

the land comprised within the limits of the area notified under Sec. 4 or on any forest produce therefrom.

- (iv) That neither any claim(s) was preferred before the Forest Settlement Officer nor communicated to the Range Forest Officer, Diu within the stipulated period of time given in the said Proclamation. The Sarpanch, Village Panchayat, Vanakbara village had also informed that no any claim was received by the Panchayat and conveyed 'No Objection' for constitution of the Reserved Forest.
- (v) The Applicant submits that in 1987, the Respondent had illegally encroached upon the Govt. land. i.e. the notified Forest Land bearing Survey No. 39/(Part) situated in Vanakbara village by counterfeiting the boundaries and clearing the vegetation, the offence case was registered against the Respondent at the time of offence. **(The Eviction Application was also filed in the Court of the Collector at Diu in 1985 for evicting him.** In 1986, the collector, Diu had issued notice to the Respondent to vacate & clear the land illegally occupied by him. However, no further action was taken).The Respondent is continued to have illegal possession of 35670 Sq.rnt. (approx.) of Forest Land and cultivating the same every year. He has also illegally constructed some structures such as well, Two-pace pump house, water tank, Pacca hut. The Applicant relies upon the relevant documents.
- (vi) The Respondent has violated the provision under Sec, 5, 26 (1) (a) & 63 of the said Act. Diversion of use of Forest Land for non-forest purpose is also prohibited under Sec. 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.
- (vii) The cause of action for filing this fresh Eviction Application is explained in this office letter No.RFO/DJU/ENC/2003-04/224 dtd. 09/09/2003.The de novo legal proceedings have been initiated against the Respondent.
- (viii) The Applicant submits that the Respondent has encroached upon the Forest Land and the same is continuing: and as such, under Sec. 40 of the Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968, he is Hon'ble to be evicted & penalized for unauthorized use or occupation of the land; and the left over property, after summary eviction, is liable to be forfeited or removed under Sec. 41 of the said Code.
- (ix) The Applicant states that the said Forest Land is situated at Vanakbara, therefore, this Hon'ble court has jurisdiction to take cognizance of the present Eviction Application.
- (x) The Applicant may please be allowed to lay further evidence if and when required in the interest of justice.
- (xi) The Applicant further undertake to produce the necessary original documents relied upon in this case at the time of the trial;

4. **AND WHEREAS**, hearing was held in the Court of Deputy Collector, Diu and argument heard from both the side;

5. **AND WHEREAS**, the Respondent has submitted reply in detail as follows.

[Handwritten signature]
24/8/2018

- a) The Deputy Collector has no Locus Standi to issue such notice against respondent and as such it deserves to be dismissed with cost and compensatory cost.
- b) The said Notice is now time barred. Hence it is unfructuous and the said notice is deserves to be dismissed or withdrawn or to be revoked immediately.
- c) Further the said notice issued is not in proper form. Therefore, while issuing the notice the application of mind is required. Such vague notice is issued to the cultivator farmers is just to cause harass and to torture mentally and physically.
- d) On perusal of the notice, the notice as such speaks that the possession of the Forest lands are with the present cultivating Farmer since 1971. Infact the possession suit land is in possession of the respondent is more than 45 years.
- e) The Respondent is cultivating since last more than 45 years as in capacity of farmers/agriculturist and accordingly the respondent and his family has developed the said suit Forest Land from sandy land into cultivable land. The respondent has incurred the lots of amount for development of the cultivable land. After such development of land the farmers are doing such cultivating activities. The farmers are cultivating Bajari, seasonal vegetables and other agricultural products. Further, the farmers have also planted coconuts trees, mangoes trees, chikoos, flower plantations.
- f) The land in disputes are also having the wells and said wells are constructed by the PWD and said wells are on handed on ownership. And further, the Electricity Department, Diu has also released the electric consumer connection of the name of the owner.
- g) Since 1971, no such action was taken by the Administration till today. Now, all of sudden the Deputy Collector has issued notice to all the farmers without any opportunity of hearing, which is against the principal of natural justice.
- h) Further, Administration may imposed the penalty or recovered the arrear amount of utilizing of the land. Further, the land is only utilizing for the purpose agricultural activities.
- i) Further, the Administration has to see under the Goa Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Disposal of Government Lands) Rules 1971 and amendments Rules 2015 as per Rule 10 of said Rule the forest land may kindly be allotted and accordingly may Lease the Developed Forest land and accordingly lease amount should be fixed. If it is considered on this aspect then the Government will get the good revenue and the farmer will produce more agricultural products.
- j) The respondent has developed the agricultural activities on the suit forest land and since then no such notice is received from the Forest Department nor from Administration.

