versed in civil law, alongside two merchants appointed by the company. In 1687, the company dispatched Sir John Biggs, an experienced attorney from England, to serve as the judge advocate. Following this appointment, the Governor and Council relinquished their judicial responsibilities, and the Admiralty Court assumed the role of the general court in Madras. Upon Sir Biggs' death in 1689, the Governor and Council appointed the Governor himself, along with the judge advocate and two members of the council, as judges of the Admiralty Court. In 1692, a new judge advocate, John Dolton, was sent from England, but he was dismissed in 1694 due to corruption charges. His successor, William Fraser, was then appointed to the position (Nagar, 2018, pp. 4, 5).

The Charter of 1726 marked a significant step toward achieving uniformity across the three presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. The courts established under this Charter derived their authority directly from the Crown rather than the company. Under its provisions, Madras was endowed with a mayor's court consisting of a mayor and nine aldermen. Appeals from this court were directed to the Governor and Council, with further appeals lying to the King-in-Council. The Charter also permitted the company to appoint a general or generals to command land and sea forces in Madras and its dependencies, a provision that applied similarly to Bombay and Calcutta. Importantly, the English courts did not generally entertain cases involving native populations; if the parties opted to go to the mayor's court, jurisdiction was taken. It showed the company was trying to honor the autonomy of local chiefs. Other aspects of the Charter also included the establishment of a Court of Requests, or the right for appeals on civil matters to be heard by the council in England. Madras was also occupied by the French between 1746 and 1749, which interrupted its administrative and judicial activities during this time.

This historical progression underscores the dynamic nature of legal and administrative frameworks in colonial India, shaped by both internal exigencies and external influences.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS EIP:



ADMIRALTY COURT:

The creation of the Associate Admiralty Court in Bombay in 1684, this was a notable shift in the colonial judicial system. To supervise the court’s operation, an attorney called Dr. John St. John was sent from England. Soon after though, conflict began between Dr John and the Governor of Bombay because of Dr John’s steadfast devotion to preserving judicial sovereignty. As things worsened, the Governor removed from Dr. John all powers of civil and criminal jurisdiction and set up another court to take over those functions. Ober this new court, the Governor appointed a landscapist of dubious legal qualifications who was therefore, neither a lawyer nor a legally trained judge. In 1687, Dr. John was removed from the office of the court by the Governor which clearly shows how independent skill practitioners were politically mishandled in jurisdictions under colonial rule. Such vividly demonstrated in the episode how the East India Company was not keen on deploying trained lawyers from England, even though they had declared in the Charters such appointments would be made.

The judicial system in Bombay was further disrupted from 1690 to 1718 when the Mughals occupied Bombay, as it suspended British control over civilians. A court was later established in 1718 due to the ending of Mughal rule and bombay’s court pioneering served as a precedent in courts. The court consisted of 4 Indian judges,

which marked a milestone in British colonial structures known as the 'black judges'. These judges along with a chief justice, totaled to a count of 9 judges. The court was unique in the sense that it had complete jurisdiction over all types of cases and administered justice without a jury or court decisions. The court had jurisdiction over all types of cases, and never used a jury nor had rules of precedent. It assembled once every week. Although the court had a stupendous amount of freedom, it lacked strategic guidelines and had a severe string of incoherency.

The court lacked a lot of conventional structures, which makes it all the more susceptible to issues. Historical documents show that a large amount of the court's 'justice' done to ridiculously guilty Indian citizens, was done without logic and showed absence of precision, suffering from strong gaps within their system of constitution stating punitive measures. This system existed until the charter of 1726 was created, which aimed towards elevating the randomness to jurisdictional triable areas in superintending charter towns. The current systems highlight on the copious flexibility that shows under the effect of a judicial system.

MAYOR COURT:

The Mayor's Court, being also a Court of Record, was created by the East India Company, in 1688, when the Madras Corporation was formed by the East India Company. The court was constituted by one mayor and twelve aldermen and it was required that a qualified legal professional be appointed as the Recorder to handle its cases. Sir John Biggs was the first Recorder in the Madras Mayor's Court and also judge advocate in the Admiralty Court, which gives some idea of his centrality in the judicial administration of the region.

