

6/IX

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

STUDY REPORT

ON

JAMUNA RIVER BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

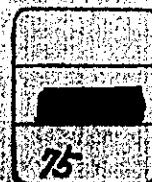
ACCESS RAILWAY

(FIRST STAGE)

MARCH 1975

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

PACIFIC CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL



6/IX

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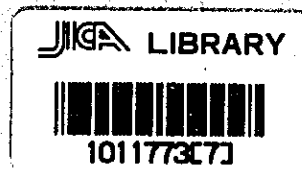
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ABBREVIATION AND UNIT

MOC	Ministry of Communications
MFCWRP	Ministry of Flood Control, Water Resources and Power
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
BIWTA	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
SOB	Survey of Bangladesh
Bangladesh	The People's Republic of Bangladesh
Jamuna River	The Brahmaputra-Jamuna River

Prefeasibility Report

Prefeasibility Report on Jamuna River Bridge Construction Project prepared by the Japanese Government Study Team for the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, Japan in March 1973.

Inception Report Inception Report on Feasibility Study for Jamuna River Bridge Construction Project submitted by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, Japan

DHWL Design High Water Level

GL Ground Level

WL Water Level

HWL	High Water Level
LWL	Low Water Level
PWD	Public Works Department
RL	Reduced Level

m	Meter
s, sec	Second
cm	Centimeter
km	Kilometer
cms	Cubic Meter Per Second
kg	Kilogram
t, ton	Ton (Metric)
f, ft	Foot
cfs	Cubic Foot Per Second
in	Inch
yd	Yard
mi	Mile
ac	Acre
hr	Hour
yr	Year
lb	Pound
sq	Square
cu	Cubic
max	Maximum
min	Minimum

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受入 月日 '84. 5. 19	101
登録No. 06016	61.5
	SD

B	Width
H	Water Depth
I	Slope
R	Mean Water Depth
W	Water Width
L, l	Length
A	Water Area
Q	Discharge
v	Velocity
n	Coefficient of Roughness

1 in. = 2.54 cm

1 ft. = 0.305 m

1 yd. = 0.914 m

1 mi. = 1.609 km = 5.280 ft.

1 sq. ft. = 0.0929 m²

1 cu. ft. = 0.0283 cub.m.

1 cfs. = 0.0283 m³/s

1 ac. = 0.4 ha. = 0.004 sq.km

1 TAKA = ¥ 36,

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SUMMARY OF ACCESS RAILWAY

1) Site Investigation

The Railway Team stayed in Bangladesh about 40 days from January 18, 1974. They made every effort to make an inventory of Bangladesh railways, getting acquainted with natural features, the conditions of the people and topographic features of the country, conducting a reconnaissance survey of the areas for the proposed access railway lines and making an investigation of railway structures and operations of the existing railway.

During their stay, they visited the Chittagong Railway Headquarters, and had several productive discussions with the competent officers concerned.

The above findings and information have been incorporated into this access railway planning.

2) Essentials of Criteria

As the result of the elaboration, the following main criteria have been adopted for this study:

Gauge:	broad (5' - 6")
Design load:	axial load of 22.5 tons (based on Broad Gauge Standard Loading of 1926)
Track:	single
Gradient:	maximum = 1 in 200 (for short distance only)

Curve:	minimum radius = 1,000 meters
Top of fill sub-grade:	over 3' - 00" above H.W.L.
Width of fill sub-grade:	20' - 00"
Track structure:	50 kg rail (60 lb/yard), wood sleeper and ballast base
Train speed:	maximum: 96 km/hour (60 miles/h.) average: app. 54 km/hour (34 miles/h.)
Signalling:	centralized traffic control (CTC)

3) Route Location

Each proposed access railway line connecting the existing railway to the bridge site has been carefully studied for its route location on the shortest distance basis. Economical consideration has also been given to the route location of each access railway that would eventuate in a connection to Dacca in cooperation with the future rail network and improvement plans of Bangladesh Railway.

(1) Bahadurabad route

This route will be about 38 km (23.7 miles) long, diversing from Velurpara Station on the existing Santahar - Bonarpara line (meter gage) on the left side of the river. However, since the proposed link will be a broad gage line, it will be necessary to lay a broad-gage line alongside of the existing meter-gage line for about 62 km (38.8 miles) from Velurpara Station down to Santahar Station which has the main transshipment yard from meter to broad gage.

Furthermore, on the left side of the river, an improvement of the

existing line must be considered. The improvement work includes the transition of the existing meter gage line to the broad gage line from Durmut Station to Dacca Station.

Total length of the transition work is about 140 km (88 miles).

(2) Gabargaon route

This route will diverge from Bogra Station on the right bank, terminating at Jafar Shafee on the existing Jamalpur - Jagannathganj line (meter gage) on the left side, with the total track length of about 55 km (35 miles). In a similar fashion to the Bahadurabad site, it will be necessary to construct a broad gage line alongside of the existing meter gage line for approximately 40 km (25 miles) between Bogra Station and Santahar Station, and also to provide the improvement work in a similar fashion to the Bahadurabad route on the left side of the river. Total length of this improvement work is about 140 km (88 miles).

(3) Sirajganj route

This route will diverge from Salop Station on the existing Sirajganj branch line (broad gage) on the right bank, crossing the Jamuna River and pass through Tangail on the left bank. This route will run further toward southeast via Mirzapur and Kaliakul connecting with the existing meter gage line in the vicinity of Tungi.

For this plan, it will be necessary to build a main station in Tangail and Azampur to the north of the new airport complex between

Dacca and Tungi. The total length of the new line will be 114 km (71 miles).

(4) Nagarbari site

This route will diverge from Gooakhora Station on the existing Sirajganj branch line (Broad gage) on the right bank, crossing the Jamuna River and other major rivers, Baral, Dhaleswari on the left bank.

In a similar fashion to Sirajganj route, this route will terminate at Azampur Station, on the Dacca - Tungi line. This route will be the longest among the four with the total length of about 120 km (75 miles).

Elevation of the access railways at every site was determined so as to secure a minimum free-board of three feet above high water level throughout the routes.

4) Gauge and Track

The access railway has a single broad gauge track (5' - 6") line, which is believed to meet Bangladesh transportation needs in the far distant future. However, a provision will be made in the bridge foundation and the super-structure for putting in a double track at some future date when traffic volume and operations justify it.

Since such a provision requires a huge amount of initial cost, careful overall consideration will be given together with the engineering study, when the future traffic volume has finally been predicted.

It would not be too late to discuss the double gauge track in the bridge when we have proceeded to the second stage after selection of

the proposed bridge site.

5) Transshipment Facilities

No transshipment facilities from meter gauge to broad gauge will be provided, because each access railway has been planned on the assumption that uniform gauge lines from North Bengal through to Dacca would be provided in the future.

6) Structure Specifications

Details of the structure specifications necessary for the railway design will follow the "Code of Practice for Engineering Department of Bangladesh Railway" lest there should be any interference with the rail operations and safety after the completion of the bridge project.

7) Gradient

Gradient 1 in 200 has been decided as the maximum allowable. The length of the graded approach sections to the Jamuna bridge will be over three kilometres which is supposed to be too long from the point of view of current rail operations in Bangladesh. Therefore, we have agreed to adopt a flatter gradient than 1 in 300 for the approach sections only, in line with the request made by the Bangladesh Government at the Tokyo meeting.

However, with the possible growing performance of recruited locomotives in the future, the gradient 1 in 200 would be more desirable in view of the reduction of the construction cost.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1-1. General

The purpose of the study included in the Jamuna River Bridge Construction Project is to provide the optimum planning of the access railway line connecting the existing railway to the bridge site in order that the proposed Jamuna bridge would discharge the high functions of a railway bridge across Jamuna River which divides the country into the east and the west regions.

Through the four alternative bridge sites:

No. 1 : Bahadurabad

No. 2 : Gabargaon

No. 3 : Sirajganj, and

No. 4 : Nagarbari

Four railway links connecting the east and the west regions have been elaborated. Each route is to be examined from the point of location, structure specifications, alignment, length, number of structures, transportation volume, railway operations and safety, relationship with the future plans of Bangladesh Railway and construction cost.

The study work in the first stage, for the railway sector covers the selection of the optimum access railway based upon the

priority ratings of the four access railway links, providing all necessary data for determining the optimum bridge site.

1-2. Site Investigation

The Railway Team stayed in Bangladesh about 40 days from the middle of January 1974 and made a precise investigation of the railway sections of Bangladesh Railway relevant to the Jamuna bridge project.

The track and structure of the railway systems were found to be generally poor and the maintenance scarce. Especially in the station, the main track lines and side track lines were in very bad condition and maintenance was poor. From the point of view of operation and safety, there were many undesirable track layouts such as double slip switch.

The Team visited the transshipment yard of Santahar Station where they found the facilities not fully operated and a considerable part idle. Most of the lines including broad and metre gauge are of single track and seem to have sufficient carrying capacity. The Team judged that, with the possible increase of transportation volume in the future the train frequency of more than 100 in two way directions could be maintained if an automatic signal device for single track and well located through-type stations were provided.

The introduction of the CTC (centralized traffic control) system which integrates the operation instruction and the signal handling

will contribute to the modernization of railway transportation.

Railway electrification will bear full fruit in the reinforcement of transportation and the modernization of motive power.

Fortunately this country is expected to have abundant natural gas resources. With the development of thermal power generation, railway electrification which produces high efficiency in motive power will be hopefully promoted.

CHAPTER 2

PLANNING OF ACCESS RAILWAY

2-1. Gauge

The Jamuna river line demarcates the area of the broad gauge (5' - 6") in the west from the region of metre gauge (1.0 m) to the east with a few exceptions to the broad gauge in the west. The connecting operation of metre and broad gauge lines takes place in the transshipment yard of Santahar Station.

With the completion of the Jamuna bridge, the two railway networks in the east and the west will be integrated into one single network. The problem of selecting the size of the gauge for the access railway arose but the broad gauge track has been decided for the study of all the four access railways, taking into account the future improvement plans of Bangladesh Railway.

No new transshipment facilities shall be provided for this access railway study on the assumption that a uniform gauge line from North Bengal through to Dacca will be constructed by the Government in the future.

The access railways of No. 1 and No. 2 routes originate from Santahar Station with a broad gauge line, crossing Jamuna River and terminate at the respective stations on the nearest existing metre gauge line from the river. The planning of these access railways should be incorporated into the future plans of Bangladesh Railway

in order to maintain speedy transportation without the trouble of transshipment.

The access railways of No. 3 and No. 4 routes diverge from the existing broad-gauge line in the west and terminate at Dacca with a broad gauge line. There is no problem of transshipment through to Dacca.

2-2. Fixed Points

The starting point (00 km 000 m) of each access railway shall be at the center of the proposed connecting station of the existing railway line on the right side of Jamuna River and the terminating point at the center of the connecting station of the proposed existing railway line on the opposite bank side.

2-3. Length

The length of the access railway shall be the overall length from the starting point to the terminating point, including the bridge sections. In the case of the study of No. 1 and No. 2 routes where the construction of the new broad gauge line alongside the existing metre gauge is regarded as necessary, the length of the required broad gauge line shall be indicated separately.

However, for the estimation of the construction cost of each access railway, the earthwork and land acquisition of the bridge

proper and the graded approach section to the Jamuna bridge shall be excluded in this study but included in STUDY OF BRIDGE WORKS.

2-4. Level

The G.T.S. unit is used for the altitude throughout the profile design work:

$$\text{G.T.S.} = \text{P.W.D.} - 1.5 \text{ ft}$$

2-5. Gradient and Curve

The maximum gradient for the access railway is 1 in 200, and the minimum curve radius 1,000 metres. The length of the graded approach sections to the Jamuna bridge will be several kilometers. A flatter gradient is to be adopted for the Jamuna river sections only, according to the request of the Bangladesh Government at the Tokyo meeting.

The railway Team consider that the provision of the gradient 1 in 200 would be more desirable from the economical point of view, as it is envisaged that the recruited locomotives of the country will give better performance in the future and that the gradient will not greatly affect train operation.

However, in the second stage, the provision of flatter gradients 1 in 300 and 400 will be elaborated, based on the study of locations of through-type stations resulting from the predicted future traffic volume.

2-6. Track

Meeting the estimated Traffic volume for 50-years future by the traffic study, the railway team has evaluated the carrying capacity of the line for the volume. It can be envisaged that even single track transportation would meet the future needs across Jamuna River.

However, if the traffic study reveals the necessity of double track in later years, the provision of through-type stations with easy reduction of the distance between stations and of double track from the proposed single track can be easily kept for the sections of the access railway except the section of Jamuna River which is much longer than the others. For these sections the carrying capacity can be easily reinforced.

On the other hand, however, it will be very difficult to improve the river section in later years in order to increase the carrying capacity to meet increasing transportation demands. It is therefore necessary to keep the cross-sectional space for the future provision of double track on the bridge.

As such a provision requires a huge amount of initial cost, careful overall consideration is to be given to other fields of the project study, when future traffic has finally been predicted. This problem will be studied in the second stage after selection of the optimum bridge site.

2-7. Signalling

The information concerning the train operations in the specified operation sections is concentrated into the single control office and indicated for the implementation of speedy and accurate instructions. The centralized traffic control (CTC) system will be adopted for this study in order to directly control the direction of the trains in the station and to integrate train instruction and signal handling.

Manual signalling will be sufficient for the near future since railway modernization has not been greatly developed. The time will come when provision of the CTC system will be necessary for the future development of the railway modernization of the country. A rough estimate for the CTC device will be included in the construction cost.

