STRATA TRANSACTION GUIDELINE 2021

National Land Commission Secretariat

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FOREWORD

In view of the limited or absence of provisions pertaining to strata ownership, administration, management, and conveyances in the Land Act 2007, Land Rules and Regulations 2009, Bhutan Building Rules 2002, and other related legal frameworks and policies, the Strata Transaction Guidelines 2018 (STG 2018) was formulated. The STG, 2018 was formulated pursuant to Section 10 (h) of the Land Act 2007 aiming to better facilitate, administer and manage the transfer of flat/s and part of a building and to determine the Proportional Land Rights (PLR) by devising scientific formulae. The STG, 2018 was very informative and helpful in facilitating the transfer of flats or part of a building and in determining the PLR. However, based on the learning experiences gained and with the changing needs, revision to the existing guidelines was felt necessary.

The second edition of the STG represents a revision of the formulae to determine the PLR of each flat or part of a building and the new design of the Lagthram for flat ownership. With the revised formulae, the PLR calculation will be done by the Local Government offices based on the PLR sample agreement form endorsed by all the co-owners. The revised STG shall be called "Strata Transaction Guidelines 2021 (STG 2021)".

It is therefore hoped that the STG 2021 will be extremely useful and make the best use of it in improving and further enhancing the service delivery in terms of strata transactions.

Secretary

National Land Commission Secretariat

ACRONYMS

MoWHS	Ministry of Works and Human Settlement
PLR	Proportionate Land Right
PPPC	Policy, Planning and Performance Committee
STG	Strata Transaction Guidelines
SMC	Strata Management Committee
TWG	Technical Working Group

1 Introduction

Bhutan is experiencing unprecedented socio-economic development over the recent decades and it will continue to progress further for all times to come. Socio-economic development is inevitable and unexpected complications often emerge as a result of unforeseen policies. The rapid pace of socio-economic growth along with the demographic dynamics exert immense pressure on the housing sector. This is also due to an escalation of the land price corresponding to ever-increasing demand and aspiration to own houses. Multi-storeyed ownership flats in urban areas have come to stay because of dire necessity and manifold reasons including the ever-growing need of an urban community, lack of land availability in urban areas, rise in the cost of construction, and other reasons.

Consequently, the selling and buying of houses and lats both in urban and rural areas are on the rise. The flat transactions were undertaken in absence of the required legal frameworks and scientific guidelines before 2018, entailing both foreseen and unforeseen legal complications and consequences. Moreover, a flat, being a part of the larger building, the ownership and enjoyment of such flats is subject to conditions aimed at ensuring peaceful possession and enjoyment by other flat owners sharing common amenities and having an undivided interest in land occupied by the building.

Thus, with a series of consultations amongst the relevant stakeholders, the STG 2018 was formulated in pursuance of Section 10 (h) of the Land Act 2007. The STG 2018 consists of critical components such as strata ownership and rights with empirically derived proportional land rights formula, land right determination, procedures for the flat transaction, processing and securing Lagthram for flat ownership, prohibition on strata transaction, property tax, fees, dispute resolution, etc.

However, based on the learning experiences and with the changing needs, revision to the existing guidelines was felt necessary, and thus the guideline was revised and updated to STG 2021. The revision also includes suggestions from the Land Administration and Management training conducted in Tsirang, 2021 for the 20 Dzongkhag, Thromde, and HQ officials.

The main elements of the Revised Guidelines include:

- Addition of a new formula to calculate the Proportional Land Rights (PLR) and revised PLR calculation templates for convenience and to ease the work of the Local Authority.
- ii. **PLR agreement form** to record the individual flat area which shall be endorsed by the co-owners.
- iii. **Reduction of the Turnaround Time (TAT)** for registration of the flats and issuance of Lagthram from 30 days to 15 working days.
- iv. **Modification of the flat ownership Lagthram** to display the flat information like flat numbers, PLR on the Lagthram page, and the QR Code.
- v. The amendment in the property ownership transfer tax from 5% to 3% following the rules on Property Ownership Transfer Tax Act of Bhutan 2020.

The revised elements shall provide better facilitation in administering and managing the transfer of flat and building ownership.

2 Rationale

- 2.1 Non-existence of legal and scientific guidelines for strata transactions.
- 2.2 Lack of clarity on rights, responsibilities, and restrictions of flat sellers, buyers, owners, and the regulating authorities.
- 2.3 The absence or limited legal and scientific formulae to determine PLR for flat sellers, buyers, owners, and accompanying parties result in many legal predicaments, property taxations, and other related complications.

3 Objective

The Guideline is formulated with the following objectives:

3.1 To better facilitate, administer and manage selling, buying, and ownership transfer of flat and building with a legal and scientific guideline.

- 3.2 To determine PLR by devising arithmetic formulae for flat and building.
- 3.3 To define and ensure common property right within and outside a building.
- 3.4 To determine land tax payment, proportionate to land rights.

4 Guiding Principles

- 4.1 Right to own property as per Article 7 (9) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan.
- 4.2 Equal access and right to own common property.
- 4.3 Responsible for national property taxation.
- 4.4 Just, harmonious and vibrant society.

5 Strata Ownership and Rights

- 5.1 A registered owner shall have the absolute ownership of a flat and shall jointly own land with PLR as per Section 6.1 of this guideline.
- 5.2 Absolute ownership of flat shall be bounded by the ceiling, floor, and the exterior wall of flat including use right of the other parts of the structure or spaces if any.
- 5.3 The flat ownership may be registered in the name of a juristic person as defined under Sections 58 and 59 of the Land Act of Bhutan 2007.
- If an owner(s) so desires, a flat within a building may be owned under individual, joint, or family ownership. However, the plot where the building stands shall be registered under joint ownership amongst all the flat owners of the building as per calculated or mutually agreed PLR.
- 5.5 In accordance with Sections 64 and 66 of the Land Act 2007, a person may own more than one flat so long as the total land holding within a unique household does not exceed the land ceiling as per the provisions of the relevant laws.

- 5.6 A person may opt to have separate LagThrams for each different flats in a building.
- 5.7 In accordance with Section 6.1 of this guideline, a flat owner shall have PLR over a plot on which the building stands.
- 5.8 An original owner shall relinquish ownership of land, if all flats within the approved limit of a building, constructed on the minimum plot size or less than two minimum plots size, are transacted and no other permanent structures are available for ownership right. However, this section shall not be applicable to an incomplete structure as per the approval of a building, and to the Real Estates, having other common property structures.
- 5.9 Thromdes and Dzongkhags shall develop and maintain a database on building and flat information conforming to a standard format as adopted by the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (MoWHS) to facilitate strata ownership, management and transaction. Every transacted flat shall be assigned a specific number as per the numbering system adopted by the Local Authority.
- 5.10 The minimum flat size permissible for the transaction shall be based on the building classification adopted by the concerned authority.
- 5.11 Strata transactions for a traditional Bhutanese house with defined flats shall be allowed. However, structures, where it is technically unfeasible to define independent flats, shall be either transacted as a floor or maintained under joint ownership.
- 5.12 A flat owner shall have the right to transact, mortgage, lease, or authorize other people to use the flat as collateral for a mortgage without the consent of other co-owners of the building.
- 5.13 The right of ownership and enjoyment over common property shall be as decided by the Strata Management Committee if exists, otherwise, it may be regulated based on written consensus among the flat owners.

- 5.14 Upon the demise of a flat owner, the flat shall be transacted in favour of a legal heir or the legal transferee.
- 5.15 Attics and Jamthos regularized as an independent flat shall enjoy all rights and responsibilities as any other flats.
- 5.16 Attics and Jamthos which are not regularised as an independent flat if any may be considered as part of the flat, with only use rights assigned to a particular flat that can be transacted along.
- 5.17 Basement used as car parking space shall be considered as common property and no land rights shall be assigned to any individual flat owner. However, parking space allotted to individual flats may be considered as part of a flat and the use right of the parking space may be transacted along.
- 5.18 Basement regularized by Thromde as store, residential, commercial, etc. is considered as a legal entity and shall be considered as a flat for registration and transactions in accordance with Section 5.7 and 5.12 of this guideline.
- 5.19 When the flat or part of the building is mortgaged with the Financial Institutions or an authorised private lender, only the land area equal to the area registered as PLR of the flat or part of the building shall be considered as mortgaged and not the solid plot.
- 5.20 The ground floor or any floor in the building where it is not feasible to consider as an independent flat due to its structural design shall be transacted as a full floor under the joint ownership of the parties.
- 5.21 Exclusive use rights of common properties such are parking, Jamtho, etc, if allotted to a specific flat shall be recorded in the Lagthram and Chhazhag Sathram.

6 Land Right Determination

- 6.1 If a building is occupying the minimum plot size without scope for subdivision or additional structure as per the Development Control Regulations, land rights for individual flats shall be calculated based on the plot area.
- 6.2 PLR of the flats may be calculated (Refer Annexure VI for detailed workout) using any of the following formulas, if applicable as per the building design. However, if all the flat owners desire to allocate the land rights in accordance to their own calculation or understanding which may not be proportionate to the flat sizes, they may do so by submitting the document of undertaking the risks of future implications.

Formula 1: Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having all identical flats

Formula	$PLR_x = A_p / n_f$	i.e. PLR of each flat is equal to the
Formula	PLRx = Area of the plot / No of flats	net area of the plot divided by no of flats

Formula 2: Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having all non-identical flats.

