9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Government of Japan has shown a great enthusiasm for the development of Greater Dacca City of East Pakistan, despatching its preliminary survey team in 1962 and the survey team in 1964 to East Pakistan for the construction project of the Burhiganga River Bridge. The survey team is so desirous that the engineers of both Japan and East Pakistan should conclude the discussion about the final design and construction preparations in order to materialize the proposed bridge as soon as possible. Hereby it is advised to the Government of East Pakistan and Japan as well what to be taken as the next steps, as follows:-

- 1. Advice to Government of East Pakistan.
- (1) Development of South Bank Area of Brhiganga River.

The purpose of the proposed bridge is to connect Dacca City and the Keraniganj. Should the Keraniganj area be left as it is at the present, therefore, the construction of the bridge would lose its significance. As for the area of about 10,000 acres lying between the Burhiganga River and the Dhaleswari River, the immediate steps should be taken for the survey, planning and design especially for the road construction, and the budgetary measures to carry out the reclamation, development and urbanization of the area, keeping up with the bridge construction. At the same time, the housing project should be drawn up so early as to provide the sufficient land with the inhabitants who should be moved away by the slum clearance from the proposed bridge site on the north bank of the Burhiganga River. A draft plan for the development of the area is proposed in the Part II of the Report, and

it is recommended that the immediate execution of the plan should be realized at least for the proposed area of land. The accurate plane surveying, elevation surveying and geological survey should be conducted to set up a precise plan at first.

(2) Slum Clearance and Redevelopment in the Old Dacca on the North Bank of Burhiganga River.

Owing to the poor structures, sanitary defects, overspill population, bad arrangement and narrowness of streets, the old town area of Dacoa City is on the way to become a slum. It has been already etressed in the City Planning Master Plan that the clearance of slum and redevelopment should be carried out. Especially, the proposed bridge would run through the slum area by the elevated bridge by means of a ramp connecting with the 100 feet wide north-to-south arterial road, so the minimum construction site should be secured at least before the construction work starts, preceding the total slum clearance project. The neighbourhood of Buckland Bank should also be reconstructed to make out a park area in harmony with the modern bridge. Since the chief objective of the bridge lies at the vehicle traffic, the adequate consideration should be paid to the selection of traffic lane and its alignment so the vehicle might enter into the city smoothly across the bridge.

(3) Construction of North-to-South Arterial Road.

In order to link up the old and new cities and to relieve the heavy traffic congestion on the Nawabpur Road, an arterial road construction (80 ft. + 2010 ft. of footpath) is demanded and carried under the planning.

Further, the road construction should be accelerated for the purpose of not only linking-up of the old city and new city by allowing the traffic from bridge to city or from city to opposite bank across the bridge, but also connecting Dacca City with the Keraniganj area. In any way, the land required should be secured and in the point there might be found the bottleneck to proceed with the project. Therefore, an early settlement of the evacuation problem should be worked out, inclusive of the compensation of removal and the substitute land.

The construction of the Burhiganga River Bridge cannot be independent at all from the three projects, and the Japanese Covernment is so much concerned with the execution of the three projects as the bridge construction.

(4) Replenishment and Training of Engineers of Dacca Improvement Trust.

The Dacca Improvement Trust was established recently and put its emphasis on the development of the projects. It is clear that in the very near future the construction would become active in the Dacca area, and eventually the construction engineers (for road, bridge, water—supply and sewerage) should be strengthened in quality and number. The execution of modern projects would require modernized construction works with surveying and measuring instruments, geological survey instruments and construction equipments. Some construction might be occasioned to shorten the periods. Consequently, the engineers must be enough trained and experienced to meet such requirements. In relation to the construction work of the bridge, the training of engineers should be included in the plan, and it is desirous to study an abroad training program on the Colombo plan.

— II-78 —

(5) Discussion about Final Design, Construction Preparation.

It is requested that the Covernment of East Pakistan should make the full study on the project upon receipt of the Report, and that at the earliest possible opportunity both Japanese and Pakistani engineers should discuss the following subjects at Dacca or Tokyo to take up the final design and construction preparations:-

- a. Results of Preliminary, Comparative Design
- b. Schedule of Construction
- c. Estimated Cost of Construction
- d. Method of Prestressing for P.C. Girder

Accordingly, the engineering works which should be taken up after the discussion would be:-

- a. Final Design of Bridge (including approaches) and Protection Work
- b. Details of Specifications for Construction Work
- c. Detailed Estimate with Bill of Quantity of Materials
- d. List of Machinery and Plant with Specifications
- e. Preparation of Tender Documents
- f. Advice on Tenders Received
- g. Contract Documents Preparation
- h. Details of the Bridge Works during Construction and Trial after the Construction of the Bridge is over.

The period and expenses necessary for the above itemized work should be studied to come to a conclusion.

2. Advice to Covernment of Japan.

Based on the data and results from the detailed site investigation, the preliminary design was drawn up to make clear the outline of the construction project of the proposed bridge, and to obtain the more accurate technical factors and values than those shown in the Report of 1962.

However, the type of superstructure of bridge could not be decided from the technical, traffic and constructional points of view only.

Especially, in the case of the Burhiganga River Bridge of being a monumental structure, an aesthetic judgement will play an important role in designing.

Concerning the technics of bridge construction, it is evident that the Japanese engineers stand on the higher level than the Pakistani engineers, but is afraid that the over-evaluation of the construction cost might take place with too much dangerous factors anticipated owing to the foreign work. For this reason, the Pakistani should be given, to some extent, the right of choice and debate to conclude a final layout and construction preparations.

Consequently, the Japanese Government is hereby requested to arrange the opportunity at which both Japanese and Pakistani engineers might have the joint technical conference for the purpose.

3. It was studied and made clear that the projected Burhiganga Bridge connecting Dacca City and the South Dacca at Sadarghat should be

inevitably necessary for not only the further development of Gret City Dacca but the economical growth of East Pakistan at large.

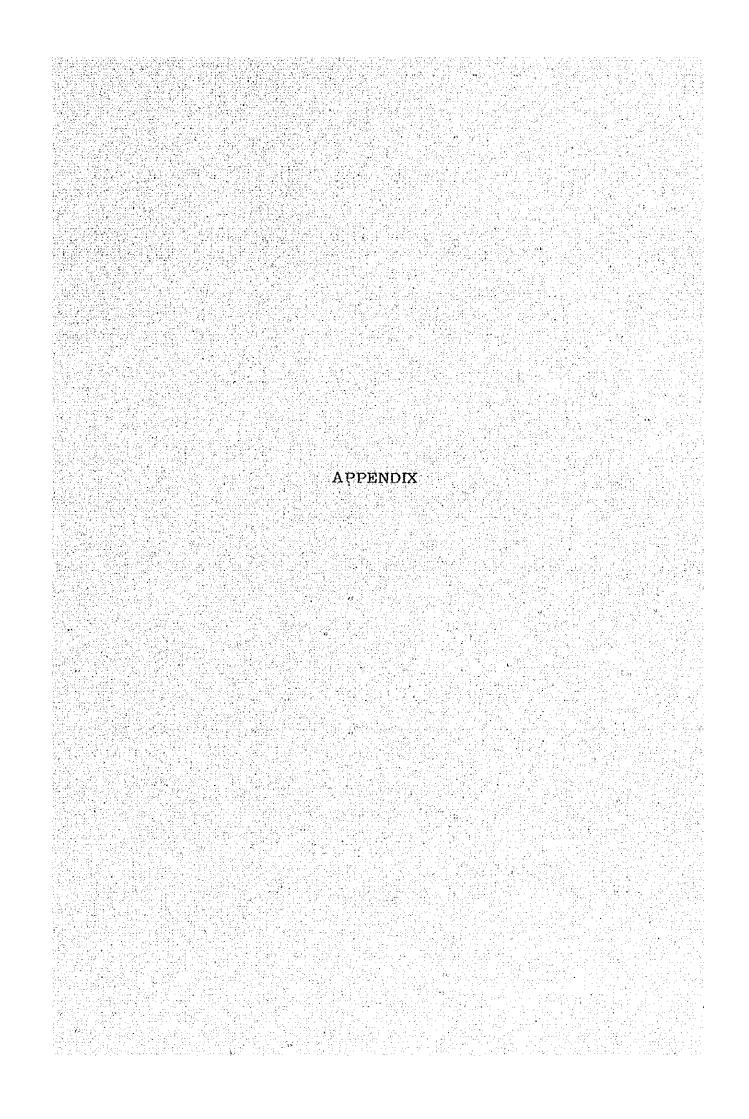
From the technical point of view, the favorable conditions are rather provided to the construction, and there is no particular difficult problems for the reparian engineering and soil conditions in the proposed bridge site.

Moreover, the economical feasibility was studied to prove that the profitability should be enough assured to run a toll bridge. The conservative estimate indicated that the refundment should be completed in 1980 for the total project cost, saving a part of the construction cost of a second Burhiganga Bridge. Accordingly, in 1982, the bridge might be opened from the tollage for the public.

The successful completion of the bridge should be accompanied by:-

- (1) The unified cooperation on the bridge project made between the competent authorities concerned for the city planning, flood prevention and road planning.
- (2) The successful low interest loan to be given for a long-term of 15 years. (The financed money should be refunded on deferred payment basis after the 5th year from the commencement of construction work.)

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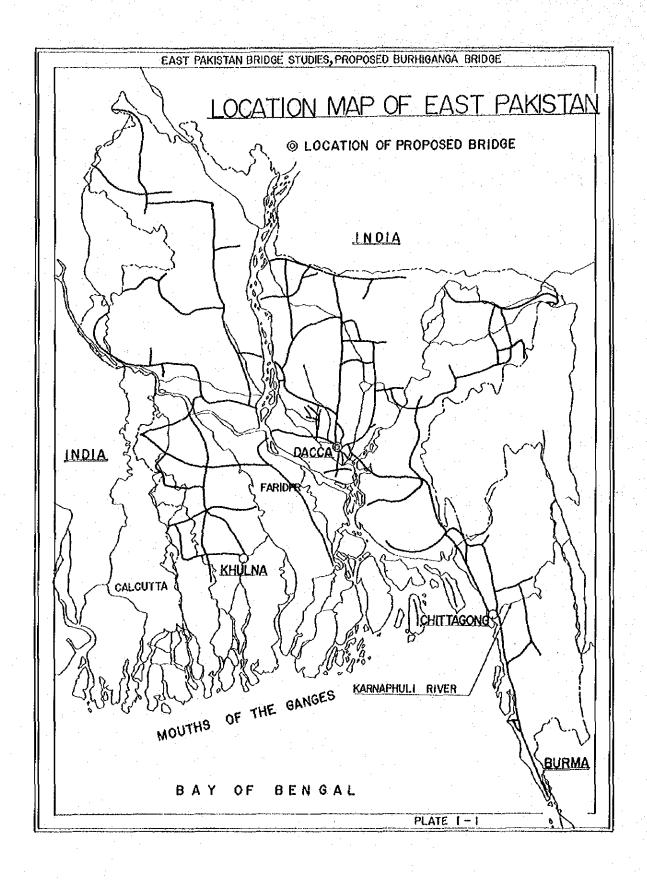
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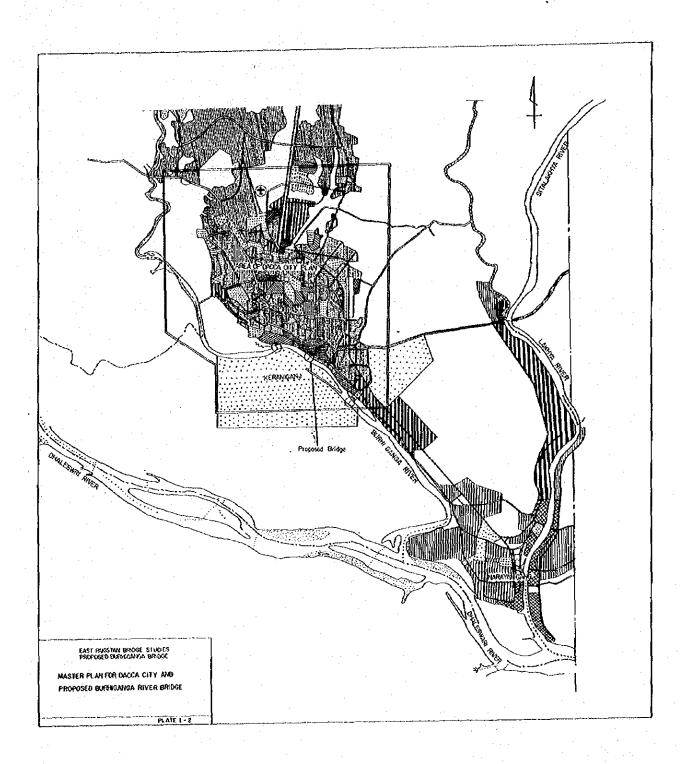
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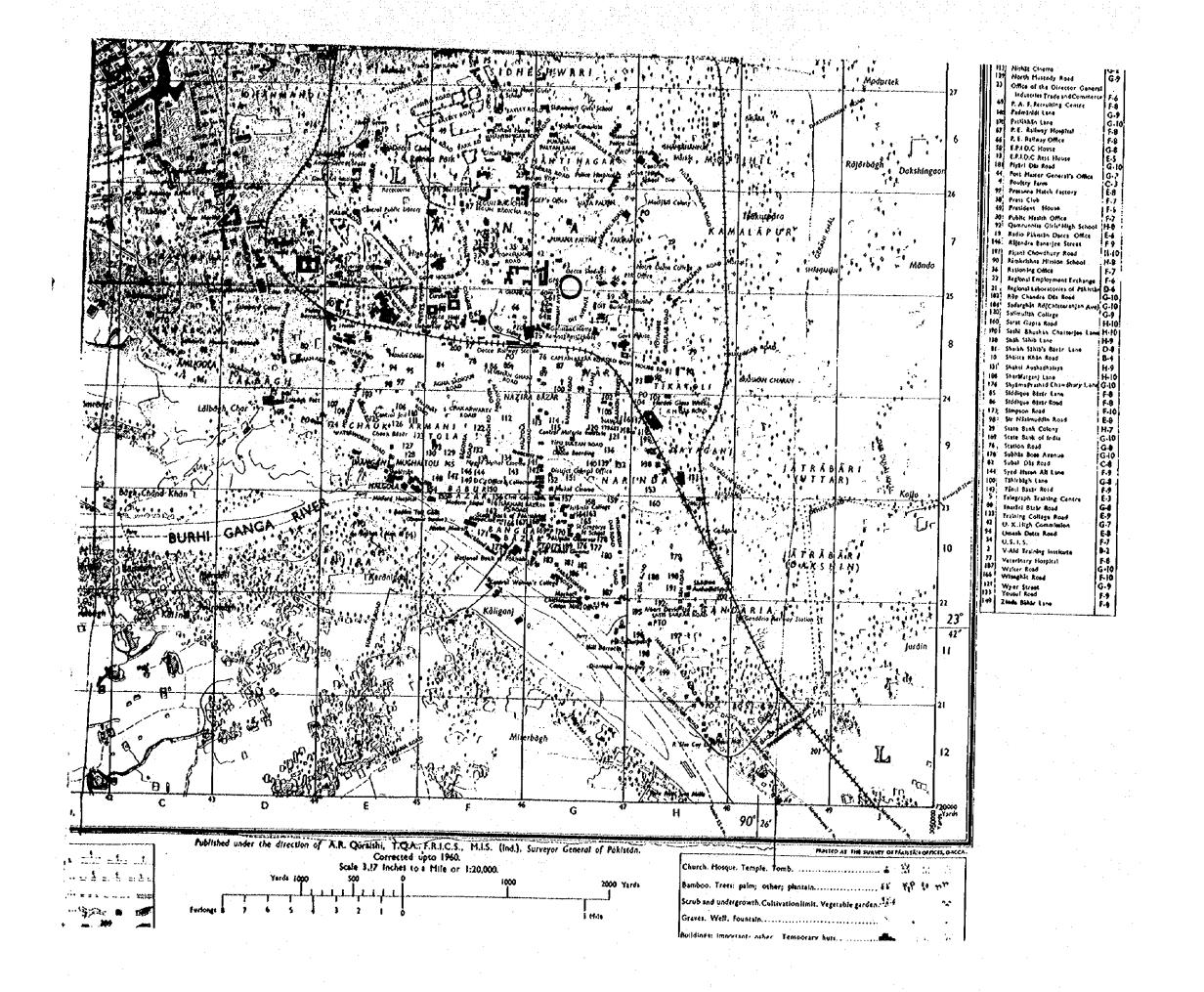
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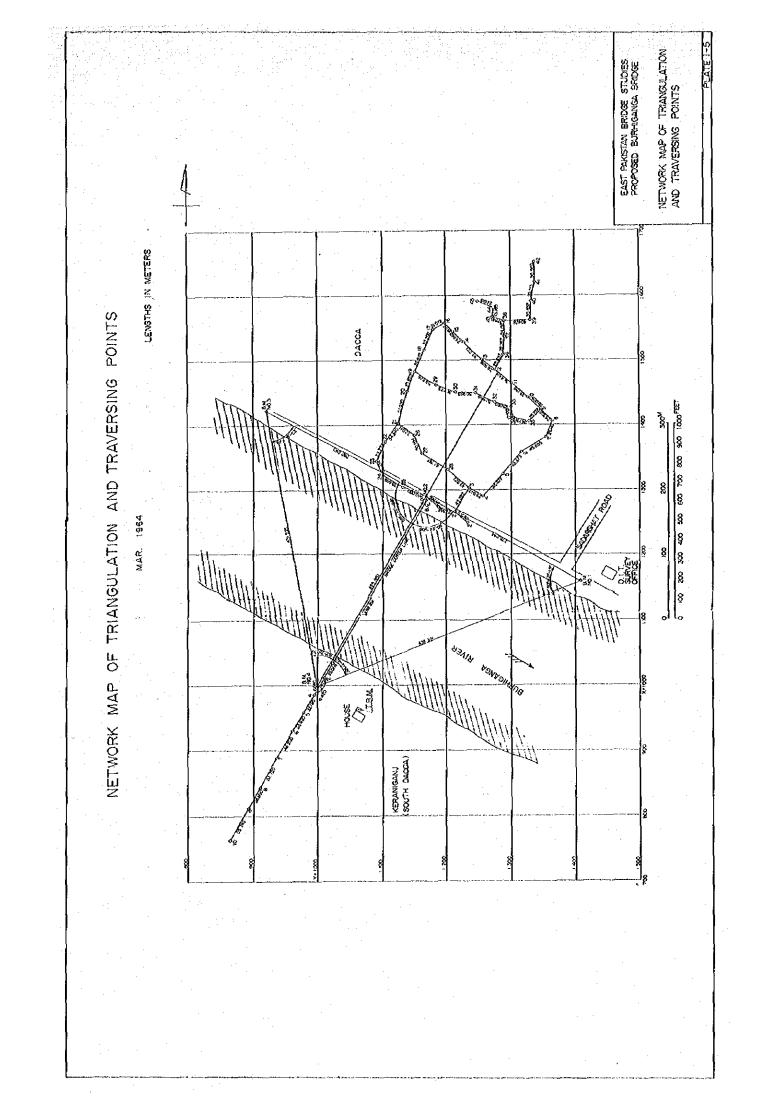
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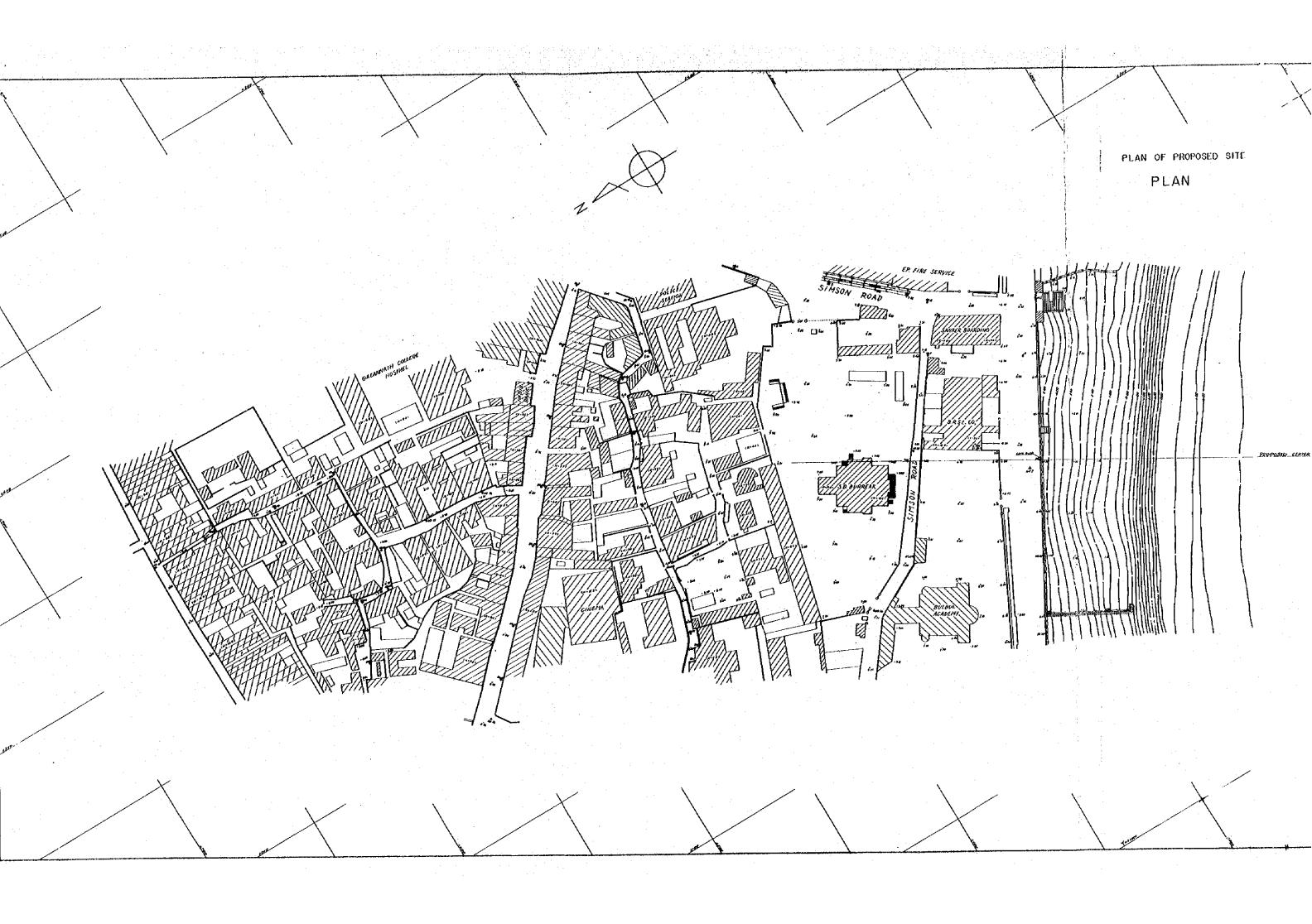