CHAPTER 3
SPECIFICATIONS OF RAILWAY DESIGN

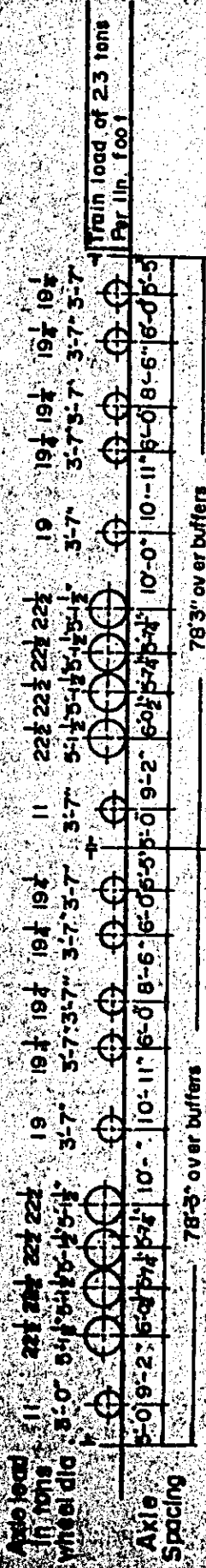
Based on the guideline to the railway planning in the preceeding section, design specifications of the new railway line have been studied and the summary of the main criteria to be adopted for the study is as follows:

Gauge:	Broad (5' - 6")
Track:	Single
Gradient:	Maximum = 1 in 200 (for short distance only)
Curve:	Minimum Radius = 1,000 metres
Top of fill sub-grade:	Over 3' - 00" above H.W.L.
Width of fill sub-grade:	20' - 00"
Design load:	Axial load of 22.5 tons based on Broad Gauge Standard Loading of 1926. (Ref. Fig. 1)
Track structure:	90 lb/yard (= 50 kg/m) rail, wood sleeper and (1,375 pcs/km) ballast base
Train speed:	Maximum = 96 km/hour (60 miles/h.) Average = app. 54 km/hour (34 miles/h.)
Typical cross-section of earthwork:	Ref. Fig. 2 in attached sheet
Typical cross-section of track structure:	Ref. Fig. 3 in attached sheet
Signalling:	Centralized Traffic Control (CTC)

Details of specifications will conform to the "Code of Practice for Engineering Department of Bangladesh Railway".

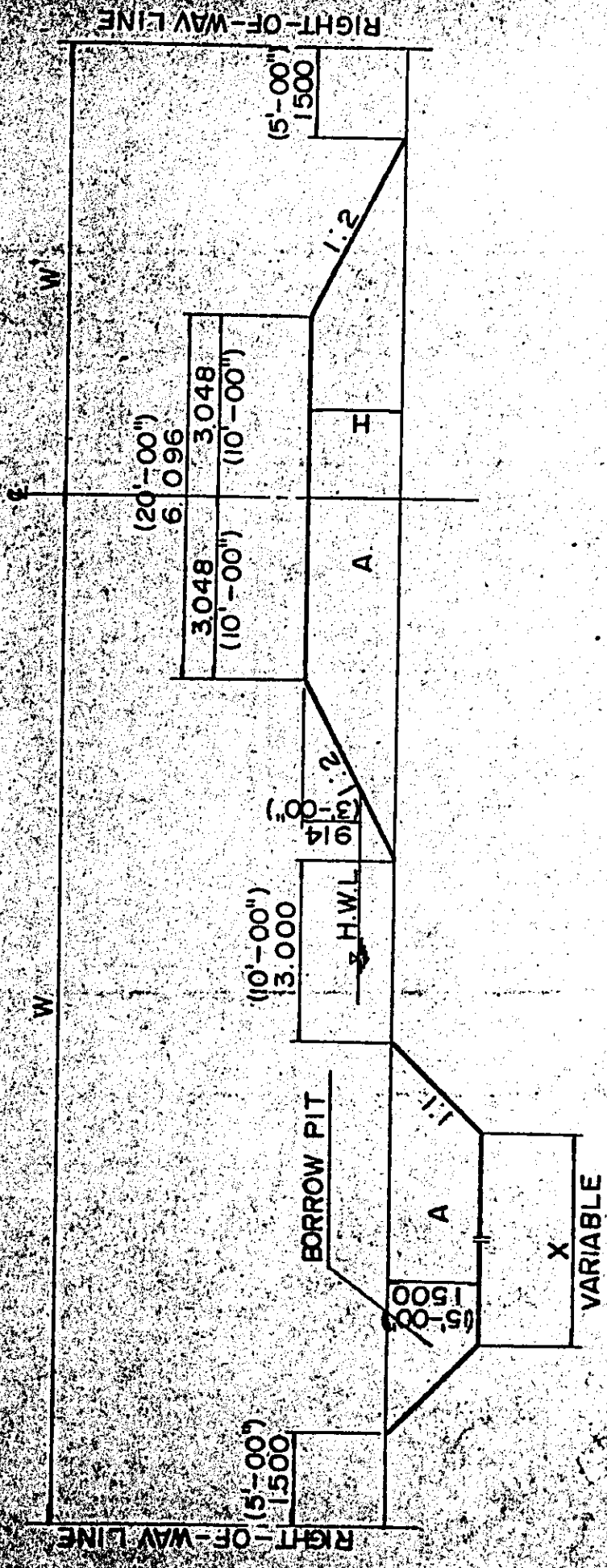
BROAD GAUGE STANDARD LOADINGS OF 1926

AXIAL LOAD OF 22.5 TONS



TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION OF RAILWAY EARTHWORK

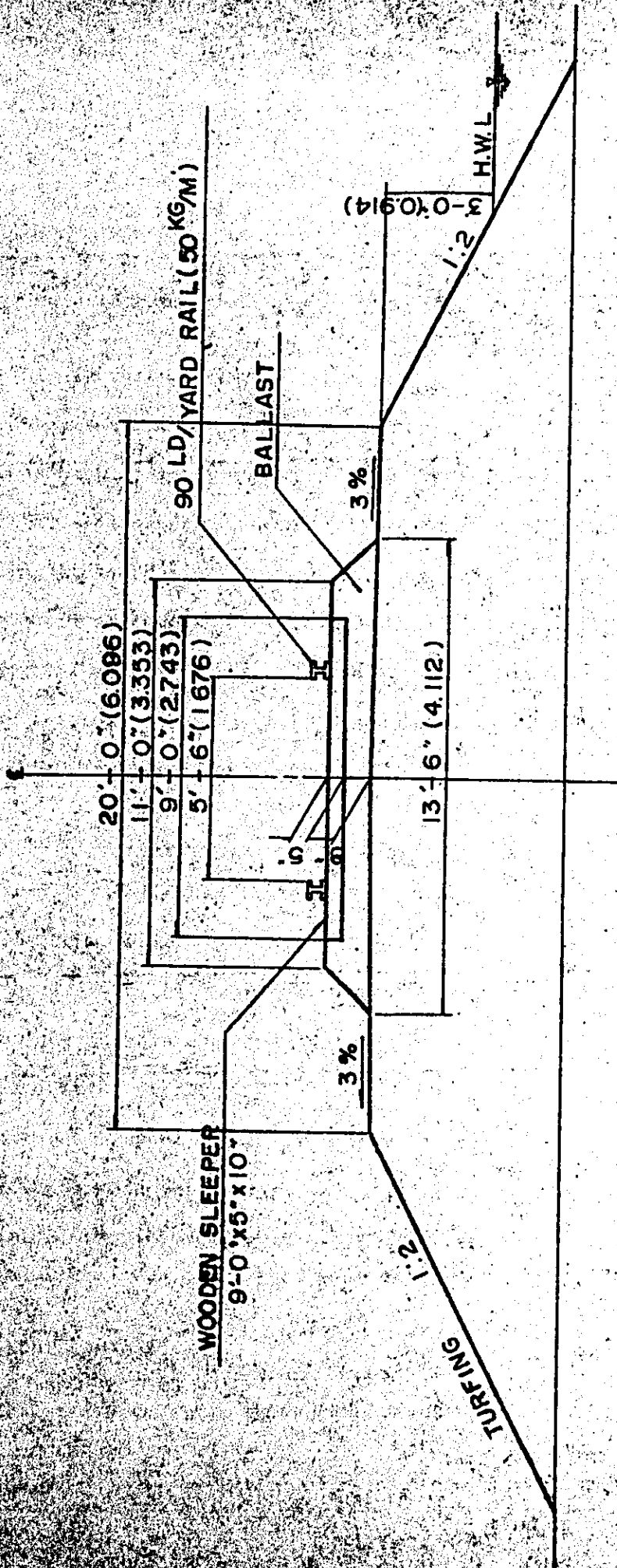
Scale 1/100



$\text{RIGHT-OF-WAY} = W + W'$

TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION OF RAILWAY TRACK

SCALE 1/50



CHAPTER 4
ROUTE LOCATION

4-1. No. 1 Route (Bahadurabad)

This is the northernmost line among the four access railways. The route is about 38 km (24 miles) long, diverging from Belurpara Station on the existing Santahar - Bonarpara line (metre gauge) on the right side of Jamuna River, running eastward parallel to the existing line about 4 km, crossing Bangali River after turning to the right, and reaching the Jamuna Bridge at point 17 km. The route continues almost straight as far as point 32 km and terminates at Durmat Station on the existing Bahadurabad - Jamalpur line (metre Gauge) on the left side of the river.

Since the proposed link is a broad gauge line, it will be necessary in the future to lay a broad gauge line from Durmat through to Dacca via Jamalpur. However, this gauge widening project shall be left to the future improvement plans of the Bangladesh Railway and in this comparative study of the routes, Durmat will be the terminating station. The existing line on the right side is also of metre gauge and a broad gauge line is to be constructed alongside the existing metre gauge line from Velurpara Station through to Santahar Station. The required length is about 62 km (39 miles).

4-2. No. 2 Route (Gabargaon)

This route diverges from Bogra Station on the existing Santahar

- Bonarpara line (metre gauge) on the right side of Jamuna River, crossing Karatoya River, turning to the east at point 3 km and running straight as far as point 20 km and reaches the Jamuna bridge at point 30 km after crossing Bangali River.

As point 48 km the route crosses Jhinali River, turning to the left at point 54 km and terminates at Jafar Shafee Station on the existing Jamalpur - Jagannathganj line (metre gauge) on the left side, with a total track length of about 55 km (34 miles).

As in the case of No. 1 route, the proposed bridge site of No. 2 route is very near to the existing metre gauge line on either side of Jamuna River and the provision of transshipment facilities of metre and broad gauge lines would be required without gauge widening of the existing lines.

Smooth and speedy movement of goods between the east and the west regions is one of the fundamental purposes of the Jamuna River Bridge Construction Project. The provision of transshipment facilities will not be desirable from the point of view of railway operations. Therefore, a uniform gauge line shall be provided from North Bengal through to Dacca with no provision of transshipment facilities.

On the right side, a broad gauge line shall be constructed alongside the existing metre gauge line from Bogra through to Santahar. On the left side, the terminating station shall be Jafar Shafee where Bangladesh Railway would take over the broad gauge

line through to Dacca in future.

4-3. No. 3 Route (Sirajganj)

This route diverges from Salap Station on the existing Ishurdi - Sirajganj line (broad gauge), running eastward and reaches Jamuna River at point 13 km after crossing Harasagar River. And also, it reaches Dhaleswari River at point 23 km, reaching Tangail at point 2 km after running southward. But this river is blockaded by the highway embankment. A new station is to be built at Tangail.

The route runs further down south, turning to the east after crossing Futjani River and at point 67 km it reaches Mirzapur. The route proceeds eastward, approaching the existing main highway and at point 96 km it crosses Turag River after reaching Kaliakair. The route runs southward and terminates at the proposed Azampur Station after crossing Tungi River. The new station is to be built on the existing railway line between Dacca and Tungi, to the north of the proposed airport complex. The total track length is about 114 km (71 miles).

According to the plans of the Government a broad gauge line will be constructed from Azampur through to Dacca and a transshipment yard provided at New Dacca Station (Kamalpur). With this route broad gauge line transportation would be maintained from North Bengal through to Dacca.

4-4. No. 4 Route (Nagarbari)

This is the southernmost line among the four access railways. The route diverges from Gooakhara Station on the existing Ishurdi - Sirajganj line (broad gauge) on the right bank, running almost straight as far as point 30 km after turning to the right and crosses Baral River, reaching Jamuna River at point 41 km. The route crosses Dhaleswari River at point 70 km and runs eastward, crossing Turag River, and terminating at Azampur between Dacca and Tungji. The location of Azampur Station and the connection system through to Dacca are similar to No. 3 route. The total track length is about 120 km (75 miles), the longest line among the four access railways.