Formula	$PLR_{x} = (A_{f}/A_{t}) *A_{p}$
. Cimara	PLRx = (Flat area / Total area of all flats) * Area of plot

Formula 3: Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having non-identical flats but having identical flats in the same vertical line

Symbol	Meaning	Remarks		
	$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = \frac{A_{cpo} + A_{cpi}}{n_f}$	$+\frac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$		
Ар	Plot Size	Net area of the plot		
Асро	Area of Common Property outside the building (Plot size - Plinth size)	Plot area - Plinth area		
Acpi	Area of Common Property inside the building	Area of Common Property inside the building like the staircase		
nf	Total number of flats in the building			
Af	The carpet area of the ground floor flat	This could be the area of the ground floor or the Average area of flat area in the same vertical line		
nvf	No. of flats vertically above/below of that flat, including itself.			

Note: Formula 3 is further segregated as Type 1 and Type 2 depending on the consideration of data in the formula.

- 6.3 If the net area can be fragmented, first the plot shall be sub-divided to create a separate plot for the portion containing the structure, and land rights shall be calculated as in Section 6.1 of this guideline.
- 6.4 If the net area can be fragmented into two standard plots but cannot be sub-divided due to the location of the structure, the whole area should be considered as a single plot and land rights shall be calculated as in Section 6.1 of this guideline.
- 6.5 If the structures like bungalow or duplex exist, regularised by Local Authority, in a plot then the land right shall be calculated considering it as building or flat depending on the storey of the building and size of the flat.
- 6.6 The minimum plot size shall depend upon the Planning and Development Regulation of the concerned Local Authority.
- 6.7 In terms of Real Estate, the plots may be sub-divided wherever possible before the calculation of land rights. The PLR may be calculated in accordance with Sections 6.1 to 6.4 of this guideline.
- 6.8 If the formulae from Sections 6.1 to 6.6 do not fit certain situations due to the design of a building, the Local Authority shall assist in computing the PLR as per the design.
- 6.9 The property mentioned in the internal agreement and declared as common property in the Strata transaction form shall be registered under joint ownership amongst all the flat owners.
- 6.10 The Real Estate Company may retain common property such as convenience and recreational structures in the name of the company. However, the Real Estate shall not develop and disrupt the use of common property without the consensus of all the flat owners.
- 6.11 Land rights for all flats transacted before 2018 shall be redefined as per the guideline wherever possible otherwise status quo shall be maintained.

6.12 Horizontal and vertical extensions agreed upon by all the flat owners and approved by the Local Authority that qualifies as independent flats shall be assigned PLR. The land right of other flats existing on the same plot may be re-determined and the agreements executed amongst the flat owners may be revised accordingly.

7 Procedures for Flat Transaction

- 7.1 The parties entering into a flat transaction shall follow the prevailing land transaction procedures.
- 7.2 The agreement shall contain details as specified in Annexure I. In addition, the flat owners shall submit the PLR agreement form which will be endorsed by all co-owners (Annexure V).
- 7.3 If the flat is owned under family or joint ownership, the No Objection Certificate shall be obtained to transact the flat from family members and co-owners respectively.
- 7.4 The Local Authority shall verify the land and flat records involved in the transaction and authenticate the internal agreement and other relevant documents.
- 7.5 If the internal agreement drawn between the parties does not contain the requirements specified in Annexure I, it shall be deemed to be incomplete and the parties shall be informed accordingly.
- 7.6 If the proposed transaction fulfils the requirements as specified in Annexure I, the Local Authority shall accept and register the transaction.
- 7.7 In accordance with Section 161 of the Land Act of Bhutan 2007, the Local Authority shall post a notice of the transaction for public viewing for 30 days. However, it is not applicable for building/flat transactions directed through competent authorities and Court's enforcement order.

- 7.8 In the event of any objection to the transaction within 30 days of a public notice, the Local Authority shall evaluate the nature of the objection. In accordance with Section 162 of the Land Act of Bhutan 2007, if the objection is deemed legitimate, the Local Authority shall return the transaction documents to the parties within 15 working days.
- 7.9 If there is no objection, the Local Authority shall verify and validate the transaction and submit it to the Secretariat for further processing.
- 7.10 Upon receipt of the transaction documents, the Secretariat shall complete the registration of the flat within 10 working days and send the updated Lag Thram and Chhazhag Sathram to the Local Authority for updating record and issuance of Lag Thram
- 7.11 The Local Authority shall notify the landowners on completion of the transaction.

8 Lagthram and Chhazhag Sathram for Flat Ownership

- 8.1 After the first flat transaction is processed, the existing Lagthram for land/plot will be surrendered and thereafter owners shall be provided with flat-wise Lagthrams.
- 8.2 A Lagthram shall be issued to the flat owners in the format as prescribed under Annexures IV which may be revised by the National Land Commission Secretariat (NLCS) from time to time.
- 8.3 The building's co-owner's name shall not be reflected in the Lagthram. However, any individual flat owner shall have the right to information on the names of co-owners in the building from the Secretariat or the concerned Local Authority.
- 8.4 For every Thram, Chazhag Sathram shall be maintained at the NLCS for records and copies may be made available to LG offices if required.

9 Prohibition on Strata Transaction

- 9.1 In accordance with Section 83 of the Land Act of Bhutan 2007, a flat transaction in the name of a minor shall be prohibited. However, subject to Section 84 of the Land Act of Bhutan 2007, a flat may be registered in the name of the minor.
- 9.2 In accordance with Section 85 of the Land Act of Bhutan 2007, no transaction and mortgaging of flat registered in the name of minor shall be allowed.
- 9.3 The flats of a building constructed on Kidu land shall not be permissible for sale within 10 years from the date of Kasho.
- 9.4 If a flat is mortgaged, it shall not be transacted in the absence of clearance from the concerned Financial Institution.
- 9.5 If a flat or the plot on which a flat rest is restricted by the competent authority, it shall not be transacted until the restriction is lifted.

10 Property Tax and Fees

- 10.1 Flats are liable for land tax based on their PLR. Land and sales tax for flats shall be based on prevailing taxation policy.
- 10.2 The valuation of a flat for the property transfer tax shall include the value of a flat or structure and the proportionate land value as per PLR.
- 10.3 The property transfer tax shall be in accordance with the Rules on the Property Ownership Transfer Tax Act of Bhutan 2020.
- 10.4 The transaction fees shall be levied as follows and subject to revision:
 - Class A Thromdes (Thimphu, Phuntsholing, Gelephu and Samdrupjongkhar): Nu. 1000
 - Other Dzongkhag & Yenlag Thromdes: Nu. 700
 - Rural: Nu. 400

- 10.5 Lagthram fees shall be charged at the rate approved by the Commission.
- 10.6 Valuation of building for taxation shall be as per the standard valuation methods prescribed by the competent authority.

11 Disputes Resolution

- 11.1 Any dispute arising between the flat owners or any other entity shall be referred to Strata Management Committee, if exists, for amicable settlement. If the dispute cannot be resolved through amicable settlement, it shall be referred to the Dispute Settlement Committee instituted in the Local Authority. Any party that is not satisfied with the decision of the Dispute Settlement Committee at the Local Authority may appeal to the NLCS. The decision of the Dispute Settlement Committee at the NLCS may be appealed to the court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days from the date of delivery of the decision.
- 11.2 The Secretariat and the Local Authority shall only entertain disputes other than inheritance, sale-purchase and easement which may be appealed to the court.

12 Definition

- 12.1 In this guideline, unless the context requires otherwise, the term:
 - a) Attic: shall mean the space within the confines of the roof structure, above the ceiling of the top floor.
 - b) **Basement**: shall mean the floor below the ground level.
 - c) **Building:** Composition of flats including common property within a structure.
 - d) Common property: The space and infrastructures both inside and outside the building used by all flat owners, which do not have the exclusive right of individual flat owners.
 - Common property inside: Stairs, corridors, etc
 - Common property outside: Setback, parking, etc
 - e) Co-owner: The other flat owners within the same building.
 - f) Family flat ownership: Flat belonging to family members registered in the name of any family member registered under the same unique household number.
 - g) **Flat:** An independent self-contained housing unit that occupies a space within a building generally measured from the exterior wall.
 - h) **Floor/ storey:** All the rooms are set on the horizontal level of the building. The term floor/ storey is used to define the level of the flat.
 - i) **He/His:** In this guideline shall refer to both genders.
 - j) **Individual flat ownership:** Flat registered in the name of a person.
 - k) **Jamtho:** Shall mean the part of the building which extends above the ridge of the main building roof.
 - Joint flat ownership: Collective ownership over the flat by more than one person and does not include a family.
 - m) **Land:** Means the soil including buildings or other structures erected on the land, and all vegetation, but does not include any minerals underneath.
 - n) Net Area: The area of the plot after land pooling.

- o) **Set back:** Shall mean the distance measured between the outermost wall of the building and the parcel boundary.
- p) **Strata:** Refers to the landed property being on different floors of the building/structure.
- q) Strata Management Committee: The committee comprising of all flat owners or the committee members elected through bylaws by the flat owners for administration and management of the building.
- r) **Temporary structure:** Any structure that is not attached to a permanent foundation and can be easily dismantled.
- s) **Traditional Bhutanese House:** A structure generally constructed using indigenous materials and incorporating Traditional Bhutanese architectural designs.