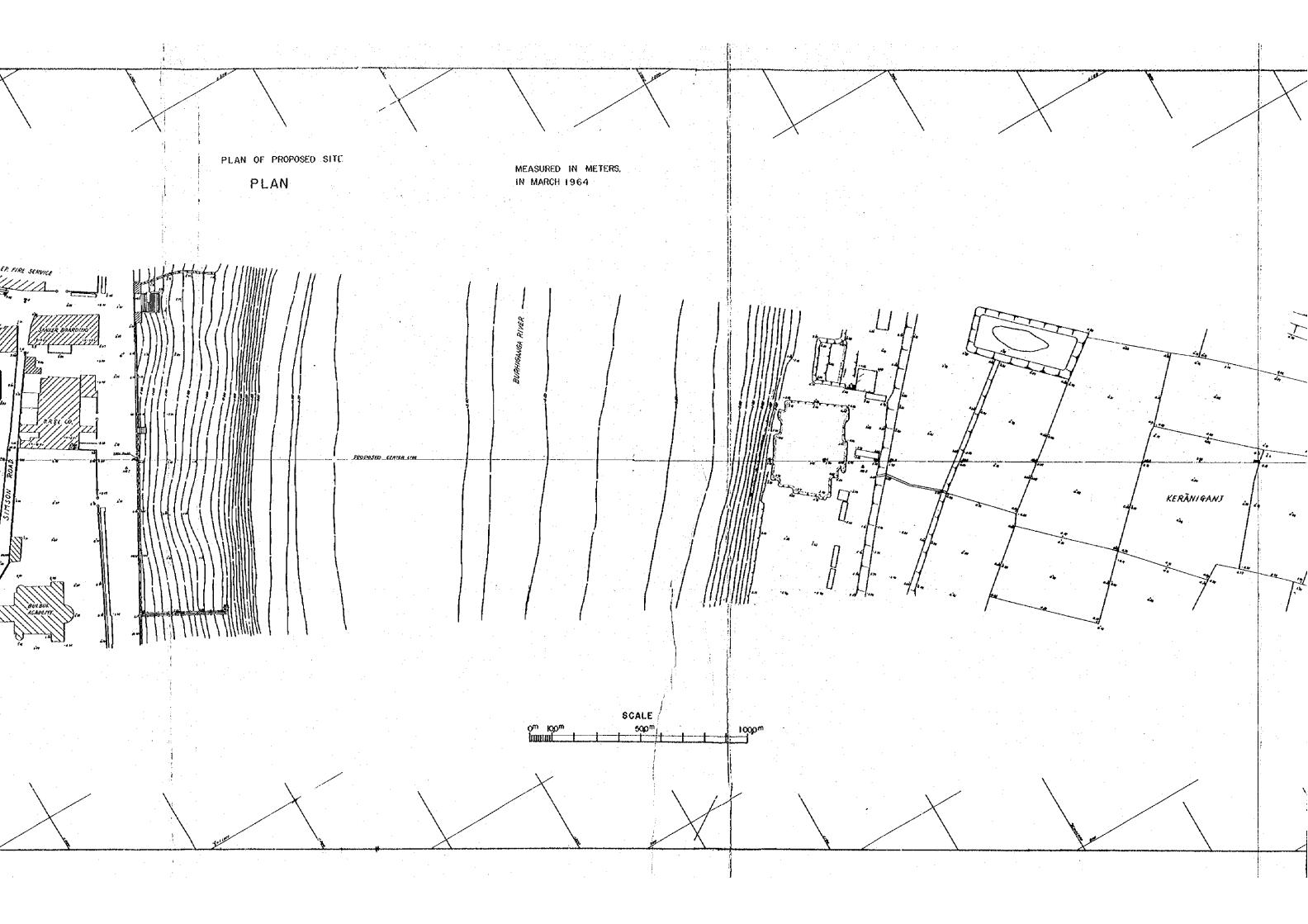


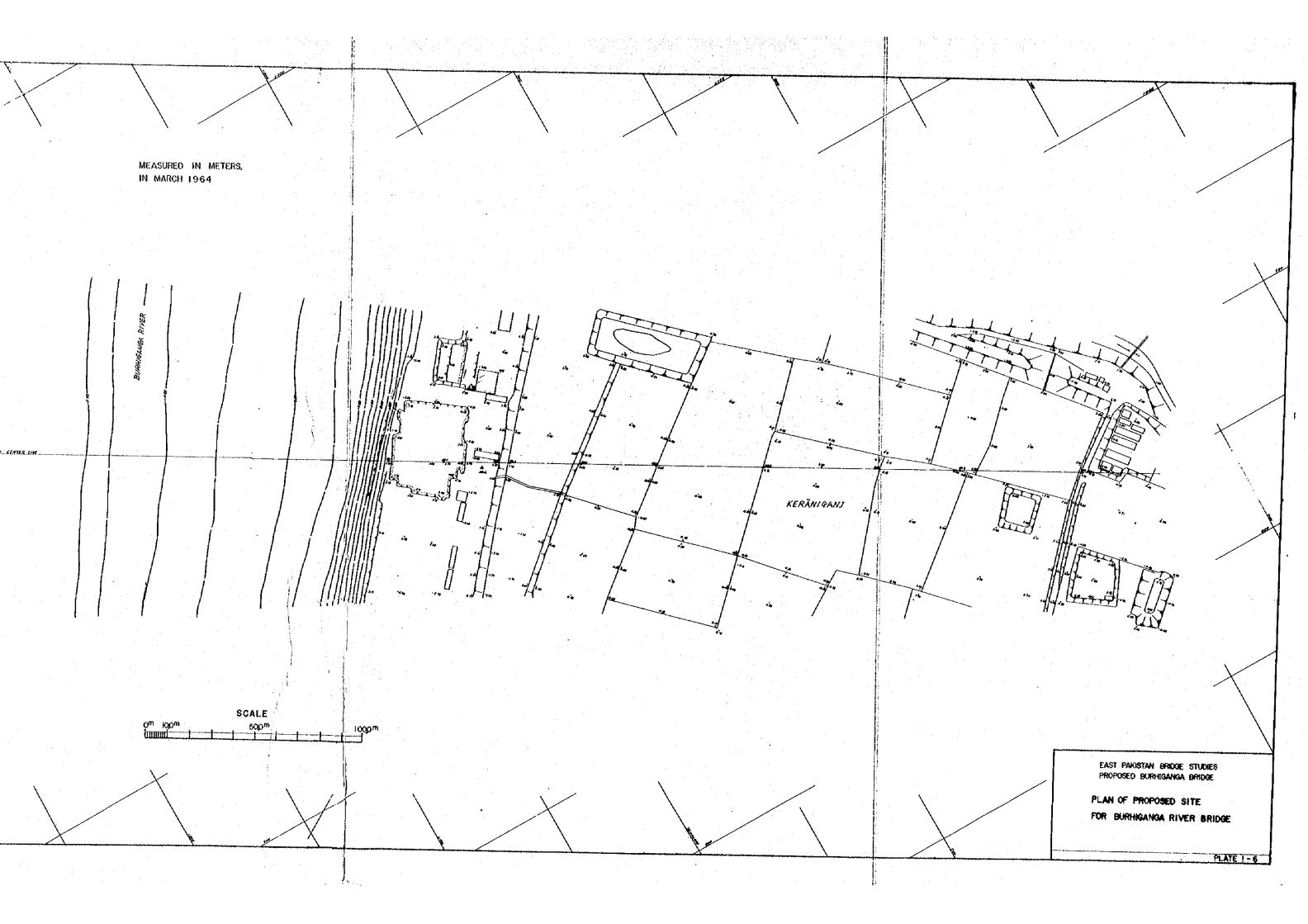




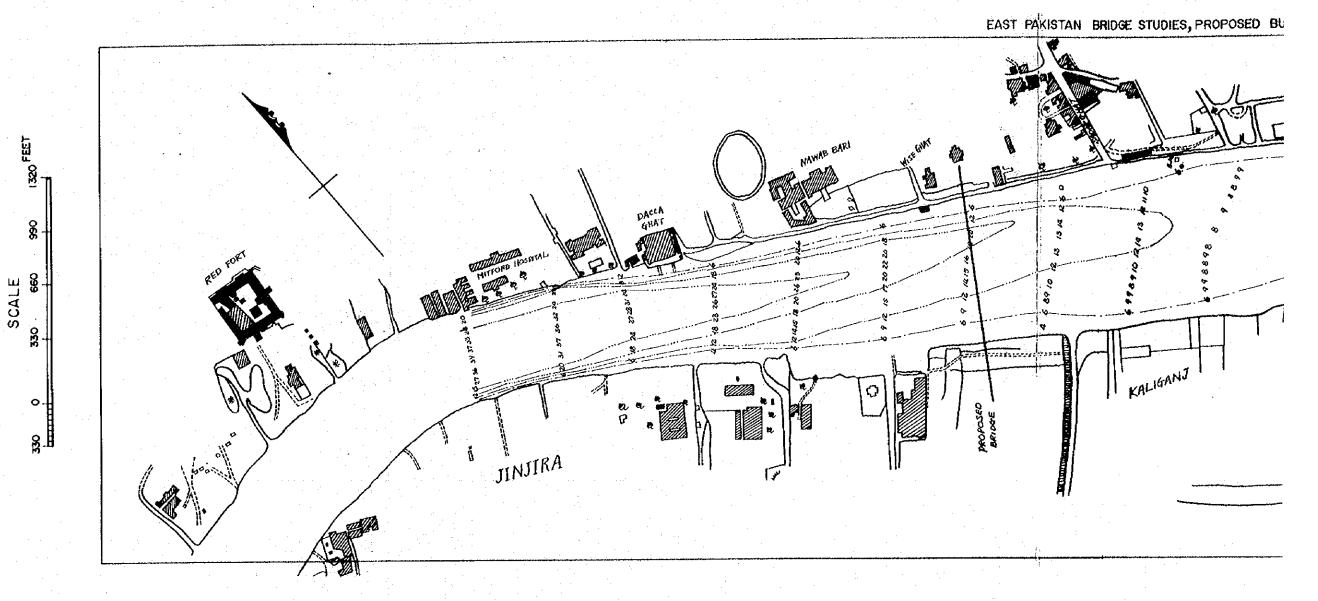


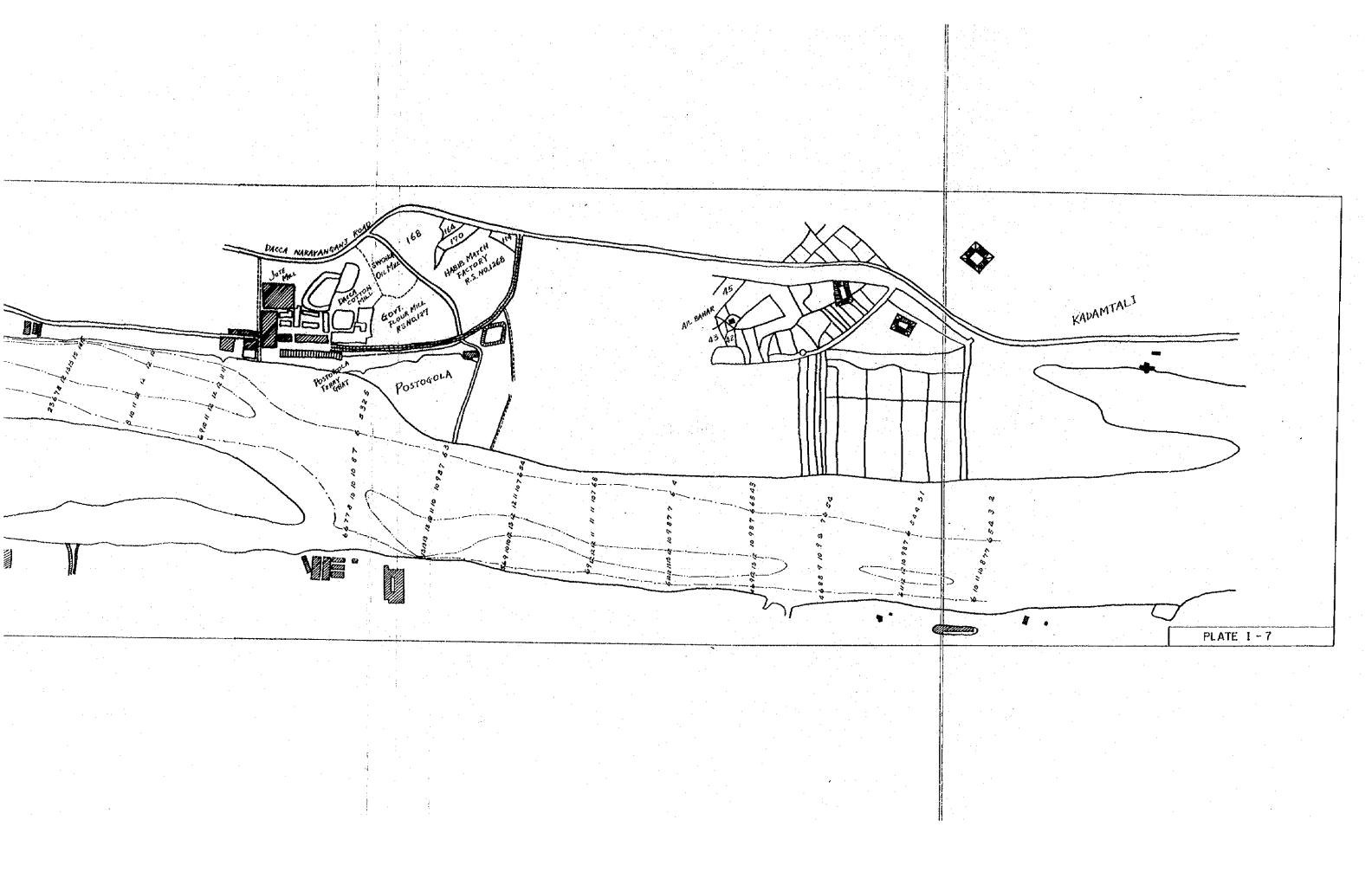






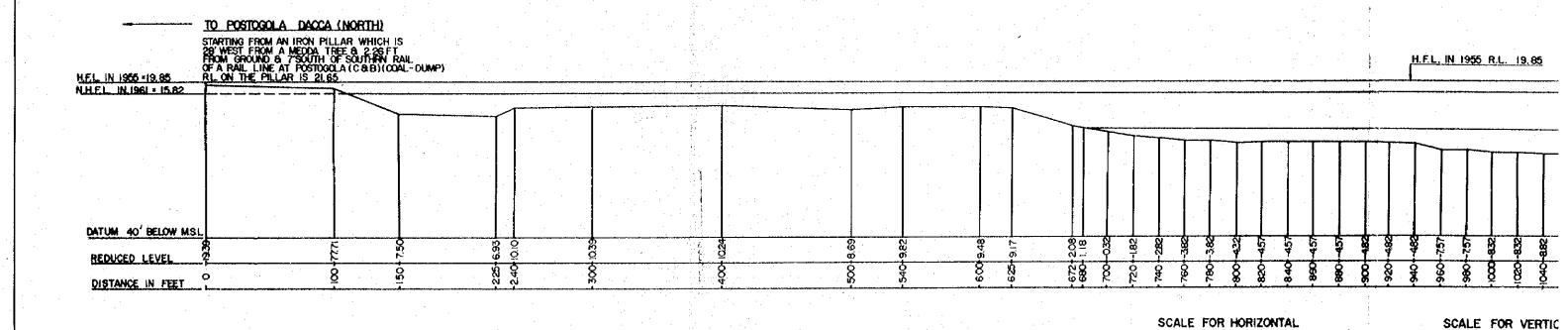
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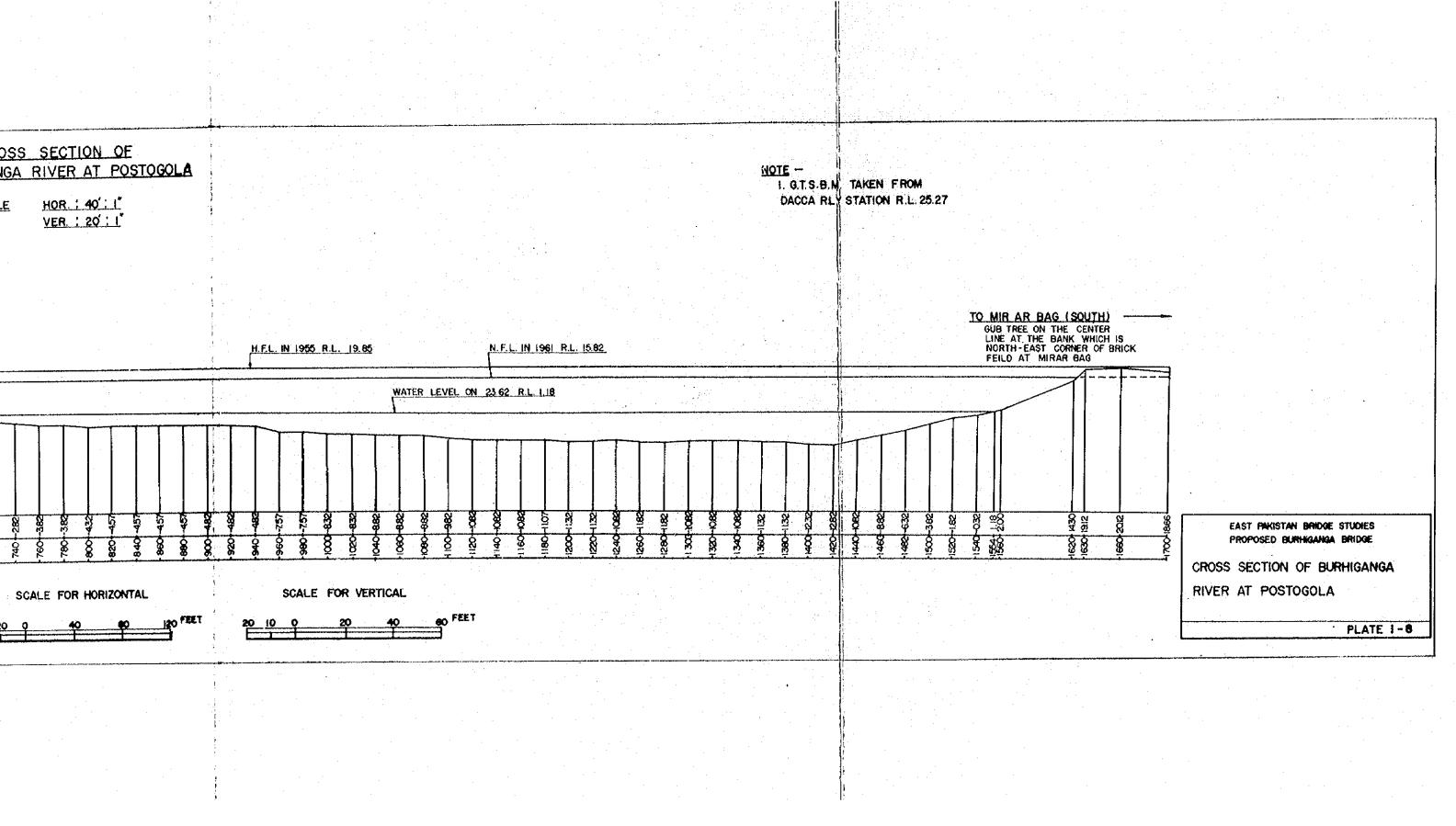




CROSS SECTION OF BURIGONGA RIVER AT POSTOGOLA

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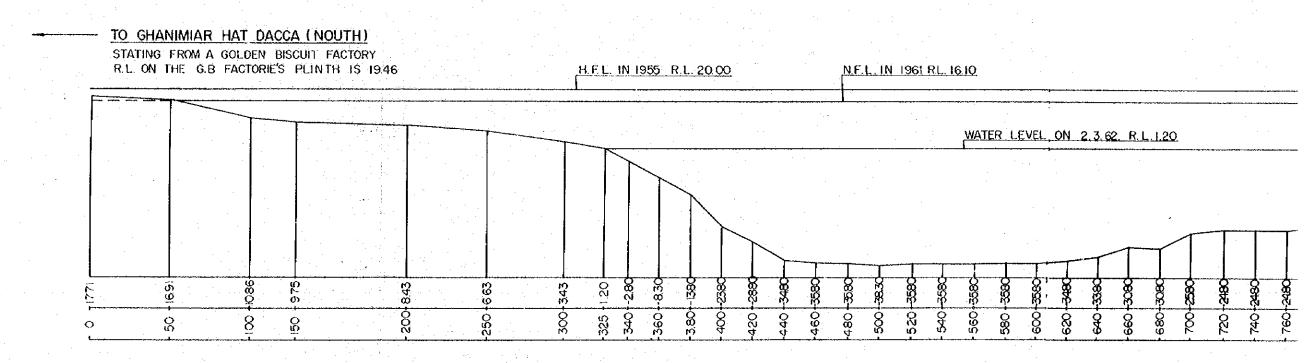




CROSS SECTION OF BURIGONGA RIVER AT JINJIRA

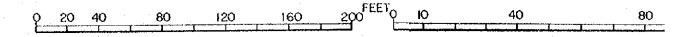
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SCALE FOR HORIZONTAL

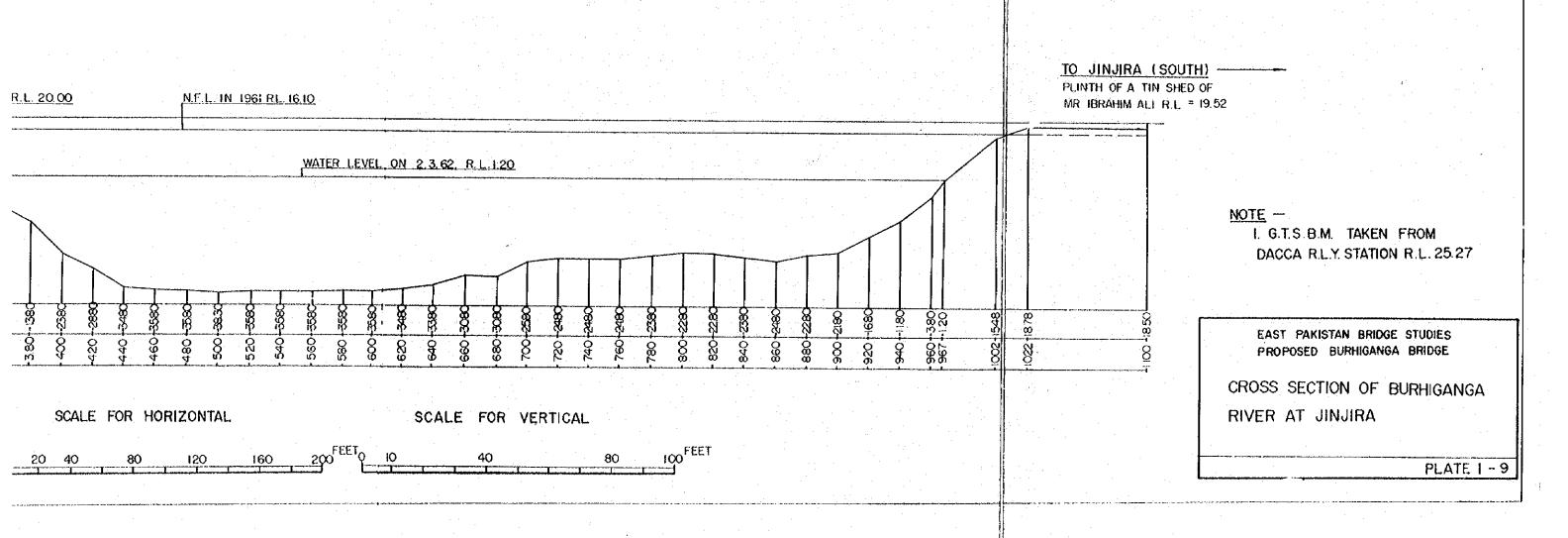
SCALE FOR VERTICAL



CROSS SECTION OF BURIGONGA RIVER AT JINJIRA

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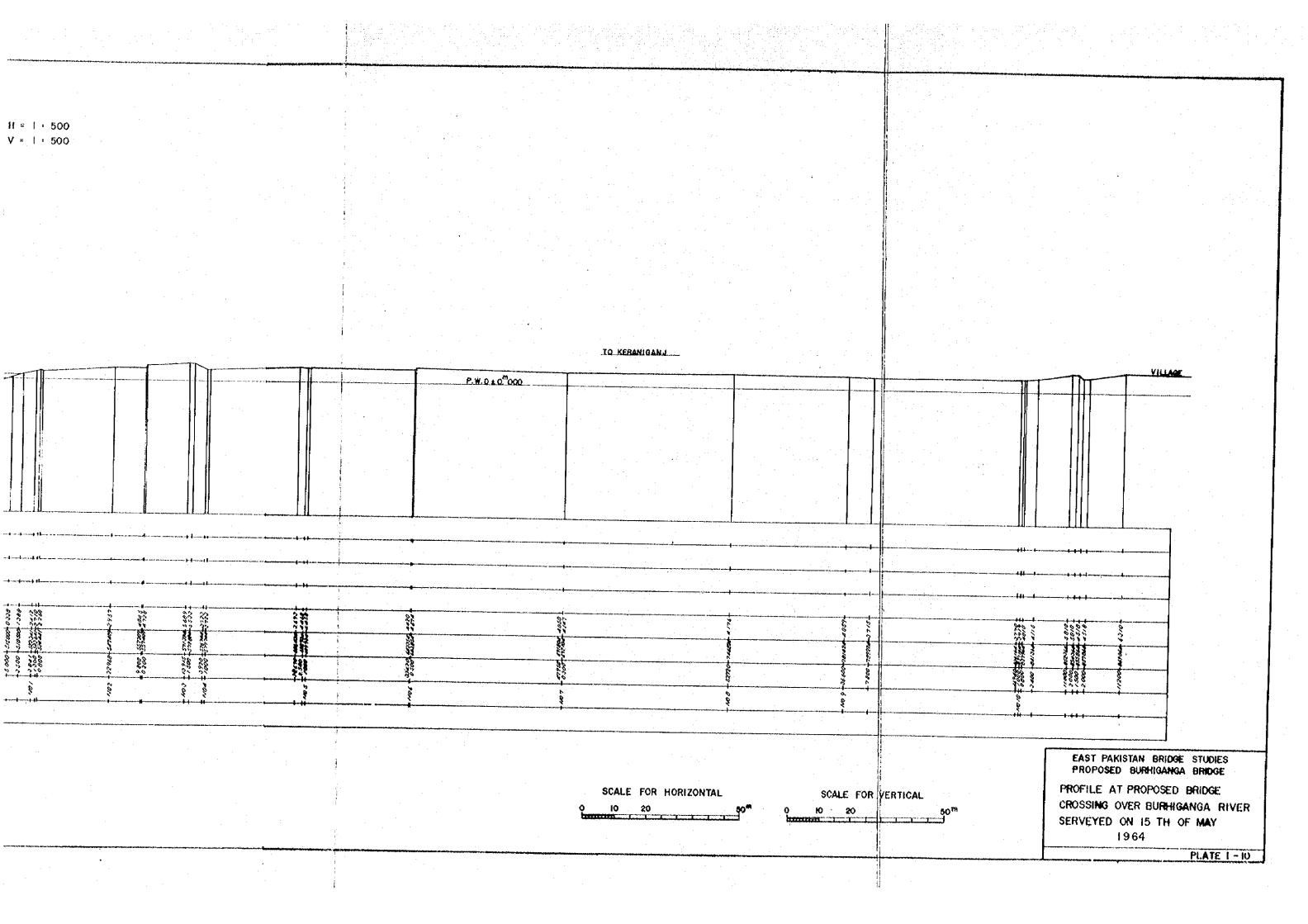