Table 4-1-1

BRIDGES OF ACCESS RAILWAY

No. of Site	Location Kilometre	Name of the River	Class A : L > 100m Running Length(m)	Class B : L < 100m Running Length(m)	Class C : Spillway Running Length(m)
No. 1 Route BAHADURABAD	From VELURPARA Station				
	0 ^k 800 ^m			3 x 30.00 90 ^m	
	7 700	Bangali	300 ^m		
	12 600	"	200		
	19 900	Jamuna			
	28 100			3 x 30.00 90	
	30 300				8 x 5.00 40
	34 000			3 x 30.00 90	
	The Whole Sections				
Total			500	270	540
Construction Alongside Existing Metre Gauge Total:			500	300	880
Grand Total			1,000m	570m	1,420m
			$L = 2,990 \text{ m}$		

Table 4-1-2

BRIDGES OF ACCESS RAILWAY

No. of Site	Location Kilometre	Name of the River	Class A : L > 100m Running Length (m)	Class B : L < 100m Running Length (m)	Class C : Spillway Running Length (m)
No. 2 Route GABARGAON	From BOGRA Station,				
	0 ^k 900 ^m	Karatoya	100 ^m		
	6 200			60 ^m	
	12 500			60	
	16 900			60	
	18 500	Bangari	150		
	21 200	"	100		
	32 900	Jamuna			
	48 600	Jhinai	400		
	49 400		150		
	50 700		150		
	The Whole Sections				
Total			1,050	180	430
Construction Alongside Existing Metre Gauge		Total	300	100	460
Grand Total			1,350m	280m	890m
			L = 2,520 m		

Table 4-1-3

BRIDGES OF ACCESS RAILWAY

No. of Site	Location Kilometre	Name of the River	Class A : L > 100m Running Length(m)	Class B : L < 100m Running Length(m)	Class C : Spillway Running Length(m)
No. 3 Route SIRAJGANJ	From SALAP Station				
	1 ^k 600 ^m				16 x 5.00 80 ^m
	3 400				4 x 5.00 20
	8 100			1 x 30.00 30	
	8 900	Hurasagar	100 ^m		
	15 600	Jamuna			
	33 600			1 x 30.00 30	
	35 400			1 x 30.00 30	
	44 700	Lohajang	100		
	55 000	Futjani	200		
	58 900			1 x 20.00 20	
	63 500			1 x 20.00 20	
	68 300	Bansi	100		

No. of Site	Location Kilometre	Name of the River	Class A : L > 100m Running Length (m)	Class B : L < 100m Running Length (m)	Class C : Spillway Running Length (m)
No. 3 Route SIRAJGANJ	70 400			1 x 20.00 20	
	71 500			1 x 20.00 20	
	73 800			1 x 30.00 30	
	75 700			1 x 30.00 30	
	77 700				12 x 5.00 60
	77 900			1 x 30.00 30	
	78 900				3 x 5.00 15
	79 300		200		
	80 100				12 x 5.00 60
	81 000			2 x 30.00 60	
	96 600	Turag	300		
	104 000			1 x 20.000 20	
	108 200			1 x 20.00 20	
	110 300	Tungi	300		
	The Whole Sections				
Total:			1,300m	360m	2,130m
			L = 3,790 m		

Table 4-1-4

BRIDGES OF ACCESS RAILWAY

No. of Site	Location Kilometre	Name of the River	Class A : L > 100m Running Length (m)	Class B : L < 100m Running Length (m)	Class C : Spillway Running Length (m)
No. 4 Route NAGARBARI	From GOOAKHARA Station				
	1 ^k 000 ^m				30 x 5.00 150
	14 800	Chikunai	100		
	15 400	Rukunai	200		
	16 300			1 x 20.00 20	
	19 000			1 x 20.00 20	
	30 900	Baral	600		
	32 200			3 x 30.00 90	
	32 800	Hurasagar	300		
	37 700				16 x 5.00 80
	37 900				6 x 5.00 30
	43 300	Jamuna			
	57 700	Old Dhaleswari		200	
61 500				10 x 5.00 50	

No. of Site	Location Kilometre	Name of the River	Class A : L > 100m Running Length (m)	Class B : L < 100m Running Length (m)	Class C : Spillway Running Length (m)
No. 4 Route NAGARBARI	64 800			2 x 30.00 60	
	67 200			1 x 30.00 30	
	68 400	Dhaleswari	250		
	69 600	"	900		
	71 800				10 x 5.00 50
	77 700		100		
	78 900			1 x 30.00 30	
	79 300			1 x 30.00 30	
	82 600			1 x 20.00 20	
	86 100			1 x 20.00 20	
	87 100			1 x 20.00 20	
	99 900	Bansi	250		
	113 600	Turag	150		
	115 000			1 x 20.00 20	
	The Whole Sections				
Grand Total			3,050m	360m	1,700m
			L = 5,110 m		

Table 4-2-1

RAILWAY STATION

No. 1 Route

Location Kilometer	Distance	Name of Station	Land	Earth- work	Siding	Remarks
km	km		m ²	m ³	m	
0	6.0	Velurpara	30,900	10,800	1,500	Existing
6.0	8.0	Baniabari	22,200	15,000	1,000	New Construction
14.0	12.0	Nalchhia	22,200	19,400	1,000	"
26.0	12.1	Raiapur	22,200	19,400	1,000	"
38.1		Durmat	30,900	10,800	1,500	Existing
		Total:	128,400	75,400	6,000	
		Velurpara				Construction Broad Gauge
	6.8	Sukanpukur			1,000	"
	5.6	Gabralis			1,000	"
	9.6	Bogra			3,000	"
	10.4	Kahaloo			1,000	"
	8.4	Talora			1,000	"
	4.8	Altafnagar			1,000	"
	5.6	Nasaratpur			1,000	"
	2.8	Adamdighi			1,000	"
	7.2	Santahar				Existing
		Total:			10,000	

Table 4-2-2

RAILWAY STATION

No. 2 Route

Location Kilometer	Distance	Name of Station	Land	Earth- work	Siding	Remarks
km	km		m ²	m ³	m	
0	9.0	Bogra	2,900	1,100	1,500	Existing
9.0	11.0	Gurtup	18,600	21,600	1,000	New Construction
20.0	7.0	Dukhin	18,600	21,600	1,000	"
27.0	11.8	Chandanbisa	18,600	21,600	1,000	"
38.8	8.2	Khilkati	18,600	21,600	1,000	"
47.0	8.0	Fakirerpara	19,400	22,700	1,000	"
55.0		Jafar Shafee	26,600	7,500	1,500	Existing
		Total:	123,300	117,700	8,000	
		Bogra				Construction Broad Gauge
	10.4	Kahaloo			1,000	"
	8.4	Taloras			1,000	"
	4.8	Altafnagar			1,000	"
	5.6	Nasaratpur			1,000	"
	2.8	Adamdighi			1,000	"
	7.2	Santahar				Existing
		Total:			5,000	

Table 4-2-3

RAILWAY STATION

No. 3 Route

Location Kilometer	Distance	Name of Station	Land	Earth- Work	Siding	Remarks
km	km		m ²	m ³	m	
0		Salap	20,200	11,800	1,500	Existing
10.0	10.0	Shampur	40,600	41,800	1,000	New Construction
22.0	12.0	Beripatal	15,800	17,200	1,000	"
31.0	9.0	Bara Basalia	13,000	13,000	1,000	"
41.5	10.5	Tangail	115,800	117,200	3,000	"
52.5	11.0	Delduar	14,400	15,000	1,000	"
59.5	7.0	Jamurki	11,000	10,200	1,000	"
67.5	8.0	Mirzapur	13,000	13,000	1,000	"
76.0	8.5	Gazaria	9,000	7,000	1,000	"
82.0	6.0	Kaliakair	14,800	15,700	1,000	"
94.0	12.0	Baimat	7,200	4,400	1,000	"
03.0	9.0	Gachha	11,900	11,300	1,000	"
14.0	11.0	Azampur	5,800	2,200	1,500	" near Tungl
		Total:	292,500	279,800	16,000	

Table 4-2-4

RAILWAY STATION

No. 4 Route

Location Kilometer	Distance	Name of Station	Land	Earth- work	Siding	Remarks
km	km		m ²	m ³	m	
0	10.0	Gooakhra	9,700	11,300	1,500	Existing
10.0	10.5	Chithalia	13,000	13,000	1,000	New Construction
20.5	7.5	Nagdemra	9,800	8,100	1,000	"
28.0	9.0	Patghari	14,400	15,000	1,000	"
37.0	13.0	Barnia	62,800	46,000	1,000	"
50.0	9.5	Hatail	65,000	48,600	1,000	"
59.5	7.0	Tengripara	14,400	15,000	1,000	"
66.5	11.5	Madhupur	14,000	14,500	1,000	"
78.0	11.0	Bahro	15,800	17,200	1,000	"
89.0	9.0	Naohatta	18,800	21,600	1,000	"
98.0	11.0	Dhamrai	18,300	21,000	1,000	"
109.0	11.0	Sadarpur	7,200	4,400	1,000	"
120.0		Azampur	3,600	2,200	1,500	" near Tungi
		Total:	266,800	237,900	14,000	

CHAPTER 5

COST OF CONSTRUCTION

The comparison of the rough construction cost of the four access railways has been shown below.

No. 1 route is the most economical, followed by No. 2 route. For transportation without transshipment facilities through to Dacca, gauge widening improvement is to be implemented from the respective terminating stations through to Tungi (Azampur) via Jamalpur and Mymensingh.

The length of the widening improvement to broad gauge amounts to 124 km for both No. 1 and No. 2 routes and the widening cost can be roughly estimated at:

$$4,000,000 \text{ taka/km} \quad 124 \text{ km} = 496,000,000 \text{ taka}$$

assuming the widening cost per kilometre be a half of the normal construction cost.

Therefore, No. 3 route is the most economical, if the future railway network of the country is to be considered.

Rough Cost Comparison

Cost (1,000 taka)

Route	New Construction	Gauge Widening	Total	Priority Order
No. 1	727,000	496,000	1,223,000	3
No. 2	727,000	496,000	1,223,000	3
No. 3	884,000	---	884,000	1
No. 4	1,003,000	---	1,003,000	2

Rough Construction Cost of Access Railways

TABLE 5-1-1

Item	Unit	No. 1 Route Bahadurabad	No. 2 Route Gabraon	No. 3 Route Sirajganj	No. 4 Route Nagarbari	Remarks
Earthwork	1,000 TAKA	207,000	238,000	270,000	320,000	includes land acquisition
	1,000 YEN	(7,460,000)	(8,560,000)	(9,720,000)	(11,500,000)	
Bridge and Culverts	1,000 TAKA	78,000	73,000	99,000	153,000	includes spillway
	1,000 YEN	(2,840,000)	(2,650,000)	(3,600,000)	(5,620,000)	
Track laying	1,000 TAKA	244,000	227,000	273,000	280,000	
	1,000 YEN	(8,850,000)	(8,240,000)	(9,920,000)	(10,220,000)	
Operation facilities	1,000 TAKA	198,000	189,000	242,000	250,000	include Stations, light- ing, power, telecommuni- cation, signalling, acommodation and other buildings
	1,000 YEN	(7,150,000)	(6,750,000)	(8,760,000)	(8,960,000)	
Total	1,000 TAKA	727,000	727,000	884,000	1,003,000	
	1,000 YEN	(26,300,000)	(26,200,000)	(32,000,000)	(36,380,000)	
Total route length	Mile	63	59	71	75	
	Km	(100)	(95)	(114)	(120)	

Table 5-2-1

CONSTRUCTION QUANTITY

No. 1 Route

BAHADURABAD

Item	Unit	New Construction Section		Construction Alongside Existing Lines		Total	Remarks
		Lines	Station	Lines	Station		
Total Length of Line	km	38	-	62	-	100	
Area of Land Acquisition	1000 m ²	2,260	128	2,290	130	4,808	Excludes graded approach section Jamuna bridge
Earthwork up to Formation	1000 m ³	2,016	76	1,975	75	4,142	"
Bridge Running Length							
Class A: L > 100m	m	500	-	500	-	1,000	
Class B: L < 100m	m	270	-	300	-	570	
Class C: Spillway	m	540	-	880	-	1,420	
Total	m	1,310	-	1,680	-	2,990	
Track Laying	km	38	6	62	10	116	
Station	nos	-	5	-	8	13	Includes originating & terminating station

Table 5-2-2

CONSTRUCTION QUANTITY

No. 2 Route

GABARGAON

Item	Unit	New Construction Section		Construction Alongside Existing Lines		Total	Remarks
		Lines	Station	Lines	Station		
Total Length of Line	km	55	-	40	-	95	
Area of Land Acquisition	1000 m ²	3,418	124	1,505	55	5,102	Excludes graded approach section Jamuna bridge
Earthwork up to Formation	1000 m ³	3,210	118	1,390	50	4,759	"
Bridge Running Length							
Class A: L > 100m	m	1,050	-	300	-	1,350	
Class B: L < 100m	m	180	-	100	-	280	
Class C: Spillway	m	430	-	460	-	890	
Total	m	1,660	-	860	-	2,520	
Track Laying	km	55	8	40	5	108	
Station	nos	-	7	-	5	12	Includes originating & terminating station

Table 5-2-3

CONSTRUCTION QUANTITY

No. 3 Route

SIRAJGANJ

Item	Unit	New Construction Section		Construction Alongside Existing Lines		Total	Remarks
		Lines	Station	Lines	Station		
Total Length of Line	km	114	-			114	
Area of Land Acquisition	1000 m ²	6,129	293			6,422	Excludes graded approach section Jamuna bridge
Earthwork up to Formation	1000 m ³	5,119	280			5,399	"
Bridge Running Length							
Class A: L > 100m	m	1,300	-			1,300	
Class B: L < 100m	m	360	-			360	
Class C Spillway	m	2,130	-			2,130	
Total	m	3,790	-			3,790	
Track Laying	km	114	16			130	
Station	nos	-	13			13	Includes originating & terminating station

Table 5-2-4

CONSTRUCTION QUANTITY

No. 4 Route

NAGARBARI

Item	Unit	New Construction Section		Construction Alongside Existing Lines		Total	Remarks
		Lines	Station	Lines	Station		
Total Length of Line	km	120	-			120	
Area of Land Acquisition	1000 m ²	6,932	267			7,199	Excludes graded approach section Januma bridge
Earthwork up to Formation	1000 m ³	6,147	238			6,385	"
Bridge Running Length							
Class A: L > 100m	m	3,050	-			3,050	
Class B: L < 100m	m	360	-			360	
Class C: Spillway	m	1,700	-			1,700	
Total	m	5,110	-			5,110	
Track Laying	km	120	14			134	
Station	nos	-	13			13	Includes originating & terminating station

Table 5-3-1

**ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST
FOR ACCESS RAILWAY**

Site No. 1

Broad Gauge

Nomination

Single Track

TOTAL LENGTH 100 km (63 miles)

BAHADURABAD

Construction Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost TAKA	Cost 1000 TAKA	Remarks
EARTHWORK	1,000 M ³	4,142	50,000	207,100	Includes Right-of-way
BRIDGE	M	2,990	26,000	77,740	Includes spillway bridge
TRACK LAYING	KM	116	2,100,000	243,600	
OPERATION FACILITIES	LS			198,560	Includes Station, Lighting, Power, Telecommunication, Signalling, Accommodation and other building.
TOTAL*				727,000	

Note: * Excludes Administration and Overhead Charge.