The Mayor's Court had jurisdiction over civil as well as criminal matters. The court had authority over civil cases in which the amounts involved exceeded three pagodas, and over criminal cases in which the punishment included the loss of life or limb. Where the Admiralty Court was in operation, appeals were directed from the Mayor's Court. According to the courts, Sir John Biggs presided over both courts, with a possible overlap of roles and potential loss of judicial independence. The Mayor's Court used a jury system in criminal cases to assist with rendering verdicts.

In 1712, the Governor and Council in Madras had proposed a major policy directive that a death sentence could be executed only on native inhabitants and not on Englishmen. The existence of this discriminatory practice revealed the racial biases that existed in the colonial judicial system. After 1704 the Admiralty Court had largely ceased to function and the Mayor's Court appeals were directed to the Governor and Council, who assumed complete executive oversight of judicial matters.

In the case of minor disputes, the Choultry Court was set up to hear petty civil cases where the amounts involved were not more than two pagodas. This allowed higher

courts to not be encumbered by more trivial matters, thus streamlining the judicial process. But the courts were no exception to the complexities and inequities of colonial governance, as legal procedures often privileged the interests of the British over those of the native population. The relationship between these judicial bodies reflects the developing but still scholastic nature of the colonial legal system in Madras in this period.

REVENUE COLLECTING:

Until 1757, the primary role of the East India Company was not territorial expansion but rather the facilitation of trade and commerce within the Indian subcontinent. However, the Company gradually became involved in revenue collection as part of its expanding influence. In 1717, the Company secured the right to collect revenue from thirty-eight villages surrounding Calcutta, marking an early foray into administrative responsibilities beyond trade. This arrangement was disrupted in 1756 when Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, captured Calcutta. The British subsequently regained control in the decisive Battle of Plassey in 1757 but refrained from annexing the territory outright, instead installing Mir Jafar as a puppet governor. During this period, the Company introduced the Adalat system to administer justice in the mofussil (rural areas), reflecting its growing involvement in governance.

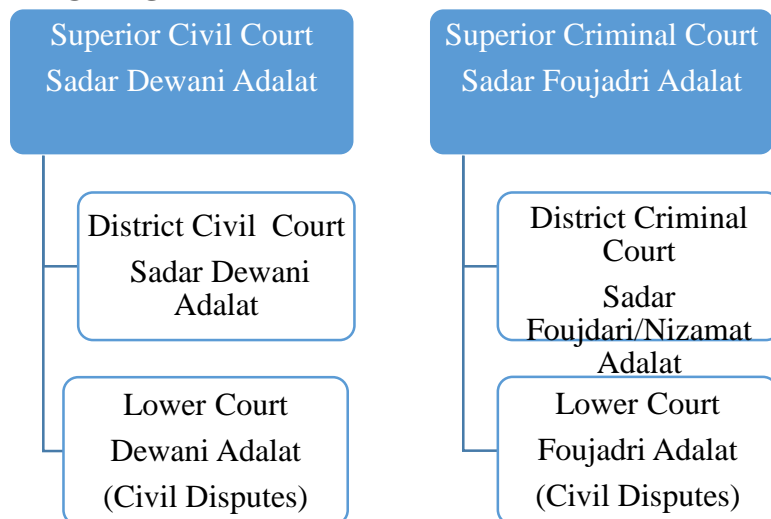
In 1765, the nominal Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II granted the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the Company which marked a significant turning point. This enabled the Company to receive the revenue from these regions in exchange for an annual tribute of twenty six lakh rupees. The Diwani was the first step of a new era, as it brought the Company to a new phase when it went from being a trading body to a de facto governing authority. While the Company did manage to shift this, it continued to try and maintain the appearance that it was operating under the Mughal sovereignty, and its administration was carried out by the Mughal law.

As part of its Diwani responsibilities, the Company assumed control over customs duties and revenue collection, which became central to its operations. While native officials continued to play a role in local administration, they were closely supervised by Company officers, ensuring alignment with British interests. By 1771, the Company had taken full responsibility for revenue collection itself, consolidating its administrative control over the region. This move underscored the Company's increasing dominance in both fiscal and governance matters, laying the foundation for its eventual transformation into a colonial power (Nagar, 2018, pp. 6, 7).