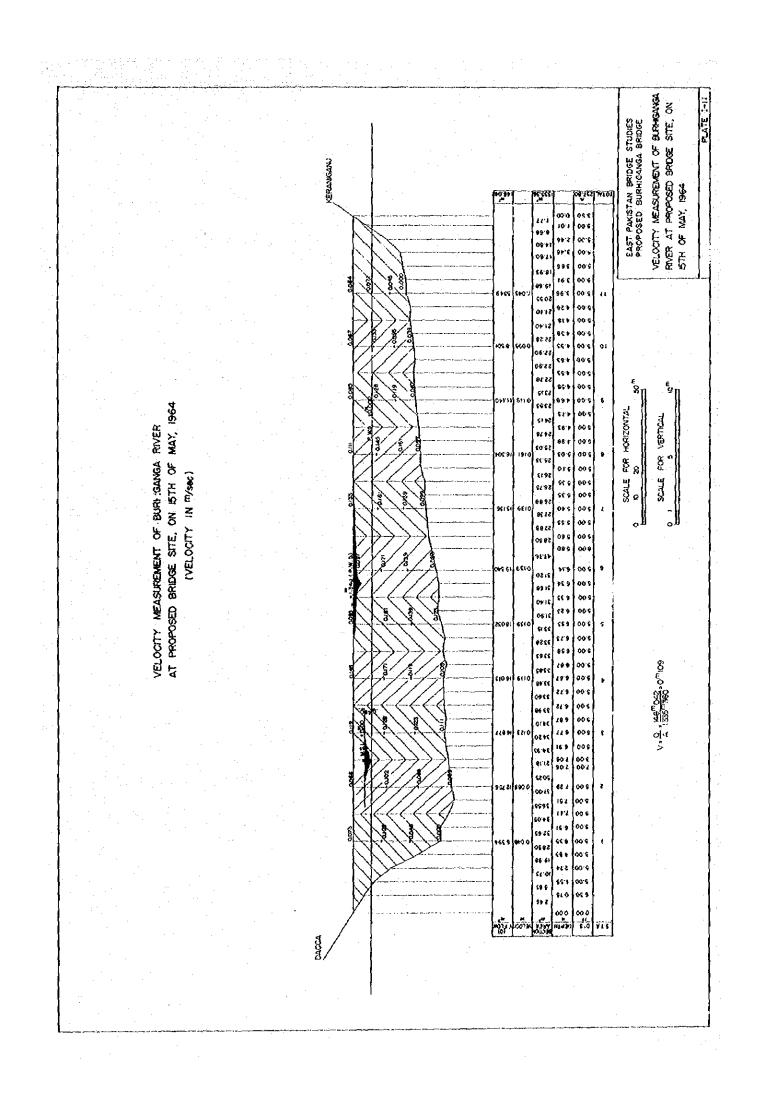
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PROFILE AT PROPOSED BRIDGE CROSSING OVER BURHIGANGA RIVER, SURVEYED ON 15TH OF MAY, 1964

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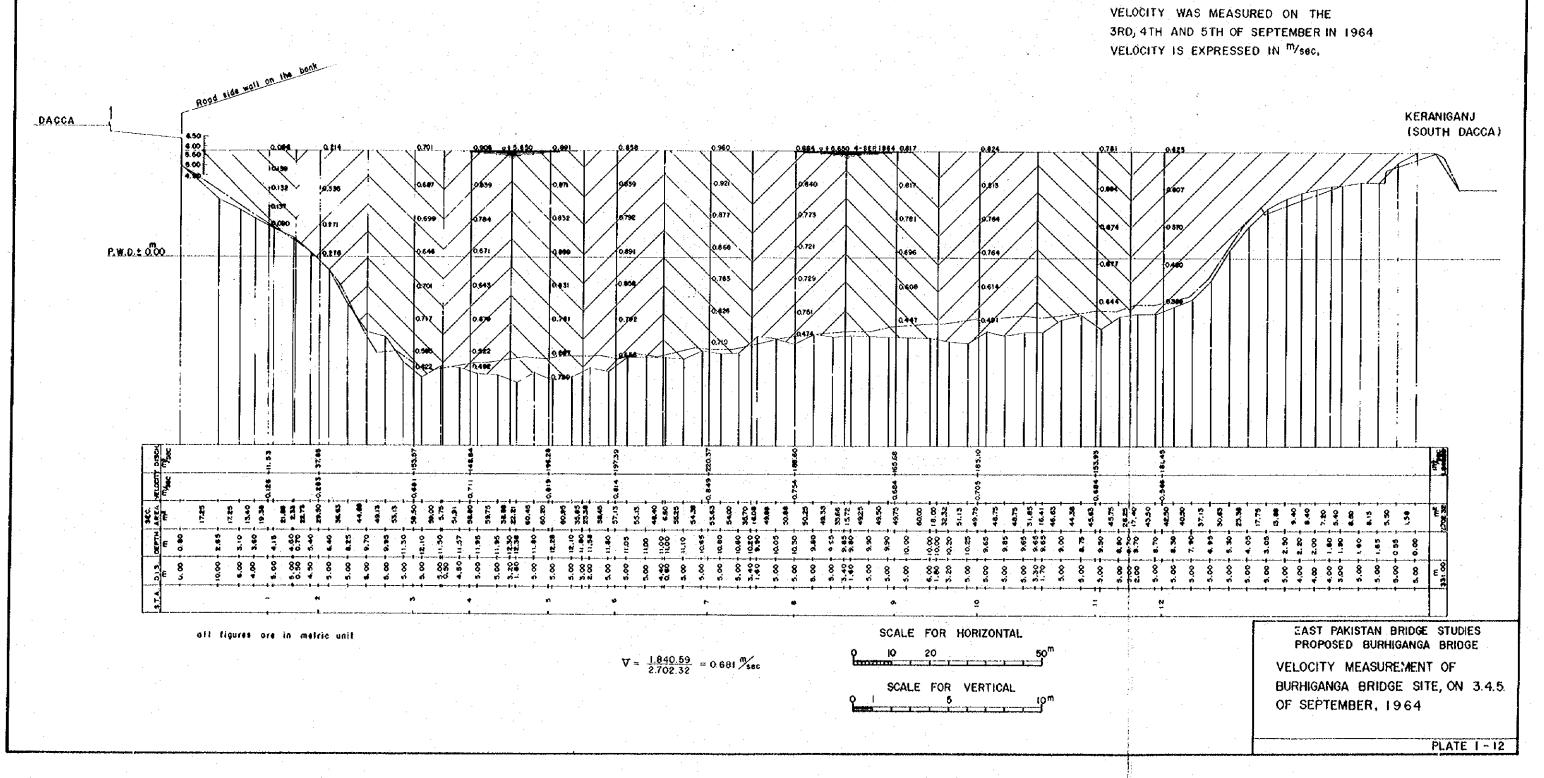


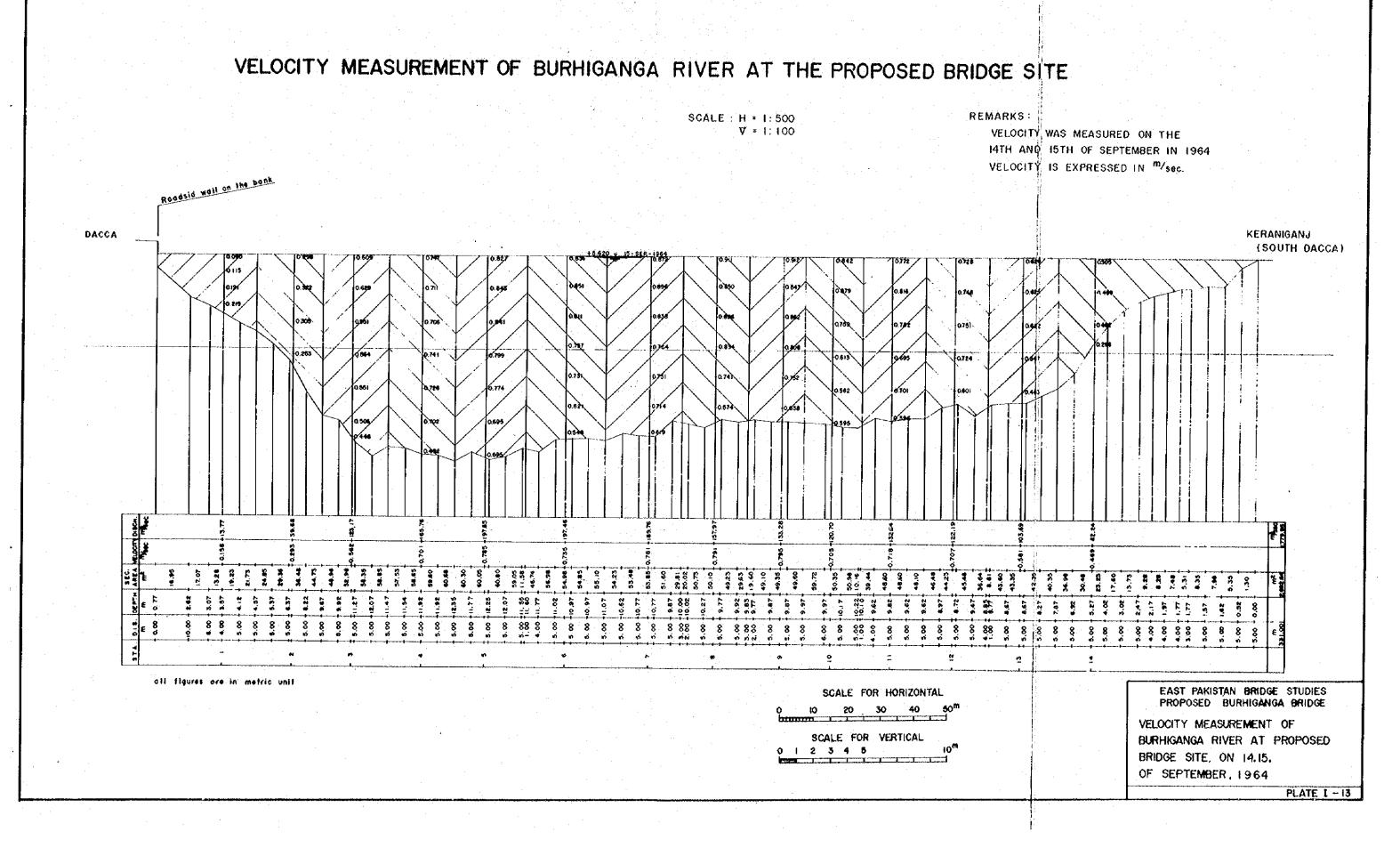


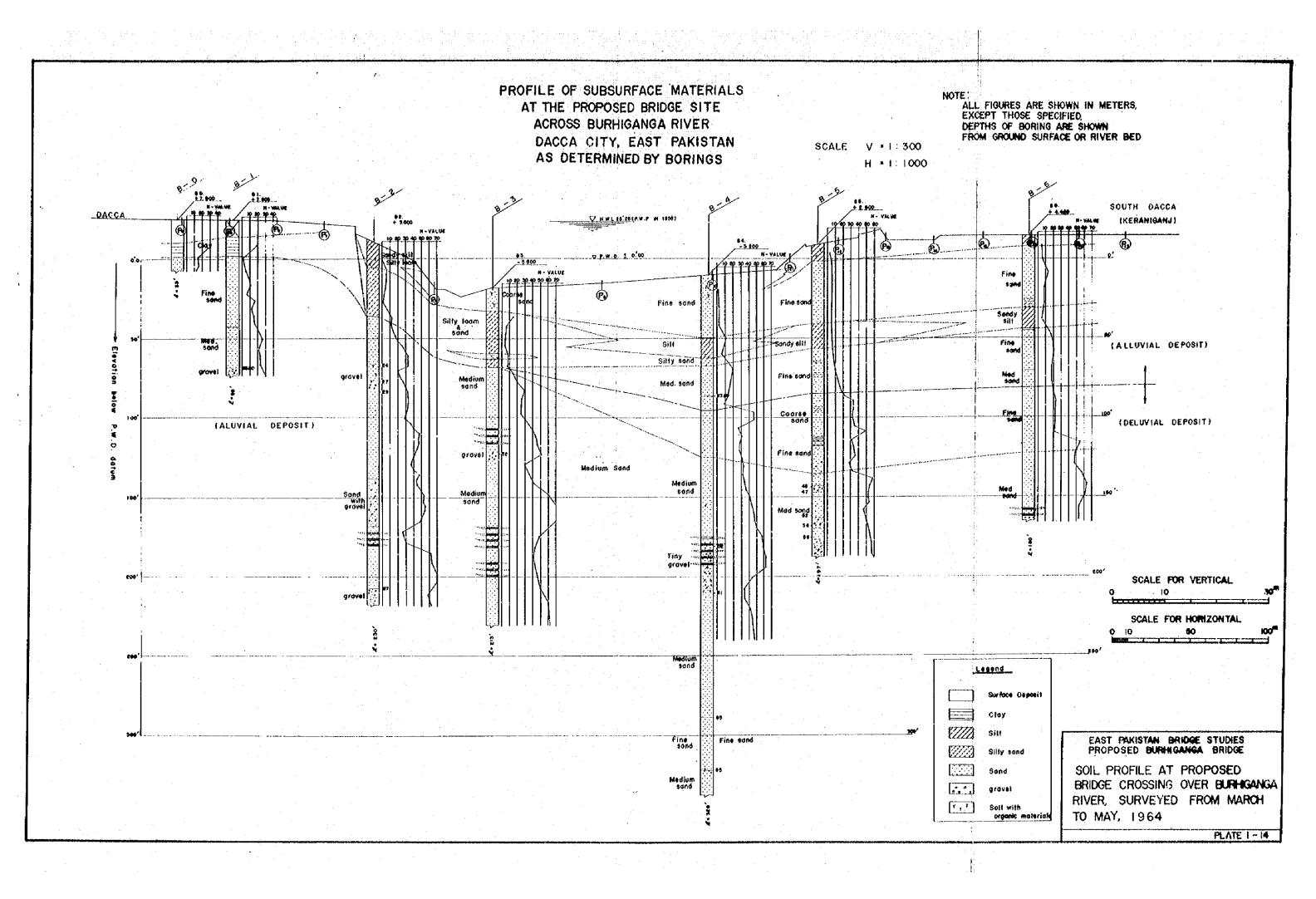
VELOCITY MEASUREMENT OF BURHIGANGA RIVER AT THE PROPOSED BRIDGE SITE

SCALE: H * 1:500 V = 1:100

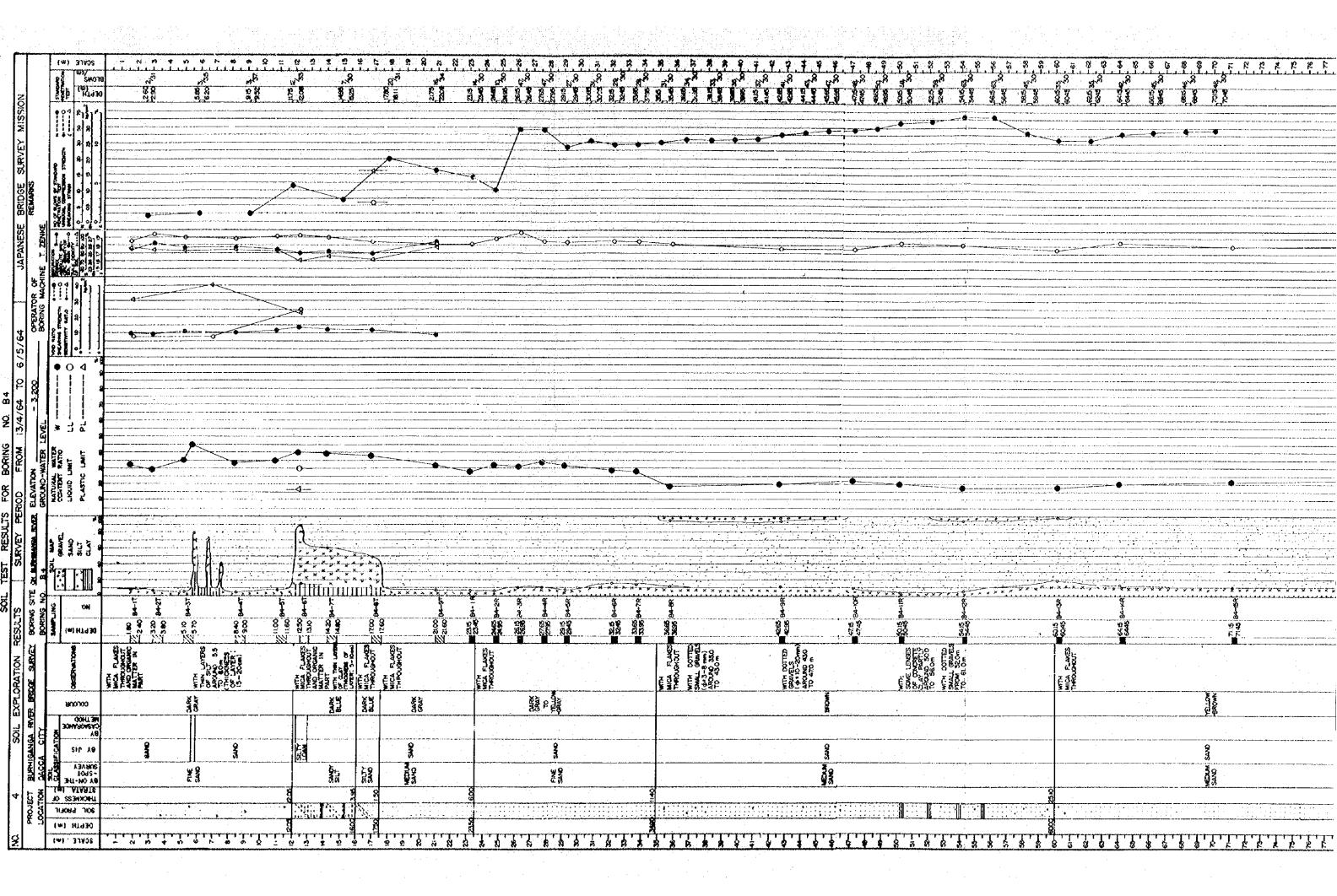
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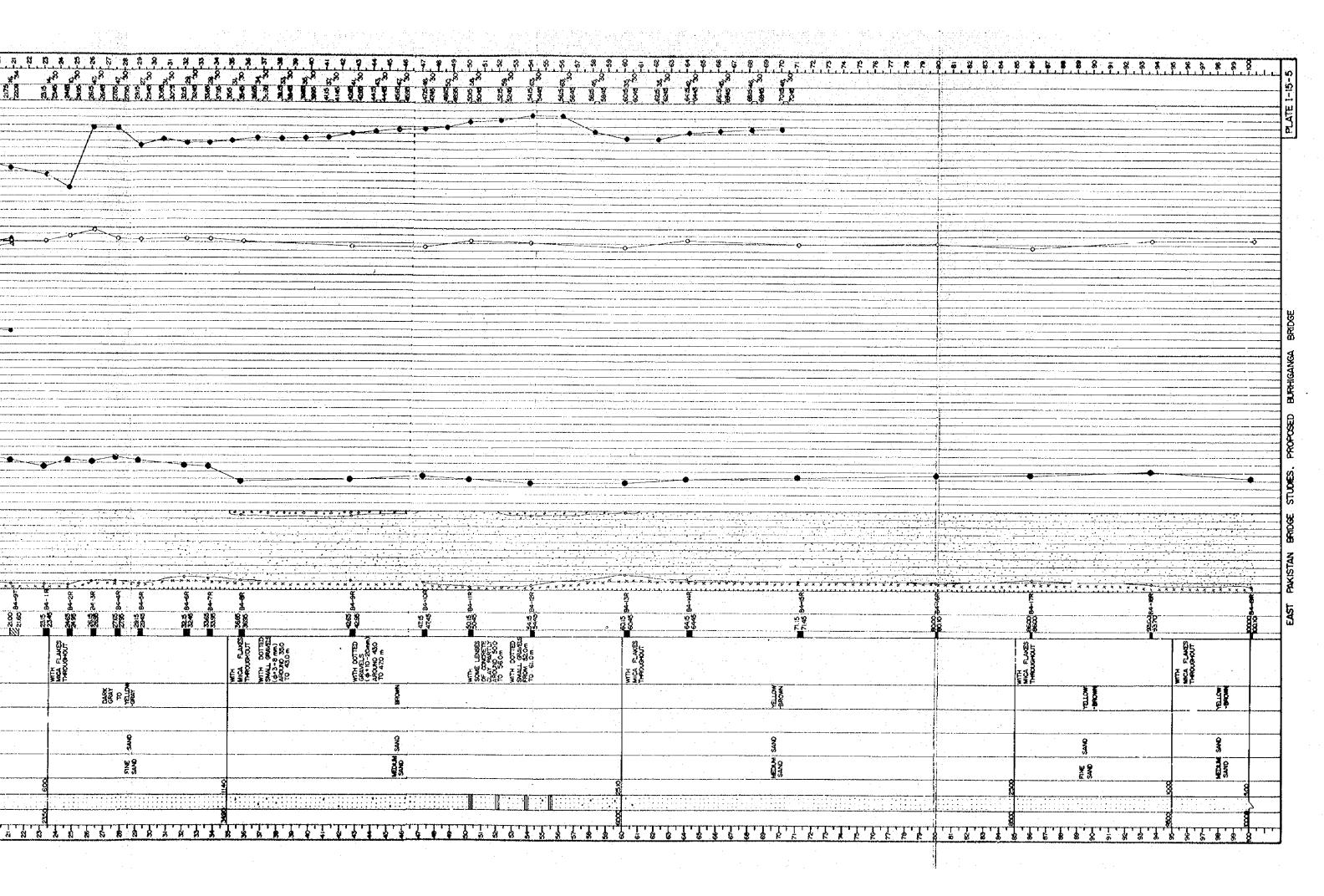