Y. K. ...
21/9/2018

- k) Further the Administration has to consider the possession of the respondent and with due respect the Administration has to execute the lease Agreement or to execute such documents with the terms and conditions.
- l) Under the Land Revenue Code 1968, there is specific given that if any person who shall unauthorizedly removes from any land which is set apart for a special purpose or from any land which is of property of Central Government any products (not being trees) shall be liable to the Government for value thereof, and in addition, to a fine not exceeding five times the value of the natural products so removed. Such value and fine shall be recoverable from him as an arrears of land revenue.
- m) Further the Government is empowered to grant the land for purpose of agricultural purpose and accordingly charge may be fixed with such certain conditions.
- n) Further the Government has affixed the boundary since 1971. Since 1971, the respondent or his legal heirs or representative arte doing the cultivation activities very peacefully.
- o) Since 1986, but not 1986 but more than 45 years the respondent is holding the possession of the suit Forest land without any hindrance. Infact the respondent is now say the "LAWFUL POSSESSION" as since 45 years there is no such proceedings and therefore the respondent is now say that the respondent is under the "ADVERSE POSSESSION".
- p) The respondent request that to regularized upon the penalty then there shall not be any harm or prejudiced will cause to any other persons. Infact the Government will get the revenue.
- q) The respondent crave leave to file additional reply or to amend the reply.
- r) Further the Deputy Collector has not even given the breathing period. In suit Forest land there is standing crop. And if the Deputy Collector initiate any unlawful act then there shall be caused prejudice to the respondent and as such the it shall not be compensate in terms of money. The further respondent shall not lost huge revenue and further there will lost the agricultural crops.

Under such circumstances, I pray your Honour to consider my reply and accordingly pas the necessary order and accordingly regularize the suit Forest Land of village Saudwadi-Diu under lease Agreement and with necessary Penalty for using the land under unauthorized LEASE PERIOD in the interest of justice.

6. **AND WHEREAS**, the Advocate of Respondent has submitted notes of arguments as follows:

- a) The Deputy Collector has no Locus Standi to issue such notice against respondent and as such it disserves to be dismissed with cost and compensatory cost.

Shamim
21/8/2017

- b) The said Notice is now time barred. Hence it is unfructuous and the said notice is deserves to be dismissed or withdrawn or to be revoked immediately.
- c) Further the said notice issued is not in proper form. Therefore, while issuing the notice the application of mind is required. Such vague notice is issued to the cultivator farmers is just to cause harass and to torture mentally and physically.
- d) On perusal of the notice, the notice as such speaks that the possession of the Forest lands are with the present cultivating Farmer since 1971. Infact the possession suit land is in possession of the respondent is more than 45 years.
- e) The Respondent is cultivating since last more than 45 years as in capacity of farmers/agriculturist and accordingly the respondent and his family has developed the said suit Forest Land from sandy land into cultivable land. The respondent has incurred the lots of amount for development of the cultivable land. After such development of land the farmers are doing such cultivating activities. The farmers are cultivating Bajari, seasonal vegetables and other agricultural products. Further, the farmers have also planted coconuts trees, mangoes trees, chikoos, flower plantations.
- f) The land in disputes are also having the wells and said wells are constructed by the PWD and said wells are on handed on ownership. And further, the Electricity Department, Diu has also released the electric consumer connection of the name of the owner.
- g) Since 1971, no such action was taken by the Administration till today. Now, all of sudden the Deputy Collector has issued notice to all the farmers without any opportunity of hearing, which is against the principal of natural justice.
- h) Further, Administration may imposed the penalty or recovered the arrear amount of utilizing of the land. Further, the land is only utilizing for the purpose agricultural activities.
- i) Further, the Administration has to see under the Goa Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Disposal of Government Lands) Rules 1971 and amendments Rules 2015 as per Rule 10 of said Rule the forest land may kindly be allotted and accordingly may Lease the Developed Forest land and accordingly lease amount should be fixed. If it is considered on this aspect then the Government will get the good revenue and the farmer will produce more agricultural products.
- j) The respondent has developed the agricultural activities on the suit forest land and since then no such notice is received from the Forest Department nor from Administration.
- k) Further the Administration has to consider the possession of the respondent and with due respect the Administration has to execute the lease Agreement or to execute such documents with the terms and conditions.