ANNEXURE I CHECKLIST FOR FLAT TRANSACTION

Sl.no	Documents required	Details/Remarks		
		Transferor and Transferee's name and CID no.		
		Transferor and Transferee's witness name and CID no.		
		Thram number and plot no.		
		Building number and flat no.		
		Total number of flats in the building		
1	Sale Deed	Nature of Transaction		
		Sale value of the transacting flat (s)		
		Specific common property allocated to the transferee		
		Common Property Declaration Form (Other available		
		Common properties in the plot)		
2	No Objection Certificate from family members of the transferor	Only for family ownership type		
3	No Objection Certificate from co-owners	Only for joint ownership of the flat		
4	Death certificate	In the case of deceased Thram holder		
5	Recommendation of a guardian for minor	Recommendation from Local Authority		
6	Mortgage Declaration Form			
7	Clearance from financial institutions (If the property is mortgaged)			
8	List of Strata management committee members (if any)	As of the date of the agreement		
9	Valid Occupancy Certificate			
10	Original Lag Thram			
11	Architectural Drawing of the structure or Photograph or the Sketch of the flat	To be validated by Thromde		
12	PLR Agreement Form			
13	Other relevant documents if any			

ANNEXURE II

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COMMON PROPERTY DECLARATION FORM

T I			•		4.1		
Ine	common	nronerty	comprises	Of Duit	not i	imitea	tΟ.
1110	COLLINIOL	property	Compriscs	OI DUL	11011	mmuca	w.

Property	Yes	No
Roof		
Staircase		
Corridor		
Boundary wall		
Security gate		
Parking		
Terrace		
Columns, Beams, and Supports		
Easement in general		
Pipeline		
Cable wire		
Duct or drain		
Fire hazard preventive system		
Air ventilation		
Air-conditioning		
Wastewater treatment or refuse and waste disposal		
Office of the condominium juristic person		
Others (specify below in note)		

Others (specify below in note)			
Note:			
Thump impression (Transferor)		mp impression	(Transferee)
Name: CID No.:	Nar CID	ne:) No.:	

ANNEXURE III

SAMPLE FOR CHHAZHAG SATHRAM

Chhazhag Sathram

Flat Ownership Details

Name of the	CID No	CID No	CID No	CID No	CID No	CID No	CID No		Structure	details	Land Right	Permanent address (Dzongkhag. Gewog, Thram no,	Remarks
owner	CID NO	Building No	Flat No	Flat ownership type	(sq.ft)	House no and unique household no)							

Land Details

		Location		11		Plot details (Area in sq.ft)				Kasho area	Kasho date
D/Khag	Thromde	(Thromde village/Ciwog)	LAP	Land Precinct	Thram No	Plot No	Gross area	Land pooling (%)	Net area		

Secretary

Date

ANNEXURE IV.

SAMPLE FOR FLAT OWNERSHIP LAGTHRAM

			La	agthran	1				
		Thram	holder						
		CID N	0						
Photo		Throm	de						QR Code
Pnoto		Thram	No						giv Code
		Land o	ownership type	;					
Flat Ownershi		etails at No	Land Right	in saft	F	lat Owne	rship T	vpe	Remarks
								7 F S	
Land Details Location (Thromde village/Chiwog		_AP	Plot Id	Land Precinc	t	Plot are	a	No. of	f flats in the
Location Map							14		
	MAP					Index	dex Map		
			IVIZAI				Coor	dinates	6

Secretary

National Land Commission

ANNEXURE V

PLR AGREEMENT FORM

	Agreement for flat area							
unde	the following owners of buildir Thram norea as mentioned below;							
	understand that the respecti ortional Land Rights (PLR) by		mitted for	calculation a	and allocation of			
SI.	Name of the Owner	CID	Flat No.	Flat Area (sq.ft)	Thumb Impression			
TO	ΓAL							
	Flat areas need not be submi		s to alloca	te PLR throug	h other means of			
Total	Total no of flats/units (must be in accordance to Occupancy Certificate)							
	Total no of floors including basement if any :(must be in accordance to Occupancy Certificate)							
Area	of common property (inside) if	necessary:						
Area	Area of common property (outside) if necessary:							

ANNEXURE VI

Examples of PLR Calculation

The following illustrated formula may not be applicable in all situations. In such situations, the parties with assistance from the Thromde (if needed) can compute as per the design.

Formula 1:

Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having all identical flats

Formula	$PLR_x = A_p / n_f$	i.e. PLR of each flat is equal to the
	PLRx = Area of the plot / No of flats	plot divided by no of flats

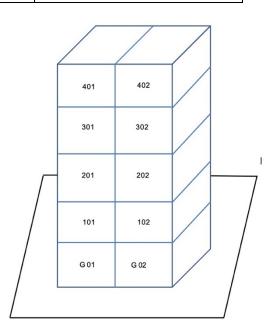
Example (Auto calculation in MS Excel):

Step1: Enter the Net area of the Plot (Ap) in the 1st row - 3rd column in the table below.

Step2: Enter the No of flats in the building (nf) in the 2nd row - 3rd column in the table below.

Step3: PLR of respective flats are calculated in 3rd row - 3rd column in the table below.

Note: This method distributes the land right equally amongst all the flats. All areas like Common property inside, outside, and the area beneath the building are taken care of.



Ар	Area of the Plot (Net area in case of the land pooled plot)	4000
nf	Total Number of flats in the building	10
PLRx = (Ap / nf)	Proportional Land Right of each flat	400

Note

- If Ap is in Sqft then calculated PLR will also be in Sqft.
- If Ap is in acre the calculated PLR will also be in acre.

Formula 2:

Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having all non-identical flats.

Formula	$PLR_{x} = (A_{f}/A_{t}) *A_{p}$
Formula	PLRx = (Flat area / Total area of all flats) * Area of plot

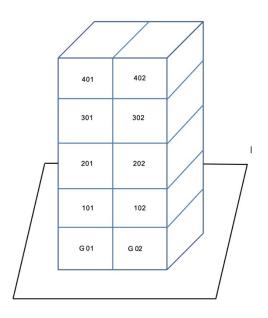
Example (Auto calculation in MS Excel):

Step1: Enter the Net area of the Plot.

Step2: Enter the Carpet area of each flat in the 2nd column in the table below.

Step3: PLR of respective flats are calculated in the 3rd Column.

Note: This method distributes the land right exactly proportional to their respective Carpet area. All areas like Common property inside, outside, and the area beneath the building are taken care of.



Net area of the Plot	4000	Unit of the area can be in both Sqft or Acre
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Flat No	The carpet area of the flat (Sqft or Acre)	$PLR_x = (A_f/A_t) *A_p$	Remarks
G 01	1150	354	Excel Automation (B8/B\$20) *C\$5
G 02	1200	369	
101	1400	431	

Flat No	The carpet area of the flat (Sqft or Acre)	$PLR_x = (A_f/A_t) *A_p$	Remarks
102	1350	415	
201	1150	354	
202	2000	615	
301	1150	354	
302	1100	338	
401	1000	308	
402	1500	462	
Total:	13000	4000	

Formula 3 (Type 1):

Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having non-identical flats but having identical flats in the same vertical line (Type 1)

$$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = rac{A_{cpo} + A_{cpi}}{n_f} + rac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$$

Symbol	Meaning	Remarks
Ар	Total Plot Size	Net area of the plot
Асро	Area of Common Property area outside the building (Plot size - Plinth size)	Total common property (Acpo + Acpi) is calculated together by subtracting the total area of the ground floor flats from Net area of the Plot.
Acpi	Area of Common Property inside the building	Example: Total Common Property area = Net area of the Plot - (Carpet area of flat# G01 + Carpet area of flat# G02)
nf	Total number of flats in the building	
Af	The carpet area of the ground floor flat	This could be area of the ground floor or the Average area of flat area in the same vertical line
nvf	No. of flats vertically above/below of that flat, including itself (No. of floors)	
PLRx	Proportional Land right of flat no x	$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = \frac{A_{cpo} + A_{cpi}}{n_f} + \frac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$

Example (Auto calculation in MS Excel):

Step 1: Enter the Net area of the Plot (2nd Row-2nd Column in the table below).

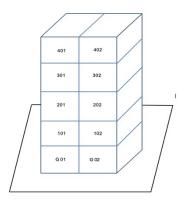
Step 2: Enter the Carpet area of each ground floor flats (3rd Row - 3rd and 4th Column in the table below).

Step 3: Enter the Enter No of vertical flats in the same line of the building (4th Row - 3rd and 4th Column in the table below)

Step 4: PLR of respective flats are calculated in the 3rd Column.

Note:

- 1. Enter the values in the yellow cell.
- 2. Red cells are calculated by formula.
- 3. In this example only 2 vertical lines of flats are considered.
- 4. The flats in the same vertical line are considered to be identical.



Flat Nos:				201	301	401	G02	102	202	302	402
Net area of the Plot			5000								
Af The carpet area of one-side ground floor flat 950			950			1150					
nvf	No. of flats vertically above/below of that flat, including itself (No. of floors)	5 5									
Acpo +Acpi	Area of Common Property both outside and inside together (i.e., Area of the plot - the sum of carpet area of all ground floor flats)		2900								
nf	Total number of flats in the building		10								
PLRx	Proportional Land right of flat No x	480 480 480 480 480 520 520 520 520					520	520			
	Total PLR = Net area of the plot			5000							

Formula 3 (Type 2):

Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having non-identical flats but having identical flats in the same vertical line (Type 2)

$$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = \frac{A_{cpo} + A_{cpi}}{n_f} + \frac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$$

Symbol	Meaning	Remarks
Ар	Plot Size	Net area of the plot
Асро	Area of Common Property area outside the building (Plot size - Plinth size)	Plot area - Plinth area
Acpi	Area of Common Property inside the building	Area of Common Property inside the building like the staircase
nf	Total number of flats in the building	
Af	The carpet area of the ground floor flat	This could be area of the ground floor or the Average area of flat area in the same vertical line
nvf	No. of flats vertically above/below of that flat, including itself (No. of floors)	
PLRx	Proportional Land Right of flat No x	$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = \frac{A_{cpo} + A_{cpi}}{n_f} + \frac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$

Example (Auto calculation in MS Excel):

Step 1: Enter the Net area of the plot (2nd Row - 2nd Column in the table below).