JAPANESE BRIDGE SURVEY MISSION PLATE 15 20 30 50 70 21/5/64 TO 22/5/64 4 EAST PAKISTAN BRIDGE STUDIES, PROPOSED BURHIGANGA BRIDGE ELEVATION GROUND-WATER LEVEL TEST RESULTS FOR BORING NO. FROM PLASTIC LIMIT LIQUID LIMIT PERIOD BURHIGANGA RIVER BRIDGE SURVEY BORING SITE SADARGHAT SIDE SURVEY GRAVEL SAND SILT CLAY 10.00 BO-2 R I BORING NO. SSI 7.20 BO-1R SAMPLING ON RESULTS tol Hrazo MICA FLAKES
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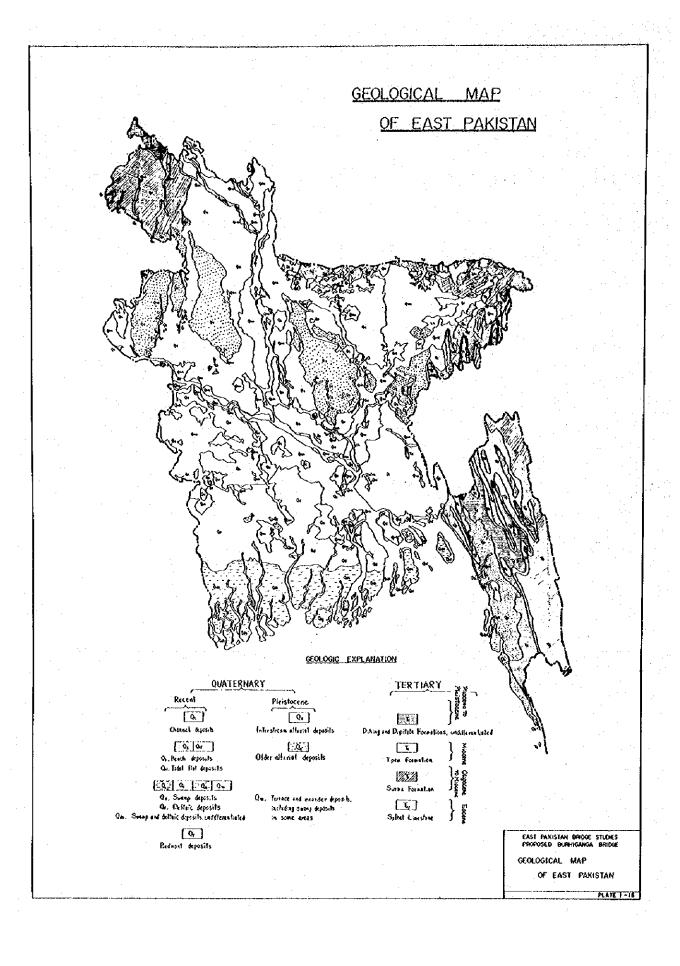
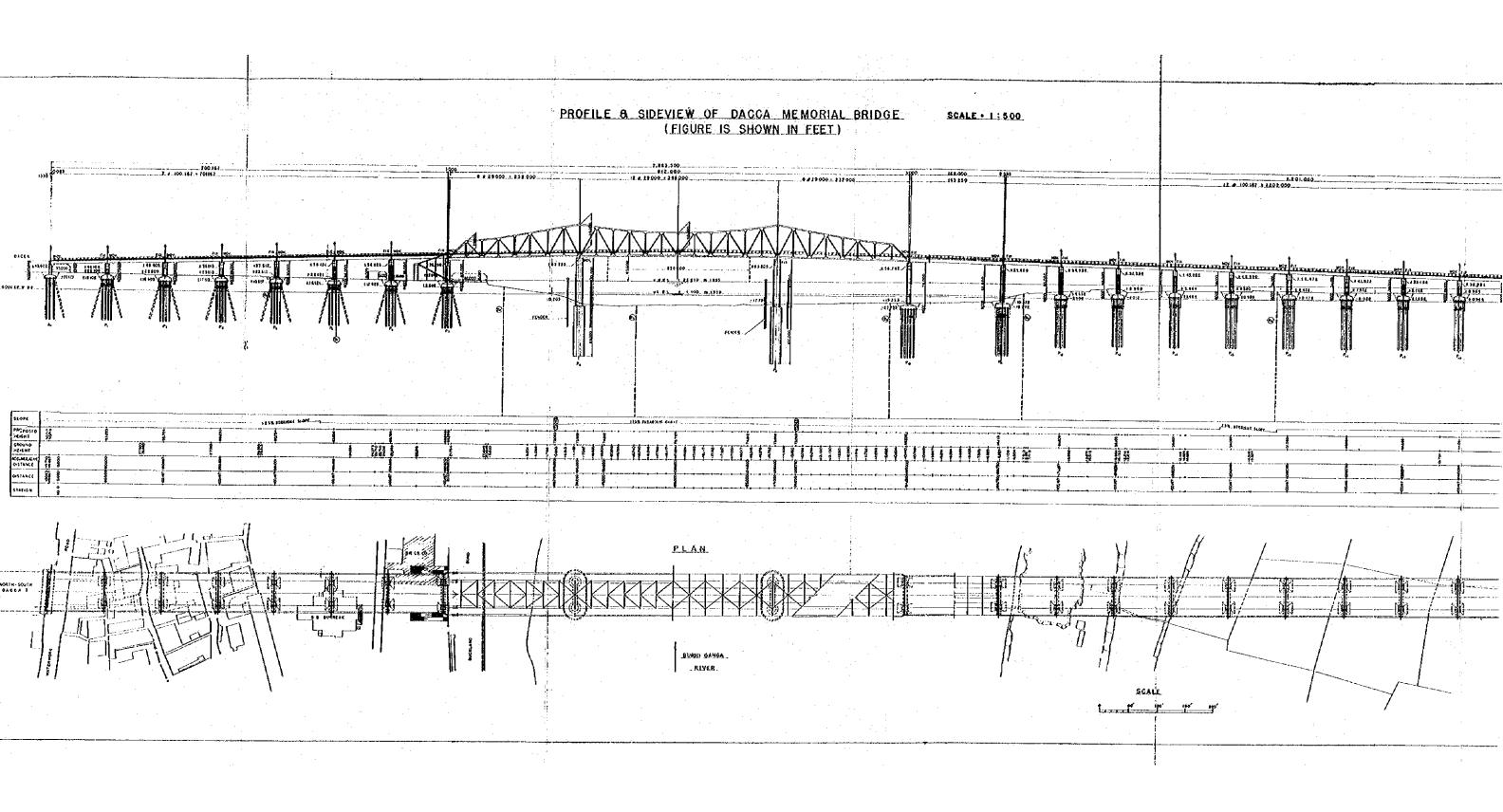
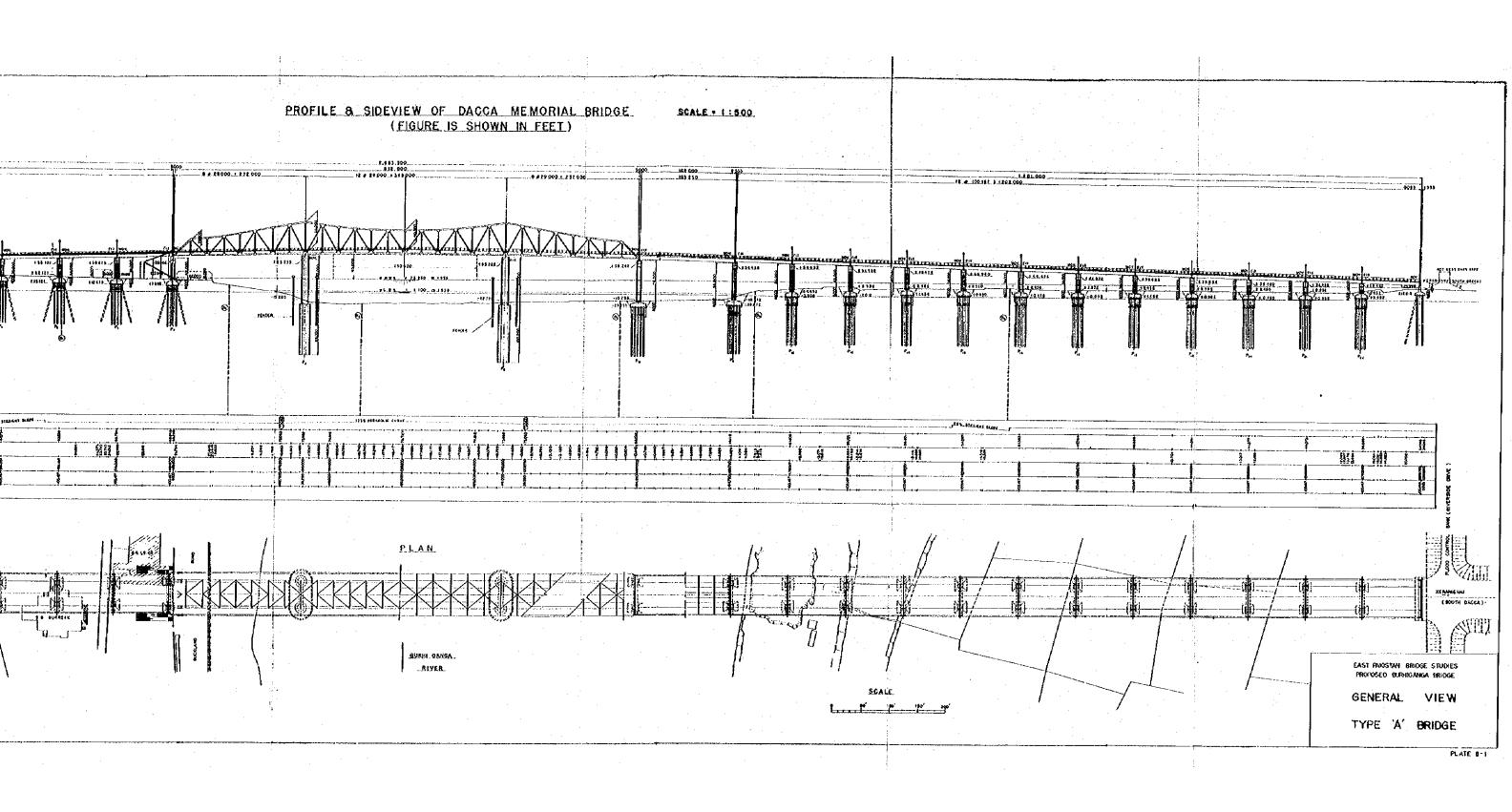