J. Sharma
20/8/2018

- l) Under the Land Revenue Code 1968, there is specific given that if any person who shall unauthorizedly removes from any land which is set apart for a special purpose or from any land which is of property of Central Government any products (not being trees) shall be liable to the Government for value thereof, and in addition, to a fine not exceeding five times the value of the natural products so removed. Such value and fine shall be recoverable from him as an arrears of land revenue.
- m) Further the Government is empowered to grant the land for purpose of agricultural purpose and accordingly charge may be fixed with such certain conditions.
- n) Further the Government has affixed the boundary since 1971. Since 1971, the respondent or his legal heirs or representative arte doing the cultivation activities very peacefully.
- o) Since 1986, but not 1986 but more than 45 years the respondent is holding the possession of the suit Forest land without any hindrance. Infact the respondent is now say the "LAWFUL POSSESSION" as since 45 years there is no such proceedings and therefore the respondent is now say that the respondent is under the "ADVERSE POSSESSION".
- p) The respondent request that to regularized upon the penalty then there shall not be any harm or prejudiced will cause to any other persons. Infact the Government will get the revenue.
- q) The respondent crave leave to file additional reply or to amend the reply.
- r) Further the Deputy Collector has not even given the breathing period. In suit Forest land there is standing crop. And if the Deputy Collector initiate any unlawful act then there shall be caused prejudice to the respondent and as such the it shall not be compensate in terms of money. The further respondent shall not lost huge revenue and further there will lost the agricultural crops.
- s) However, the forest zone area there as no such any wild animal and therefore the animal requires the peace and to avoid the accident or incident of any such endanger to human life.
- t) Further, the Forest Officer has not initiated any action within the period of the 30 years after passing the order. The Forest Officer ought to have initiate the Execution of order within the statutory period prescribe as per Limitation Act.
- u) That the entire land is bearing Survey No. 39(P) and the Honourable the Principal District Judge has passed the Order and direction to maintain Quo in respect of the suit property till 26/06/2018.
- v) That this is part and portion of the same disputed land bearing the Survey No. 39(P) and hence it is also under the Status Quo.

Under such circumstances, I pray your Honour to consider my reply and accordingly pas the necessary order and accordingly regularize the suit Forest Land of village Saudwadi-Diu under lease Agreement and with

necessary Penalty for using the land under unauthorized LEASE PERIOD in the interest of justice.

7. **AND WHEREAS**, the applicant herein submits reply against the notice and pray for the rejection of the same on following grounds:

- (i) To delay the proceedings before the Honourable Authority.
- (ii) As per Section 16 read with section 40 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968. I say that, if a land vested in the Central Government, then the Collector has been authorised to take appropriate action against the person unauthorized occupying or wrongfully in possession of the Government land and the present case the land is a Forest land and hence, the scope of powers under Section 40 are extended to the forest land being the Government land.
- (iii) The Respondent has made a deliberate false statement that they have been residing in the land in question for last four generations.
- (iv) The contentions raised are self- contradictory to the claim made by the Respondent;

8. **AND WHEREAS**, the following issues merit attention in determining whether it is an encroachment over government forest land or not:

A. Whether the undersigned is competent to conduct these proceedings?

- i) There are two aspects that need examination: First one being whether the undersigned is competent to try cases under Section 40 of Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968. With respect to this, the answer is yes, since the powers under Section 40 for summary eviction of encroachment on government land have been delegated to the undersigned vide order no. 65-01-2014-LND/Part file/400 dated 06.05.2016 read along with Section 165 of GDDLRC and the judgment delivered by Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Govt. of A.P. V. Thummala Krishna Rao* [(1982) 2 SCC 134 has been distinguished by Hon'ble Supreme Court in "(2010) 2 SCC 461 and has observed that Special Tribunal having powers of Civil Court can decide the question of adverse possession."

- ii) Moreover, the land is entered in the name of government in land records.