Table 5-3-2

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST
FOR ACCESS RAILWAY

Site No. 2

Broad Gauge

Nomination

Single Track

TOTAL LENGTH 95 km (59 miles)

GABARGAON

Construction Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost TAKA	Cost 1000 TAKA	Remarks
EARTHWORK	1000 M ³	4,759	50,000	237,950	Includes Right-of-way
BRIDGE	M	2,520	29,000	73,080	Includes Spillway Bridge
TRACK LAYING	KM	108	2,100,000	226,800	
OPERATION FACILITIES	LS			189,170	Include Station, Lighting, Power, Telecommunication, Signalling, Accommodation and other building
TOTAL *				727,000	

Note: * Excludes Administration and Overhead Charge.

Table 5-3-3

**ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST
FOR ACCESS RAILWAY**

Site No. 3

Broad Gauge

Nomination

Single Track

TOTAL LENGTH 114 km (71 miles)

SIRAJGANJ

Construction Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost TAKA	Cost 1000 TAKA	Remarks
EARTHWORK	1000 M ³	5,399	50,000	269,950	Includes Right-of-way
BRIDGE	M	3,790	26,000	98,540	Includes Spillway Bridge
TRACK LAYING	KM	130	2,100,000	273,000	
OPERATION FACILITIES	LS			242,510	Include Station, Lighting, Power, Telecommunication, Signalling, Accommodation and other building
TOTAL *				884,000	

Note: * Excludes Administration and Overhead Charge.

Table 5-3-4

**ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST
FOR ACCESS RAILWAY**

Site No. 4

Broad Gauge

Nomination

Single Track

TOTAL LENGTH 120 KM (75 miles)

NAGARBARI

Construction Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost TAKA	Cost 1000 TAKA	Remarks
EARTHWORK	1000 M ³	6,385	50,000	319,250	Includes Right-of-way
BRIDGE	M	5,110	30,000	153,300	Includes Spillway Bridge
TRACK LAYING	KM	134	2,100,000	281,400	
OPERATION FACILITIES	LS			249,050	Include Station, Lighting, Power, Telecommunication, Signalling, Accommodation and other building
TOTAL *				1,003,000	

Note: * Excludes Administration and Overhead Charge.

Table 5-4-1-1

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST
FOR RAILWAY LINKS

Site No. 1

Nomination BAHADURABAD NEW CONSTRUCTION SECTION

Broad-gauge
Single-track

Cost: TAKA 314,000,000 TOTAL LENGTH 38 KM

Construction Item	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (TAKA)	Cost (TAKA)	Remarks
Right-of-way						
	Land acquisition	1000 m ²	2,388	3,600	8,596,000	Tracts for station included
	Buildings on the ground				2,580,000	30% of land acquisition
Earthwork						
	Earth-fill	1000 m ³	2,092	45,000	94,140,000	Includes finishing operations, earthwork for station
Bridges & Culverts						
	Class A: L > 100m	m	500	36,000	18,000,000	Truss beam
	Class B: L < 100m	m	270	25,000	6,750,000	Prestressed concrete beam
	Class C: (Culvert)	nos	54	200,000	10,800,000	Include reinforced concrete pipe $\phi=10m$
Track laying						
	Rails, sleepers ballast, etc.	km	44	2,100,000	92,400,000	Includes station siding
Station						
	Minor station	nos	5	2,800,000	14,000,000	Include buildings & necessary facilities
	Major station	nos				- do -
Lighting & Power		km	38	610,000	23,180,000	
Telecommunication		km	38	444,000	16,872,000	
Signalling		km	38	556,000	21,128,000	C.T.C. to be equipped
Accommodation & other buildings					5,554,000	Accommodation etc 2% of the sub-total cost
Grand Total					314,000,000	

Construction cost
per Km 8,300,000

Table 5-4-1-2

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST
FOR RAILWAY LINKS

Site No. 1
Nomination BAHADURABAD CONSTRUCTION ALONGSIDE
EXISTING METER GAUGE
Cost: TAKA 413,000,000 TOTAL LENGTH 62 KM

Broad-gauge
Single-track

Construction Item	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (TAKA)	Cost (TAKA)	Remarks
Right-of-way						
	Land acquisition	1000 m ²	2,420	3,600	8,712,000	Tracts for station included
	Buildings on the ground				2,600,000	30% of land acquisition
Earthwork						
	Earth-fill	1000 m ³	2,050	45,000	92,250,000	Includes finishing operations, earthwork for stations
Bridge & Culverts						
	Class A: L > 100m	m	500	36,000	18,000,000	Truss beam
	Class B: L < 100m	m	300	25,000	7,500,000	Prestressed concrete beam
	Class C: (Culvert)	nos	88	200,000	17,600,000	Include reinforced concrete pipe $\phi=10m$
Track laying						
	Rails, sleepers ballast, etc.	km	72	2,100,000	151,200,000	Includes station siding
Station						
	Minor station	nos	7	2,800,000	19,600,000	Includes buildings & necessary facilities
	Major station	nos	1	8,300,000	8,300,000	- do -
Lighting & Power		km	62	444,000	27,528,000	
Telecommunication		km	62	306,000	18,972,000	
Signalling		km	62	556,000	34,472,000	C.T.C. to be equipped
Accommodation & other buildings					6,266,000	Accommodation etc. 2% of the sub-total cost
Grand Total					413,000,000	

Construction cost
per Km 6,700,000

Table 5-4-2-1 ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST FOR RAILWAY LINES

Site No. 2
 Nomination GABARGAON NEW CONSTRUCTION SECTION
 Cost: TAKA 467,000,000 TOTAL LENGTH 55 KM

Broad-gauge
 Single-Track

Construction Item	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (TAKA)	Cost (TAKA)	Remarks
Right-of-way						
	Land acquisition	1000 m ²	3,542	3,600	12,751,000	Tracts for station included
	Buildings on the ground				3,800,000	30% of land acquisition
Earthwork						
	Earth-fill	1000 m ³	3,319	45,000	149,355,000	Includes finishing operations, earthwork for stations
Bridges & Culverts						
	Class A: L > 100m	m	1,050	36,000	37,800,000	Truss beam
	Class B: L < 100m	m	180	25,000	4,500,000	Prestressed concrete beam
	Class C: (Culvert)	nos	43	200,000	8,600,000	Include reinforced concrete pipe $\phi=10m$
Track laying						
	Rails, sleepers ballast, etc.	m	63	2,100,000	132,300,000	Includes station siding
Station						
	Minor station	nos	7	2,800,000	19,600,000	Include buildings & necessary facilities
	Major station	nos				- do -
Lighting & Power		km	55	610,000	33,550,000	
Telecommunication		km	55	444,000	24,420,000	
Signalling		km	55	556,000	30,580,000	C.T.C. to be equipped
Accommodation & other buildings					9,744,000	Accommodation etc 2% of the sub-total cost
Grand Total					467,000,000	

Construction cost per Km 8,500,000

Table 5-4-2-2

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST
FOR RAILWAY LINES

Site No. 2

Nomination GABARCAON CONSTRUCTION ALONGSIDE
EXISTING METER GAUGEBroad-gauge
Single-track

Cost: TAKA 360,000,000 TOTAL LENGTH 40 KM

Construction Item	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (TAKA)	Cost (TAKA)	Remarks
Right-of-way						
	Land acquisition	1000 m ²	1,560	3,600	5,616,000	Tracts for station included
	Buildings on the ground				1,700,000	30% of land acquisition
Earthwork						
	Earth-fill	1000 m ³	1,440	45,000	64,800,000	Includes finishing operations, earthwork for stations
Bridges & Culverts						
	Class A: L > 100m	m	300	36,000	10,800,000	Truss beam
	Class B: L < 100m	m	100	25,000	2,500,000	Prestressed concrete beam
	Class C: (Culvert)	nos	46	200,000	9,200,000	Include reinforced concrete pipe $\phi=10m$
Track laying						
	Rails, sleepers ballast, etc.	km	45	2,100,000	94,500,000	Includes station siding
Station						
	Minor station	nos	5	2,800,000	14,000,000	Include buildings & necessary facilities
	Major station	nos				- do -
Lighting & Power		km	40	444,000	17,760,000	
Telecommunication		km	40	306,000	12,240,000	
Signalling		km	40	556,000	22,240,000	C.T.C. to be equipped
Accommodation & other buildings					4,644,000	Accommodation etc 2% of the sub-total cost
Grand Total					260,000,000	

Table 5-4-3

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST
FOR RAILWAY LINES

Site No. 3

Nomination SIRAJGANJ, NEW CONSTRUCTION SECTION

Broad-gauge
Single-track

Cost: TAKA 884,000,000 TOTAL LENGTH 114 KM

Construction Item	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (TAKA)	Cost (TAKA)	Remarks
Right-of-way						
	Land acquisition	1000 m ²	6,422	3,600	23,119,000	Tracts for station included
	Buildings on the ground				6,940,000	30% of land acquisition
Earthwork						
	Earth-fill	1000 m ³	5,399	45,000	242,955,000	Includes finishing operations, earthwork for stations
Bridges & Culverts						
	Class A: L > 100m	m	1,300	36,000	46,800,000	Truss beam
	Class B: L < 100m	m	360	25,000	9,000,000	Prestressed concrete beam
	Class C: (Culvert)	nos	213	200,000	42,600,000	Include reinforced concrete pipe $\ell=10m$
Track laying						
	Rails, sleepers ballast, etc.	km	130	2,100,000	273,000,000	Includes station siding
Station						
	Minor station	nos	12	2,800,000	33,600,000	Include buildings & necessary facilities
	Major station	nos	1	8,300,000	8,300,000	- do -
Lighting & Power		km	114	610,000	69,540,000	
Telecommunication		km	114	444,000	50,616,000	
Signalling		km	114	556,000	63,384,000	C.T.C. to be equipped
Accommodation & other buildings					14,146,000	Accommodation etc 2% of the sub-total cost
Grand Total					884,000,000	

Table 5-4-4

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST
FOR RAILWAY LINKS

Site No. 4

Nomination NAGARBARI NEW CONSTRUCTION SECTION

Broad-gauge
Single-track

Cost: TAKA 1,003,000,000 TOTAL LENGTH 120 KM

Construction Item	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (TAKA)	Cost (TAKA)	Remarks
Right-of-way						
	Land acquisition	1000 m ²	7,199	3,600	25,916,000	Tracts for station included
	Buildings on the ground				7,800,000	30% of land acquisition
Earthwork						
	Earth-fill	1000 m ³	6,385	45,000	287,325,000	Includes finishing operations, earthwork for stations
Bridges & Culverts						
	Class A: L > 100m	m	3,050	36,000	109,800,000	Truss beam
	Class B: L < 100m	m	360	25,000	9,000,000	Prestressed concrete beam
	Class C: (Culvert)	nos	170	200,000	34,000,000	Include reinforced concrete pipe $\ell=10m$
Track laying						
	Rails, sleepers ballast, etc.	km	134	2,100,000	281,400,000	Includes station siding
Station						
	Minor station	nos	13	2,800,000	36,400,000	Include buildings & necessary facilities
	Major station	nos				- do -
Lighting & Power		km	120	610,000	73,200,000	
Telecommunication		km	120	444,000	53,280,000	
Signalling		km	120	556,000	66,720,000	C.T.C. to be equipped
Accommodation & other buildings					15,189,000	Accommodation etc 2% of the sub-total cost
Grand Total					1,003,000,000	

APPENDIX "1"

SUMMARY OF ACCESS RAILWAY LINES

(Table)