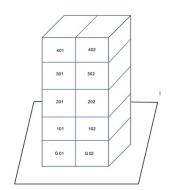
Step 2; Enter the Plinth area of the building (length * breadth of the exterior wall of the building).

Step 3: Enter the Carpet area of each flat in the 2nd column below.

Step 4: PLR of respective flats are calculated in the 3rd Column.

Note:

- 1. Enter the values in the yellow cell.
- 2. Red cells are calculated by formula.
- 3. Difference between Formula 3 in (Type1) and Formula 4 (Type 2) are as follows:
 - In this example, only 2 vertical lines of flats are considered
 - The flats in the same vertical line are considered to be identical.



Flat Nos:		G01	101	201	301	401	G02	102	202	302	402	
Net area o	f the Plot				5000							
Af	The carpet area of one-side ground floor flat			900			1050					
nvf	No. of flat vertically above/below of that flat, including itself (No. of floors)		5					5				
wall, if the	n size (i.e., length * breadth of the exterior building shape is square or rectangle, calculate the area as per the design	2000										
Асро	Area of Common Property area outside the building (Plot area - Plinth size)				3000							
Acpi	Area of Common Property inside the building like the staircase				50							
nf	Total number of flats in the building				10							
PLRx	Proportional Land right of flat no. x	485	485	485	485	485	515	515	515	515	515	
	Total PLR = Net area of the plot	5000										

षट क्ष्य हुँद लेव ही प्यय हुँव १०११ उव सा

শ্বীতালুখন প্রত্ন প্রত্

५्या≍.क्रया

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4	र्चेष्ट्रीत्।	ų
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प्तः लिनश्च मृंग श्चेतः श्वेतः श्वेतः स्वेतः स्वेत

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2 芒叠打

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નક્ષુત્ર-ત્વેન ત્વન પ્રેન્ સે. બસ ફ્રેંત તર્ને જ્વના નાર્ફે મેં સં. નાનસ નાયા ભૂતા

- अःग्रवसःग्रवुदःखुःस्वयसःयदेःघयसःददःखूःवहसःवैतिःद्वःथसः कःर्कदःसञ्चवःयतिःसःकतिःर्धयःद्वदःभ्रयःविदः विदःस्वयः विदःस्यः विदःस्वयः विदःस्वयः विदःस्वयः विदःस्वयः विदःस्वयः विदःस्वयः विदःस्वयः विदःस
- ्व. विटः र्क्ष न विचित्र न विचा विचा ह्यें न विदे र्वे विदे र्वे विदे विचा के विचाय विचाय
- ८. यम्'ष्वभ्गमुरः त्यरःर्वत् श्रीःयम्'र्देत् प्ररः त्यरःर्वत् । त्यरः विष्याः ने । त्यसः कः विष्याः । त्यरः विषयः विषयः । विष्य । विषयः विषयः । विषयः । विषयः । विषयः विषयः । विषयः । विषयः विषयः । विषयः विषयः । विष
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१ क्युं अर्क्त्र

นลา฿ััส[,]นฐั.ไฮ์ปู.หนู.ซึ้.ลหุนุ.นปู.สะ.-

- ४.१ (यट:क्व:र्सेट्र:ज्येव:क्री:र्देव:प्यु: विस्रस:सम्बद्धव:दट: क्व:देग:गी:पस:स्वेव:र्स्ट्र:सेट्रया;
- ४.४ विट.क्ष्यं पञ्चित्रः क्षें क्षेः हें प्वत्वाः ते त्यक्षः क्षत्रः वहिष्यत्वत् क्षेःत्वत् वहिष्यं वीः विवादित वित्रः चर्णावाद्वाः कुं त्योत्रः दृत्रका वाक्षया क्षेत्रः वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्
- यः विस्तर् त्वेत् त्वेत् त्वेत् त्वेत् त्वेत् त्वेत् त्वेत् त्वेत् त्वा ते त्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष

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- दः क्ष्यः द्रमा ख्रियः ख्रें पार्ट्स प्राप्त । यद्भा प्रवास विषयः विषयः
- यान्यः विदः क्षेत्रः न्यः क्षेत्रः कष्टि कष्टे कष्टि कष्टे कष्टि कष्टे कष्टे

- ४.४ क्विर खिआ द्यी दर तार्वि र पर क्षे प्रायत क्षे अध्यव क्षु दिर प्री क्विर प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप
- इ.८ अ.कदे.व्य-८नट.८८. क.क्र. अध्वर.मद्य. अ.विज्ञान्य. वीप्त. वीप्रव. विवयः वर्षेत्र

८ यशः र्ह्रेषः ग्रीः ग्रिले स्

- ে γ বর্ষা, মূ, রেষ্ট্রপ্র, ফুর, স্থ্রের, ম্ব, ম্বর্ম, মের্ট্রন, বর্ষা, মূর্ম, মূর্ম
- ८.१ ह्ये अम्रुव क्युर्वे र पर्वा पत्रुर त्युः वी स्निप्य पर प्रेंच प्रार्थ तर तर अव्या
- ८.३ मुल'र्लेटशम् र्वेरमे में विषयम् निमाने ते त्या त्याव स्तर त्या वि दिन
- ८.८ इट.चरेब.रट. व्यविष्मुचा. टे.जमानविषाः क्यांकीश्रीःमी

५ । মেন:র্ছব: শ্রী:মন্ শান্নন: ব্নন: প্রিন:ন্নন:।

- ५.३ तत्तुमामी सदि प्वतः विस्रमा १००० उत्रसदि र्वे क्वा स्तर्भ प्रत्या प्रत्य विष्यः विद्यत्ते स्तर्भ प्रत्य प् स्टःमुटः प्रवाद स्वतः स्वत

- मी. भ्री-देव-तर्वात्वरम् स्वर्त्रात्वर्त्त्रम् भ्रीट-खिक्ष-कृषां विष्ठ-त्वर्त्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम् स्वर्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम् स्वर्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम्यत्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम्त्त्रम्यत्त्रम् स्वर्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम् स्वर्त्त्रम्त्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्
- น์น ชนานอนเสียง เลือง อนางนำรัฐ เช่น ระเดิน นาระเลนินาร์ รมิที่มานะเหลานาลา เลือง เมื่อ เ
- ५.५ की र्रे हैं गा गीका क्षेत्र र हिका गहिना करा। त्यर क्षत्र कें कें खुः व्यमा खुका से प्रकर हिते गानुका ता मुना केंगा
- त्तः त्रणुषाक्षेत्रः स्वाचीकाः क्षेत्रः त्याची विकाने विक
- तीर. बाबु, ध्रेष, वाष्या, क्षें, कुष, वाष्ट्र, कुष, वाष्ट्र, कुष, वाष्ट्र, वाष्ट्र,

- लट. हे बीश्वालय प्रीचीश्वात हैं दे त्येष त्यन रक्ष्य त्यन रक्ष्य स्था विश्वालय है । स्था
- ५.७० र्श्चेन् प्येष्ठ प्रचन क्रिया चित्र प्रचे प्र
- (4.99) प्रदःह्म स्थाने स्थाने
- ५.७४ विटः क्षेत्र खेः हें निर्मा के माः शुं । विटः क्षेत्र माल्य खेः हें निर्मा कुं विश्व विदः खें कि विदः खें विदः विदः खें विदः विदः खें विदः विदः खें वि
- ५.७३ श्चे अञ्चतः श्चुं र्वे रः गुरः चन् गान् चरः न् रः येन् र्यो विश्वे विश्वे
- ५.७५ द्विस्रसःसञ्जूतःर्घेषाः स्टःद्वरःष्यरःर्वतःश्चेःवर्चःर्षेद्रःस्रेः ग्विसःचरःद्दःग्वसःर्घेषाःर्त्तुः ष्यरःर्वतःग्वितःचत्तुसःश्चेः र्घेवःद्वरःद्दःद्वेषः दग्वतःषुरःदवगःदर्गि।

- ५.७८ विस्रश्रस्त्र वेंगः रटः नियरायर क्षेत्र से सायर्थः प्रति प्रति । यह क्षेत्र क्षेत्र से प्रति । विस्रश्रस् वेंगः निस्रश्रस्त्र केंगः स्टः नियरायर क्षेत्र से सायर्थः प्रति । यह क्षेत्र क्षेत
- ब्रुंश प्रति प्राप्त प्राप्त स्था भाषा भाषे प्रवास के प्राप्त प्र प्त

- ५.१७ ५ त्रियायाययया म्युः त्वरः क्ष्यायाः क्षुं स्वरः क्षुं यायाः विष्यायाः विष्यायः विषयः विष्यायः व