Even the Section 16 of GDDLRC provides that "*Rights to trees, forest, etc.— (1) The right to all trees, jungles or other natural products growing on land set apart for forest reserves and to all trees, brush wood, jungle or other natural product, wherever growing, except in so far as the same may be the property of any person, shall vest in the Government, and such trees, brush wood, jungle or other natural product shall be preserved or disposed of in such manner as may be deemed fit by Government.*" Thus, Section 16 read with section 40 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968. that since the land has always been in the name of Government, then the

Collector (powers now delegated to Deputy Collector under Section 40) has been authorized by the legislature to take appropriate action for preservation of the forest by evicting the person unauthorisedly occupying or wrongfully in possession of the Government land and in the present case the land is a Forest land and hence, the scope of powers under Section 40 are extended to the forest land being the Government land.

Thus, the competency of the undersigned is unquestionable with regard to the provisions of GDDLRC.

- iii) Furthermore, after liberation from Portuguese rule in 1961, Abolition of Proprietorship of Lands in Diu Act, 1971 was enacted and large swathes of land were given to the tillers under the said Act. However, this particular parcel of land was never claimed by the Respondents under that Act.
 - iv) Even more astonishing is the fact that even though the land survey and settlement was carried out in the year 1974-75, i.e. before the land was proposed to be declared as reserve forest in the year 1978, yet no one filed any claim on the land in question in this proceeding at that time under the provisions available to them like Section 14(3) of GDDLRC.
 - v) Another important point is that the concerned Gram Panchayat had already given its no objection certificate when the Reserved Forest declaration process was initiated. This has been brought out in the written submissions and documents submitted by the Applicant.
- B.** One thing that is irrefutable is that the land is Government Forest Land. The reasons is that the land is recorded as government forest land in government records.
- C.** Moreover, from the evidence on record it is clear that no Respondent or their accentors filed an any application in due course to prove their occupancy if any and no one has applied from registration about their crops if any in crop register and also they have not approached to deposit applicable Government revenue as per the norms of the LRC of Goa Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968. The Mamlatdar at Diu by his letter dated 30 May 2018 has confirmed that during the period from 1955 till 1985, no private person was in use and occupation of the land in question. This is a serious anomaly that the respondent has preferred to overlook rather than put cogent reasons in his defence. This shows that the animus to possess is glaringly missing in this case.
- D.** Further, another important fact to show that the animus is missing is that the then Asstt. Civil Administrator of Diu had issued notice No. MAM/Land/AP/73/3 dated 05/04/1973 wherein all persons who had any claim on any land were asked to file the same with the appropriate authority. The Respondent has failed to do so even at that time for the suit land.

Sharma
24/10/18

E. Further, even while the Respondent failed to take necessary steps to get the land recorded in his name, the Respondent has got a parcel of land under Abolition of Proprietorship of Lands in Diu Act, 1971 in vicinity of this land, but the Respondent has never made any claim on this land till the show cause notice was issued during the course of these proceedings. This shows that the Respondent's claim of possession since 1986 is absolutely hollow and without substance.

F. The Honourable Supreme Court of India observed in **R.Hanumaiah&Anrvs.Sec.ToGovt.OfKar.Rev.Dept. & ...** on 24 February, 2010: *"17. Mere temporary use or occupation without the animus to claim ownership or mere use at sufferance will not be sufficient to create any right adverse to the Government (emphasis added). In order to oust or defeat the title of the government, a claimant has to establish a clear title which is superior to or better than the title of the government or establish perfection of title by adverse possession for a period of more than thirty years with the knowledge of the government. To claim adverse possession, the possession of the claimant must be actual, open and visible, hostile to the owner (and therefore necessarily with the knowledge of the owner) and continued during the entire period necessary to create a bar under the law of limitation. In short, it should be adequate in continuity, publicity and in extent. Mere vague or doubtful assertions that the claimant has been in adverse possession will not be sufficient. Unexplained stray or sporadic entries for a year or for a few years will not be sufficient and should be ignored. As noticed above, many a time it is possible for a private citizen to get his name entered as the occupant of government land, with the help of collusive government servants. Only entries based on appropriate documents like grants, title deeds etc. or based upon actual verification of physical possession by an authority authorised to recognize such possession and make appropriate entries can be used against the government. By its very nature, a claim based on adverse possession requires clear and categorical pleadings and evidence, much more so, if it is against the government."*