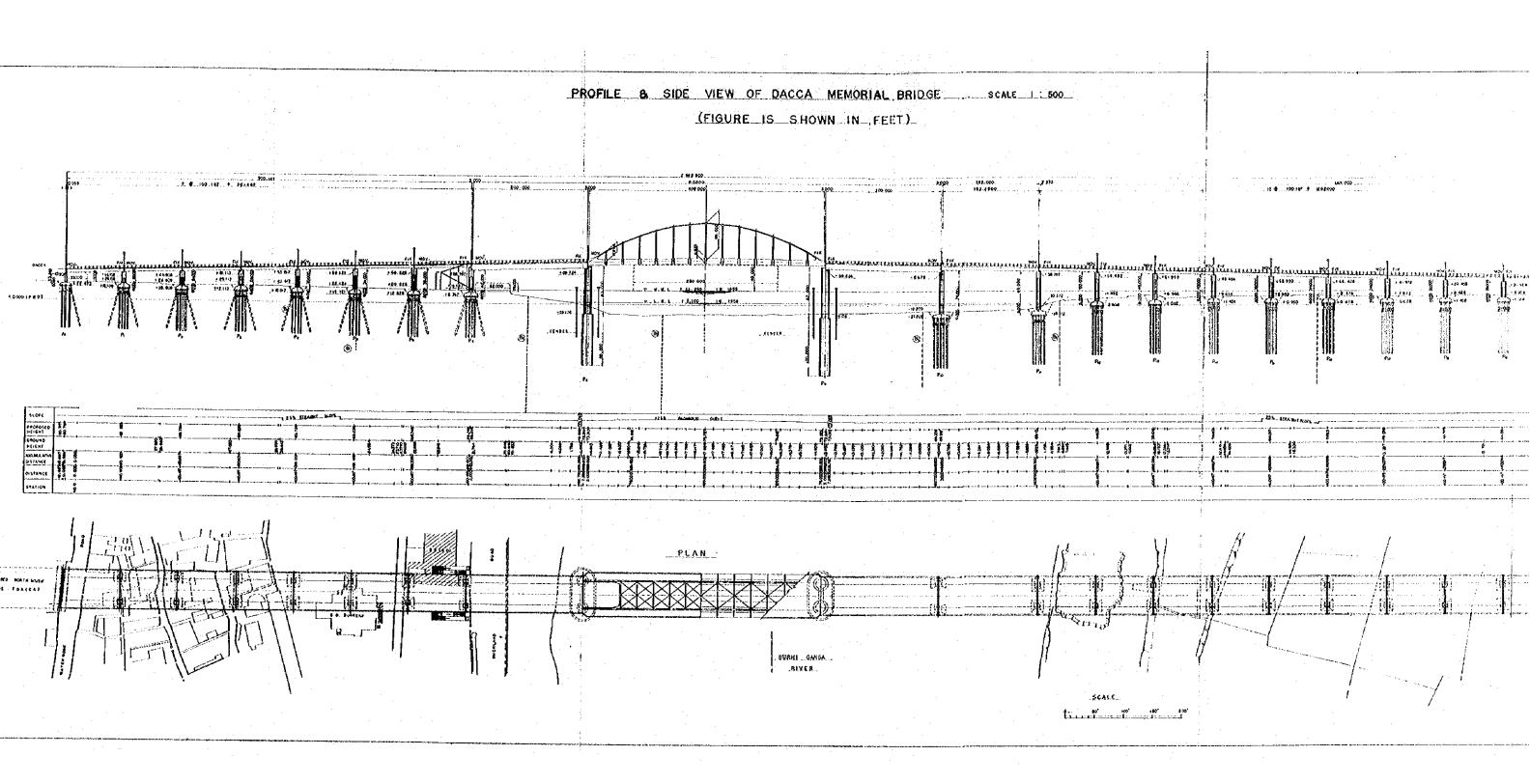
PLATE I - 19

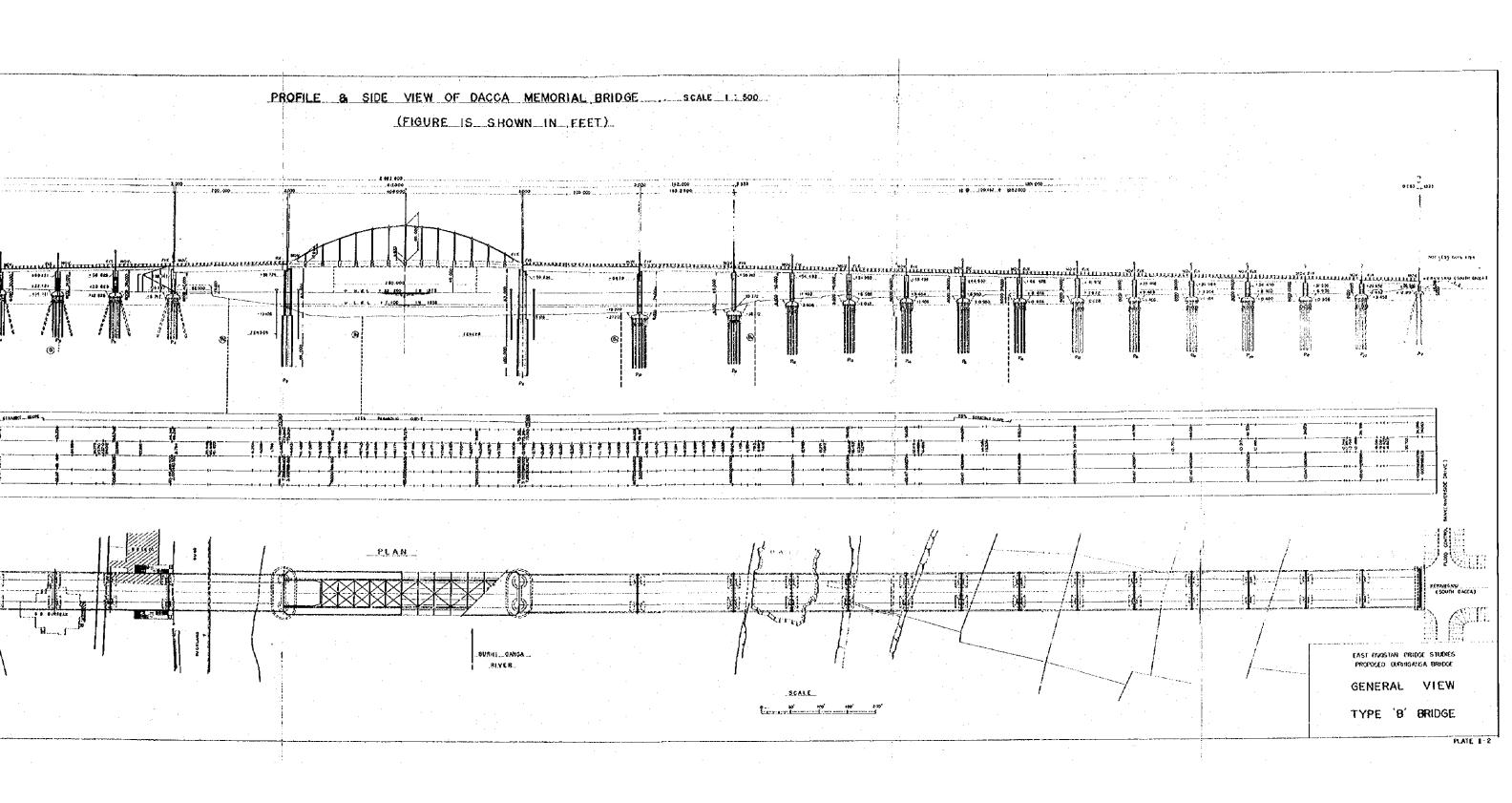
PLATE II - 18

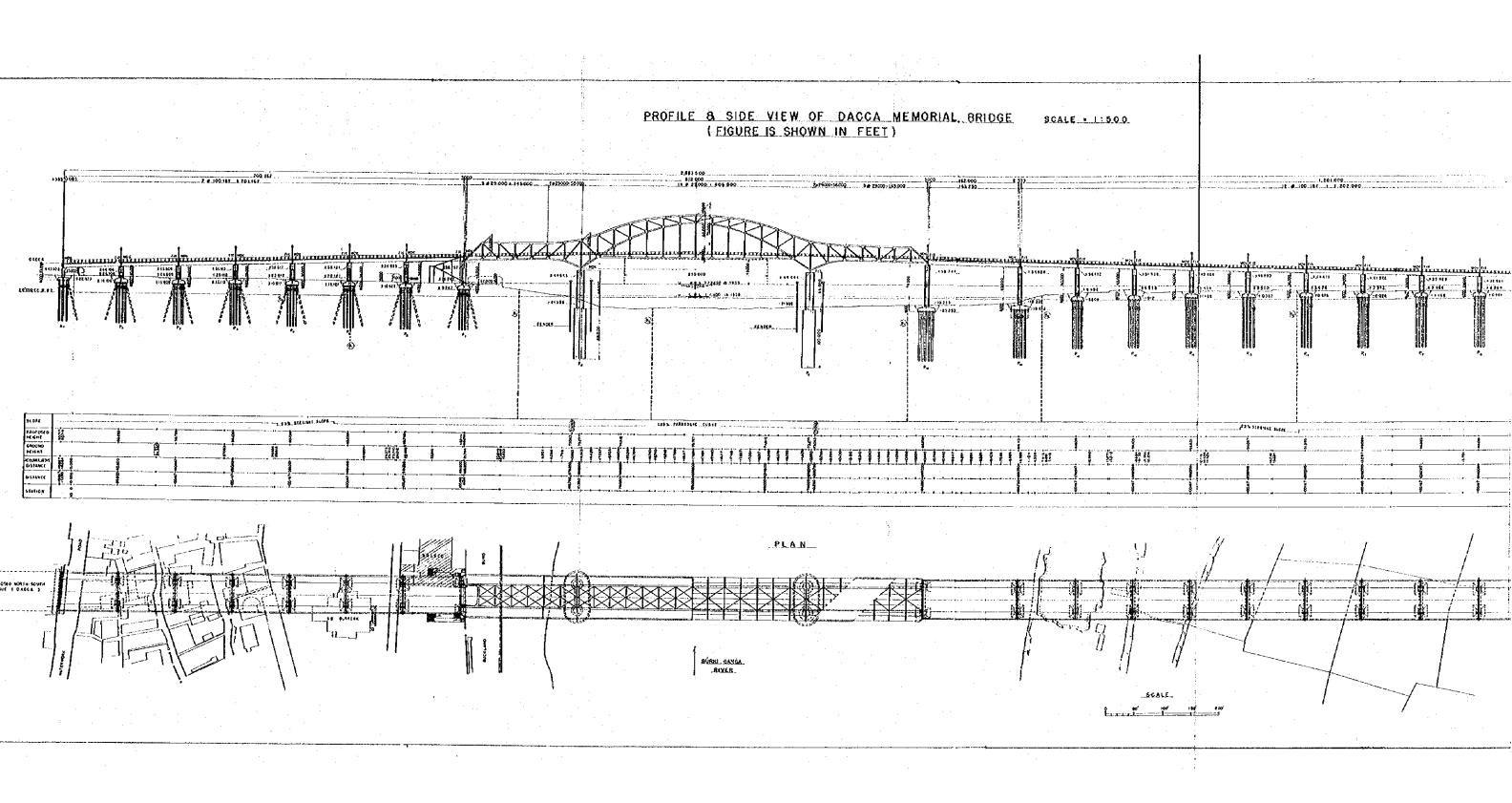
PLATE II- 19

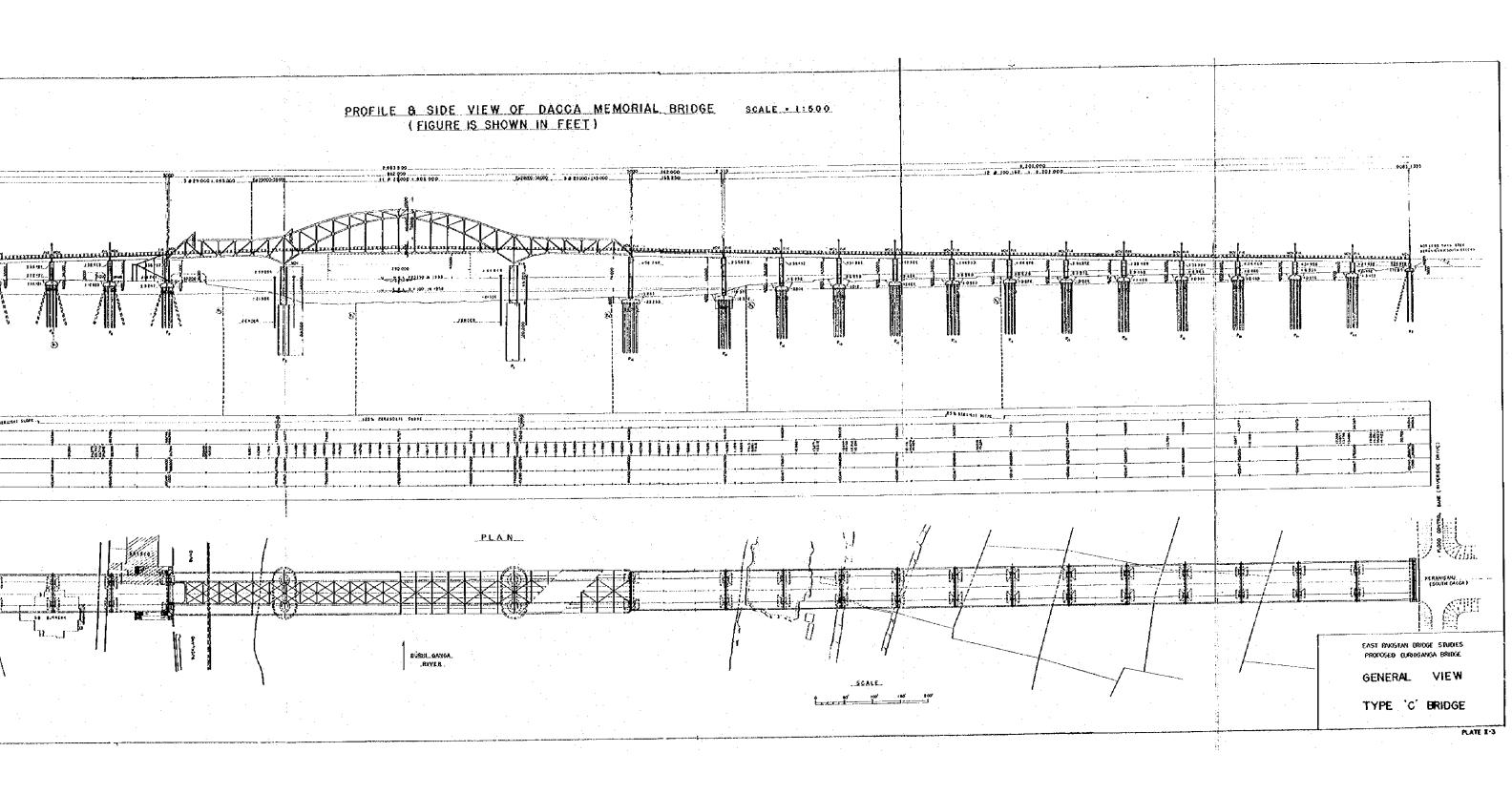












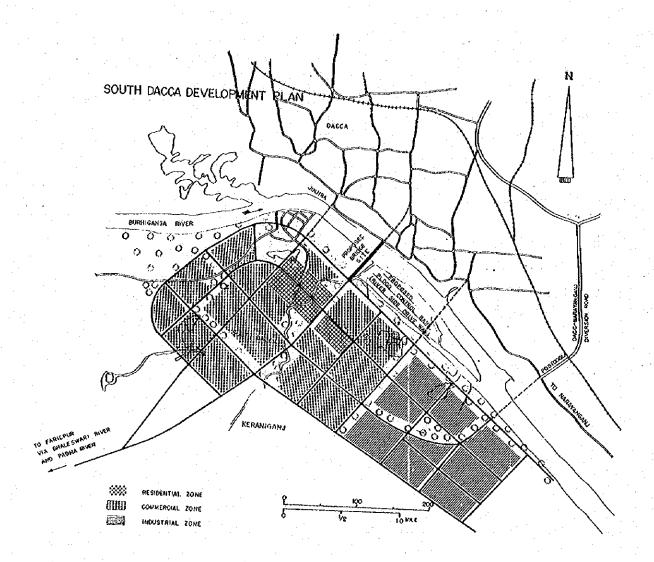
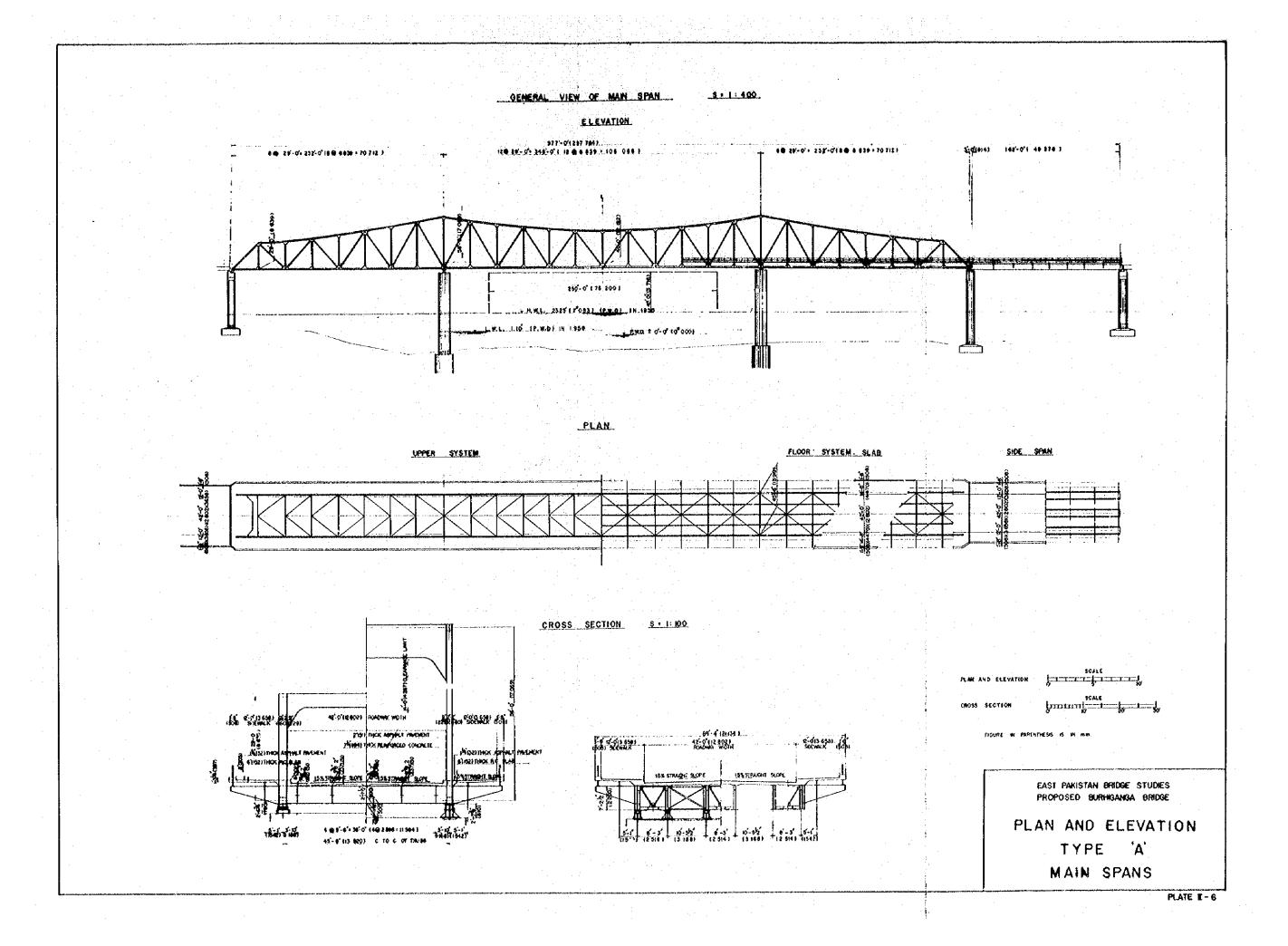
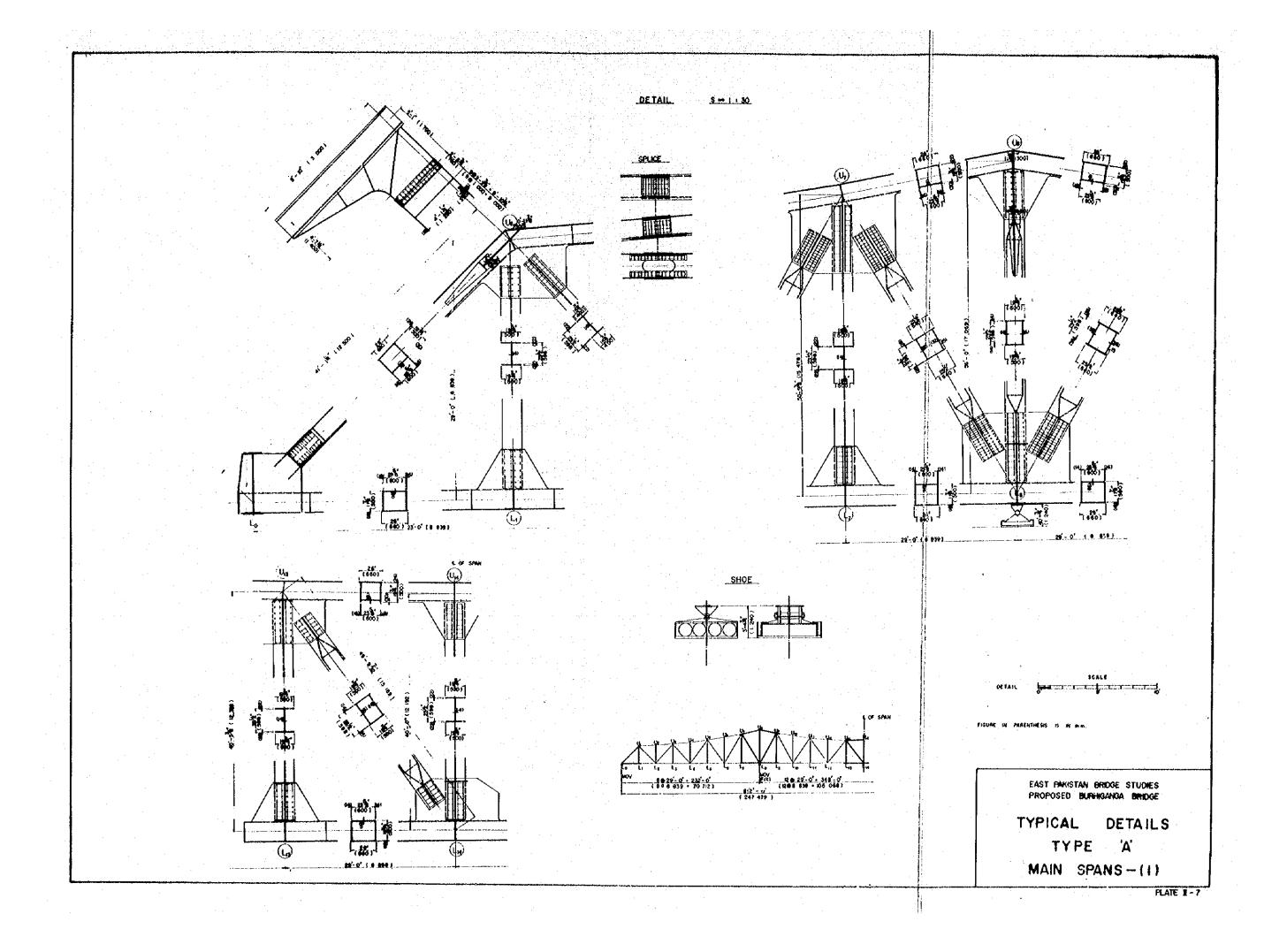
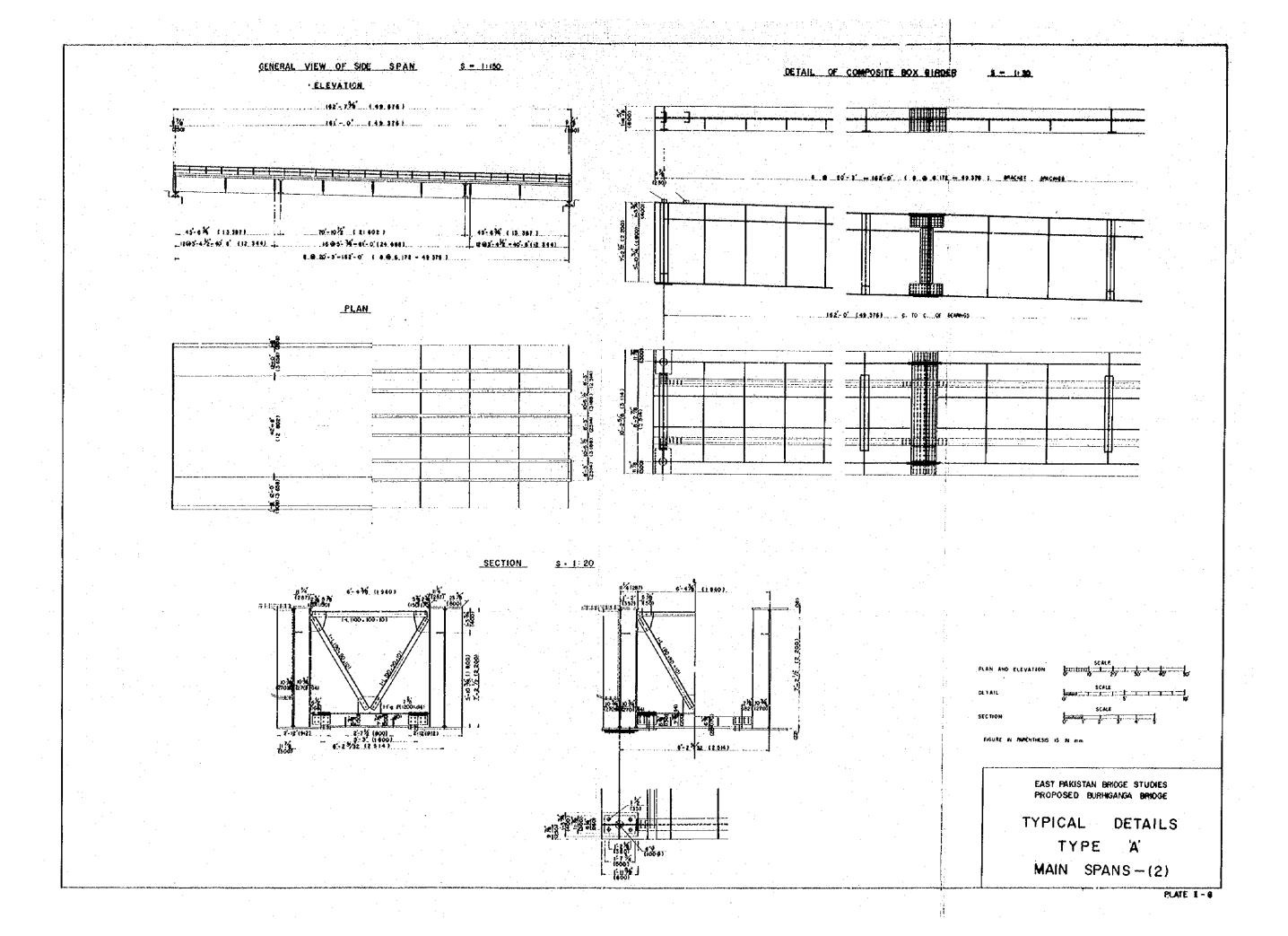


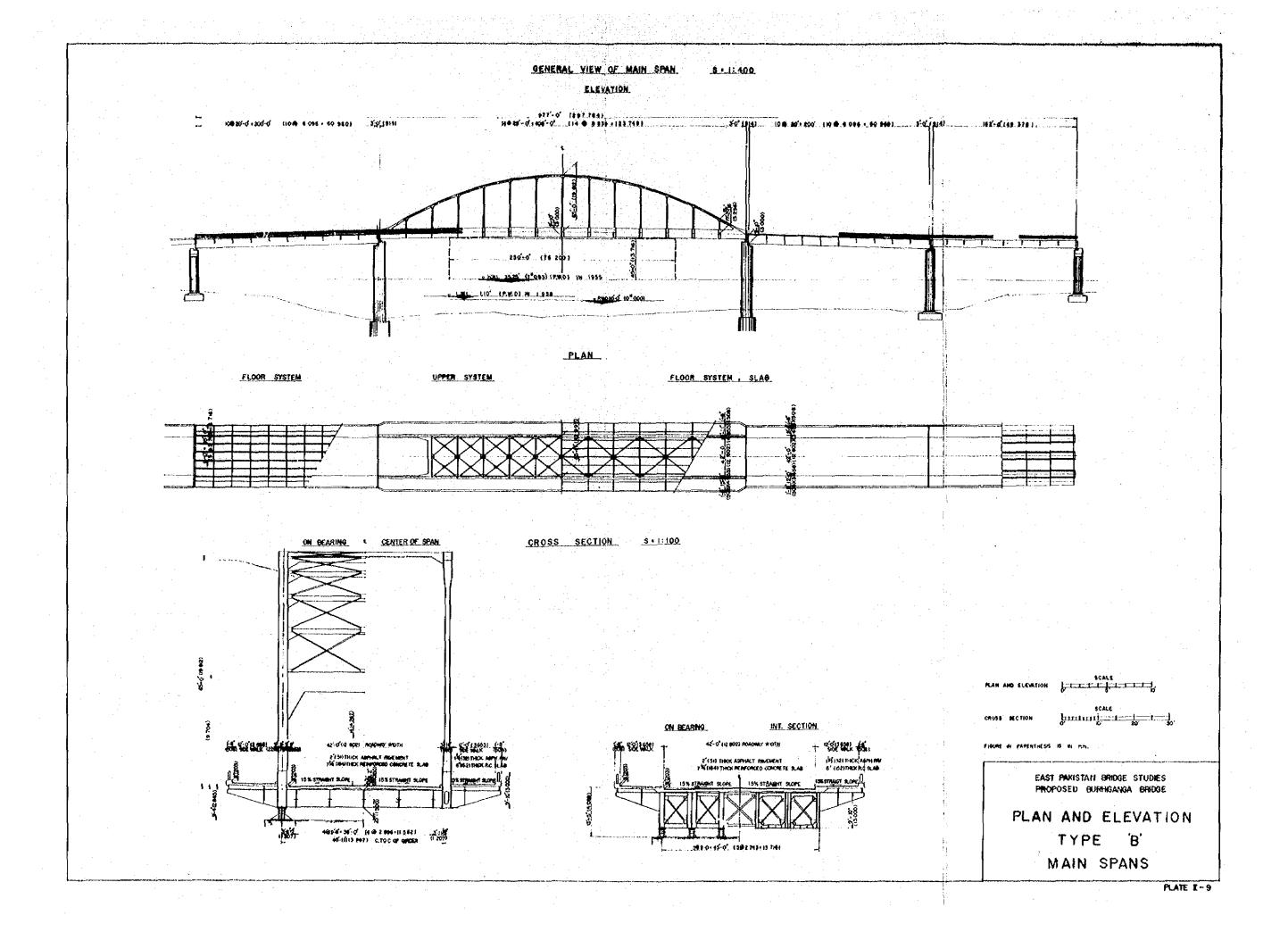
PLATE 1-4

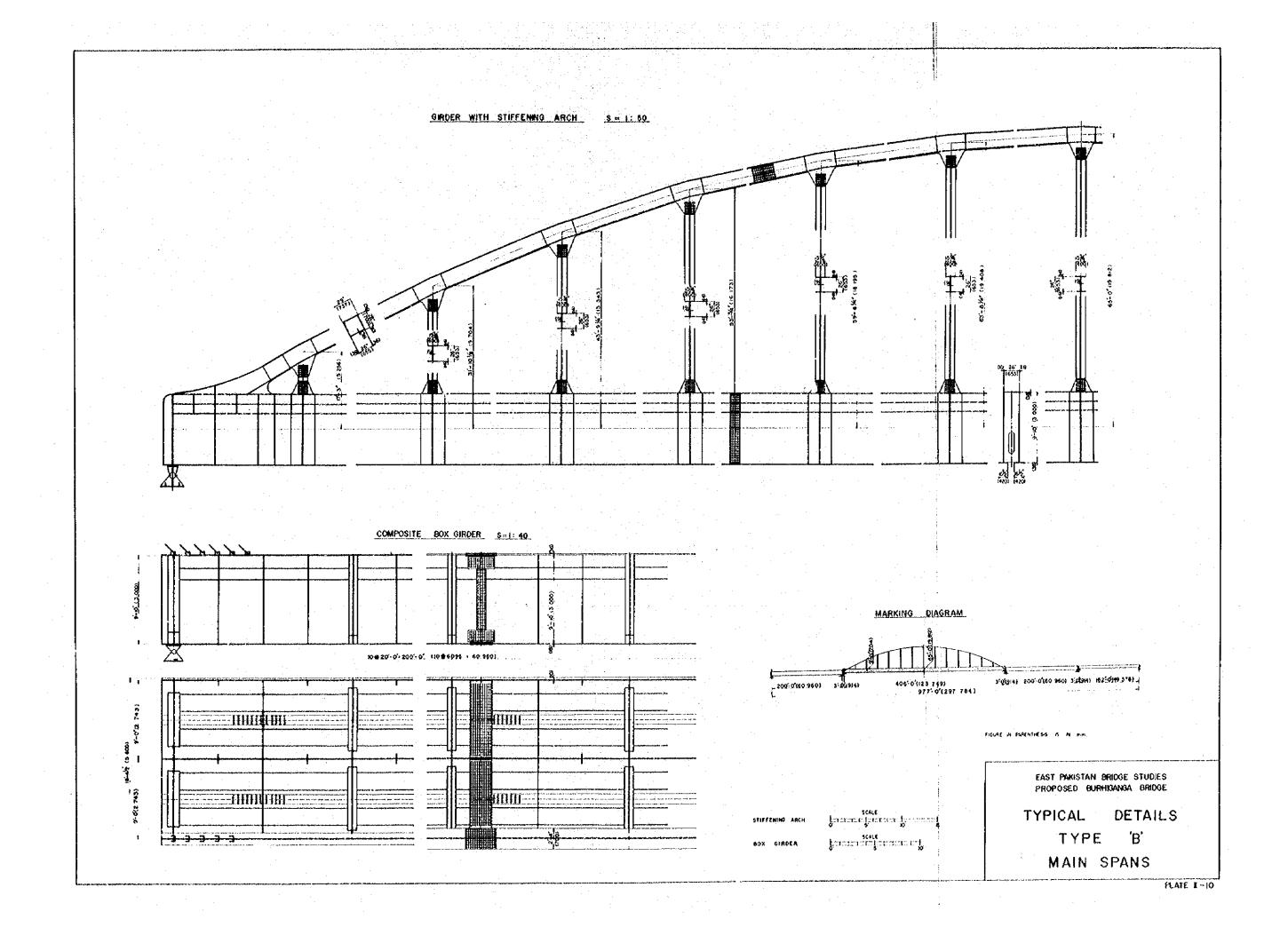
RAMP LAYOUT AND CONNECTION WITH PROPOSED NORTH-SOUTH AVENUE ON DACCA SIDE SCALE NOTE; I. RAMPS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN A SEPARATE PROJECT. 2, PROPOSED NORTH-SOUTH AVENUE SHALL BE CONNECTED WITH RAMPS LATER. 3. CONSTRUCTION COST OF RAMPS AND NORTH-SOUTH AVENUE ARE NOT INCLUDED IN COST ESTIMATE OF BRIDGE PROJECT RAMP SADARGHAT ROAD EAST PAKISTAN BRIDGE STUDIES PROPOSED BURHGANGA BRIDGE RAMP LAYOUT AND CONNECTION INDIA WITH PROPOSED NORTH-SOUTH AVENUE ON DACCA SIDE PLAT # 6

