

they will be settled by the Superintending Engineer and Conservator acting in consultation.

- (6) Prosecutions conducted under the Forest Act will be controlled by the Superintending Engineer alone, who will send the Conservator of Forests, not later than the 1st of June of each year, a statement showing the results of cases taken into court or of cases compounded under section 68 of the Forest Act, during the preceding financial year.

Control of harra and lac in areas under the Irrigation Department.

58. No lease for the collection of harra will be given by an officer of the Irrigation Department in any area in which, by granting the lease, inconvenience will be caused to the Forest Department. A list of such areas is to be maintained by the Divisional Officers concerned with details of the number of harra trees involved; payments to the Irrigation Department in respect of these trees will be definitely arranged in each case.

Should it be considered necessary in any district to take similar action in regard to leases for the collection of lac, the procedure will be the same.

Conservation of forest communications when interfered with Irrigation Works.

59. When the construction of an Irrigation work such as a tank or water channel interrupts or seriously interferes with the existing communications of the Forest Department between a forest and a market, the Irrigation Department is financially responsible for the restoration of the communications. It is the duty of the Divisional Officer to watch for such interruptions and take action as provided in paragraph 8-A Chapter II, of the Irrigation Manual.

LAND UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT FOREST

Forest Department land outside Government forest.

60. The Forest Department also owns and leases lands to which the Indian Forest Act does not apply. It is important that there should be a clear title and that the title deeds are registered and preserved.

Such land is held usually for roads and quarries, building or depot sites outside Government forest limits and is or has been acquired by purchase, exchange or gift. The nature of tenure may be absolute, temporary or for a specific purpose only, especially in the case of a site acquired by gift, e.g. a site given for a naka may revert to the owner if naka is abolished.

It is desirable in all cases to have the title of the seller or donor inquired into by the Revenue Department and the transfer of the site recorded in the village or municipal records.

There should be a register of title deeds in the Divisional Office and a special file in which the deeds are preserved as a permanent record. A register of such land will also be kept in the Range Office with traces of the sites.

CHAPTER XI—DEMARICATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES

Demarcation of boundaries in Central Provinces.

61. The cost of clearing and demarcating a boundary line in the first instance is to be met as follows. There are two kinds of demarcations, namely:—

- (i) that of large blocks excised as B class forest by the Forest Department;

(ii) that of boundaries modified by the formation of a particular village by means of excision.

In the former case, the cost of demarcation is borne by the Forest Department, while in the latter, it is shared equally by the Revenue and Forest Departments.

52. As regards the maintenance of the boundary, there are two cases, viz. (i) when the adjoining land outside is proprietary and (ii) when the adjoining land is under raiyatwari settlement. In the former case all proprietors and tenants are bound to clear annually a width of 20 feet on their side of the common boundary. In the latter case all boundaries once made become external boundaries of the Forest and are liable as such to be maintained at the cost of the Forest Department. The whole boundary line should be within the forest limit and be maintained by the Forest Department. It frequently happens however that half of the 40 feet (or 12 metres) line of the boundary between a raiyatwari village and Government forest falls inside the village area. In such cases the ryots are bound to clear annually a width of 20 feet (or 6 metres) falling inside the village unless specially exempted by the Collector for reasons to be recorded in writing.

Maintenance of boundaries in Central Provinces.

63. Deleted.—Now Berar is not in Madhya Pradesh.

Demarcation and maintenance of boundaries in Berar.

Survey marks on the outer boundary of a forest shall be maintained in accordance with rules 13, 14, 15 and 16 notified under section 125 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code.

Revenue survey marks lying within Government forest (i.e. not forming part of the outer boundary of the forest) will not be maintained.

64. The width of the cleared area of outer boundaries of Government forest should usually be 40 feet, (or 12 metres) but this may be increased by Conservators' orders in special cases. Except when natural features form the boundary demarcation will be by pillars, the form of which will vary with circumstances. As a general rule, pillars shall consist of a central stake of khair heartwood or teak projecting six feet (or 2 metres) above ground level and should be surrounded by a stone four feet (or 1.30 metres) high and six feet (or 2 metres) in diameter. Where large slab-stones are available on the spot the central stake may be replaced by a slab-stone projecting one foot (or 30 cms.) from the centre of the pillar. Where the construction of a pillar of stones necessitates heavy cost in the transport of stones, the cairn should be constructed of mud with a revetment of tatti. Pillars should be erected at each point where the boundary line changes direction, and where there is no change of direction at intervals not greater than 250 yards (or 225 metres) so that each pillar is clearly visible from the next on either side. Each pillar will bear a serial number, a fresh series being begun for each adjoining village. The numbers will be pointed with coal-tar on the face of the post or slab-stone away from the Government forest; they may be cut or embossed with steel dies into the wood at the discretion of the Divisional Officer.

General rules regarding maintenance of boundaries.

A five-year boundary inspection and repair scheme is in force in all divisions. The Range Officer is responsible that the boundaries in his range are inspected and repaired annually according to this scheme. The Divisional Forest Officer should arrange to have 25 per cent. of the boundary inspected by himself or gazetted assistant each year.

अनुभाग अधिकारी
मध्यप्रदेश शासन
(कल 3)

विधानसभा सत्रा फरवरी-अप्रैल 2016

विधानसभा अतारांकित प्रश्न क्रमांक 5024 के उत्तरांश "ग" का परिशिष्ट - 'ब'

ब्यावरा विधान सभा क्षेत्रांतर्गत राजस्व विभाग एवं वन विभाग के मध्य भूमि विवाद के प्रकाश में आये प्रकरणों की जानकारी

राजस्व एवं वन विभाग के मध्य भूमि विवाद प्रकरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण	प्रकरण प्रकाश में आने का दिनांक	प्रकरण के निराकरण हेतु की गई कार्यवाही	रिमार्क
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श्री शिवनारायण आ. गोपीलाल की भूमि मलावर परि.सहा. वृत्त की बीट बैलास कक्ष कं. पी-52 से जुड़ी हुई है	25.08.15	दिनांक 27.08.15 को परि.सहा. मलावर द्वारा स्थल निरीक्षण किया गया	वन / राजस्व विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त सर्वे उपरांत निराकरण किया जावेगा
श्री मोर सिंह मोगिया ग्राम जामी की विवादित भूमि	05.03.15	परि.सहा. मलावर के जांच प्रतिवेदन अनुसार उक्त भूमि राजस्व भूमि पाई गई । जिसका निराकरण किया जा चुका है ।	मौके पर वन / राजस्व विभाग की संयुक्त निरीक्षण उपरांत निराकृत ।
वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के तहत एक हे. से अधिक के सड़कों का निर्माण के बदले शासकीय राजस्व भूमि उपलब्ध बाबत ।	16.10.14	दिनांक 16.10.14 एवं 18.10.14 को परिक्षेत्र सहायक मलावर / पटवारी हल्का कं. 77 द्वारा संयुक्त निरीक्षण किया गया ।	वन एवं राजस्व विभाग के दोनो नक्शों में उक्त क्षेत्र सम्मिलित होने के कारण संयुक्त टीम द्वारा सर्वे उपरांत निराकरण किया जावेगा ।

(बी.के. मिश्रा)

अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन-भू अभि.)
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

अनुभाग अधिकारी
मध्यप्रदेश शासन
वन विभाग (कक्ष 3)
मंत्रालय, भोपाल