SUMMARY OF ACCESS RAILWAY LINES

Site Number & Nomination	No. 1 Bahadurabad	No. 2 Gabargaon	No. 3 Sirajganj	No. 4 Nagarbari	
Originating Station and its Location	Velurpara on Santahar - Bonarpara Line	Bogra on Santahar - Bonarpara Line	Salap on Ishurdi - Sirajganj Line	Gooakhara on Ishurdi - Sirajganj Line	
Terminating Station and its Location	Durmat on Jamalpur - Bahadurabad Line	Jafar Shafee on Jamalpur - Jagannathganj Line	Azampur (or Tungi) on Dacca - Tungi Line	Azampur (or Tungi) on Dacca - Tungi Line	
Total Length of Line (Km)	38 (24 miles)	55 (34 miles)	114 (71 miles)	120 (75 miles)	
Gauge	Broad (5' - 6") 1,676 m	Broad (5' - 6") 1,676 m	Broad (5' - 6") 1,676 m	Broad (5' - 6") 1,676 m	
Number of Tracks	Single	Single	Single	Single	
Major Station	---	---	Tangail Station	---	
Number of Minor Stations	3	5	11	12	
Allowable Maximum Gradient	5/1,000	5/1,000	5/1,000	5/1,000	
Minimum Curve (meters)	R=1,000	R=1,000	R=1,000	R=1,000	
Bridge Running Length (m)	Class A: L > 100 m	500 (1,640 ^f)	1,050 (3,450 ^f)	1,300 (4,270 ^f)	3,050 (10,000 ^f)
	Class B: L < 100 m	270 (890 ^f)	180 (590 ^f)	360 (1,180 ^f)	360 (1,180 ^f)
Earthwork up to Formation (m ³)	2,100,000	3,300,000	5,400,000	6,400,000	
Area of Land Acquisition (m ²)	2,400,000	3,500,000	6,400,000	7,200,000	
Length of New Broad Gauge Line alongside the Existing Meter Gauge	62 km (39 miles) Station: Velurpara to Santahar	40 km (25 miles) Station: Bogra to Santahar	18 km (11.3 miles) Station: Azampur (or Tungi) to Dacca (Kamalpur)	18 km (11.3 miles) Station: Azampur (or Tungi) to Dacca (Kamalpur)	

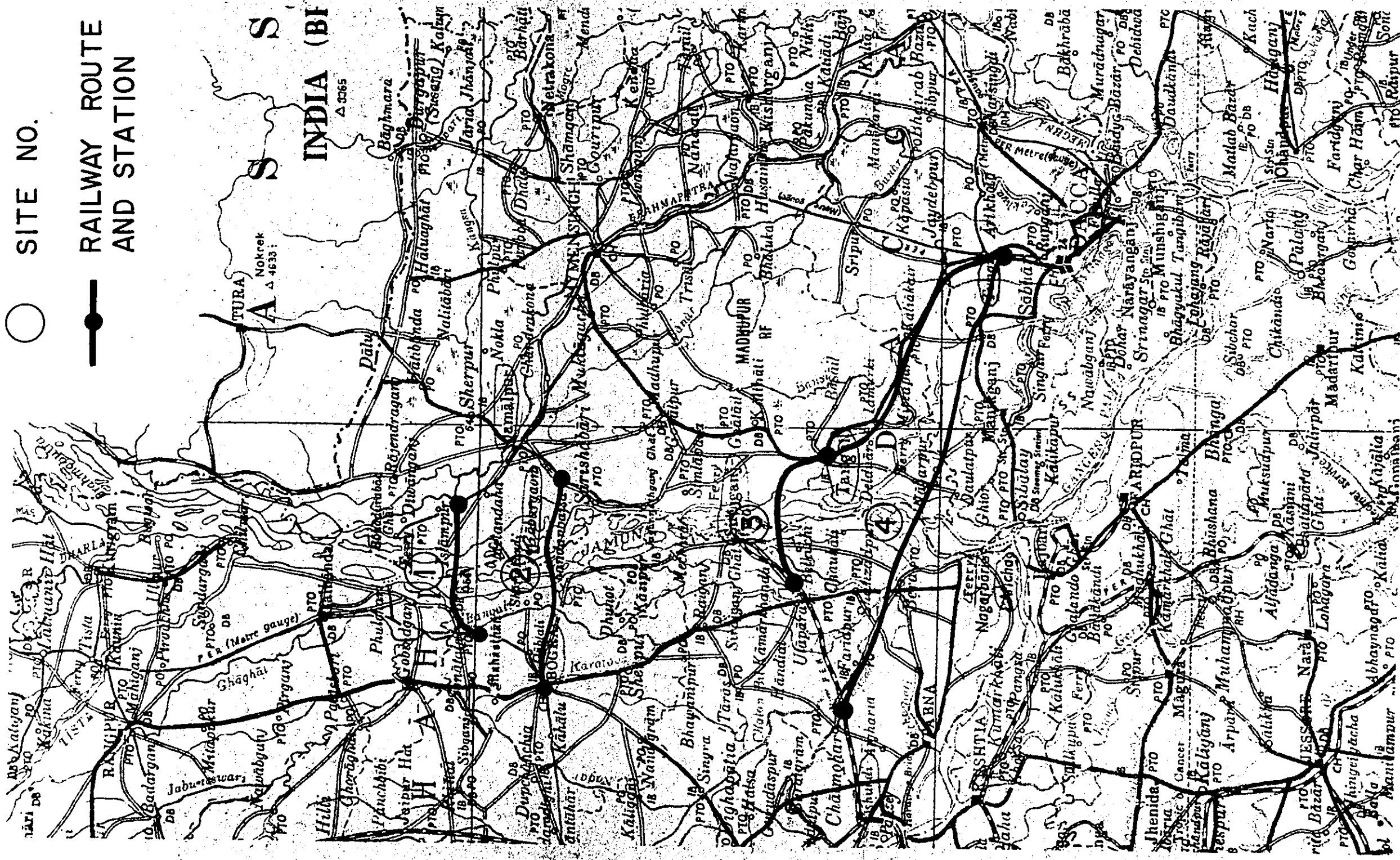
APPENDIX "2"

GENERAL PLAN OF ACCESS RAILWAY LINES

(Figure)

BANGLADESH

SHOWING COMMUNICATIONS



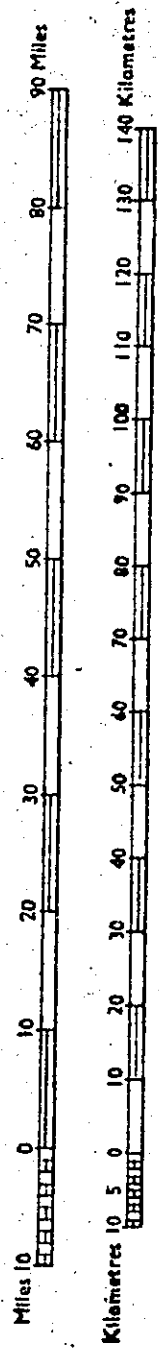
Scale 1:1,000,000 (1 Inch to 15.783 miles)

Miles 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 Miles

1967.



1967.
Scale 1:1,000,000 (1 Inch to 15.783 miles)



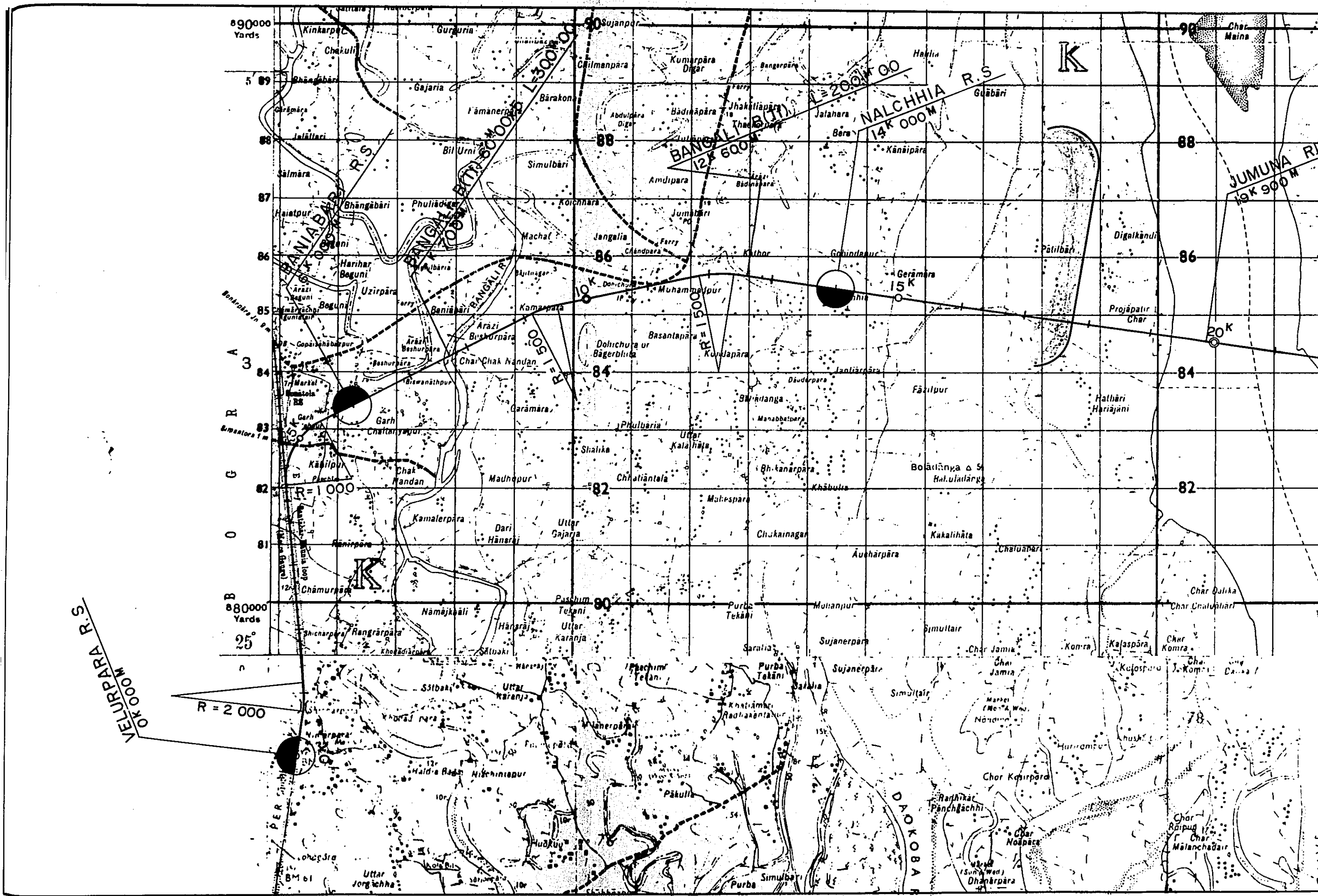
G.T.S. DATUM LEVEL	
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
JAMUNA RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT GENERAL PLAN OF RAILWAY APPROACH LINES SCALE : 1/1000 000	
Drawn	Date
Approved	Date
PACIFIC CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL	Fig 4

APPENDIX "3"

RAILWAY HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT

ROUTES FOR NO. 1, NO. 2, NO. 3 AND NO. 4

(Figures)