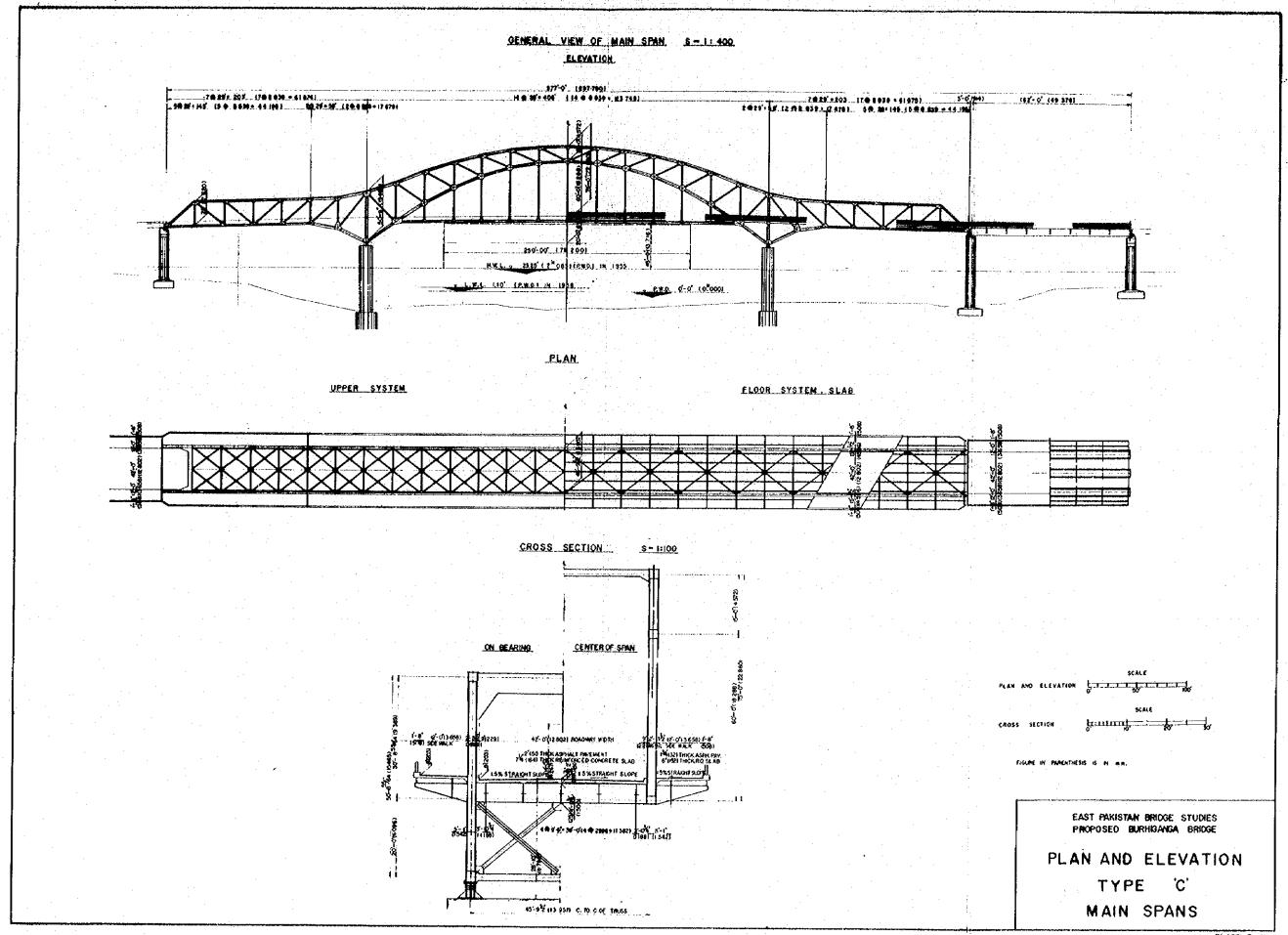


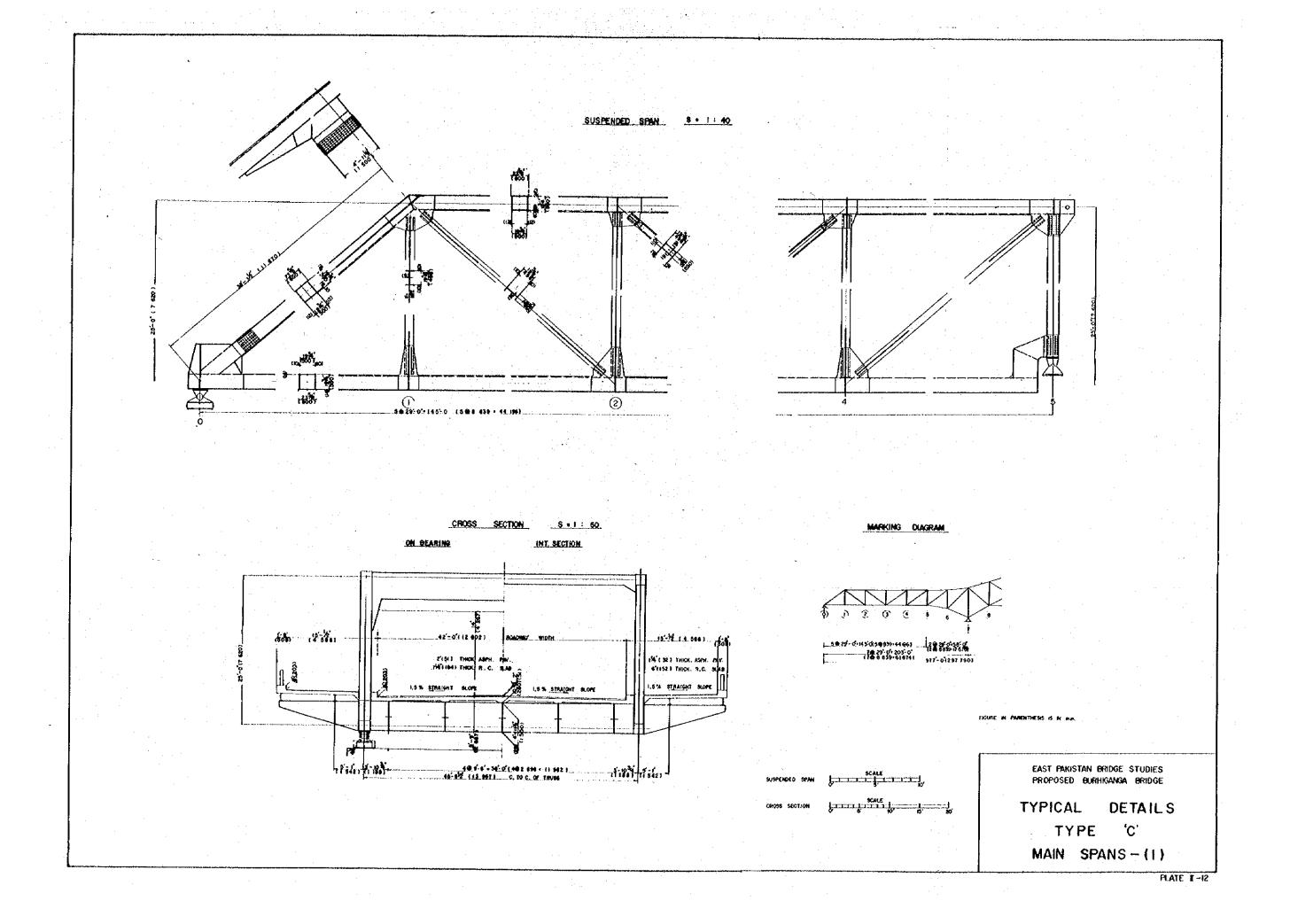


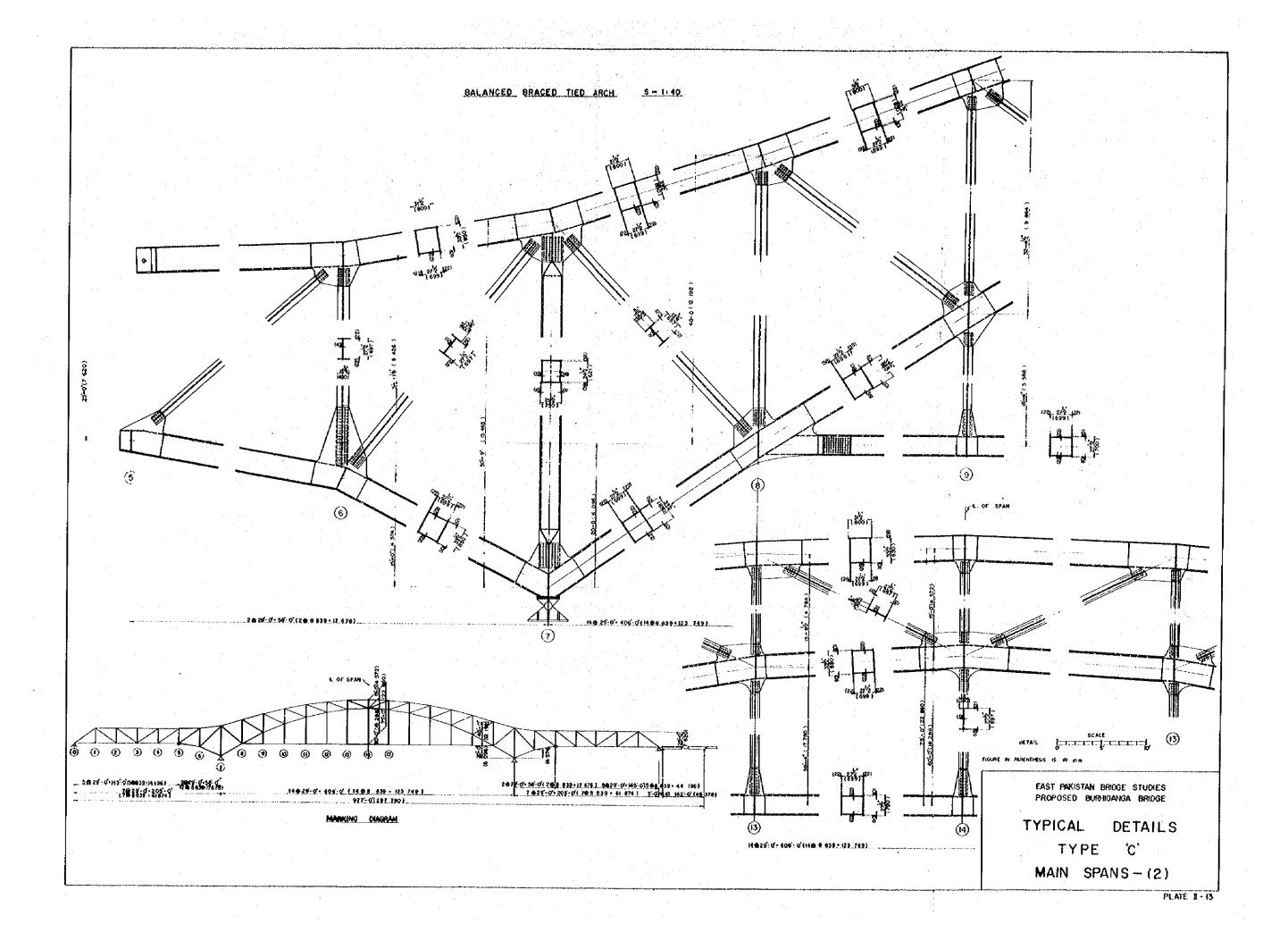


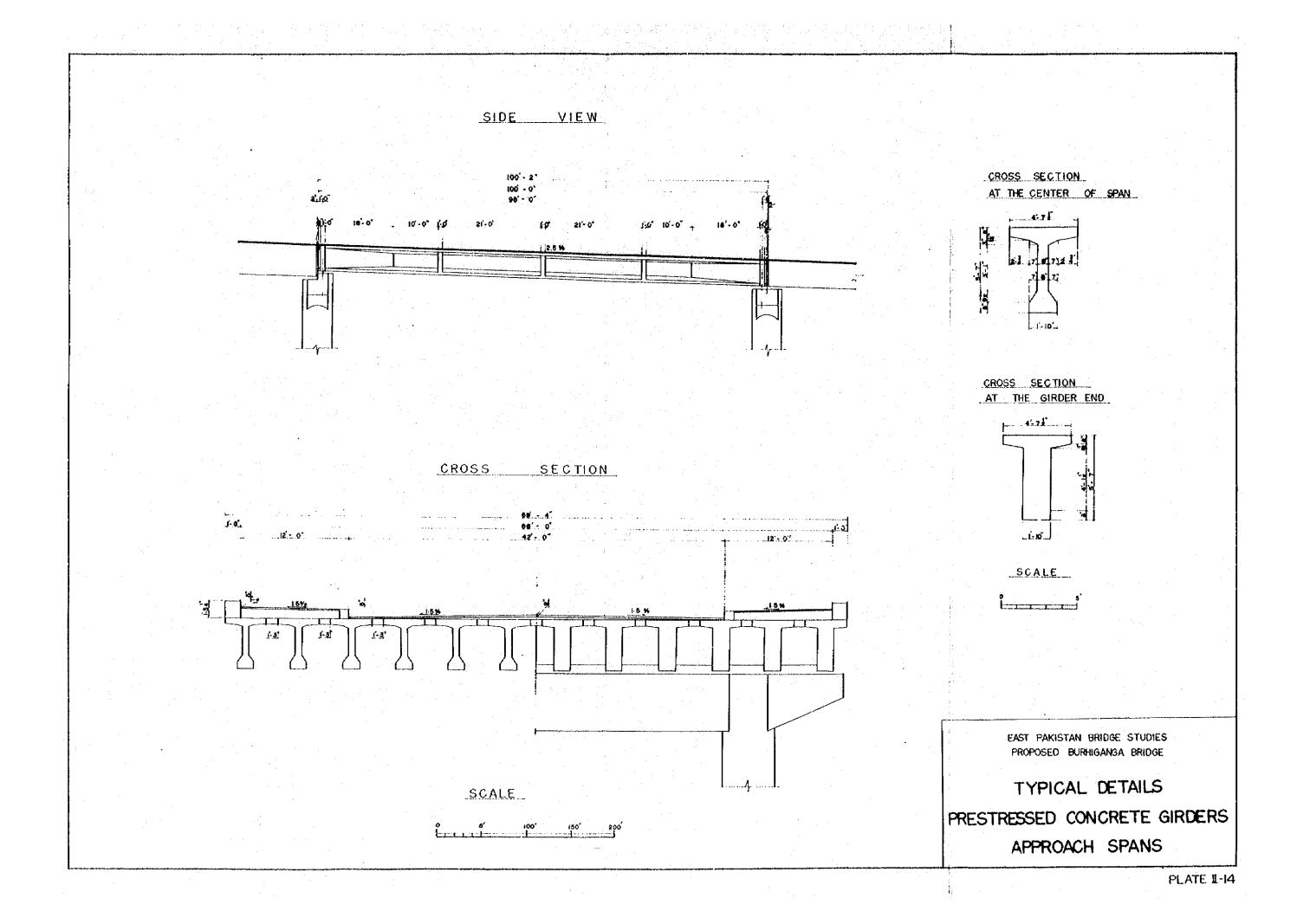


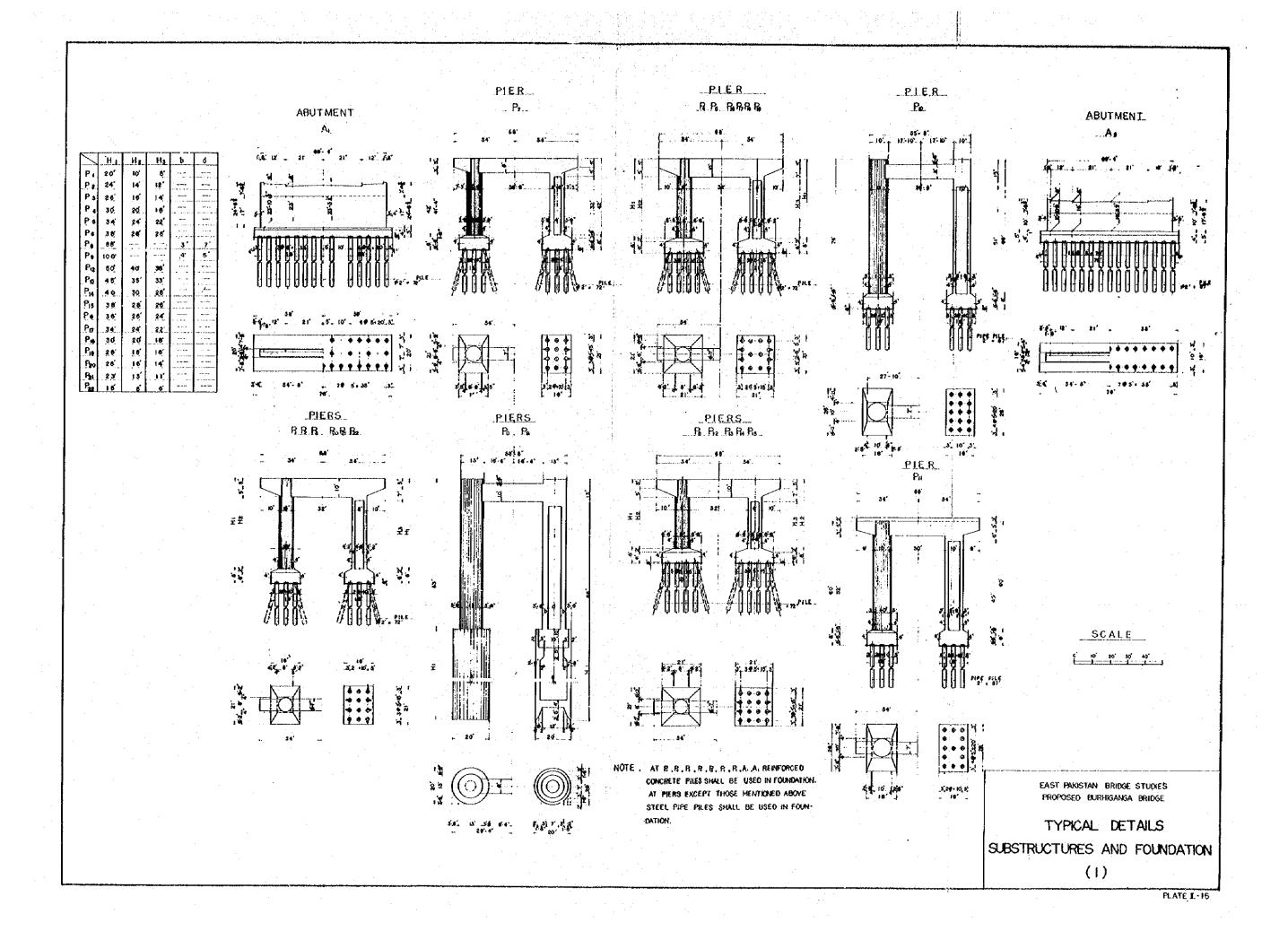












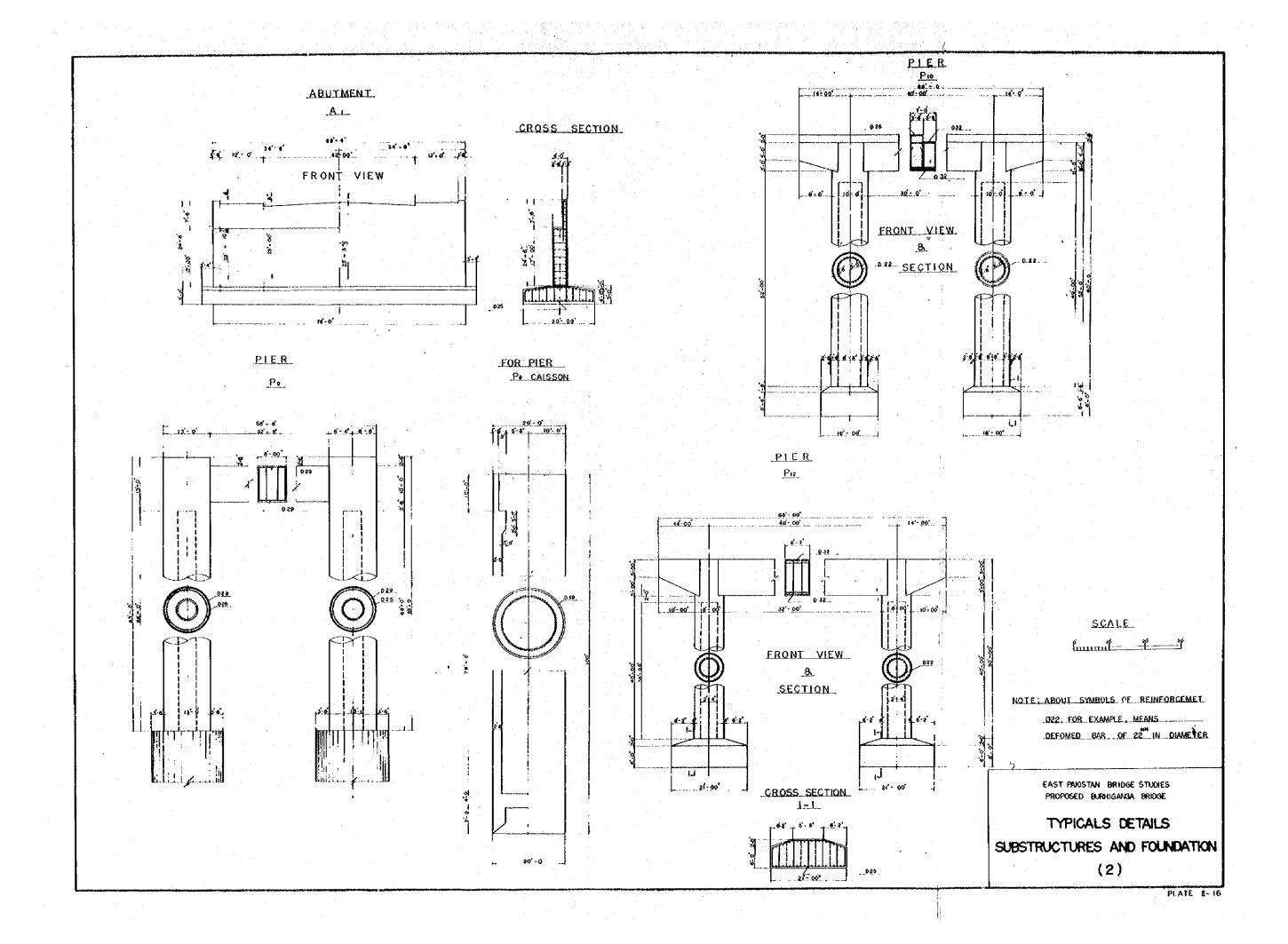


TABLE I - 1

Elevation of Major Stations

(1) Height of Triangulation Points and Bench Marks on P.W.D. Level

Point		ound Remarks ight
No.1	6.289 m	Triangulation Point (on Left Bank)
No.2	6.244 m	Do.
No.3	6.323 m	Do •
No.4	5.876 m	Triangulation Point (on Right Bank)
(R)B.M.	6.772 m	Bench Mark at Conor- ete House (on Right Bank)
(L)B.M.	7.277 m	Bench Mark at Column of B.R.S.L. Co. (on Left Bank)
I.W.T.A. B.M.	6.470 m	On Top of Pillar (on Left Bank)
(L)BP	6.284 m	Rivet on Quay Wall (on Left Bank)
w.a.om	0.838 m	Zero Meter of Water Cauge on Right Bank

Note: Difference between Mean Sea Level and Datum of Public Works Department (P.W.D.) is 1.509 feet

^{= 0.460} m

(2) Height of Traversing Points

On Right Bank of River

Point	On Top of Station Peg	Ground Height	Point	On Top of Station Peg	Ground Height
No.1	2.602 m	2.402m	No.2	4.075 m	3•947m
No.3	5.864	5.679	No.4	3.853	3.713
No.5	4.648	4.458	No.6	4.761	4.664
No.7	4.256	4.137	No.8	4.323	4.166
No.9	4.162	4.049	No. 10	3.987	3.909

On Left Bank of River

No.1	6.261 m		No.24	6.351 m	
No.2	6.596	6.544 m	No.25	6.318	
No.3	6.946		No.26	7.250	
No.4	7.342	7.300	No.27	7.160	
No.5	7.257	7.235	No.28	7.238	
No.6	7.390		No.29	8.159	
No.7	7.662	7.639	No.30	8.200	
No.8	7 • 997		No.31	8.178	
No.9	8.092		No.32	8.162	
No.10	8.278		No.33	8.065	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
No.11	8.457		No.34	8.005	
No.12	8.738		No.35	7.984	
No.13	8.817		No.36	8.683	
No.14	8.827		No.37	8.636	
No.15	8.705		No.38	8.765	
No.16	8.660	1 -	No.39	8.982	8.947m
No.17	8 . 25 6		No.40	8,920	
No.18	8.234		No.41	9.206	
No.19	7.878	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No.42	9.242	
No.20	7.580		No.43	8.713	
No.21	7.293		No.44	8.754	
No.22	6.544		No.45	8.826	
No.23	6.258	6.256			

TABLE 1 - 2

Tabulation of Highest Water Level and Lowest Water Level of Burhiganga River in Dacca by Year

From 1909 to 1964

On P.W.D. Level

V 00=	Highest Wat		Lowest Water	Level
Year	Date	Water Level (ft.)	Date	Water Level (ft.)
1909	Sep. 5	19.35	Feb. 7	2.93
1910	Aug. 9 - 10	21.35	Feb. 3 - 4	3.53
1911	July 31, Aug. 1	19.95	March 25	2.75
1912	Aug. 31	18.65	Feb. 14	2.85
1913	Oot. 2 - 3	14.39	Feb. 10 - 17	2.85
1914	Aug. 26	17.79	March. 5 ~ 6	2.09
1915	Aug. 31	21.19	Feb. 22	1.79
1916	Aug. 15 - 19	19.59	Feb. 15	2.09
1917	••	••	Feb. 3-4, 17, Mar. 3	2.49
1918	Sep. 1	20.64	Feb. 7	2.89
1919	Aug. 2	18.29	Jan. 30	1.59
1920	Sep. 16 - 17	18.19	Feb. 16	2.39
1921	July 28	19.89	Feb. 19	2.39
1922	Aug. 10	19•49	Jan. 31	2.49
1923	July 31	17.64	March 14	2.29
1924	Aug. 28 - 29	20.31	Feb. 14	1.57
1925	Sep. 8	20.01	Narch 5	2.39
1926	Aug. 15	19.60	Feb. 9	2.20
1927	Sep. 17	18.70	Feb. 27, Mar. 12-13	2.10
1928	Aug. 22	20.00	Feb. 16	2.20

				,	<u></u>	
Yea	h	Highest We Date	Water Level (ft.)		Lowest Water Date	Level Water Le (ft,)
192	9 July	7 13	17.80	Feb.	21	2.00
193) Sep	12	18.65	Feb.	24	2.30
193	1 Aug.	. 22	21.80	Feb.	28	2.20
193	2 July	r 13 - 14	16.85	Feb.	18	1.80
193	3 Sep	. 7	17.80	Feb.	6	2.10
193	4 Aug	18	19.45	Mar.	26	2.40
193	5 Sep	1	19.80	Feb.	15	1.70
193	S Aug	20 - 21	19.35	Mar.	3	1.90
193	7 Sep.	7 - 9	18.30	Feb.	7	2.70
193	3 Aug.	. 2	21.00	Feb.	25 - 26	2.40
193	Aug.	3	19.10	Mar.	.1	2.40
194	Aug.	9	17.25	Jan.	20	2.00
194	Sep.	10	17.70	Mar.	8	2.10
194	Sep.	1	18.00	Feb.	11	2.60
194	July	19 - 20	17.75	Feb.	15, Mar. 17	2.60
194	Sep.	22 - 24	16.80	Mar.	4 - 5	2.30
194!	Aug.	19-20, 27	19.80	Mar.	10	2.10
1940	Aug.	1	19.90	Fob.	26	2.00
194'	Aug.	4 - 5	18.60	Feb.	16	1.90
194	Aug.	11	20.70	Mar.	4 - 5	2.10
1949	Aug.	30, Sep. 1	-2 19.70	Feb.	9, Mar. 10-11 24	-2,20
1950	Sep.	2	18.90	Feb.	27	1.70
195	July	31	19.50	Feb.	18	2.45
1952	Sep.	10 - 11	18.00	Apr.	5 - 6	1.70

	Year		Highest Wat	ver Level Water Level (ft.)		Lowest Water Date	Level Water Leve
	1953	Aug.	5, Sep. 27	18.70	Jan.	26	1.90
. •	1954	Sep.	2 - 3	23, 15	Feb.	27	2.20
	1955	Aug.	18, 20 - 21	23.25	Feb.	17	2.30
	1956	July	3 - 4	18.65	Feb.	7 - 8	1.00
	1957	Aug.	17	17.60	Mar.	12, 27 - 28	1.20
	1958	Sep.	2	21.15	Feb.	1 - 2	1.10
	1959	Aug.	23, 25	18.95	Feb.	19	2.40
	1960	Sep.	25	20.00	Apr.	7	1.60
	1961	Sep.	2	18.10	Feb.	11	1.60
-	1962	Aug.	31	22.15	Mar.	15 - 16	2.51
	1963			•••	Feb.	20	2.28
٠,	1964	Aug.	12	21.66	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	•	

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{\text{TABLE}} & \underline{1-3} \\ \\ \text{Water Level and Discharge of the Turag River} \end{array}$

Date	Water Level (ft)	Discharge (ft/sec)
1960, June 12	17.81	6,908
July 12	22.00	11,710
28	24.37	20,266
Aug. 17	24.65	15,226
29	23.30	14,726
Sep. 10	24.90	16,242
Oct. 9	24.60	15,290
27	19.15	7,607
Nov. 10	15•15	2,346
24	11.80	1,350
Dec. 15	10.00	824
1961, May 7	11.35	1,345
20	13.15	2,602
June 5	18.57	8,015
26	20.50	10,760
July 18	21.90	12,890
30	22.80	16,900
Aug. 17	23,65	18,600
30	26.00	21,300
Sep. 26	22.80	16,300
Oot. 10	22.20	14,600
25	20.95	12,200

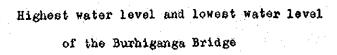
		Date		Water Level (ft)	Discharge (ft,	/seo)
	***********	, Nov,	1.4	15,90	3, 350	vijadujastjumunjumi ¢
	1,501	Dec.	4.7	10.40	770	
	1962	, May		15.85	5,080	
		June		19.65	8,830	
			29	21.28	13,300	
		Sep.		25.28	17,300	· .
	1963	, May		13.68	2,870	
		June		18.13	7,130	
			28	22.25	16,400	
		July	13	22.80	15,100	
			27	25.38	17,700	
		Aug.	11	25.80	19,800	
			30	26.75	21,150	
		Sep.	14	26.70	19,400	
			26	23.00	16,900	
		Oot.	12	21.60	11,100	
			27	19.65	7,990	
		Nov.	12	16.35	4,330	
÷, 1			25	13-23	1,820	
		Dec.	10	11.00	1,110	

TABLE I - 4

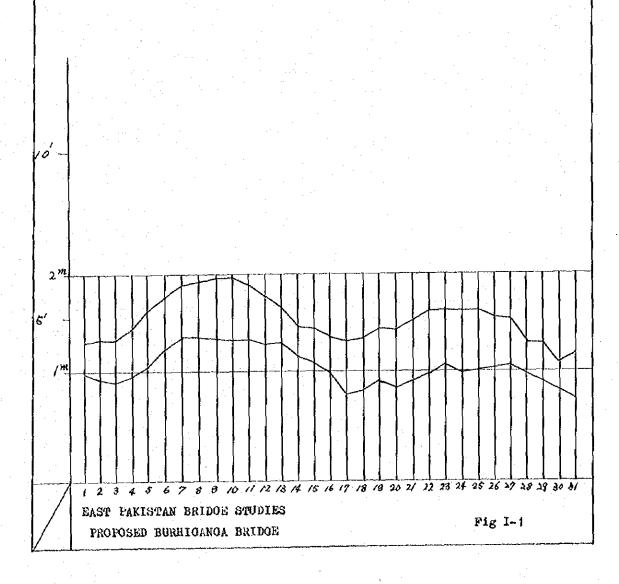
Water Level Measured at Proposed Construction Site and at Millbarracks

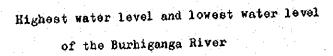
From September 2, 1964 To September 30, 1964

Date	Water Le Proposed		Water Level	Difference of Water Level
	structio		Millbarracks	
	(w)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)
1964, Sep.				
5	5.62	18.44	18.30	0.14
3 4 5 6	5.62	18.44	18.40	0.04
· 4	5.62	18.47	18.29	0.18
5	5.63	18.47	18.33	0.14
	5.62	18.44	18.31	0.13
7	5.62	18.44	18.35	0.09
7 8 9	5.63	18.47	18.40	0.07
9	-	- 11	18.50	₩
10	5.67	18.60	18.54	0.06
11			18.55	-
12	5.66	18.57	18.51	0.06
13	-	•	18.50	-
14	5.62	18.44	18.32	0.12
15	5.59	18.34	18.25	0.09
16	5.58	18.31	18.19	0.12
17	5.57	18.27	18.17	0.10
18	5.56	18.24	18,10	0.14
19	5.56	18.24	18,10	0.14
20	7.70	10444	18.07	-
21	5.55	18.21	18.07	0.14
22	5.59	18.34	18.20	0.14
23	5.60	18.37	18.25	0.12
23 24	5.65	18.54	10.23	
	5.67	18.60		Total 2.02 ft.
25 25	5.62	18.44		Mean 0.112 ft.
26	7.02	10+44		=0.034/m
27	# E O	40.44		-040 J4/ #
28	5.52	18.11	and the second	
29	# 1.00 # 36	40.30		
30	5.30	17 • 39		

