

(i) **The particulars of its organization, functions and duties :
District and Sessions Court, Patan.**

This organization is a subordinate institution of the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.

The independent Patan Judiciary came into existence w.e.f. 17-08-2002 from Mahesana District.

Patan was the capital of Gujarat's Chavda and Chalukya dynasties in medieval times. It was established by Vanraj Chavada (વનરાજ ચાવડા), a Chavda king . The city has had an old history, with several Hindu and Muslim dynasties making it a thriving trading city and a regional capital of northern Gujarat. It was also known as 'Anhilpur-Patan'.

The modern city it is the administrative seat of Patan District in the Indian state of Gujarat and is an administered municipality. The city contains many Hindu and Jain temples as well as mosques, dargahs and rojas.

It is a historical place located on the bank of the now extinct Saraswati River.[1] which is probably what remains of the ancient Sarasvati River. Patan has an old market which is quite sizeable and is believed to have been in continuous operation since at least the rule of Vaghelas.

Patan was established by the Chavda ruler Vanaraja in 9th century as "Anahilapataka".[2] During 10th-13th century, the city served as the capital of the Chaulukya dynasty, who succeeded the Chavdas. Historian Tertius Chandler estimates that Anhilwara (Patan is built on this ancient city) was the tenth-

largest city in the world in the year 1000, with a population of approximately 100,000.[3]

Muhammed's general and later Sultan of Delhi Qutb-ud-din Aybak sacked the city between 1200 and 1210, and it was destroyed by the Allauddin Khilji in 1298. The modern town of Patan later sprung up near the ruins of Anhilwara. During 1304 to 1411, first Patan was the Suba headquarter of Delhi Sultanate and capital city of the Gujarat Sultanate after the collapse of the Delhi Sultanate at the end of the 14th century. A new fort was built by these Subas, a large portion of which (along with a few of the gates) is still intact. The old fort of the Hindu kingdom is nearly vanished and only a wall can be seen on the way from Kalka to Rani ki vav. In 1411, Sultan Ahmed Shah moved the capital to Ahmedabad.

Patan was part of the Baroda state from the mid-18th century until India's independence in 1947, when Baroda became part of Bombay state, which in 1960 was separated into Gujarat and Maharashtra.

During the period of the [[Chaulukya dynasty]] or Solanki's of Patan, the stepwell called the Rani ki vav or Ran-ki vav (Queen's step well) was constructed. It is a richly sculptured monument, built by Udaymati in memory of her husband, Bhima I (1022-1063).[5]

It was probably completed by Udaymati and Karna after his death. A reference to Udaymati building the monument is in the 'Prabandha-Chintamani' composed by Merutunga Suri in 1304 AD.

It was one of the largest and the most sumptuous structures of its type. It became silted up and much of it is not visible, except for some rows of sculptured panels in the circular part of the well. Among its ruins one pillar still stands which is proof of the elegance of its design and an excellent example of this period. A part of the west well is extant from which it appears that the wall had been built of brick and faced with stone. From this wall project vertical bracket in pairs, this supported the galleries of the well shaft proper. This bracketing is arranged in tiers and is richly carved.

There is a small gate below the last step of the step well which has a 30 km tunnel (now it has been blocked by stones and mud) which leads to the town of Sidhpur near Patan. It was used as an escape gateway for king who built the step well in the times of defeat.

This stepwell is the oldest and the deepest among the 120 other stepwell in Gujarat. The sculpture of Rani ki vav depicting Lord Vishnu's avatars, Hindu Goddesses, Jain idols and their ancestors.[6] Most of the sculpture is in devotion to Vishnu, in the forms of his avatars (Krishna, Rama and others), representing their return to the world.

Around 50–60 years back there used to be ayurvedic plants around this areas which causes the water accumulated in Rani ni vav to be helpful for viral disease, fever.

It was included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites on 22 June 2014.[7]

The patola sari is one of the finest hand-woven sarees produced

today. This is a specialty of Patan. It is famous for extremely delicate patterns woven with great precision and clarity. A patola sari takes 4 to 6 months to make, depending on how complicated the designs is and if the length is 5 or 6 metres. These saris are totally colored with vegetable colors. Costs start from Rs. 20,000 which may go up to Rs. 20,00,000 even depending on the difficulty of work as many times gold threads are included during its weaving process.

There are only two families making patola saris. They don't teach this art to other family members. Only their sons are eligible to learn.

Salvivad, a place where patolas are woven along with places where traditional clay toys are made are worth visiting. Many annual religious fairs act as tourist destinations.

It is an ancient art and needs to be preserved as well as nurtured. Local folks in Gujarat always praise the "Patan Na patola" being most costly item for the women to afford in Gujarat.

There are many tourist attractions including forts, vavs (step wells), talavs (lakes) and places of worship. The main tourist attractions are the Rani ki vav (World Heritage Site) and patola saris.

The remains of Old City of Patan are a very small portion of Old Fort near Kalka on the outskirts of the New City is of historical and archeological importance. So is the case with the remains of the walls of new fort and the Darwajas (gates) of the new fort which are fast disappearing. The administration and a majority of local people show little interest in preserving these heritage

places which are shrinking at a rapid pace. The inner fort of Bhadra with its Darwajas is preserved well.

Step wells include Rani ki vav and Trikam Barot ni Vav. Lakes include historically and archaeologically important Sahastralinga Tank, Anand Sarovar (Gungadi Talav) and Khan Sarovar.

Two famous architectural monuments have gain the status of national monuments. One of them is Sahastralinga tank and other one is Rani ki vav stepwell. Rani ki vav is an intricately constructed stepwell situated in the town of Patan in Gujarat, India. It is located on the banks of Saraswati River. Rani ki vav was built as a memorial to an 11th-century AD king Bhimdev for his queen Rani Udaymati. It was added to the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites on 22 June 2014 ([10]) Another historical monument of the Patan is Sahastralinga Tank or Sahasralinga Talav is a medieval artificial water tank was commissioned during Chaulukya (Solanki) rule

Patan Judiciary was bifurcated from Mahesana and Banskantha at palanpur District. In this District Eight (8) Taluka Courts under Patan Judicial Headquarter - [1] Sami, [2] harij and [3] Radhanpur [4] Sidhhpur [5] Chanasma [6] Saraswati [7] Sankheswar [8] Varaahi. Hon'ble Justice Shri M.G.Gulabani had the honour of being the first Principal District Judge.

The Court of the District Judge Patan has Jurisdiction over the Territories Comprising of revenue District of Patan having taluka of [1] Sami, [2] harij and [3] Radhanpur [4] Sidhhpur [5] Chanasma [6] Saraswati [7] Sankheswar [8] Varaahi.

As on Today the Working strength of Judges in the District is asunder.

Appelle Judges	Sr .Civil Judges & Addi. CJM including CJM & Secretary, DLSA	Civil Judge
05	6+01=7	06

Functions of the : (1)Judicial Function
Organization : (2)Administrative Function

Duties of Organization:

- To exercise the control overall its subordinate Courts functioning in its territorial jurisdiction i.e. Patan District.
- To distribute the various grants amongst its subordinate courts received from the Government from time to time.
- TodealwithallcorrespondencerelatingtotheHon'bleHighCourtofGujarat.
- To administer justice as per the various laws.
- To promote the officials to the higher responsible posts, as per rules.
- To handle all the administration as per procedural laws, Gujarat Civil Services Rules, Government Resolutions and Notifications issued by the High Court from time to time.
- In exercise the duties and power of administrative nature, this organization is deals with the duties of its employees, transfer of it's employees, and to arrange the departmental examinations and departmental inquiries of the employees, etc.