G. The claim of the Respondent that due to the long pendency of this suit, the Respondent has perfected his title through adverse possession falls flat in light of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Mandal Revenue Officer vs.GoundlaVenkaiah&Anr** on 6 January, 2010 wherein the Hon'ble Court held that *"In our considered view, the approach adopted by the High Court was ex-facie erroneous because absence of final order in the proceedings initiated under the Encroachment Act cannot lead to an inference that the concerned authority had recognized the possession of GondaMallaiah over the schedule land. That apart, even if this Court was to presume that the proceedings initiated against GondaMallaiah under the Encroachment Act had been dropped, the said presumption cannot be over stretched for entertaining the respondents' claim that their possession was*

open and hostile qua the true owner i.e. the Government." Thus, these proceedings are clearly a continuation of the proceedings initiated in the 1980s and hence are not time-barred in any way.

- H. From the above judgment and facts elaborated in paragraph number 8(C) to (F), it is clear that there is no animus in this case and thus the Respondent fails to establish the respondent's right to the suit land on the grounds of adverse possession even if we consider for a moment for argument's sake that the Respondent had possession of the suit land since the time he has claimed it.
- I. Further, in **CIVIL APPEAL NO. 7444 OF 2009 RAJNARAYAN SHARMA/SSIRNAM SHARMA AND OTHERS** decided on September 12, 2017, Hon'ble Supreme Court had categorically held that mere oral evidence without documentary evidence is not sufficient to prove possession of land. In paragraph 7 of the said judgment, the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed, *"7. Having regard to the position narrated above, it is clear that there is no documentary evidence to show that the plaintiffs are in possession of the suit property and their case is only based on oral evidence, which is controverted by the defendants in their oral evidence, in our considered opinion, the High Court was not justified in holding that the plaintiffs are in possession of the property."*
- J. It is clear from the case file, the submissions, and facts of this case that there is no documentary evidence in support of the claim of the possession of the suit land by the respondent. Further, the statements of the witnesses of the Respondent have been controverted by the Plaintiffs. Thus, the Respondent's claim on the basis of adverse possession stands rejected.
- K. There is no stay on Survey No. 39/(P) on the present case but the stay is only on some of the earlier decided cases of encroachment of forest land which form part of the S.No. 39/0 which is under litigation before the Administrative Tribunal, Diu.
- L. The assertion of the applicant that there are trees on the suit land does not prove in any way that the respondent or anyone for that matter legally possesses the suit land.
- M. In contrast to the dubious and barely tenable claims of the Respondent, there is the unquestionable evidence that the land is government forest land, that there has never been any claim by the Respondent on the said land, that the Respondent has not had continuous, uninterrupted possession, that the Respondent has lacked the animus necessary for the claim of adverse possession and that the Respondent's defence is ridden with contradictions, unexplained loopholes and innumerable lacunae.

9. **AND WHEREAS**, having established that the land is government forest land and that the Respondent is illegal encroacher on the said forest, the next point that merits attention is what are the obligations of the state in cases of encroachment on

government forests. The judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court are referred to identify the same, which are as follows:

- i. In this regard, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has issued directions in **T. N. Godavarman Thirumulkpad vs Union Of India & Orson** 12 December, 1996 that *"1. In view of the meaning of the word "forest" in the Act, it is obvious that prior approval of the Central Government is required for any non-forest activity within the area of any "forest". In accordance with Section 2 of the Act, all on-going activity within any forest in any State throughout the country, without the prior approval of the Central Government, must cease forthwith."*
- ii. In the same case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered in I.A. Nos. 276 with I.A. Nos. 413, 437, 453 and 454 that *"From the aforesaid, it is quite clear that all encroachers into the Tatkola forest have to be evicted. It is no doubt true that according to Section 64A show cause notice has to be issued. But that can only be with a view to enable the person to whom notice is issued to show that his land does not fall within the boundaries of the forest as drawn up by the Survey of India. If the land is identified as falling within the Survey of India boundary then there could be no other defence open to the person concerned and the State would be under an obligation and duty to evict the encroacher, by force if necessary."* It is amply clear that once the land is identified as forest land, then there is no other option available to the Government other than eviction of the encroachers. It is duty bound to do so. In this particular case before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the dispute regarding whether it is forest land or not was contested, for which the Hon'ble Court sought report from Survey of India. In the present case, however, it is not disputed by anyone that the said land is not government forest land. Thus, the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court are applicable to the U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu as well.
- iii. Further, the observation of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of **NATURE LOVERS MOVEMENT VERSUS STATE OF KERALA** reported at 2009 (SC) 1573 considering the scope of Section 2 ,of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are unambiguous, binding and prescriptive, which are as follows:
 - a. **"Conclusions**
 - i. *After the enforcement of the 1980 Act, neither the State Government nor any other authority can make an order or issue direction for de-reservation of reserved forest or any portion thereof or permit use of any forest land or any portion thereof for any non-forest purpose or assign any forest land or any portion thereof by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or organization not owned, managed or controlled by the Government except after obtaining prior approval of the Central Government."*