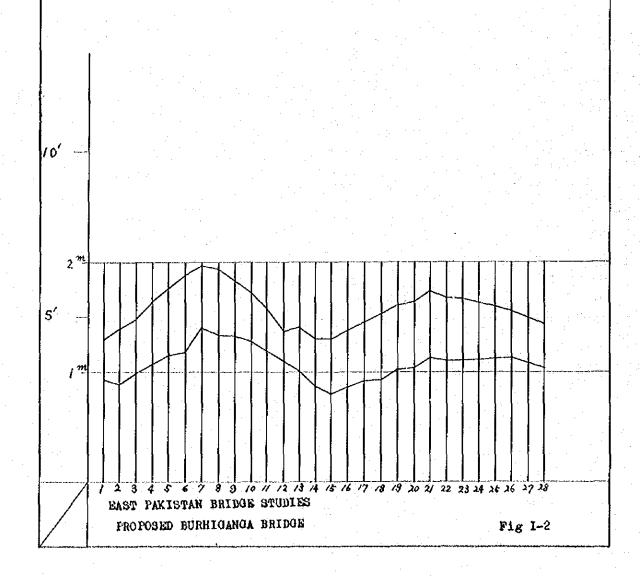


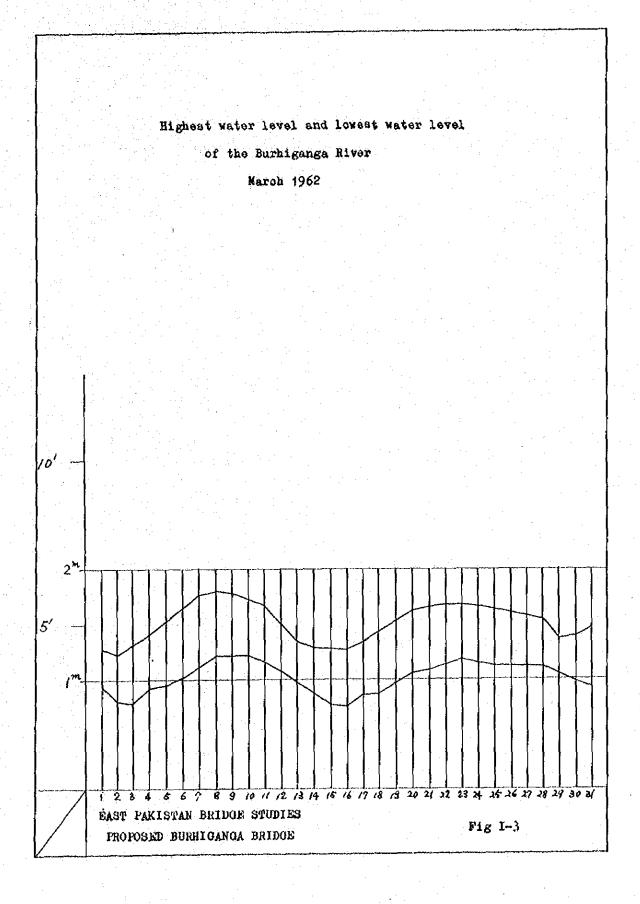
January 1962

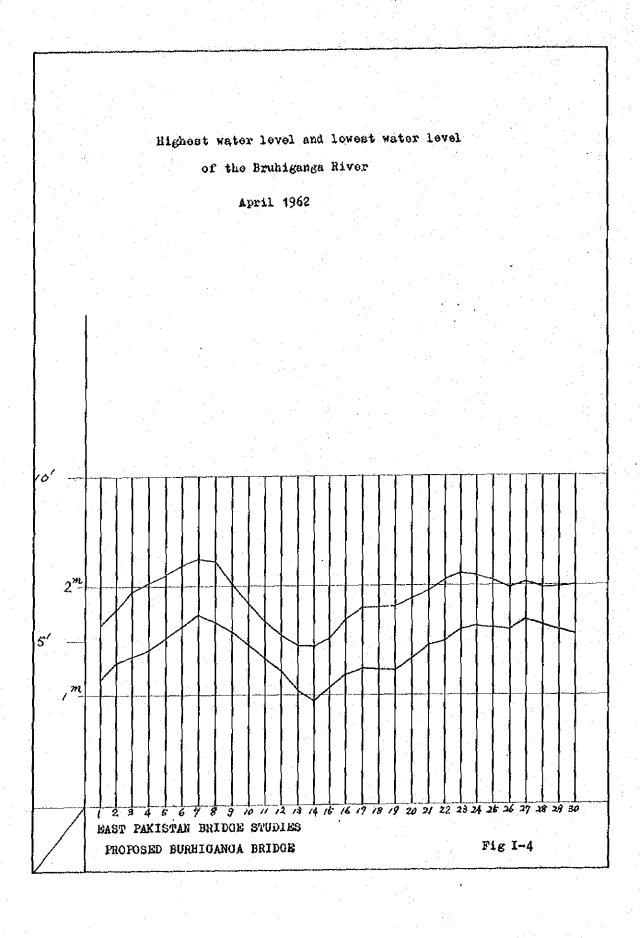


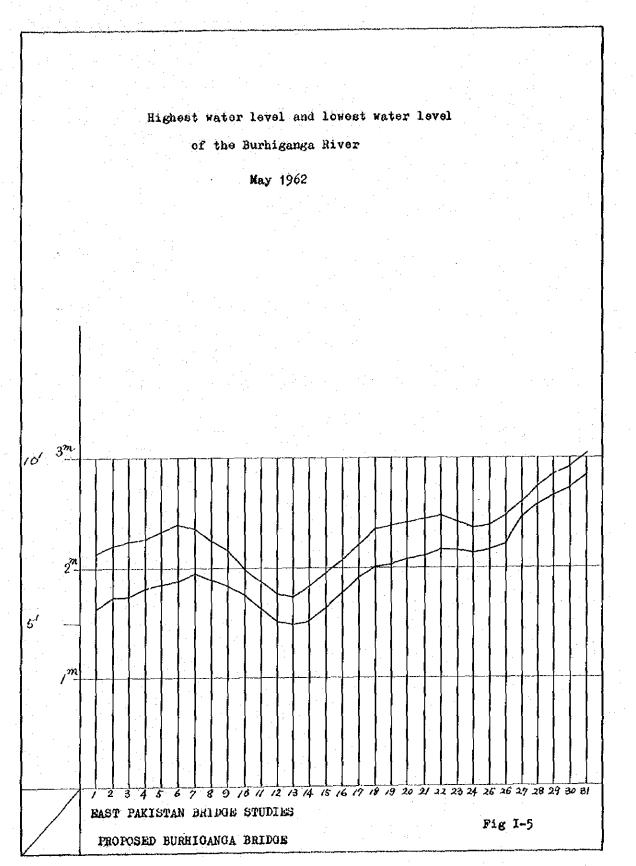


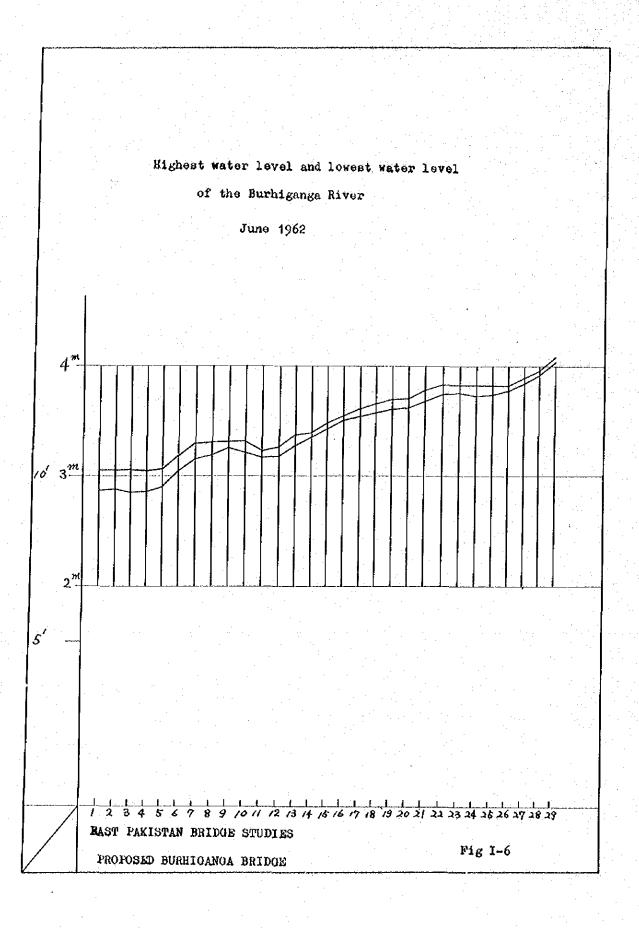
February 1962

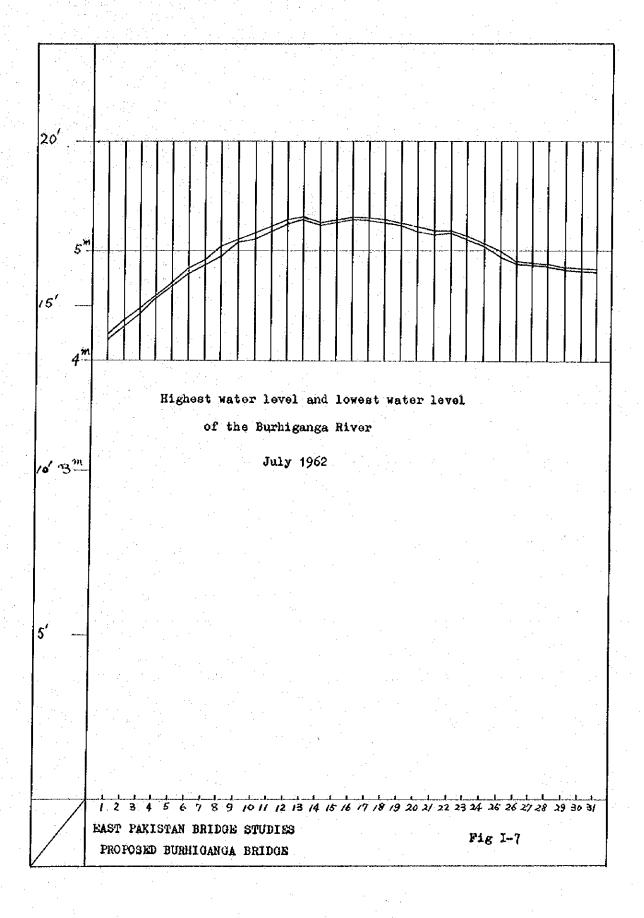


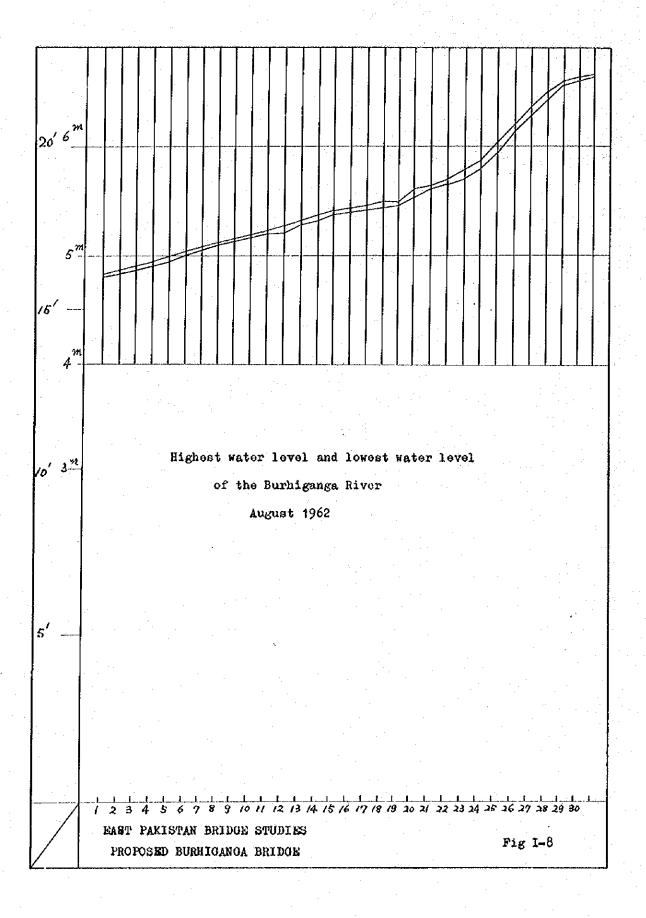


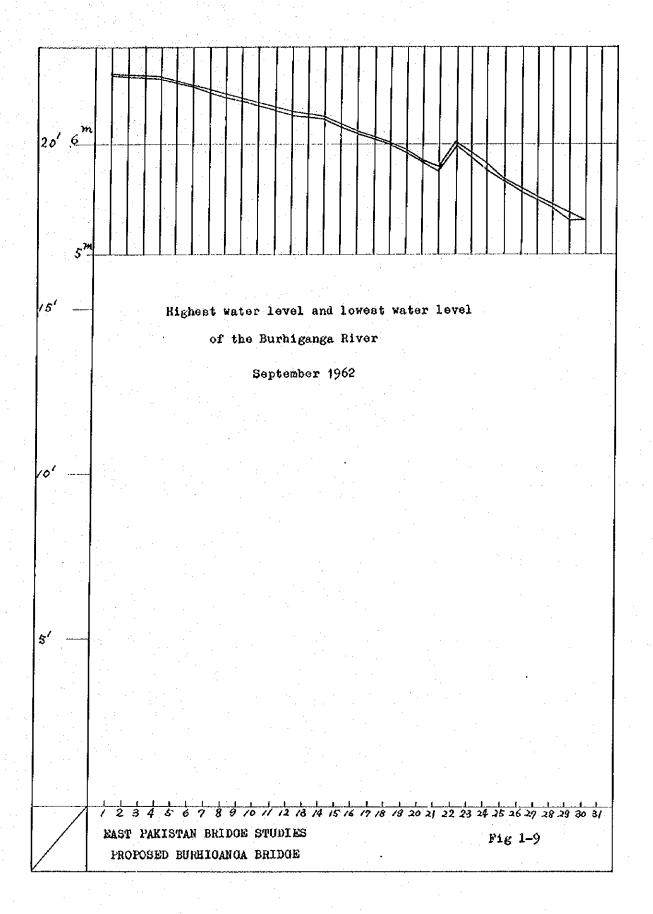


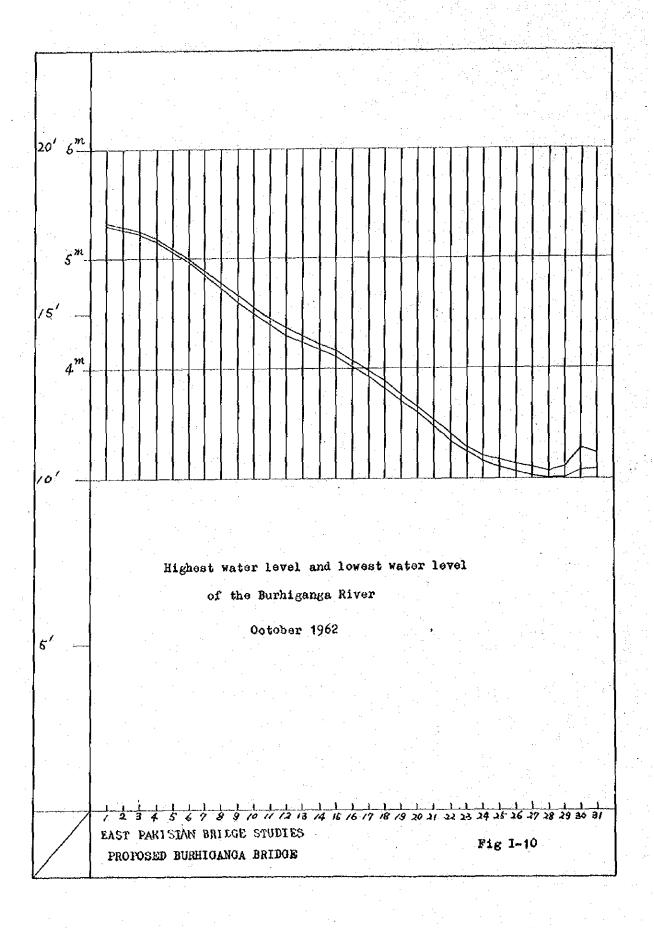


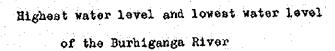




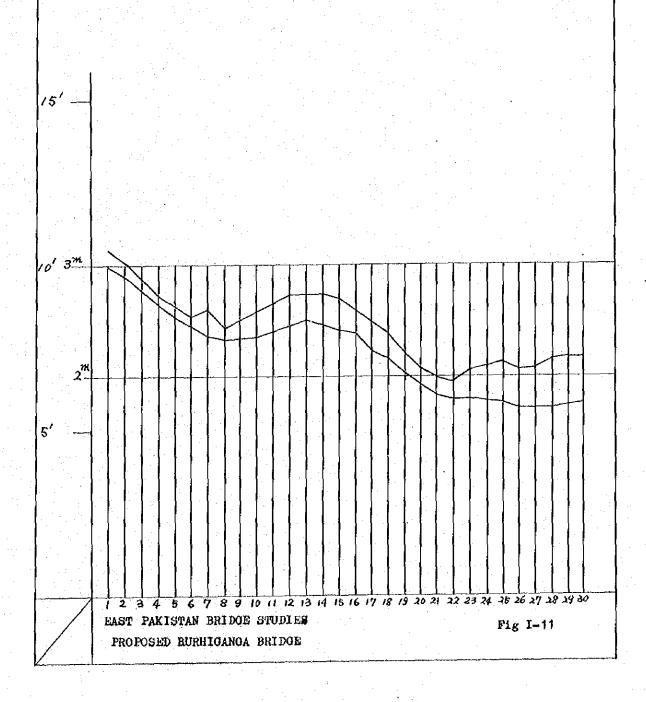


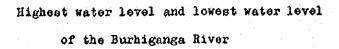




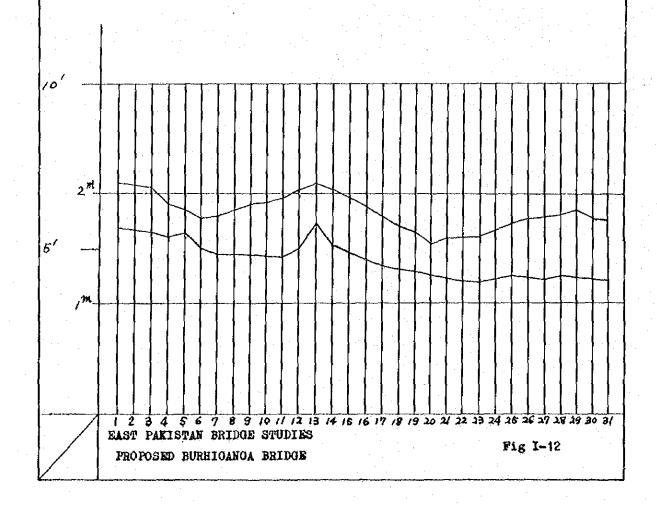


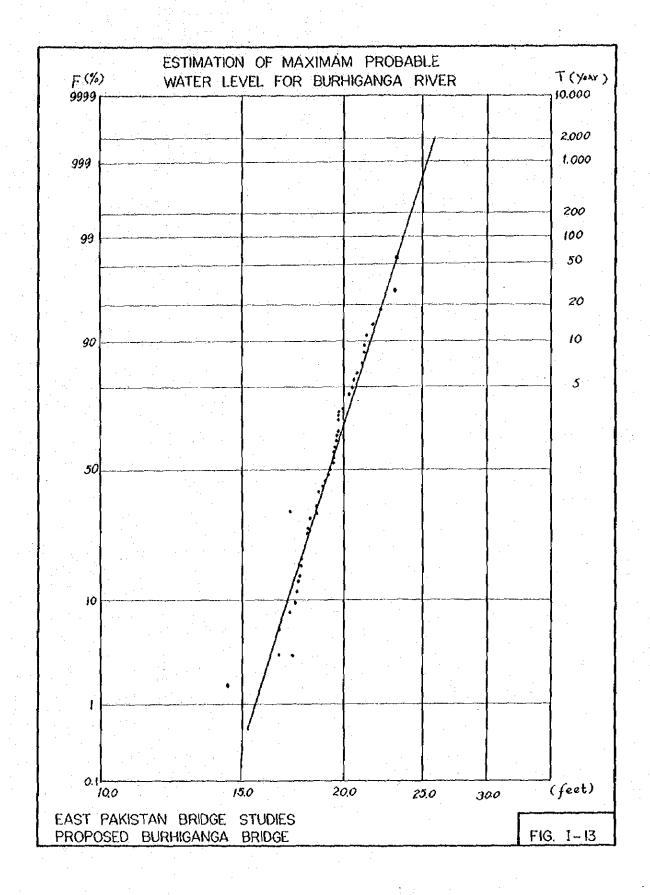
November 1962

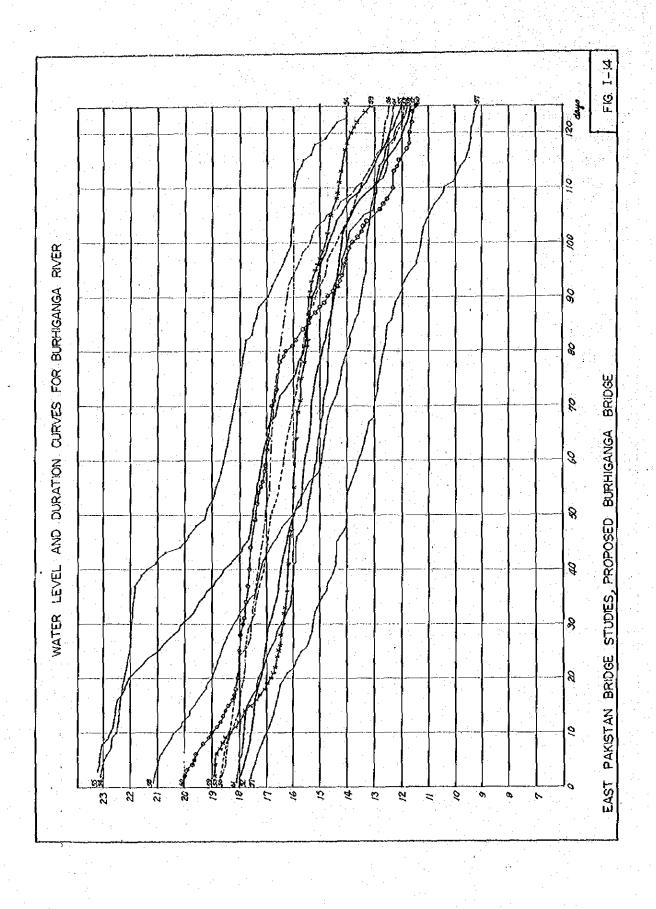


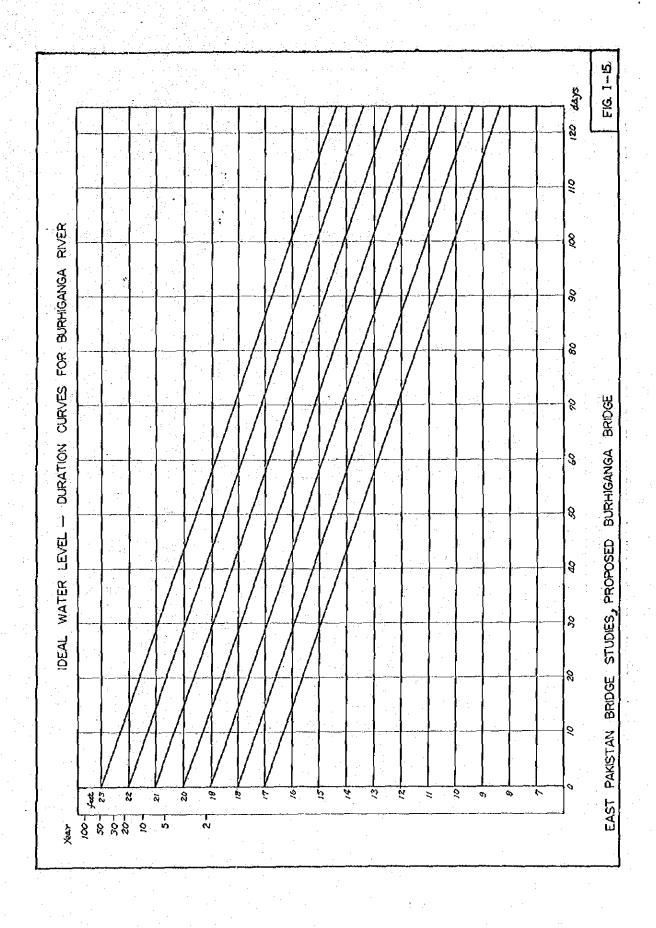


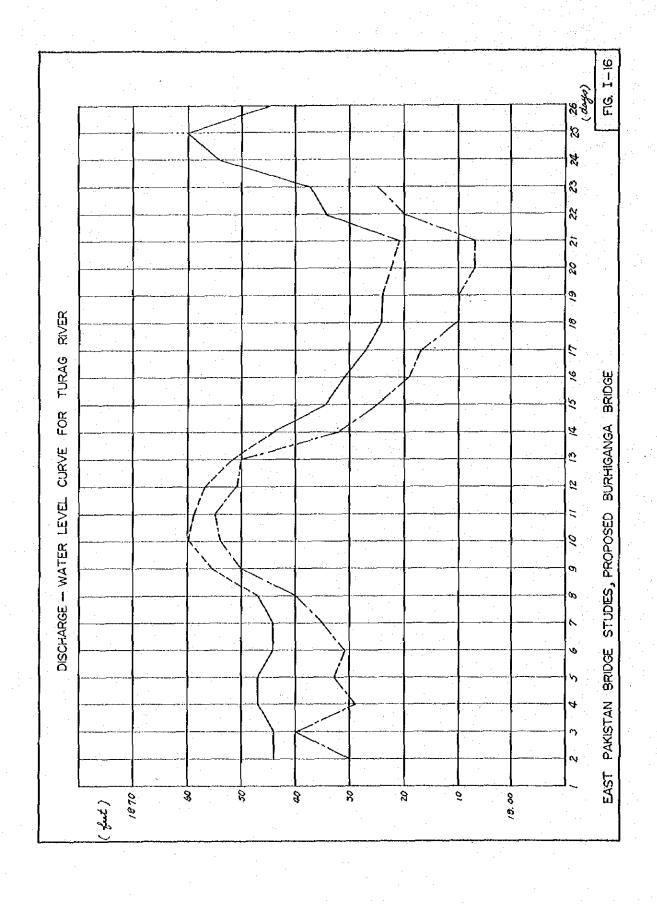
December 1962

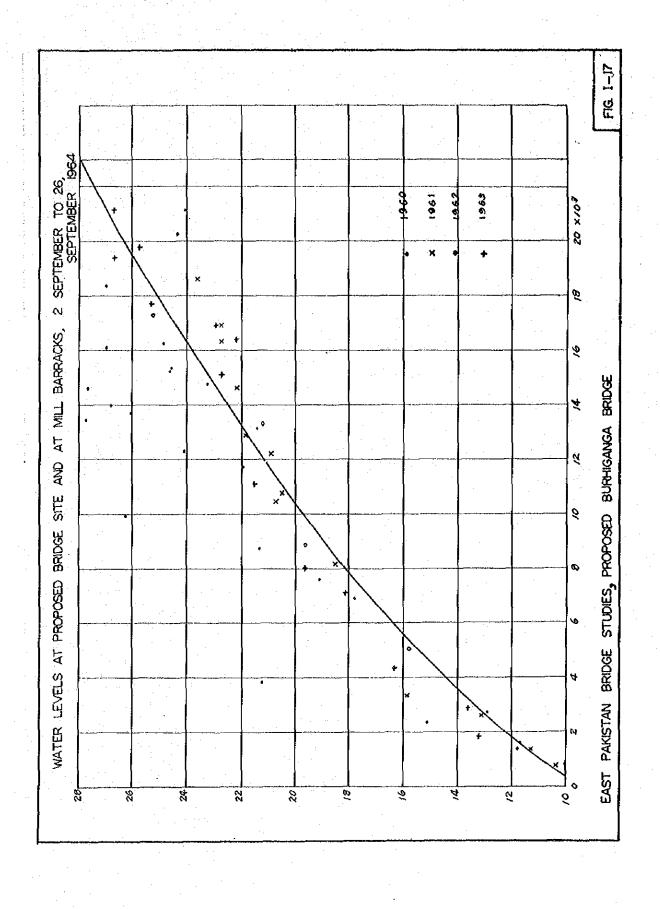


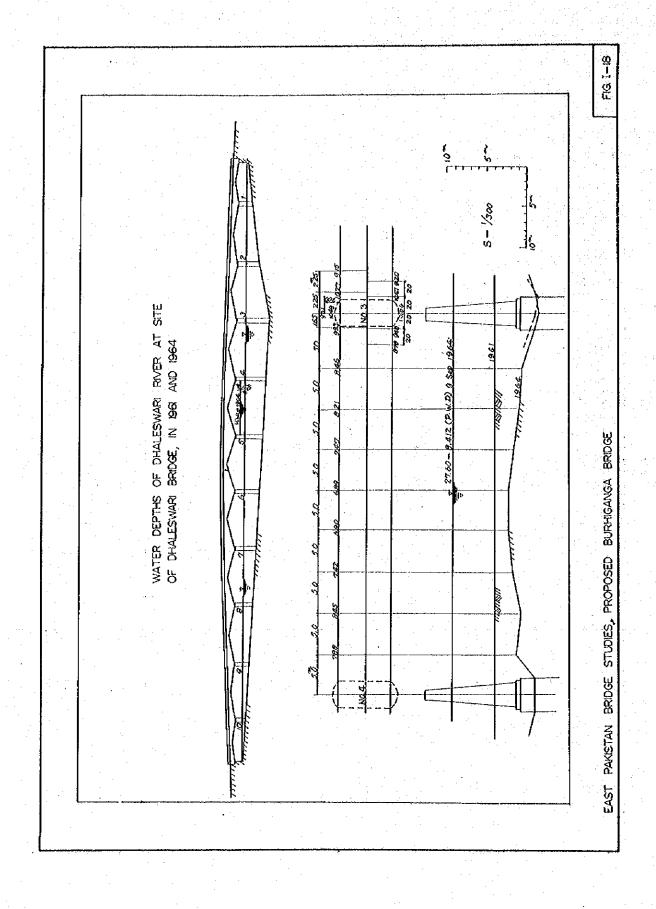


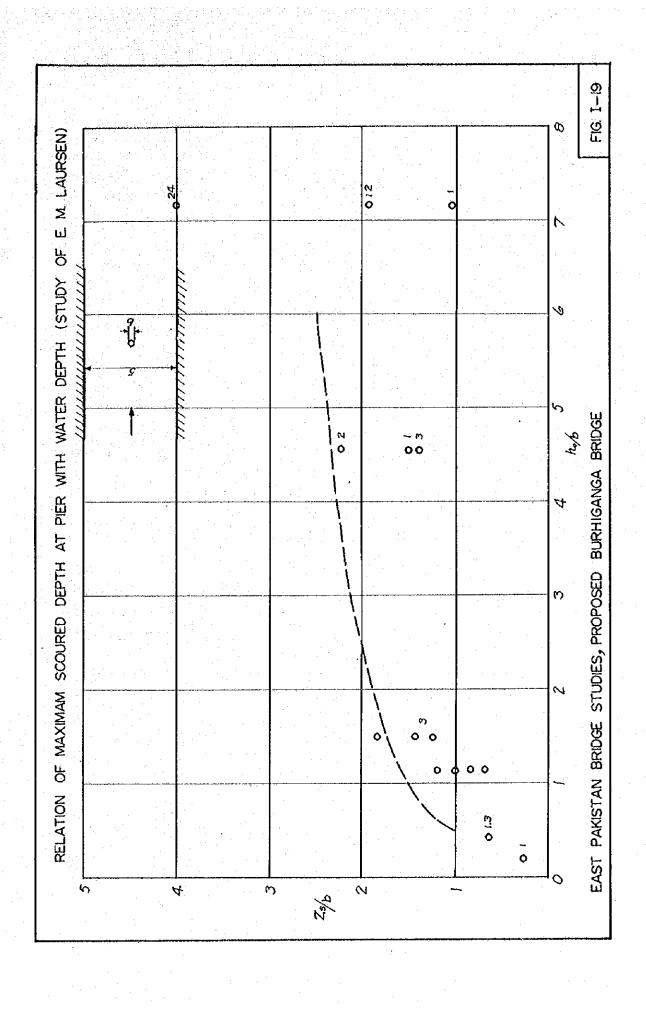












SURVEY WEE FOR THE BURRIGANGA BRIDGE.

The allotment of Japanese Government on the survey work at the site, preliminary design, planning of construction, cost estimation of construction for the proposed bridge over the Burhlganga at Dacca, is an amount of Rs.2.1 Lakhs converted from Japanese Yen.

The details of total Rs.2.1 Lakhs are specified as follows:

(1).	Travelling Expenses (Travel Allowance, Air Fee Hotel Charges, Daily Allowance).	Rs.46,500
(2).	Purchase of stationeries and Instruments for Triangulation Survey, Topographical Survey, River Survey, Plane Survey.	Rs. 6,500
(3).	Fee of site Investigation Works (a) For Boring Work including purchase of Boring Machinery and Soil Exploration Equipment	Rs.103,000
	(b) For Inland travel fee, taxi fare, Conference fee, Postage, etc.	Rs,12,000
(4).	Transportation Fee of Machinery, Instruments, Equipments, etc. between Japan and Chittagong.	Rs. 4,000
(5).	Office Work Fee in Japan (Map Making, Jesign -Calculation and Drawing, Planning of construction, Cost Estimation of construction)	Rs.29,500
(6).	Report Making Fee in Japan	Rs. 8,500

Total: Rs.210,000

= Rs.2.1 Lakhs

SOIL EXPLORATING EQUIPMENTS	
	Orand tar
Itom No. Description of Goods	Quantity
1. Drilling Mechines and Other Equipments	
Drilling machine, Tone Model UD-5	2 units
Diesel engine for the above, Yanmar Model NT-951	K 2 units
Water pump, Tone Model NB3-60A	1 unit
Diesel engine for the above, Yanmar Model NT-851	K 1 unit
Water pump, Tone Model BN	1 unit
Diesel engine for the above, Yanmar Model NT-701	K 1 unit
Mud mixer, Tone Model MCE-100	1 unit
Diesel engine for the above, Yanmar Model NT-651	K lumit
2. Soil Explorating Tools and Accessories	
Drill rods, 40.5 mm x 3 m	53 pcs.
Drill rods, 40.5 mm x 1.5 m	4 pcs.
Drill rods, 40.5 mm x 1.0 m	4 pcs.
Double tube core barrel, D-1B type 40.5mm x 75mm	x 1.5m 1 set
Double tube core barrel D-10 type 40.5mm x 75mm	
Standard penetration tester	2 sets
Split spoon sampler for the above	2 sets
Thin wall tube sampler, stationary piston type	2 sets
Vane test apparatus	1 set
Guide pipe, 105 mm x 3 m	13 pcs.
Guide pipe, 105 mm x 1.5 m	1 pc.
Guide pipe, 105 mm x 0.5 m	5 pcs.
Casing pipe, 97 mm x 3 m	20 pcs.
Casing pipe, 97 mm x 1.5 m	2 pcs.
Casing pipe, 97 mm x 1.0 m	2 pcs.
Casing pipe, 97 mm x 0.3 m	3 pcs.
Hoisting swivel, B type, 40.5 mm	2 pcs.
Water swivel, 40.5 mm	2 pes.
Hoisting swivel, 40.5 mm	2 pes.
Snutch block, 200 mm	2 pcs.
Hoisting rope, 9 mm x 15 m	2 pcs.
Rod safety clamp, A-20 type, 40.5 mm	2 sets

Ito	m No. Description of Goods	Quantity
	and the second s	
	Rod safety valve, 40.5 mm	2 pes.
	Flat bit, 40.5 mm x 101 mm	3 pes.
	Flat bit, 40.5 mm x 86 mm	3 pcs.
	Fish-tail bit, 40.5 mm x 131 mm	1 pc.
	Cross bit, 40.5 mm x 101 mm x 86 mm	l pc.
	Cross bit, 40.5 mm x 86 mm x 76 mm	1 pc.
	Guide pipe swivel, 40.5 mm x 105 mm	2 pcs.
	Guide pipe hoad, 105 mm	2 pcs.
	Guide pipe shoe, 105 mm	2 pcs.
	Guide pipe band, 1.05 mm	2 sets
	Casing pipe bond, 97 mm	2 sets
	Casing pipe swivel, 40.5 mm x 97 mm	2 sets
	Drill rod band, 40.5 mm	2 sets
	Knocking block, 40.5 mm	2 pcs.
	Casing tap, 97 mm	1 pc.
	Core tube tap, 99 mm	1 pc.
	Core tube tap, 84 mm	1 pc.
	Core tube tap, 74 mm	1 pc.
	Rod inside tap, 40.5 mm	1 pc.
	Rod cutside tap, 40.5 mm	1 pc.
*	Suction hose with foot valve, 38 mm x 3 m	1 pc.
	Suction hose with foot valve, 32 mm x 3 m	1 pc.
	Delivery hose, 19 mm x 10 m	2 pes.
	Delivery hose, 19 mm x 6 m	2 pcs.
٠.		
3. Eng	incering Tools and Disassembling Tools	•
	Engineering tools kid, A type]. set
.'	Disassembling tools, UD-5	2 sets
	Disassembling tools, NB3-60A	2 set
	Disassembling tools, BN	1 set
	Disassembling tools, NT-95K	2 sets
	Disassembling tools, NT-85K	1 set
	Disassembling tools, NT-70X	1 set
	MERARDEMOLLING GOODS HELLON	~ 500
e e e	-11 -	

등을 뿌른 말이 모르겠다. 그런 그는 그렇게 되었다. 그는 일 것	
Itom No. Description of Goods	Quantity
Disassembling tools, NT-65K	1 set
공연 젊은 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	
4. Soil Testing Apparatus	
Testing apparatus for physical property	1 set
Tosting apparatus for mechanical property	1 set
Accessories	1 set
5. Derrick and Accessories	
Prince wheel whee denne de O.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Tripod steel pipe derrick, 9 m Wire rope, 9 mm x 30 m	1 set
Ancker, 50 kg	5 pes.
Hipporer, 1 ton	4 pcs.
Tirfer	2 pcs.
	a post
6. Wearing Tools for Soil Sempling	
	20
TN metal crown, 101 mm TN metal crown, 86 mm	10 pcs.
TN metal crown, 76 mm	20 pcs.
Single core tube, 99 mm x 1.5 m	10 pcs. 2 pcs.
Single core tube, 84 mm x 1.5 m	2 pcs.
Single core tube, 74 mm x 1.5 m	2 pcs.
Core tube ccupling, 40.5 mm x 99 mm	2 pcs.
Core tube coupling, 40.5 mm x 84 mm	2 pes.
Core tube coupling, 40.5 mm x 74 mm	2 pcs.
Core shell complete, 99 mm	2 sets.
Core shell complete, 84 mm	2 sets
Core shell complete, 74 mm	2 sets
Core lifter, 99 mm	6 pcs.
Core lifter, 84 mm	6 pes.
Core lifter, 74 mm	6 pcs.
TN metal, 5 x 5 x 8 mm	200 pcs.

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{pos}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}$

	gaggan kanada diga miya Capi di bibiliya mikab di bibili di bibili mikab			The state of the s		
	Item No.	Description of (loods		Quantit	
			÷			
	Flat bit,	40.5 mm x 99 mm			l pc.	
		.t, 40.5 mm x 99 mm		• .	1 pc.	
	Reverse bi	t, 40.5 mm x 84 mm			l pc.	