८ स.कप्तःस्त्रान्यसः गानुत्रः स्वेतसः पर्ते । सरस्

- ७.७ श्चित्रान्डेमः अक्तरेः क्र्राम्वान्त्रिः अत्रार्थे अर्ध्वानायत्रः मृत्याय्य्ययात्र्यः व्यात्रिः वित्राञ्चेमः अक्षरेः क्र्याः अत्रात्त्रे अर्थः वित्राच्चेमः वित्राच्चेमः अर्थः वित्राच्चेमः वित्राच्चेमः अर्थः वित्राच्चेमः अर्थः वित्राच्चेमः वित्राच्चेमः अर्थः वित्राच्चेमः वित्राच्चेमः वित्राच्चेमः वित्राच्चेमः अर्थः वित्राच्चेमः वित्राचनः वित्राच्चेमः वित्राचनः वित्
- क्रेय. त्यरम्बर्म्, स्वर्यः त्यावरः ज्यावरः ज्यावरः स्वरः स

यन् ग्रानुस्य म्रान्त्र क्ष्यः म्रान्त्र विभारम् । यद् विभारम् । यद्विभारम् ।

ସଦ୍ୟ'ग୍ନିଶ୍ୱ	$PLR_x = A_p / n_f$	i.e. PLR of each Flat is equal to the Net area of the Plot divide by
	PLRx = Area of the Plot / No of Flats	

चनमःगवि:्यः श्चेरःख्विमःदरावरःक्दःकुः र्ड्याःग्वेषायःश्चेःभेर् पःश्वेदः कःक्र्रःसद्वुदःपदेःसःकदेःर्घ्यःद्विमःद्वरःद्विः ग्रम्भः

ঘ্রবশ্ব শালী	$PLR_x = (A_f/A_t) *A_p$
"	PLRx = (Flat area / Total area of all Flats) * Area of Plot

स्त्रभावतः क्ष्यतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्राच्यतः स्तरः स्त्राच्यतः स्त्राचः स्त्राच

নহ'মার্ক্টবা	र्गेर्नेब	হ্ৰক্ শাৰ্থী
	$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = \frac{A_{cpo} + A_{co}}{n_f}$	$\frac{c_{pi}}{n_{vf}} + \frac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$
Ар	र्भर्ते कुः र्क्त्	শন্ব:ক্কু:র্কর্-ইঝ:দ্বী
Асро	श्चेट ख़िय ख़े प्रायदे श्चे यहात सु र्वेट ख़े कु र्वेट (यदे कु र्वेट - क्षेण सट सु प्वेट ख़े के र्वेट)	४७४८.मी.क्री क्रुबा.१४८.मी.चखु.चु.मी.मी.क्री.
Acpi	શ્ચૈર-લુલ-વર-વર્ત્ડ-શ્ચૈ-બર્લવ-શ્ચૈ-વૃત્ર-ગ્રી-શે-વૃત્રી	यत्रवः सुः विष्णायत्र्यः स्त्रीः स्त्रीटः ख्रिसः वटः वदः स्त्रीः
nf	म्ब्रीट.बुध.बट.मी. प्यट.क्ष्य.चर्ज्ञ्यमा	
Af	र्देषाः र्वेषाः वर्षः	मुःर्कन् त्वने र्वेषाः वित्रः
nvf	विनः विन् विनः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः विन् विनः विनः विनः विनः विनः विनः विनः विनः	

इत्रॅड. यःवे:घनरूपाले:द्यायदे: घनरूपाले:वर्णापावरूप्टूर् र्राप्ट्यूवः र्रास्टः र्वे:प्यमः यःदरः र्वे:प्यमः यःक्षेः प्यमः (युःर्वे: पर्छे:प्पर्यः प्रेक्षेत्रः प्राप्ट्यः प्रेक्षेत्रः प्राप्ट्यः प्

6.4 क्युं क्वं प्रत्येत प्

- पक्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्
- ५.५ माथाश्चेरः स्रावेदस्यद्भः स्राम्बस्यमाबुरःमीस्याधुम्यस्य स्रुतःपर्वे प्रदेशः प्रदेशः वर्षे प्रदेशः स्रुतः वर्षे प्रदेशः वर्
- ७.७ अदे:क्चुःर्ठन्:कुरःर्वेश्वःदर्नेः द्वेयःर्थेन्:श्वःग्वस्थःन्नरःदद्देवःग्चैः दक्ररःग्वे र्नरःर्वेदःद्वेयःश्चेगःग्वेःखुःर्याः वस्यःनुर्गे।
- ७.५ माथाश्चेन् श्चेन्छिम्मानिन्द्रं नर्गान्त्यः नर्मान्यः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्य विष्यः विष्य
- ८.६ वर प्यार्वित माव क्षु वर प्या पर्मित दे प्येत प्या क्षु त्रेर्भ क्षु वर्ष प्या क्षेत्र प्या क्षेत्र प्या क्षेत्र प्या क्षेत्र प्या क्षेत्र प्रा क्षेत्र प्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्र क्षेत्र क्

- स्टायहबाकाङ्गे. क्रीबःश्लेटायहाचार्ज्ञा क्ष्मिकार्क्ष्माकानः जावाङ्गेष्ठायद्गे, रेटायद्यावारे, ज्ञाचाःश्ले, प्राचाःस्वानान्त्रः व्राच्चाःस्वानान्त्रः स्टायहबाकाङ्गे, क्षीवःश्लेष्टायद्गे, रेटायद्यावारे, ज्ञाचाःश्ले, प्राचाःस्वानान्त्रः व्राच्चाःस्वानान्त्रः व्यानान्त्रः व्यानानान्त्रः व्यानान्त्रः व्यान्तः व्यानान्त्रः व्यानान्त्रः व्यान्त्रः व्यानान्त्रः व्यान्तः व्यानान्त्रः व्यान्तः व्यानान्त्यः व्यान्तः व्यान्यः व्यान्यः व्यान्तः व्यान्तः व्यान्यः व्
- ७.१२ तिराहिरान् वाचारां वीश्वार्षे वाचरार्थर विराहिरा की की निराहित विराहित विराह विराह विराहित विराह विराहित विराह विराहित विराह विराह विराहित विराह विराह विराह विर

न प्रट.क्ष्यं ह्यूर जोत्र की की से प्रेर रेश या

- a.) पट:र्कद:र्श्वेर :प्येद :दवप:क्षे: सःयदःर्कु:वीयः र :र्क्वें :प्येद :यदेः यः कःर्श्वेर :प्येद :ग्रीः :प्येद :ग्रीः व्यादः विकासी :प्येदः :प्येदः :ग्रीः विकासी :प्येदः :प्
- चन्न'न्नरक्तं प्रदे चव्यः क्रंतः यम्बरः श्चेः स्वाप्यः न्याः स्वाप्यः स्वापः स

- ण. अःग्वर्यः न्यनः तद्देवः ग्रीयः श्चेतः त्येवः तयनः वैः श्वेवः यदिः व्यः कः न्यः विनः त्यनः ग्रीः विनः त्यनः व वनः ग्वरः न्यः तद्देवः ग्रीयः श्वेवः त्यवेवः त्यविनः त्यवि विवः त्यन् । विकः विवः त्यन् । विकः विवः त्यन् । वि
- ण. प्रायः क्षेत्रः क्षं प्रायत् व्याप्ति प्रायतः श्चेतः यो त्याप्ति । व्याप्ति व्याप्ति । व्याप्ति । व्याप्ति व्याप्ति । व्यापति । व
- च्या प्रस्ता क्षेत्र प्रत्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्
- यन्तर्ते, क्षेत्रकूर्यान्तर्त्वरात्त्व्यत्त्वरः विःमुन्नः न्त्रात्व्यत्वतः विद्वरः विश्वरः विस्त्रः विस्त्रः वि

- त्रभाष्ट्रीत् द्वितः द्वितः स्वावित्रः स्वावित्रः स्वावितः स्वावित्रः स्वावितः स्वव
- a.१११ सःवादसः निर्मः तद्द्वः क्रीसः सदः ह्रः पर्वार्ष्कः सुर्यः सुर्वे राधेदः सहवाः प्रदेशः वर्षः स्वरः तवरः दर्वा

र प्रट.क्थ.ह्.तर्ग.मी. सेग.चथ्या.४.विश.रट. लग.विश

- ४.७ षटः र्वतः र्ह्येन् 'योष' न्दरः यथा यदी 'चुः देश' यद्यनः र्वत्र स्वेष्णायशः न् 'क्ट्रं 'य्यन' ययो 'ययो 'यया ययो 'य्या है शः ह्येन् 'य्या है श्रः ह्येन् 'य्या है शः ह्येन 'य्या है शः ह्येन 'य्या है स्व 'या स्व 'य्या है स्व '

- ५.६ ष्रभःमःरःमेःर्देबःसः अःमद्रभःमञ्जरःमेःभेगःर्वरःद्यःसः तदःस्वृतःर्द्वःसःभःभःरःद्वःरः र्वःभेगःमेःर्द्वःसः चक्कुवःर्स्नेतःत्वनःस्रेः अःमद्रभःमञ्जरःष्वगःभःष्वगःर्वरः क्वुषःर्यः तदःस्वृतःर्द्वःसःभगःवर्वःर्वेन।