890000
Yards

880000
Yards

25°

R = 2 000

VELURPARA R.S.
10K 000 M

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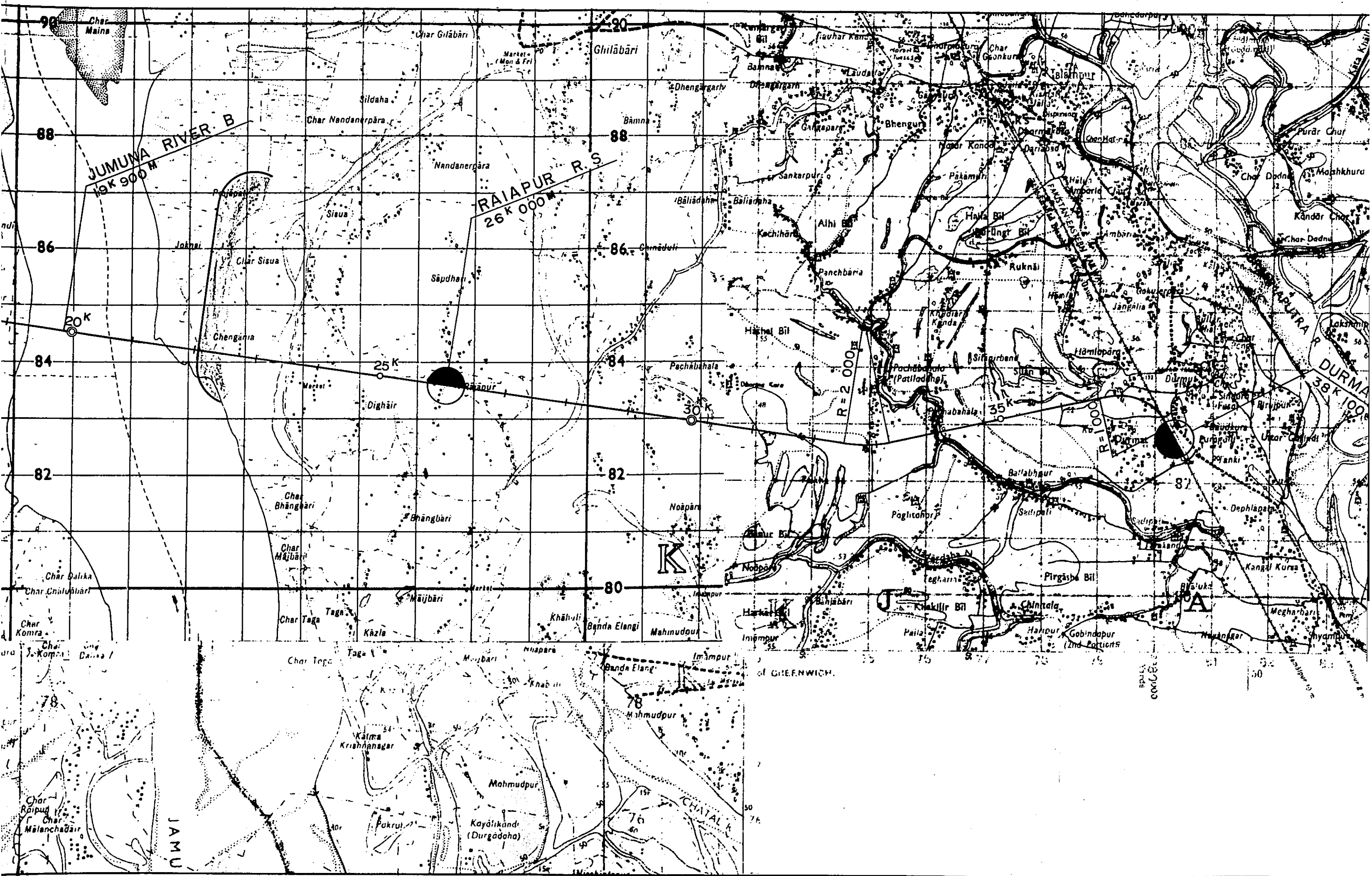
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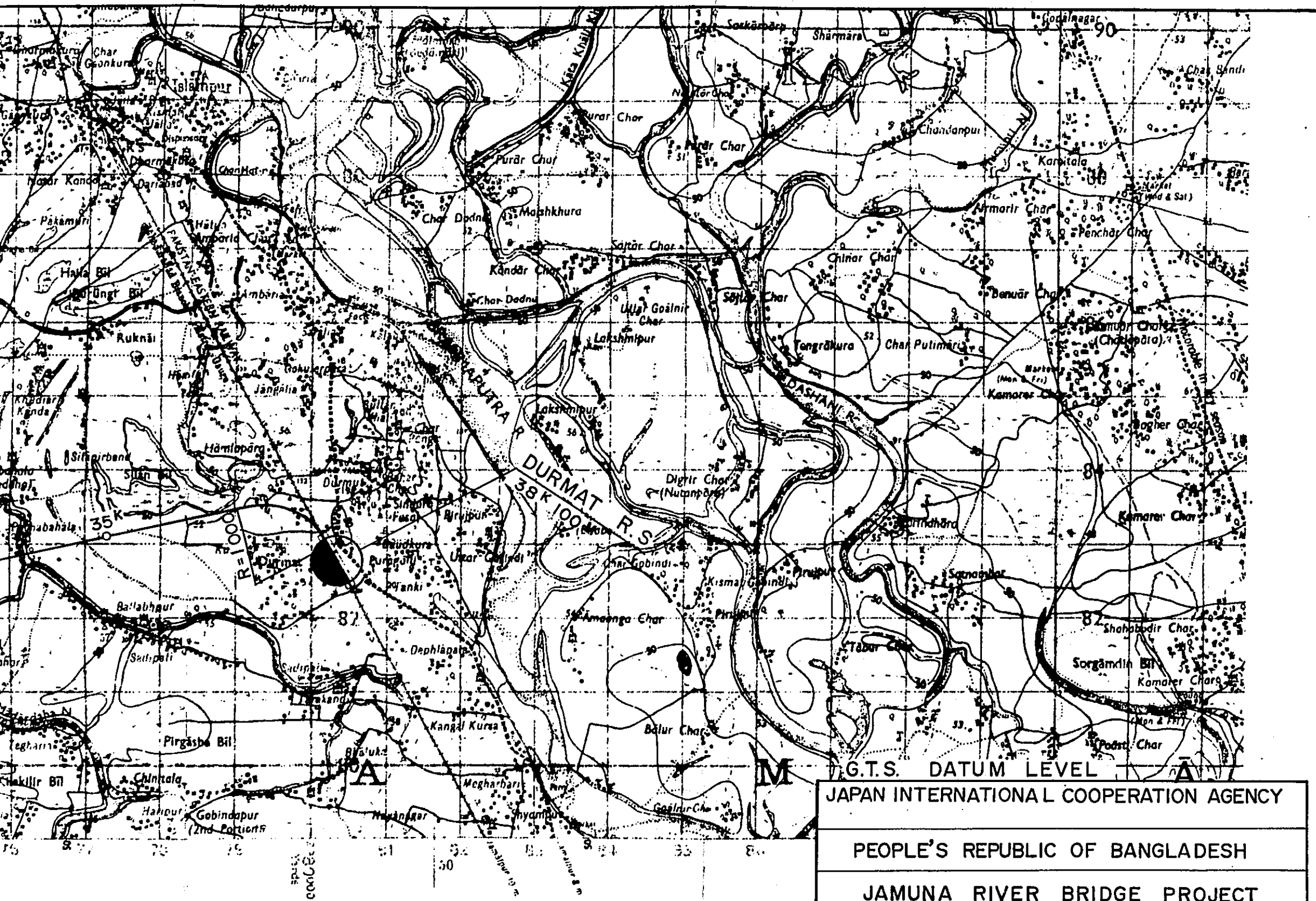
JUMUNA RIVER. B
19 K 900 M