	Reverse bi	.t, 40.5 mm x 74 mm			1 pc.	
	Casing cro	wn, 97 mm			7 pcs.	
	TN metal o	erown, D-1B, 76 mm		•	10 sets	
•	Outer tube	, D-1B, 74 mm x 1.5	5 m		1 pc.	
	Inner tube	o, D-1B, 74 mm x 1.5	5 m		1 pc.	
	Thin wall	tube, 71.5 mm x 750) mm		50 pcs.	
•	Thin wall 71.5 mm x	tube sampler, open 750 mm	drive,		l set	
	Drive shoe	for split spoon sa	ampler		10 pcs.	
	Chuck boli		.		2 sets 1 set	
		alve, C type, NB3-60)A		4 pes.	
	Valve seat	-			4 pes.	
	V packing,	_			22 pcs.	
	Piston, N		•	***	2 pes.	
		liner, NB3-60A	and the second		1 pe.	
		1, NB3-60A	÷ :		1 pc.	
		oer, NB3-60A			4 pes.	
	•	г-95к, 85к, 70к, 65н	and the second second second	ea,		
	•	th barrel. NT-95K,	35K, 70K & 65K	ea.		
	Piston pac				2 sets	
	Valve seat				1 set	
	Valve, BN				1 set	
•	Gland pack	cing, BN		. *	5 sets	
}	Fuel Oil, Lubi	cant Cil and Bentor	<u>nito</u>		•	
	Cup grease	, 3 kg.			2 pails	
	- -	, #30, 18 lit			5 pa i. 1:	

	and the same of th
Item No. Description of Goods	Quantity
Diesel oil, 200 lit Bentonite, 300 mesh, 25 kg.	4 pails
9. Miscellaneous	en en Maria Personales de la companya de la comp Personales de la companya de la
Squire timber, 120 mm x 120 mm x 4000 mm	15 pes.
Angle, 80 mm x 80 mm x 3000 mm	12 pes.
Log, 2.5" x 3 m	6 pes.
Clamp, 200 mm $\times \frac{1}{2}$	20 pcs.
Wire clip, ½"	20 pes.
Corch screw	30 pcs.
Bolt, $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 140 mm	20 pcs.
Bolt, ½ x 250 mm	20 pcs.
Iron wire, #8	10 kg.
Wooden plate, 1"	6 tsubo
	1 pc.
Pick	1 pc.
Saw	1 pc.
Hatchet	l pe.
Nail puller	1 pc.
Paraffine, 10 kg.	1 pc.
Cap for thin wall tube	100 pes.
Manila rope, 6 mm x 100 m	1 roll
Wooden tripod, 6 m	1 set
Drun can, 200 L	2 drums '
Drum can, 100 L	2 drums

List of Personnel in Pakistan related to Japanese Bridge Survey Mission to East Pakistan, 1964.

The Covernment of East Pakistan:

His Excellency Abdul Monem Khan

Mr. Ali Asghar

Mr. Qamar-ul-Islam

Mr. H. T. Ali

Mr. A. M. S. Ahamad

Mr. M. Keramat Ali

Mr. H. A. Khan

Mr. S. D. Khan

Mr. A. N. Haq

Mr. S. J. A. Dighvi

Mr. A. H. S. Alam

Mr. M. M. Rahman

Mr. S. Rahman

Mr. Nul Talukdar

Dacca Improvement Trust:

Mr. G. A. Madami

Mr. M. Noman

Mr. F. Ahmad

Mr. M. A. Hafiz (Proj.)

Mr. M. A. Jabbar

Mr. A. S. M. Ahsan

Mr. K. R. Chouhury

Mr. A. B. M. Siddique Rahman

Mr. Abdur Rashid

Other East Pakistan Persons:

Mr. G. Rahman

Mr. Faiz Ahamed

Governor of East Pakistan

Chief Secretary, Secretariat

Additional Chief Secretary (Planning)

Additional Chief Secretary

(Services & General Administration)

Secretary of Basic Democracies & Local Government Department

Secretary of Railways, Waterways & Road Transport Department

Chief Engineer, Roads & Highways

Joint Secretary, B.D. & L.G. Dept.

Deputy Secretary, B.D. & L.G. Dept.

Section Officer, B.D. & L.G. Dept.

Member of Planning Board, Planning

Dopartment

Deputy Secretary, Planning Department

Secretary, Works, Power & Irrigation

Department

Executive Engineer, Roads & Highways

Chairman

Chief Engineer

Socretary

Executive Engineer

Executive Engineer

Finance Officer

Assistant Town Planner

Assistant Engineer

Assistant Engineer

Chairman, Chittagong Development Authority

Director, Hydrology, East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority Mr. Abdul Barik Bhuiyan

Mr. A. I. M. Dara

Mr. S. H. Khoja

Doputy Director, Hydrology, EPWAPDA Assist. Technical Officer, EPWAPDA Chief Engineer, I. W. T. A.

The Government of Pakistan:

Mr. Osman Ali

Mr. M. A. Memon

Mr. G. Rabbani

Secretary, Economic Affairs Division President Secretariat

Deputy Secretary,

Do

Section Officer,

Do

Consulate-General of Japan, Dacca:

Mr. K. Takenaka

Mr. J. Asai

Mr. S. Matsumoto

Mr. M. Karim

Mr. Hideo Mori

Consul-General

Consul

Vice-Consul

Secretary

Chief of Pakistan Japan Agriculture Extension Trading Institute

Embassy of Japan, Karachi:

Mr. M. Kakitsubo

Mr. T. Oyamada

Mr. I. Imanishi

Ambassador

Counsellor

Agricultural Secretary



Photo 1

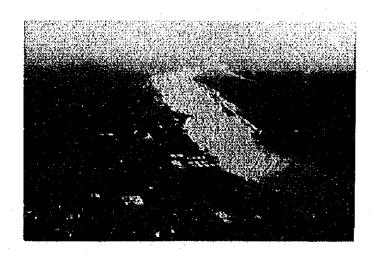


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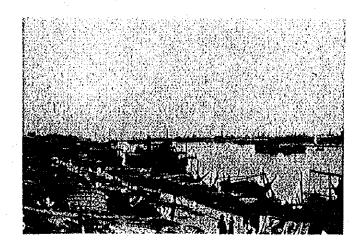


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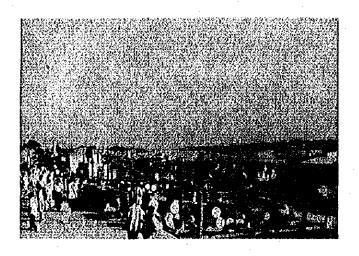


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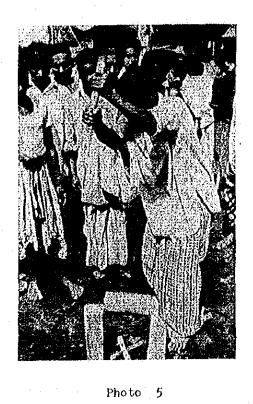




Photo 6



Photo 7

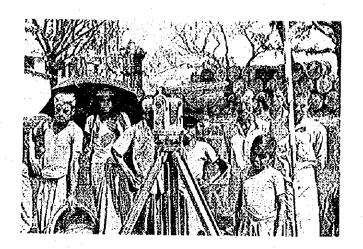


Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10

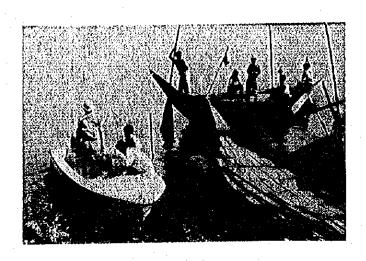


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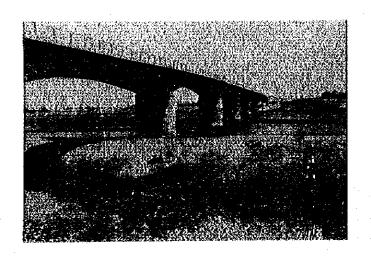


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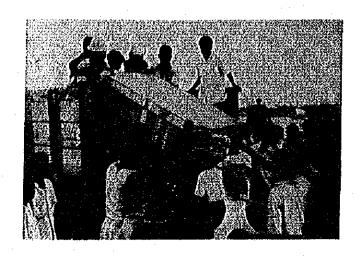


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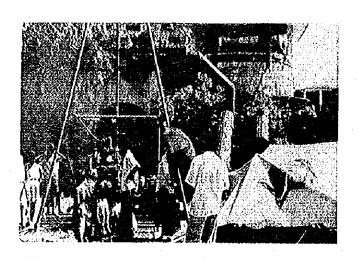


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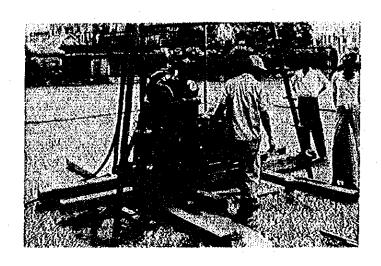


Photo 15



Photo 16

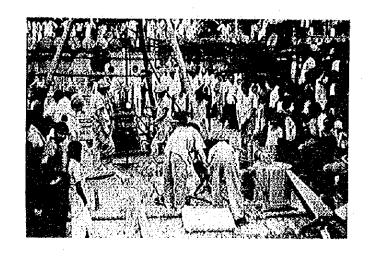


Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19

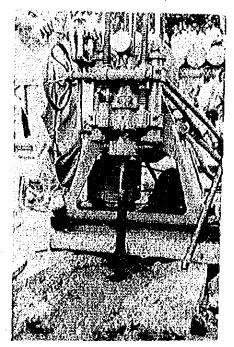


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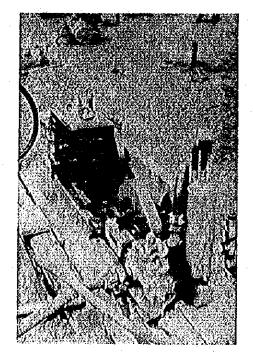


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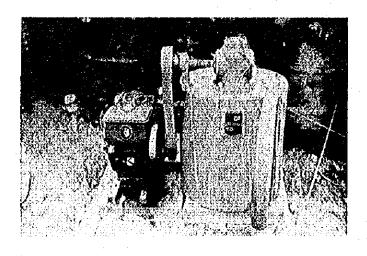


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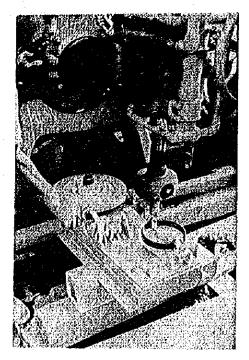


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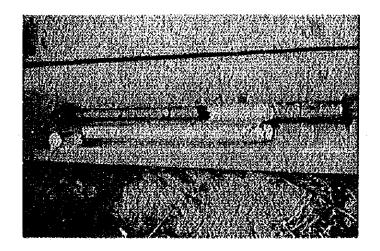


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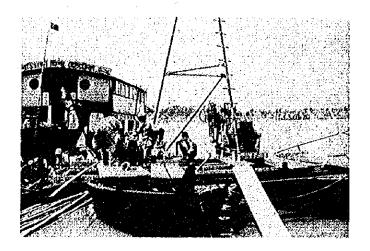


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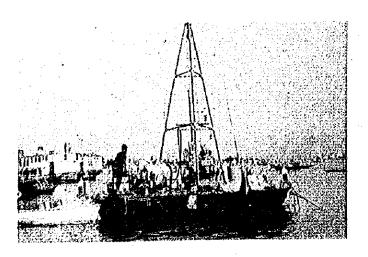


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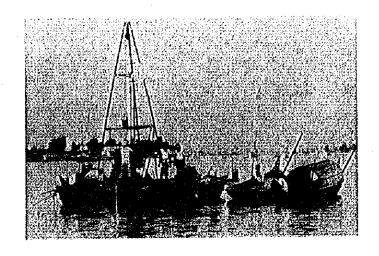


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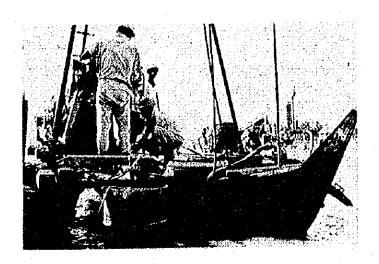


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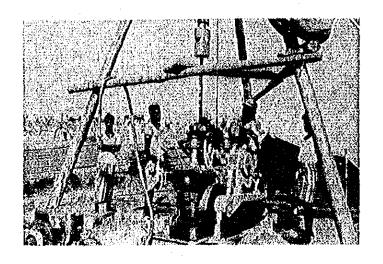


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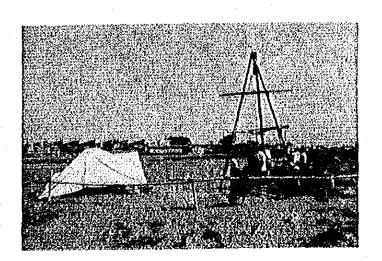


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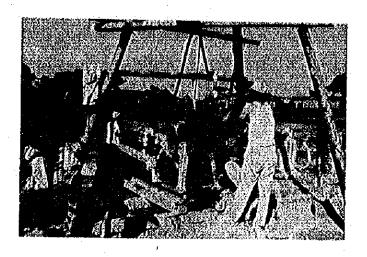


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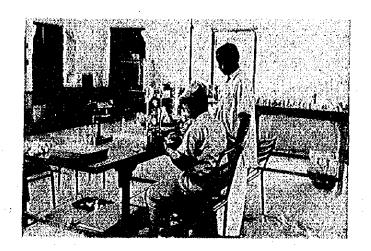


Photo 32



Photo 33