ढ़ विटः र्क्षदः श्चेंदः योदः मुः चगामाः का

- (1.7) त्र्वाणाणी'स्रदि'नरुद'ष्विसस्य १००० रुद्द'स्रदेद'ईद्द'र्कद्द' स्य न्दर् दिल्लेष्य हेः देखेद्द'र पर्द्वाणा हेः देखेद्द'र पर्द्वाणा हेः देखेद'र पर्द्वाणा होः देखेद'र पर्द्वाणा हेः देखेद'र पर्द्वाणा होः पर्द्वाणा होः देखेद'र पर्देखेद'र पर
- ८.१ नरुतः विस्रसः श्रे दें तं क्वर् स्य याद्याया हो। वार्क्षेत् स्यायेवा स्योते स्योते । याद्याया क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर्य स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर्य स्था क्वर् स्था क्वर्य स
- ८.८ मायाश्चित् । त्वरःक्षवःश्चेमामानृतःस्य स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः । त्वेयार्थित् प्त्रः स्थान्यः स्थान्तः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्यानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान
- त्या वात्राञ्चेतः त्यन्तः क्षेतः यन्त्रः श्चेतः खेत्रः स्वात्यः स्वातः स

२० मैं.बूर.मी.खन.८८. पर्वश

- 20.7 क.क्र्य. अर्थे. स.क्ष्य. स्वाच्य. संत्र. खल.क्षे. खल.क्षे. खल.क्षे. खल.क्षे. खल.चे. खल.चे. स्वाच्य. यह स् क्षेत्र. व्याच्य. स.क्ष्य. स.क्ष्य. खल.क्षे. खल.क्षे.क्षे. खल.क्षे.क्षे. खल.चे. स्वाच्य. यह स.क्ष्य. स.च्या. यह स.च्या.
- २०.५ र्श्वे र्स्स- ख्राया ची र्ने दाया विराधित स्वता स्वापित स्वता स्वत

१००४ क्युं र्वे र र्श्वे र्वे र र्श्वे ख्या पर्ने प्रमुणाणी क्युं र्वे र पर्नणा निष्ट र्शे र्वे र ख्या क्ये प्रमुणा प

१०.६ र्श्वेन त्येत्र क्री त्यस्यात्तुं ग्राम्याग्ययाः सूत्र त्येत्र स्वात्त्र नेति प्रसूत्र त्वेता न्दर त्येत्य

- र्ष् (ब्रह्म) प्रत्याय १०००। - र्ष्ट्य से मा (ब्रिय स्वाप्त प्रत्य क्ष्य स्वाप्त प्रत्य स्वाप्त स्वाप
- गलवः हूरायगान् प्यापान् प्राथना स्थिता में स्थापन प्राथन ।
- र्शेर म्रोभेन ग्री र्ने बास ५५ तर्भ ग्राम ८००।
- १०.५ यमाख्याची तसुषार्सुः स्वार्केषायाचीया महानाम्याच्या विष्याचीया विषया वि

११ ईं ५ रें गुरु सेवा घटना

क्र्या क्रीला, लाट स्ट्रास्त्राचा क्री स्ट्रास्त्राच्या स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्त्राच्या स्ट्रास्त्राच्या स्ट्रास

११.२ मुल्यः प्रत्यः अवसः प्रवेशः क्षेत्रः कष्टेतः क्षेत्रः कष्टेतः क्षेत्रः कष्टेतः क्षेत्रः कष्टेतः क्षेत्रः कष्टेतः कष्टेतः

१५ देशक्रैग

24.2 બસ'ર્ફ્રેક'વર્ર' ક્રન્સ ક્રેન્સ'ર્કેન' શ્રેન્સ'ર્કેન' શ્રેન્સ'ર્સેન્સ'ર્સેન્સે'એક'ર્ન્મેનસ' માર્નેન્સ' સેન્સેન્સેનેન્સ' સેન્સેન્સેન્સન:

- ग) मन्त्राचर वेरक्षेप्दर क्षेरक्षंग्याव्यापरणी क्ष्याध्यापर क्षेरक्षंग्याव्यापर क्षेत्रक्षंग्याव्यापर क्षेत्रक्षं
- (A) द्वाप्तर बेर शे पर्टी वर मी मार्क रहें प्रेम मी प्रवेर मार्क प्राप्त मार्क प्रवेर मार्क प्राप्त मार्क मार्क प्राप्त मार्क प्राप्त मार्क प्राप्त मार्क मार्क प्राप्त मार्क प्राप्त मार्क प्राप्त मार्क मार्क प्राप्त मार्क मार्क प्राप्त मार्क म
- म्। भ्रीटाष्ट्रियः वेराधियदीः वर्वे पर्मित् केषामी वरायार्वे एष्टेः श्री अध्वर् सुर्वे राष्ट्रियायतेः वरायं वर्षे वर्ये वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे
- - वट्यति:श्वें व्यव्यक्तं क्यें द्र्यः । अः त्या प्रविषाः प्रविषाः विष्यः वटः प्राप्ति वः श्वेः । विष्यः वटः प्राप्ति वः श्वे । विष्यः वटः प्राप्ति वः । विष्यः वटः । विषयः विषयः । विषयः । विषयः विषयः । विषयः विषयः । विषयः विषयः । विषयः
- क) ध्रुष्ट्रिन्द्रम् चेर्यः चेर्यः स्रीत्रे क्रिटः ख्रीयः विषयः महिष्यः महिष्यः महिष्यः महिष्यः स्रीत्रः क्रिटः स्रीत्रः स्रीतिः स्रीत्रः स्रीतिः स
- क) मञ्चतः क्रम्पादः क्रम्पाद्यादः विक्रिः विक्षात्यात् विक्षात्याः विक्षात्यात्र विक्षात्याः विक्षात्यात्र विक्षात्य विक्षा
- ९) प्रमेरःगाली/र्मगाळन् भ्रीटः ख्रीसः ख्
- 5) मिं/सं बेर से मैश पस से दिया दे दिया दे से मिंदी पर मिंही के कार से से मिंही के कार में से मिंही के में से मिंही के मिंही में मिंही
- \mathbf{z}) \mathbf{z}

- व) **बुै:दुन:पन्:क्वं:नन्गःननः** बेर:के:पर्ने: नवतःक्ट:मी:पन्:क्वं:क:क्वं:क:क्वं:पर्ने:पर्कं:के:प्रेम:प
- य) **देशःहैन्।कुःढं५** बेरःश्चेःपदेः श्वःकश्रमःश्चेतशःप्यन्।र्करःपवेःशुवःषीः श्वःतःकुःर्करःशुर्वा
- \mathfrak{F} માં માર્ગ કરાયો તાલુ કરાયો માત્ર માર્ગ માર્ગ કરાયો માત્ર માર્ગ કરાયો માર્ગ કર્યા કર્યો કર્યો કર્યો કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યો કર્યો કર્યો કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યા
- મ) \mathbf{a} મ્રામ્ય માર્જે કેર એ તર્રે ક્રેન્ડિયા છે છે પ્રાથત છે. જે પ્રાથમ માર્ચિયા માર્યા માર્ચિયા માર્ચિયા માર્ચિયા માર્ચિયા માર્ચિયા માર્ચિયા માર્ચિયા
- ર્વ) ખર. જ્યું. કુર. શું. તર્ફ. શું. તર્ફે. શું. તર્ફે. તર્ફો. તર્ફે. તર્ફો. તર્ફે. તર્ફો. તર્ફે. તર્ફો. તર્ફો. તર્ફો. તર્ફો. તરફે. તર્ફો. તરફે. તરફો. તરફે. તરફો. તરફે. તરફો. તરફે. તરફો. તરફ
- ह्म) **ग्रह्म अन्यः ग्री पर्वे पर्मित्** वेर स्थितिः ग्रह्म त्रह्म प्राप्ति । ग्रह्म त्रह्म प्राप्ति । ग्रह्म प्राप्ति । ग्रह्म क्षेत्र प्राप्ति । ग्रह्म प्र
- સ્રા માં માર્ગ માર્ગ ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં માર્ગ ત્રામાં માર્ગ મા

बुर:ब्रुगशः) य

ष्टरक्ष स्ट्वेंन खेतर्ने तरसुः इतर्ह्य

	1 1	
W5.	न्में रासार्विते धीमा का	দ্ৰ'ক্ষথা
মুহঝা		
1	कुं पर्डें र मी माद प्येम	र्बें ५ जि.५८ जे व. केंद्र कें
		र्श्वेर् से र्र र में देश र स्थर में देश से र र र से मुरमा अरा
		ष्रभःषदः दः अःवेदःषदः।
		ब्रुट-ब्रिअ'ष्पट'र्ट्ट यट-क्रिंब'ष्पटा
		ฐิราติสาสราทิานราช์สาพ์รสารษ์สลา
		र्श्वेर ये तृ क्षे प्रवेष
		र्श्वेद 'येव 'यवन से 'यन 'कंद मुं 'यें न कंद न
		વેત્ર સે ભુર્જેન્ સે ન્સે નુસે નુસ્યા નુસ્યા છું છું અદ્યુત્ર : શું તેના
		श्चीः सञ्चतः सुः र्वेरः नायायः क्षेत्रः यञ्चेः त्निन्। (यः करोः तरः प्येरः स्वीः श्वीः । स्वीः स्वीः । स्विः । स्वीः । स्विः । स्वः । स्व
3	र्बेर अदि प्ववर कर कर के ' र्वे ग्रह्म से र प्ये गा	ঘ্ৰম:হ্ৰম:হ্ৰম:হ্ৰম:হ্ৰম:হ্ৰম:হ্ৰম:হ্ৰম:হ
3	ह्ये:रुवःहें:वद्गाःर्कुःश्वराःर्केग्वरायेदःधीःगा	<u>श</u> ्चे'ऱ्च'च५ग'५व८'में'र्न्त'खु'मु८ब'ङैगा
٥	भै'में ब'चुर'नदे'नदे ब'र्श्वेर।	ष्रुब्रायकराबी:बी:क्रेंब्राचुर:र्थेर्'यःक्रेंब्र
ч	ल्ला क्रिया क्रिय क्रि	सःम्वसः द्वः तहें व । तहें व । सःम्वसः द्वाः तहें व । तहें व ।
(J	শ্বদ্ধ শ্বাধ্য প্রত্যুত্ত করা	
ฎ	न्द्र्यः त्रचेतः मुर्जुनः से क्रुं त्यसः क्रेंन्यसः से न्यः म्यः क्रुं त्याः क्रुं त्यः से क्रुं त्यसः क्रेंन्यसः से न्यः सः क्रुं त्याः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः से न्यः	म्बर्धिम् नर्जे नदिः क्रेंशः मुम्सर्
4	त्यरः र्वतः त्रहें तः क्षेत्रः त्रह्युका क्षेत्रे : क्षेत्रः व्यं (र्धेत् : यः व्यं क्षेत्रः व्यं व्यं व्यं व्य	
ρ	कःग्रवशःरुवःग्रीःग्रवशःस्युवःश्यगःग्रीट्रा	
10	યના હ્વસ મેં આ	
22	वर्डे में ५ 'ग्रै' वर्डे वर्गे ५ 'रेग 'यदे 'यर'	र् <u>ष</u> ्थ्यः भ्रे. मीश्वः प्रचेषः स्त्रीं त्यन ५ : ५ मी
23	कः र्वतः असुत्र प्यते स्थः कते : र्वतः नियः । वातः स्तुः । वि: स्वा	
13	द्रचेत्यःर्षेदःधेमाःकःमाल्रहःर्षेदःयः ठेहा	