RAIAPUR R. S.
26 K 000 M

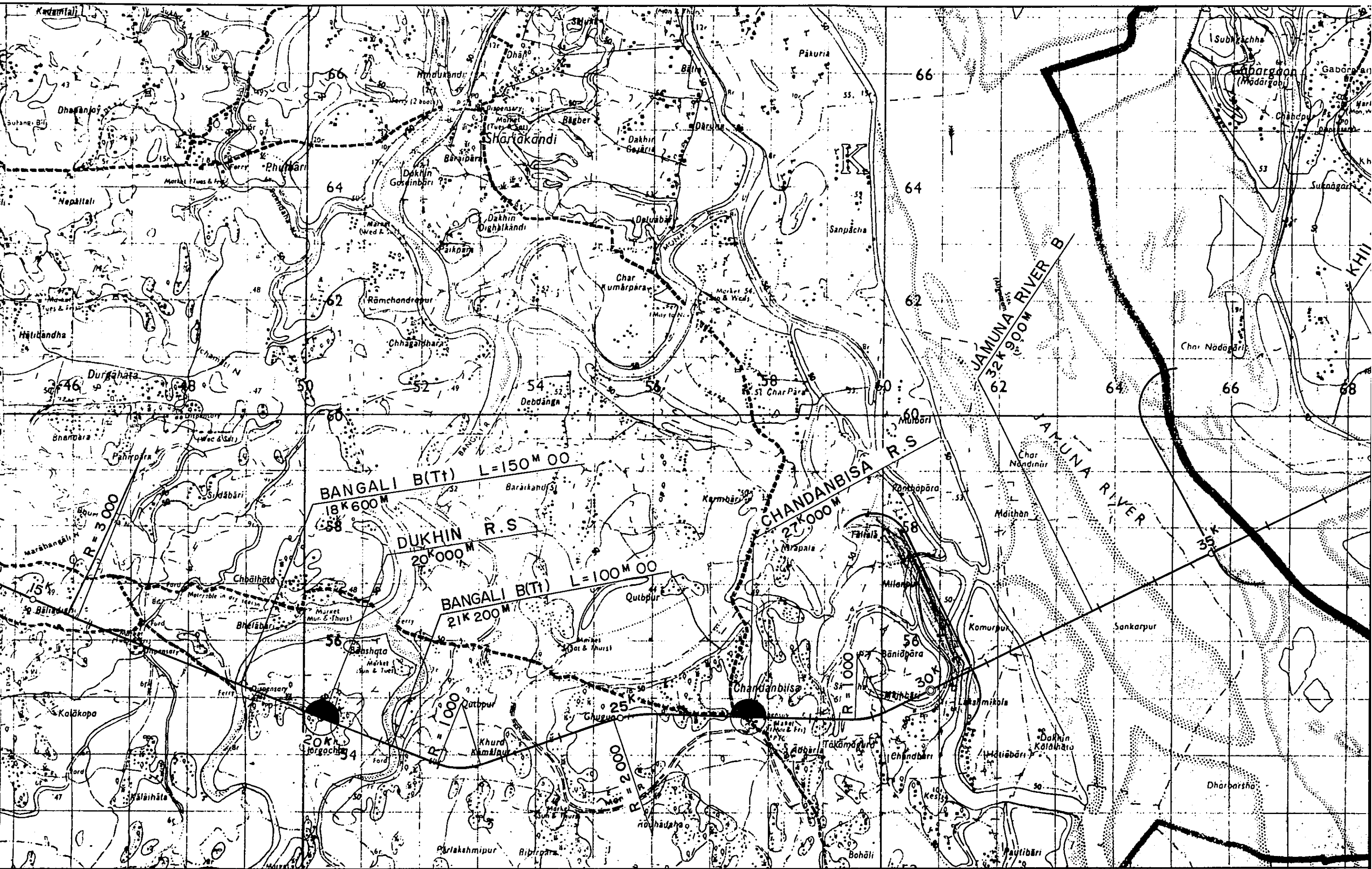
DURMA
38 K 100 M

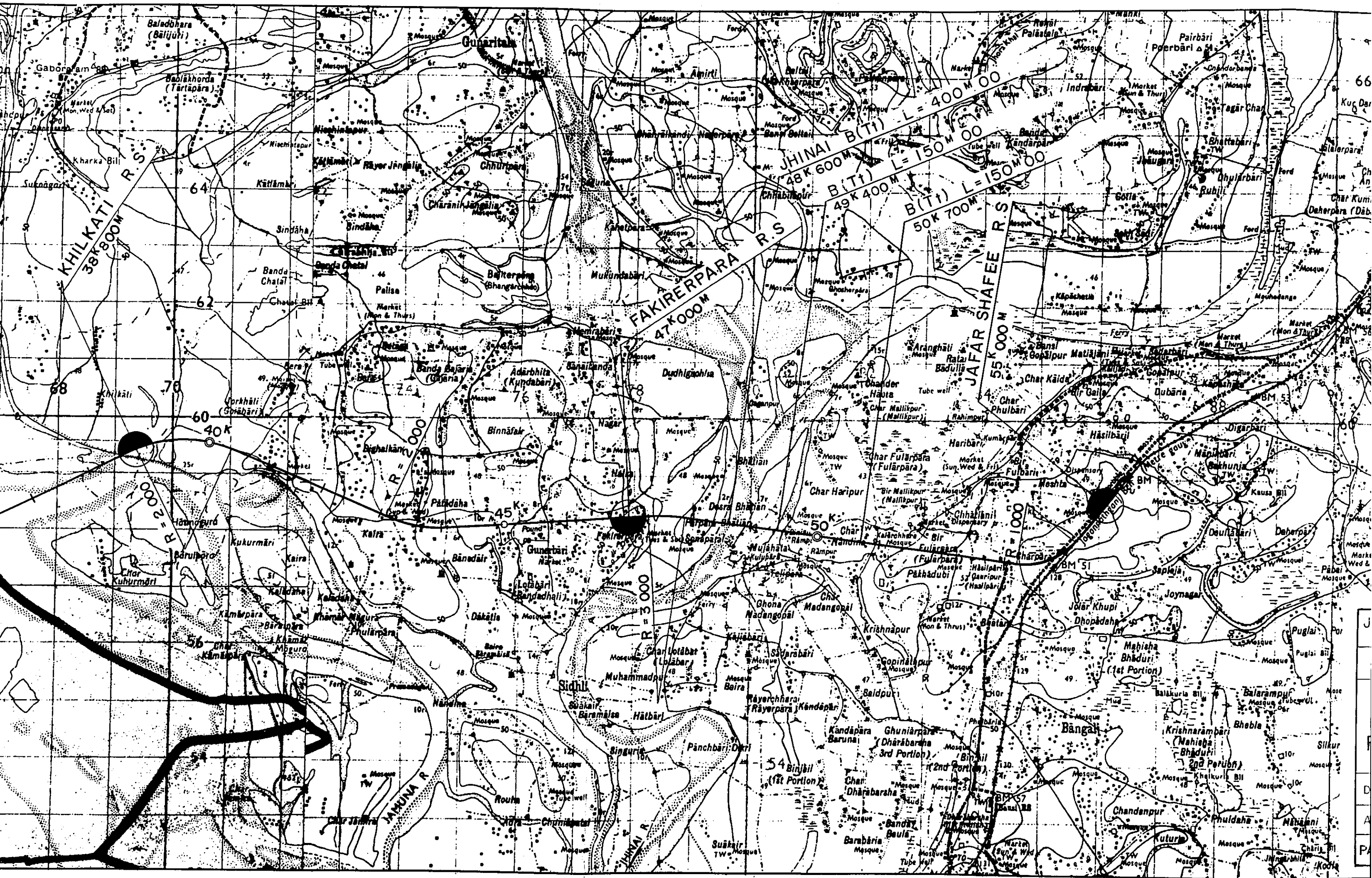
JAMU

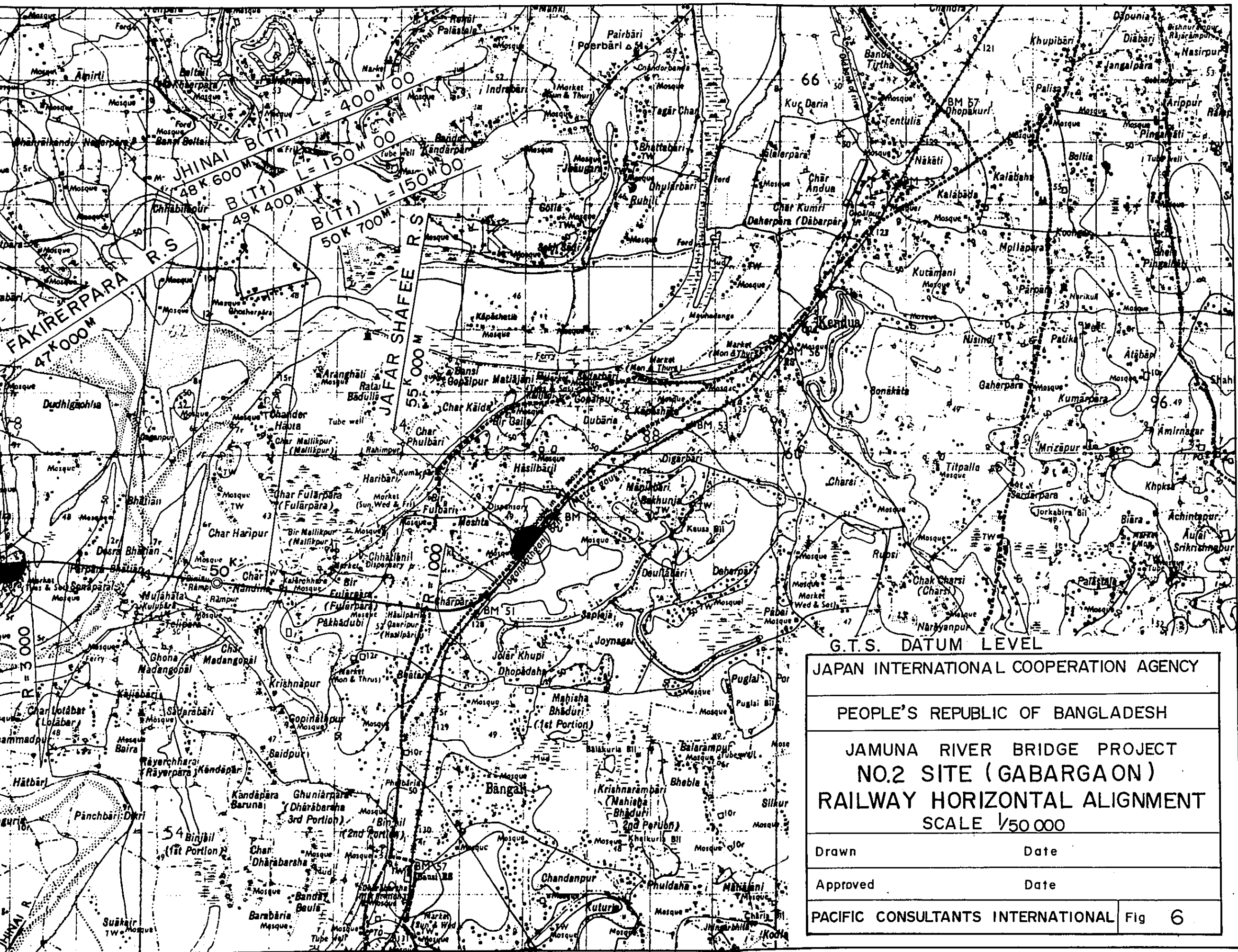
OF GREENWICH.



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
JAMUNA RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT NO. 1 SITE (BAHADRABAD) RAILWAY HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT SCALE 1/50 000	
Drawn	Date
Approved	Date
PACIFIC CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL	Fig 5