The assumption of Diwani rights not only expanded the Company's financial resources but also entrenched its influence over the lives of millions of Indians. This development marked the beginning of a systematic integration of revenue collection, judicial

administration, and governance under the Company's auspices, setting the stage for the profound socio-political changes that would follow in the decades to come.

WARREN HASTING



Warren Hasting (6 December 1732 – 22 August 1818) also endeavored under his tenure for the strong judicial system. The three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, was distributed in to Districts and each District was represented by Collector (Forest, 1892, p. 12). Under the judicial plan of Warren Hasting in 1772 A.D, two kinds of courts were set up in every District (i) Diwani Adalat which dealt with civil nature disputes and presided over by Collector.(ii) Faujdari Adalat dealt with Criminal trials(Banerjee, 1984, pp. 29,30).

Superior courts were constituted at Calcutta (i) Sadar Diwani Adalat (superior civil court) and (ii) Sadar Faujdari (also known Nizamat Adalat) (superior Criminal court).The Sadar Diwani Adalat consisted of the Governor and members of the council and heard appeals from the District Diwani Adalat. The Sada Nizamat Adalat was chaired by an Indian justice called Daroga-i-Adalat backed by principal Qazi, Mufti and 3 Mulvies. Sadar Nizamat Adalat was to hear appeals from the District Faujdari Adalat. Except Capital punishment which needed approval from Sadar Nizamat Adalat, this court would try to penalize all Criminal cases (legal and constitutional history of India).

Many changes were brought in these courts with the passage of time(Mehra).These Courts were designed on the British pattern in terms of modus operandi and adjudication but applied Quran, and three main sources i.e. Tradition of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, Ijma and Qiyas to the disputes related to marriages, inheritance, caste and religious suits etc. for the Muslims and Shashtra with respect to the Hindus(Banerjee, 1984, pp. 29,30).Qazi as a law officer would have to participate in the dispute proceeding of the Muslims to assist the English judges who were ignorant of

the Muhammadan law. English judges would pass the final decree so the Muslim Mullahs or Qazi's were appointed as helpers for the interpretation of Muslim laws in legal proceeding. Warren Hastings's purpose was to introduce the English based judicial system in the subcontinent without disturbing the customs and laws of the local people (Anderson, 1996). One of the reason was that twofold legal setup was established for two different religions i.e. Islam and Hinduism.

LORD CHARLES CORNWALLIS

In Charles Cornwallis era (1786-1793 A.D), he eliminated District Foujdari Courts and adopted Circuit Courts as an appellate court for civil and criminal cases chaired by English judges. Sadar Nizamat Adalat was brought under the direction of Governor General and the member of the Supreme Council helped by Chief Qazi and Mufti. The District Diwani Adalat was renamed as the District, City or Zila Court, and worked under the direction of district judge. Different degrees of civil courts such as Munsiff Court, Registrar Court, District Court, Sadar Diwani Adalat and King in Council were recognized for both Muslims and Hindus (Anwar, 2018).

Cornwallis wanted more reforms in the legal system of the sub-continent in his tenure. The Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit were abolished due to ineffectiveness of the vested functions i.e. delay procedure etc. and for better efforts the magistrates and collectors were brought under the direction of Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit. The Court of Sadar Diwani and Nizamat Adalat with a jurisdiction to hear appeals was created at Allahabad (Boulger, 1897, pp. 62-64).

Different legal systems i.e. English law Courts for Company's individuals and Native Courts for the indigenous were introduced under different eras in the subcontinent under the auspices of EIC. They adopted different laws for the local community including the Muslim and Hindus but the uniform and codified laws were still lacking.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY

Macaulay Governor General (25 October 1800 – 28 December 1859) was the first colonial legislature who took initiatives to codify the Indian Law. This codification by British approximately took 50 years from passing of Charter Act 1833 till the reenactment of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882. By 1877, finally three distinct Codes of Criminal procedure was adopted namely, the Code of Criminal Procedure Code for the Mofussil Courts, The High Court's Criminal Procedure Act and the Presidency Magistrate Act (Kolsky, 2005).