योचित्राचीर्याक्षणाचीः ही स्वाधित क्षुंत्र स्वीत् स्वीत्

夏 'う ^ぞ 시	र्षेत्।	बेरा
ট্রিপ.র্মুন		
ર્ભ.ખિ/કુન.સૈના		
<u> </u>		
ୟ. ଏ କ୍ଷ୍ୟ.ଯିट.।		
र्बंट.क्वेट.ब्र्.रा		
र्श्वेश.पार्ष्ट्र.पथवी.श		
<u> </u>		
गाःकेषः/गार्दुरः निर्मार्भुन।		
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র্ট্রিশৃ:শ্লুব্/র্ল্র্রাশ্ ঘশ		
र्टिट.बेट. लट्य. योलेंन्या		
ૹ <u>૽</u> ૽ૹ૾૽ૢ૱ૹૣૼઌૺૺ૾ઌઌૣૣ૽ઌૺૺૺ૾૱ઌૺૺૺઌૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹૺ		
र्चेट.यञ्चाज.यत्त्र्य.श्ची/र्चेट.यर्द्द्या		
ર્શ્વેશન મૈંદા		
पर्दूय। क्रु. पर्द्रभावरः		
ष्ट्र-ळॅब्र-डेग्।ग्री-५चट-खुच-उब्र-खुः स्री-स्री-धिग्।र्ळट्।		
শ্ৰৰ:ক্ৰু'বৃহ্ৰ ৰ্ভ্বা(র্জিব্ৰ: র্বেশ'শী'হৰ'র্ন্থ'ৰ্ব্বব্ৰশ্ব		

rयर:र्क्र व :डेम्'मी'न्यर:ख्य:ड्व,खी:कु:सू:सून्या:ख्या:क्र्य:ब्व		
गलक् मु दर्भ द्धा (पॅद्रक् र्वम मी इक र्झ क्र प्यर्मिक)		
5व. <u>च</u> ्		
र्बे्न् अंदे यग चेद्र	व्येद:स्रीदेः	थग् चेदु
श्रेदः	ર્સેં.	
શું.પિંદ્યા.ભાદ.	श्री:मुरुषाः	MZ.
	•	

ब्ररःभ्रेगाय प

त्रियो.चर्षयो.स.वित्रःक्तीःरेत्रः-दुश्

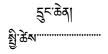
सियो.यथयो.श.यंश्री

ष्ट.क्ष्य.ह्.चर्चा.मु.ष.चार्या

र्हे.चन्यायी:श्रनः	श्रु.पिटश्र	নৰ্ভ্ৰ'নৰ্गী5্'গ্ৰী'ান'নাৰ্থথ		शक्तरेर्चेन:५नरः	गीरेष.पहचारा.जी.पा.बीट.(ह्र्टपाया. मुटे.	इ ब्र∙ग्र₹्ग	
	WZ.	শ্বীট্রেম	षट.क्ष्य.	ष्यरःक्ष्यं स्पर्याः	(क्षेक्षे:र्ग्ग् प्यरःमु,पत्ने)	र्द्रमः विभःलरः गुरःलरः रश्चेमभः	
		⋈ ८.	Ø1₹'	५ वर:५ <u>ब</u> े:च		चर्चाय:गुर:अर:)	

শ্ৰন্তবৈ'য়ে'যাশথা

美 亡.	<u>ब</u> ्ज.कृं/	শ'শাবশা	रु.चाद्ररु.	শ.দূেহন্ন.			श्रःबेटाव	1 1		चगादः	चर्याद.ष्ट्रश्
यिया	में ५ व्यंगा	क्या। म्रे.मिलेश (ध्री.पूर्या/ख्रिश	यक्रर पक्रर मुली	 বৃষ্ট্যন্	M だ. 団知.	જાદ. જાહુદ.	यर्जूषया लूट्य. मी.ष्ट्र.	ছা) রূবলা(বর্মী. শ.হন্ত,সঔস.	^{देश} हैग 'कु 'र्क	क्वी चूंबा.≈ा.	피드시



बुरःभूबा≪ य

ष्यरःक्ष्यं यन् मान्यरः मी स्थमा ख्र्यः मी द्रियः देश

রেপ.বেছՀ.পু..... QR Code ムエ ล์ (สุรพ.พร..... র্ম্রঅ-ষ্ট্র------দ্রঝ'জন-----শ্বরি'ন্দ্রন্'ন্ন্'ক্রি'ন্ ष्यरःक्ष्यं चर्मार्चरःमी ष्यःम्बया अःकतःर्धेनःन्नरः(श्रेशःर्गिःण्यरःधेतःशुःनवे) พะ.ซุช.๗ะ. ฐีะเติมเพะ. इब्:मर्श्र षरःक्ष्यःचन्यान्चरःन्त्रेःच ब्र.कद्म.प्य.चीब्रजी শ:র্দ্রহম:২গ্র-মা मुं र्कर् (क्षेक्षे र्गो प्यरम्बेते मुं प्वहे) म्ब्रीट.बुधा.बटाषट.क्ष्य.ब्राटशा শ্ৰ-শ্ৰব্ শ্যনাধুশ্যন্থ **ฟ**.ซีะ.ณะ. (श्रु.प्र्य/स्था-क्र व्रिट्यायकर माली यालीक.क्या শ্বনাধ্বশ্বশ্বনান্ত্র यनः विदे नर् क्षेत्रः धेषाः वी শ্ব-শ্ৰে ฟ.พชุพฟ.ฒะ.นิปฟโ

ર્શેન્-પ્રતે શ્રુે એ<u>.</u>

इंट.कुबी শ্বীতা.লূেখন.প.প.জ.উথ.ফু্নাপা

कःक्ट्रायमुद्रायते स्वाकते में नार्यः म्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वात्यः स्वाद्यः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्व

দেন:ছ্ব্ৰ-ক্ৰ-ছ্-

<u>て.</u> セチ約.	राःग्वर्षः	เห็ร นลิ ตุลเพร	: <u>ক্র</u> মন্	୬ସ୍ଟି:ଷर୍:	······ব্দ:শ্বর্ষ:ঘর <u>ি</u> ষ্ট্রী	ଽୖୢୠ୶୕ଊ୕୵୕୕
নাপ্ৰস্থানা	য়য়৾য়ৣ৽ৼৣ৾৽ঽ৴য়৾৽ড়ৄ৾৽য়ৢ৾য়৻	শ্ৰম্প্ৰ নেৰ্মি বৃ শ্ৰী ক	ৼ৴ঀৼ৻৸ৼ৻ড়ঀ৾৾৻ঀৢ৾	ট্র-হ্বই:सु:।	ष.पक्ष.वैंट.लूरी	
ঝ'শ্ববশ'	শ্ৰন্থ না শ্ৰী শ্ৰী শ্ৰন্থ কৰি কৰি শ্ৰন্থ	ক. ছ্2.পরি ^৫ .নধ্	য়৾৽ড়৾ঀ৾৽ৼৢঀৼ৾ৼৢ৾৽	ल.भैच.ष्ट्रे.	चर्में र्बेंद्र 'तन्द्र 'हैंदे 'देंब 'खें	দ্ৰহ:ৰ্চ্চৱ'ৰ্বহ'ৰ্বহ'ৰ্ব্
ধূধু:শ্ৰী.ক্	৲ :ট্টিৰ'ৰ্ডি৲্ম' <i>ম</i> 'ন্বভন্ম'	শুীশ:5'র্না				

Ø15.	É 'न्द्गागी'बैट'	शु.पिट्य.लट.	¤ 독'ፙ፞፞፞፞ጟ'	শেদ:ঠেব্:ক্রু:ঠেব্ জিঞ্জী:সাঁ:খেম:খিন্ট	लग होतु।
			מאבי	ૹ૿ૹ૾ૺૹ૽ૼૡૻૻૠ	
নষ্ট্ৰ	SI .				