Handwritten signature and date: 24/8/2019

iv. Neither the Respondent has ever claimed any such approval by the Central Government nor produced any evidence in this respect; in contrast, the Applicant has categorically pointed out that the absence of the same;

10. **AND WHEREAS**, it is evident from the above facts, submissions, reasons and judicial pronouncements of higher judiciary that the land is government forest land, that the Respondent is an encroacher on the same, that the Respondent has failed to present a coherent, cogent, factually correct claim on the grounds of adverse possession, that his claim lacks even an iota of documentary evidence in support of the same, all of which have led me to form the opinion that the Respondent has encroached on and damaged government forest land and that this is a fit case for eviction from the said land;

11. **NOW THEREFORE**, keeping the above facts, submissions and reasons in view, I, Dr. Apurva Sharma, DANICS, Deputy Collector, Diu in exercise of the powers conferred to me under section 40 of Goa, Daman and Diu, Land Revenue Code, 1968 read along with the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the judicial pronouncements of higher judiciary, do hereby order the eviction of the respondent & removal of the encroachment from encroachment on forest land bearing Survey No.39/(Part) in rural area admeasuring area 35670 sq.mts. situated at R/o Vaniyawadi, Vanakbara, Diu as per map attached, situated at Vaniyawadi, Vanakbara, Diu and also order that the cost of removal of the encroachment from the said Government Land and restoration of the Government Land shall be recovered from the respondent in the form of arrears of land revenue, and direct the Mamlatdar, Diu to do the needful immediately;

12. Given under my hand & seal of this Court on Twenty fourth day of August, 2018.



Sharma
24/8/2018
(DR. APURVA SHARMA, DANICS)
DY. COLLECTOR, DIU

To:-

1. Mamlatdar, Diu to do the needful as directed.
2. Range Forest Officer, Diu, Forest Department, Diu, for necessary action.
3. Concerned Talathi to serve this order upon the Respondent immediately and submit service report to this court promptly.
4. Shri Lakha Punja Charaniya R/o Vaniyawadi, Vanakbara, Diu, for compliance.
- ✓ 5. NIC, Diu to upload it on the official website.
6. Guard File.

Copy to:

Collector, Diu for information.

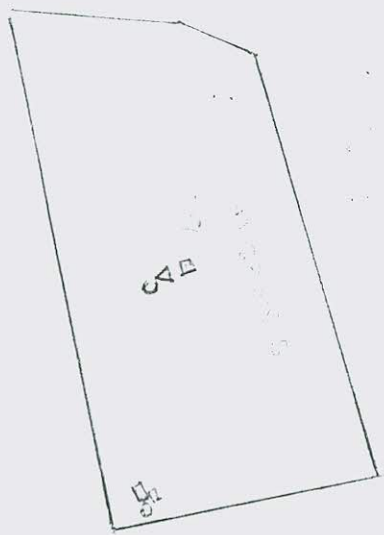
Sharma
24/8/2018
(DR. APURVA SHARMA, DANICS)
DY. COLLECTOR, DIU

PLAN SHOWING FOREST LAND ENCROACHED BY
SHRI. LAKHA PUNJA CHARANIYA R/O _____
SURVEY NO. 39 SITUATED AT Vanakbara PRT
AREA: _____ Sq. mt.
INDEX

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| — | ENCROACHMENT |
| ○ | WELL |

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| ■ | PUMP HOUSE |
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Khahl

Range Forest Officer
वन परिक्षेत्र अधिकारी
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