In fact it was Macaulay who emphasized in his policy in 1835 that English will be an official language onwards in Courts and educational institutions and replaced the Persian language which was the official language of the Muslims for centuries. The new Acts of CPC, PPC and CRPC replaced the Code of Islam which was the law of the land of the Muslim throughout their rule. Macaulay's above stated initiatives were criticized

by the Muslims which had a huge impact on their religion, culture and education and boycott from adopting English language as an official language and English education. Hindus on the contrary, being a good ally of the British welcomed these replacements and took active part in English education which later on were very beneficial for their interests and they occupied high ranks and positions in civil, military and judiciary (ALI, 1967).

The Court of District Judge, the Court of Additional District Judge, the Court of Civil Judge, and the Court of Munsif are the main civil courts established under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908. They also established their financial and geographical domains. The Government of India Act of 1935 retained the High Courts and created the Federal Court in 1937. The judges were chosen by the Crown, which also established the requirements for future High Court and Federal Court judge appointments and qualifications.

After the creation of Pakistan in 1947 the Government of India Act 1935 was reserved as a provisional constitution. Pakistan being a new Republic adopted the legal and judicial system of the British with certain amendments and kept the judicial organization without any drastic change. In 1954 the Government of India Act 1935 was revised. All the three Constitutions of Pakistan 1956, 1962 and 1973 kept the judicial system of the British and its powers intact with slight changes. Federal Court was renamed as a Supreme Court and Federal Shariat Court was established in 1980. A hierarchy of judicial courts i.e. Supreme Court, High Courts, District Courts and Lower Courts were established along with the codified laws without any drastic amendments after the partition which Pakistan inherited from the British for the administration of justice (Hussain, The Judicial System of Pakistan).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the article has extensively reviewed the present judicial system in Pakistan that has its roots in the British colonial era. The British introduced a structured legal framework in the Indian subcontinent, which was later inherited by Pakistan after its independence in 1947. The judicial system underwent significant changes and reforms during the British period, which laid the foundation for the current legal framework in Pakistan. The post-independence period saw the adoption of the British judicial system with certain amendments, ensuring the continuity of the legal framework established during the colonial era. The judicial system in Pakistan continues to evolve, reflecting the country's unique historical and cultural context.

References

- ALI, C. M. (1967). *The Emergence of Pakistan*. Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan.
- Anderson, M. R. (1996). Islamic Law and the Colonial Encounter in British India. 165-185.
- Anwar, S. (2018, February 12). *Agran Gosh*. Retrieved 9 Tuesday, 2020, from Google scholar: <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/development-of-judicial-system-during-british-india-1518441346-1>
- Banerjee, A. (1984). *English law in India*. New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.
- Boulger, D. C. (1897). *Lord William Bentinck*. London: The Clarendon Press.
- Chandrachud, A. (2015). *An Independent, Colonial Judiciary A History of the Bombay High Court during the British Raj, 1862–1947*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Chaudhuri, K. N. (1978). *THE TRADING WORLD OF ASIA AND THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY 1660-1760*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- creutzfeldt, n. (2018). *Ombudsmen and ADR a comparative study of informal justice system in Europe*. London: Springer Publisher.
- Elias, T. O. (1955). COLONIAL COURTS AND THE DOCTRINE OF JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS. *The Modern Law Review*, 356-370.
- Forest, G. (1892). *The Administration of Warren Hastings 1772-1785*. Calcutta: Office of the Government Printing India.
- Hussain, D. F. (n.d.). The Judicial System of Pakistan.
- Hussain, D. F. (2015). *The Judicial System of Pakistan*. Islamabad: Federal Judicial Academy.
- Kolsky, E. (2005). Codification and the Rule of Colonial Difference: Criminal Procedure in British India. *Law and History Review*, 683.
- Mehra, S. (n.d.). *Legal Service India.Com*. Retrieved from <http://www.legalserviceindia.com>: <http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/252/Development-of-Adalat-System-during-the-time-of-Warren-Hastings.html>
- Munir, M. (2005). The Judicial System of the East India Company: Precursor to The Present Pakistani Legal System. *Annual Journal of International Islamic University Islamabad*, 53-68.
- Nagar, D. (2018). The East India Company: Legal and Judicial System and its Reforms.