ह्यें द्वार विकास के कि स्वास के स्वास

୲য়ৼ৾ঌ৾য়ৼড়৾য়য়৻ৠৣ৾ৼড়ৢয়ৼয়ৣ৾ৼৢয়ৼ৻ৠৢয়৻য়য়৻ড়ৢ৾ৼৼৢৼৼড়ড়ৢয়৻ৼৼয়ৄ৾
ર્વેના'ત્વર-ક્રેશ્વ કે'(બેંત્ર-પ્ય-કેંત્ર) વર્ષ્વેર-પાલે વર્ષ્યુંઅથા (ક્ર્યું ર-હિંગ ન્હીં-ત્વર-પુત્ત-પ્યના હોત્ર-ત્વ-પ્યને પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્રાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્રાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાના હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન-ત્વે પ્યાન-ત્વે પ્યાન હોત્ત-ત્વે પ્યાન-ત્વે પ્યાન-ત્
ગાયાએન્ 'નુર્ગેશ્રાઓર્વપ્પેન્'યાં કેત્ર' ક્ષ્રેન્' હેલા ત્રન્' ત્રવે 'ક્ષેુ' અદ્યુત્ર 'ક્ષુું' ત્રે ક્ષું ' ક્ષેત્ર 'ક્ષેત્ર હોલા પ્રાથમ કર્યો હતા. ક્ષેત્ર હોલા કર્યો હતા. કર્યા હતા. કર્યો હતા. કર્યા હતા. કર્યો હતા. કર્યો હતા. કર્યા હતા. કર્યો હતા. કર્યા હતા. કરા હતા. કર્યા હતા. કરા હતા. કર્યા હતા. કર્યા હતા. કરા
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बुरःर्मेगः ध

Examples of PLR Calculation

The following illustrated formula may not be applicable in all the situations. In such situations, the parties with assistance from the Thromde (if needed) can compute as per the design.

Formula 1:

Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having all identical flats

Formula	$PLR_x = A_p / n_f$	i.e. PLR of each Flat is equal to the Net area of
Formula	PLRx = Area of the Plot / No of Flats	the Plot divide by No of Flats

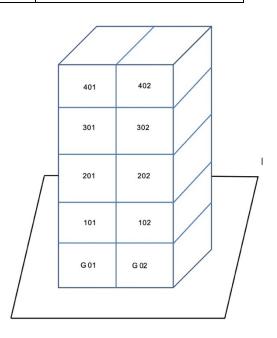
Example (Auto calculation in MS Excel):

Step1: Enter the Net area of the Plot (Ap) in the 1st row - 3rd column in the table below.

Step2: Enter the No of Flat in building (nf) in the 2nd row - 3rd column in the table below.

Step3: PLR of respective Flats are calculated in 3rd row - 3rd column in the table below.

Note: This method distributes the land right equally amongst all the Flats. All areas like Common property inside, outside, and the area beneath the building are taken care of.



Ар	Area of the Plot (Net area in case of the land pooled plot)	4000
nf	Total Number of flats in the building	10
PLRx = (Ap / nf)	Proportional Land Right of each Flat	400

Note

- If Ap is in Sqft then calculated PLR will also be in Sqft.
- If Ap is in acre the calculated PLR will also be in acre.

Formula 2:

Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having all non-identical flats.

Formula	$PLR_{x} = (A_{f}/A_{t}) *A_{p}$
Tormala	PLRx = (Flat area / Total area of all Flats) * Area of Plot

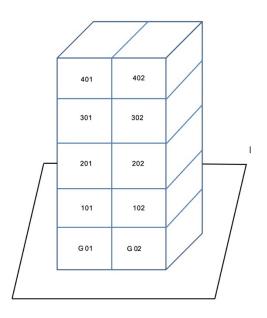
Example (Auto calculation in MS Excel):

Step1: Enter the Net area of the Plot.

Step2: Enter the Carpet area of each Flat in the 2nd column in the table below.

Step3: PLR of respective Flats are calculated in 3rd Column.

Note: This method distributes the land right exactly proportional to their respective Carpet area. All areas like Common property inside, outside, and the area beneath the building are taken care of.



Net area of the Plot 4000	Unit of area can be in both Sqft or Acre
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Flat No	The carpet area of the Flat (Sqft or Acre)	$PLR_x = (A_f/A_t) *A_p$	Remarks
G 01	1150	354	Excel Automation (B8/B\$20) *C\$5
G 02	1200	369	
101	1400	431	
102	1350	415	

Flat No	The carpet area of the Flat (Sqft or Acre)	$PLR_x = (A_f/A_t) *A_p$	Remarks
201	1150	354	
202	2000	615	
301	1150	354	
302	1100	338	
401	1000	308	
402	1500	462	
Total:	13000	4000	

Formula 3 (Type 1):

Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having non-identical flats but having identical flats in the same vertical line (Type 1)

$$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = rac{A_{cpo} + A_{cpi}}{n_f} + rac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$$

Symbol	Meaning	Remarks
Ар	Total Plot Size	Net area of the plot
Асро	Area of Common Property area outside the building (Plot size - Plinth size)	Total common property (Acpo + Acpi) is calculated together by subtracting the total area of the ground floor Flats from Net area of the Plot.
Acpi	Area of Common Property inside the building	Example: Total Common Property area = Net area of the Plot - (Carpet area of Flat# G01 + Carpet area of Flat# G02)
nf	Total number of flats in the building	

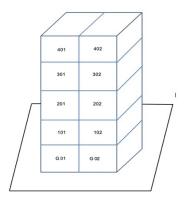
Af	The carpet area of the ground floor flat	This could be area of the ground floor or the Average area of flat area in the same verticle line
nvf	No. of flats vertically above/below of that flat, including itself (No. of Floors)	
PLRx	Proportional Land right of flat no x	$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = \frac{A_{cpo} + A_{cpi}}{n_f} + \frac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$

Example (Auto calculation in MS Excel):

- Step 1: Enter the Net area of the Plot (2nd Row-2nd Column in the table below).
- Step 2: Enter the Carpet area of each ground floor Flats (3rd Row 3rd and 4th Column in the table below).
- Step 3: Enter the Enter No of vertical Flats in the same line of the building (4th Row 3rd and 4th Column in the table below)
- Step 4: PLR of respective Flats are calculated in 3rd Column

Note:

- 1. Enter the values in the yellow cell.
- 2. Red cells are calculated by formula.
- 3. In this example only 2 vertical lines of Flats are considered.
- 4. The Flats in same vertical line are considered to be identical.



Flat Nos:	Flat Nos:					401	G02	102	202	302	402			
Net area of the	Net area of the Plot					5000								
Af The carpet area of one-side ground floor Flat				950 1150										
nvf	nvf No. of flats vertically above/below of that flat, including itself (No. of Floors)				5 5									
Acpo +Acpi	Acpo +Acpi Area of Common Property both outside and inside together (i.e., Area of the plot - the sum of carpet area of all ground floor flats)				2900									
nf	nf Total number of flats in the building				10									
PLRx Proportional Land right of Flat No x				480	480	480	520	520	520	520	520			
Total PLR = Net area of the Plot				5000										

Formula 3 (Type 2):

Proportional Land Right (PLR) calculation for a building having non-identical flats but having identical flats in the same vertical line (Type 2)

$$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = \frac{A_{cpo} + A_{cpi}}{n_f} + \frac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$$

Symbol	Meaning	Remarks
Ар	Plot Size	Net area of the plot
Асро	Area of Common Property area outside the building (Plot size - Plinth size)	Plot area - Plinth area
Acpi	Area of Common Property inside the building	Area of Common Property inside the building like the staircase
nf	Total number of flats in the building	
Af	The carpet area of the ground floor flat	This could be area of the ground floor or the Average area of flat area in the same vertical line
nvf	No. of flats vertically above/below of that flat, including itself (No. of Floors)	
PLRx	Proportional Land Right of Flat No x	$PLR_{of\ any\ one\ flat} = \frac{A_{cpo} + A_{cpi}}{n_f} + \frac{A_f}{n_{vf}}$

Example (Auto calculation in MS Excel):

Step 1: Enter the Net area of the Plot (2nd Row - 2nd Column in the table below).

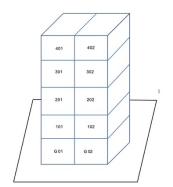
Step 2; Enter the Plinth area of the building (length * breadth of the exterior wall of the building).

Step 3: Enter the Carpet area of each Flat in the 2nd column below.

Step 4: PLR of respective Flats are calculated in 3rd Column.

Note:

- 1. Enter the values in the yellow cell.
- 2. Red cells are calculated by formula.
- 3. Difference between Formula 3 in (Type1) and Formula 4 (Type 2) are as follows:
 - In this example, only 2 vertical lines of Flats are considered
 - The Flats in same vertical line are considered to be identical.



Flat Nos:		G01	101	201	301	401	G02	102	202	302	402
Net area of the Plot		5000									
Af The carpet area of one-side ground floor Flat				900			1050				
nvf	No. of flat vertically above/below of that flat, including itself (No. of Floors)			5			5				
Total Plinth size (i.e., length * breadth of the exterior wall, if the building shape is square or rectangle, otherwise calculate the area as per the design		2000									
Асро	Area of Common Property area outside the building (Plot area - Plinth size)	3000									
Acpi Area of Common Property inside the building like the staircase		50									
nf Total number of flats in the building					10						
PLRx Proportional Land right of flat no. x		485	485	485	485	485	515	515	515	515	515
Total PLR = Net area of the Plot					5000						