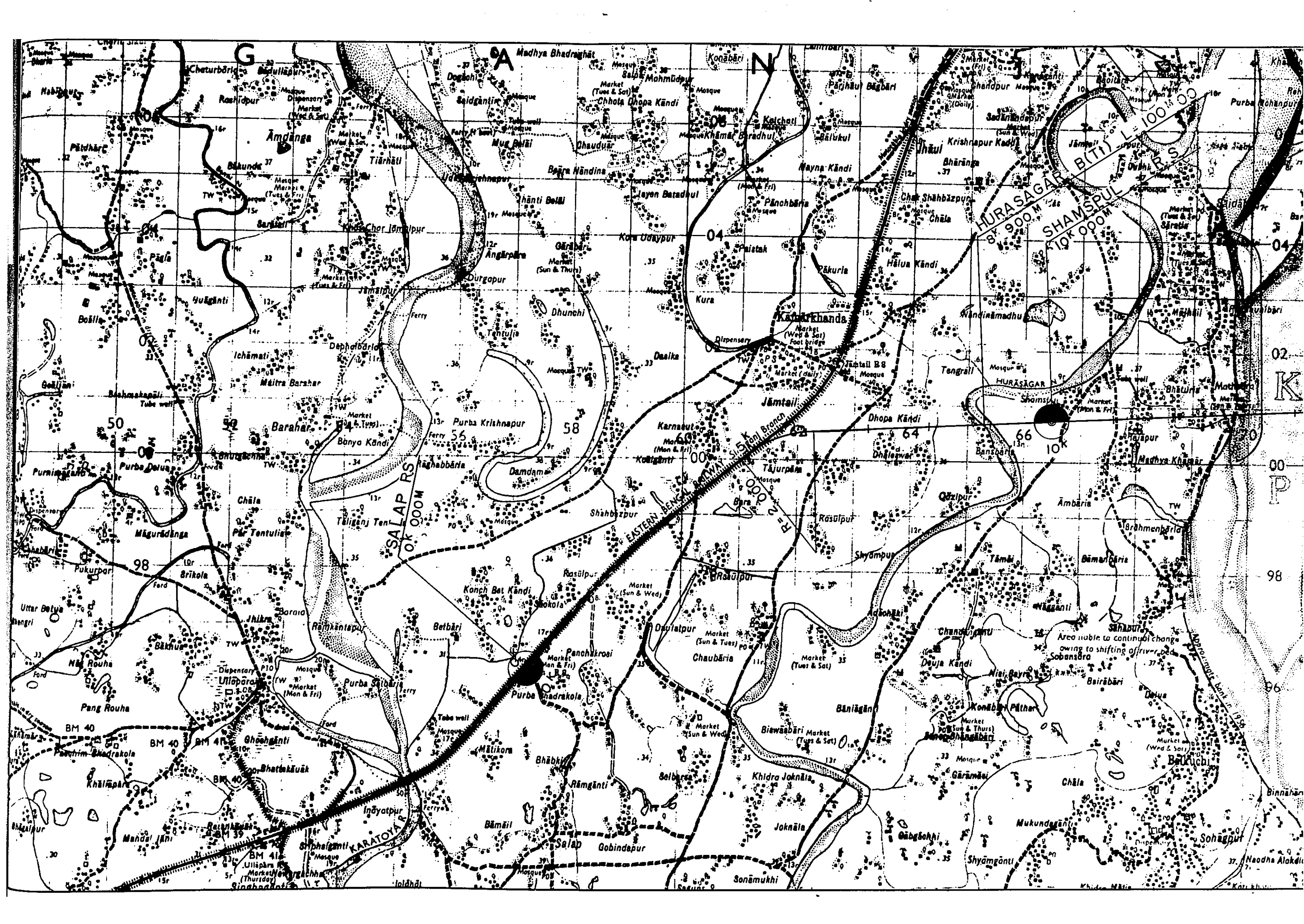


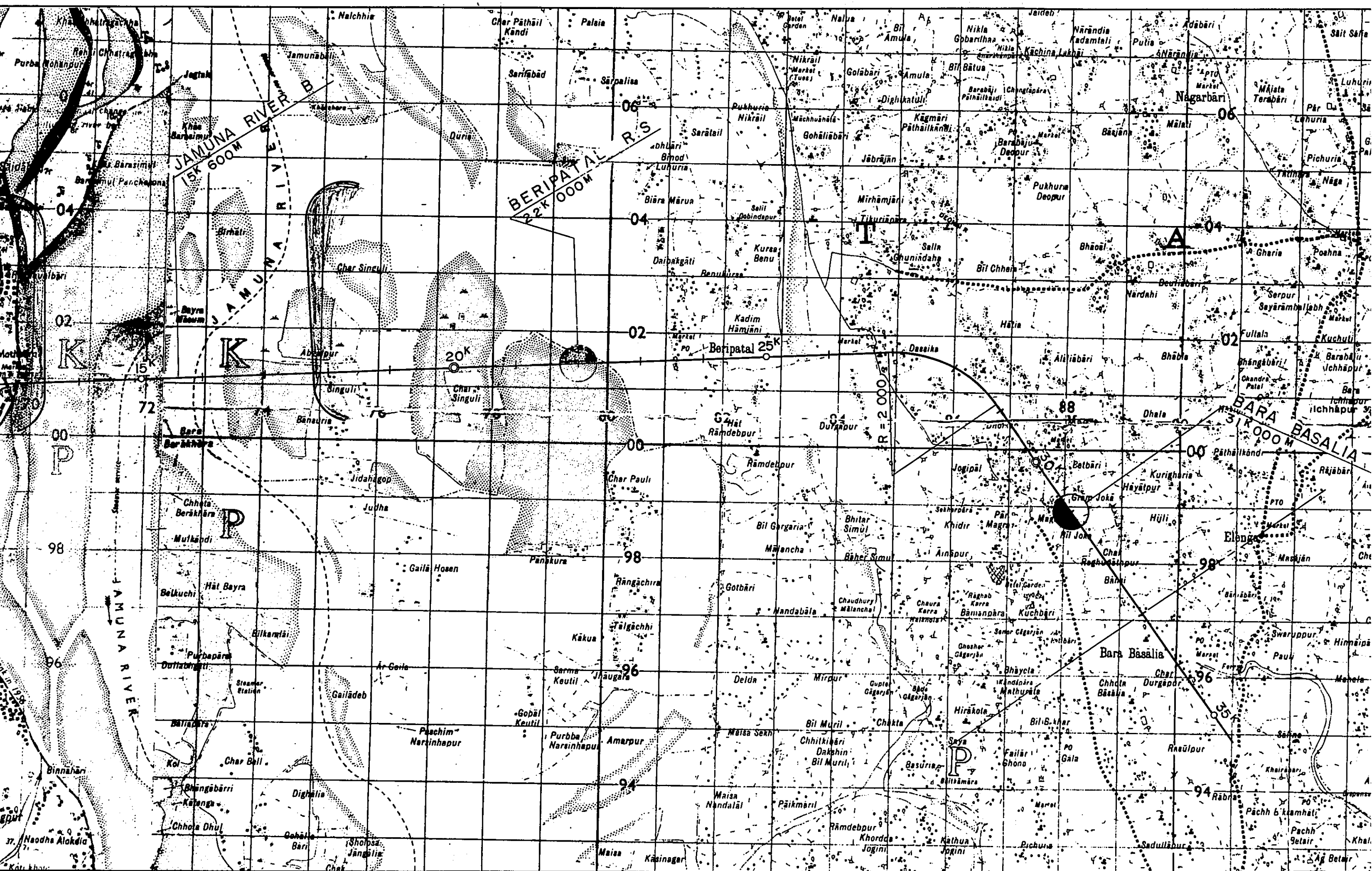


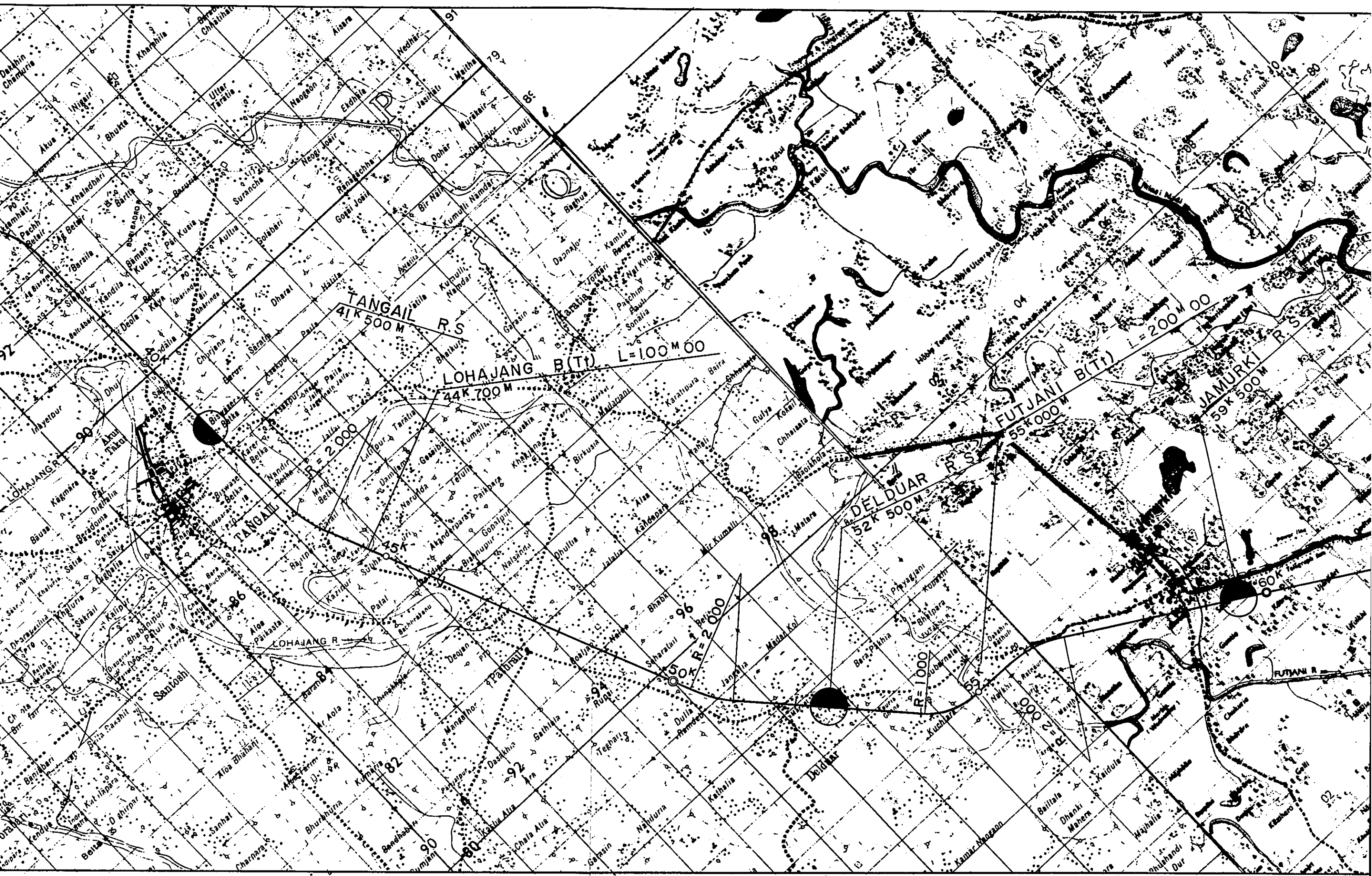


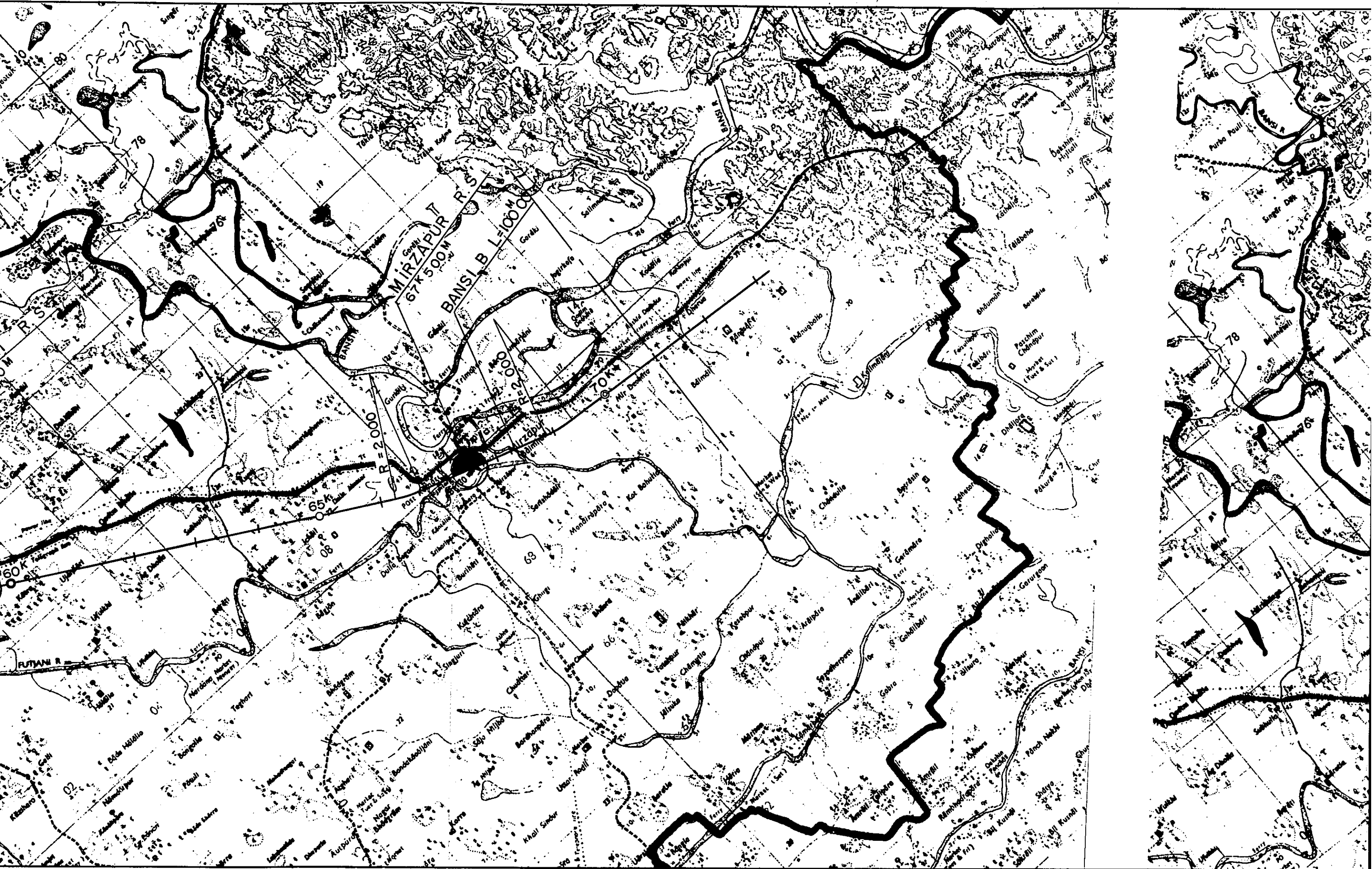
G.T.S. DATUM LEVEL

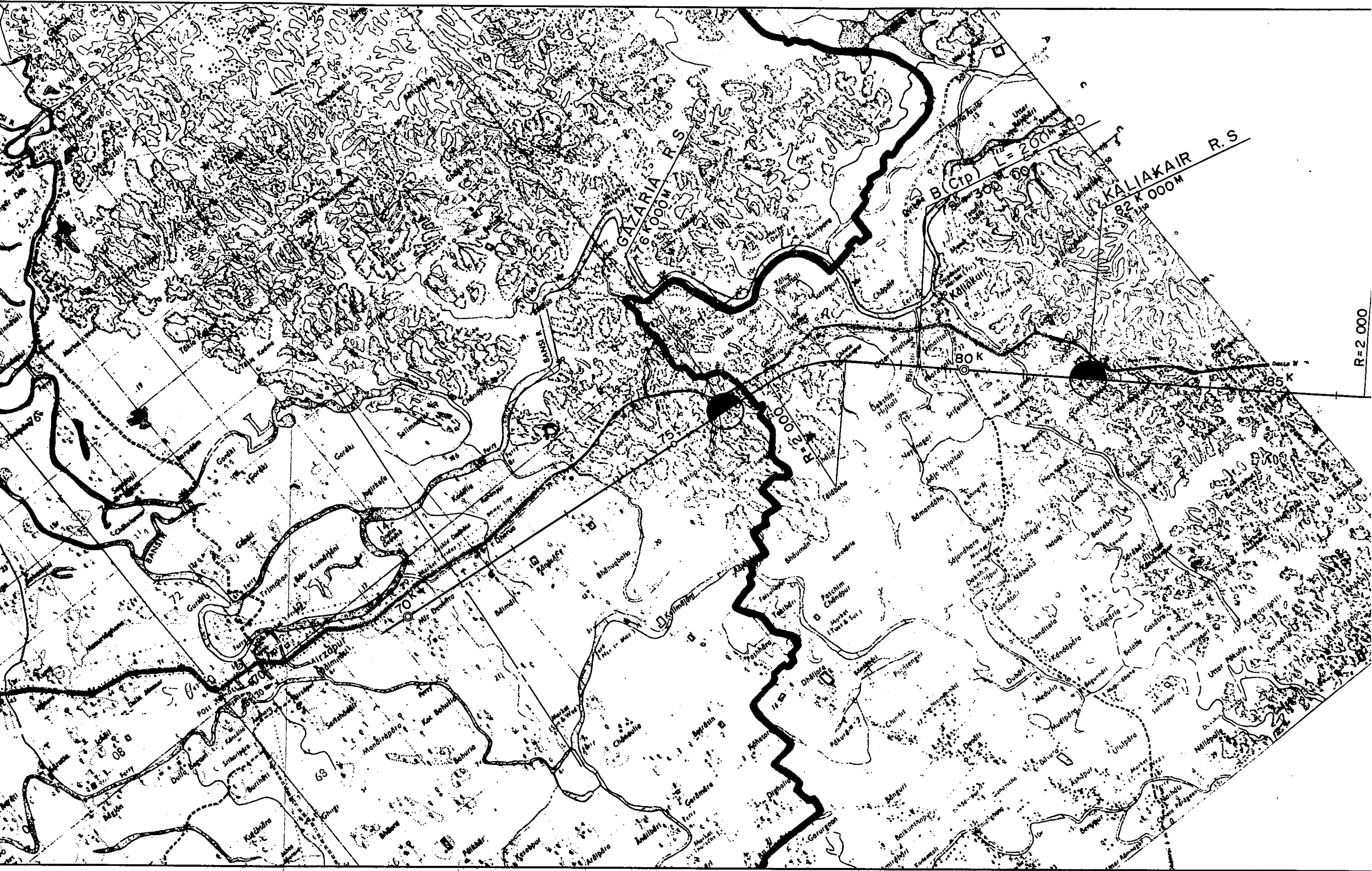
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
JAMUNA RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT NO.2 SITE (GABARGA ON) RAILWAY HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT SCALE 1/50 000	
Drawn	Date
Approved	Date
PACIFIC CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL	Fig 6











GAZARIA R.S.
76 000 M

B (C) D
300 000 M

KALIKAIR R.S.
82 000 M

R=2 000

80 K

85 K

72

70 K

75

800

80 000 M

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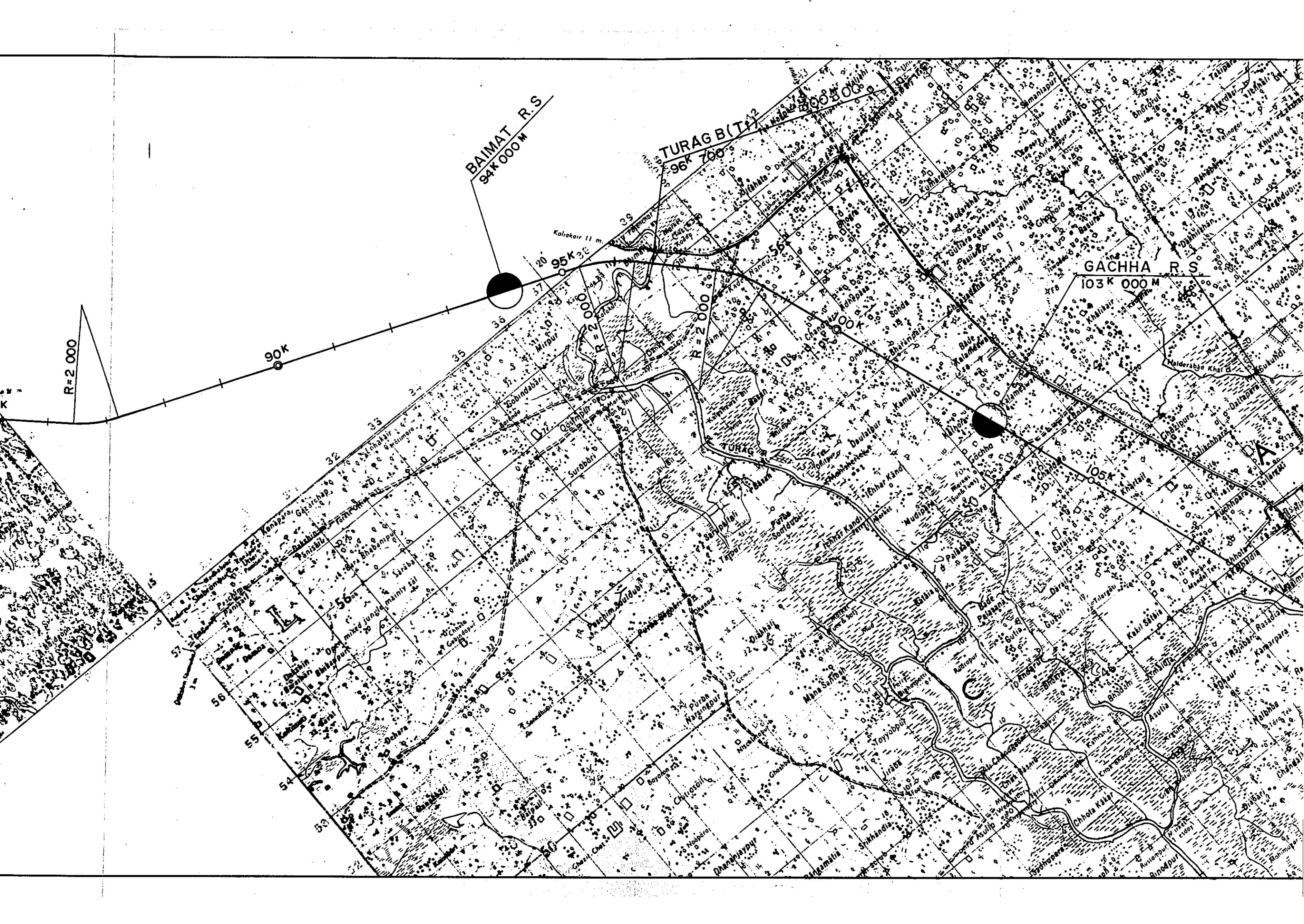
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BAIMAT R.S.
94K 000 M

TURAG B(T)
96K 700

GACHHA R.S.
103K 000 M

R=2000

90K

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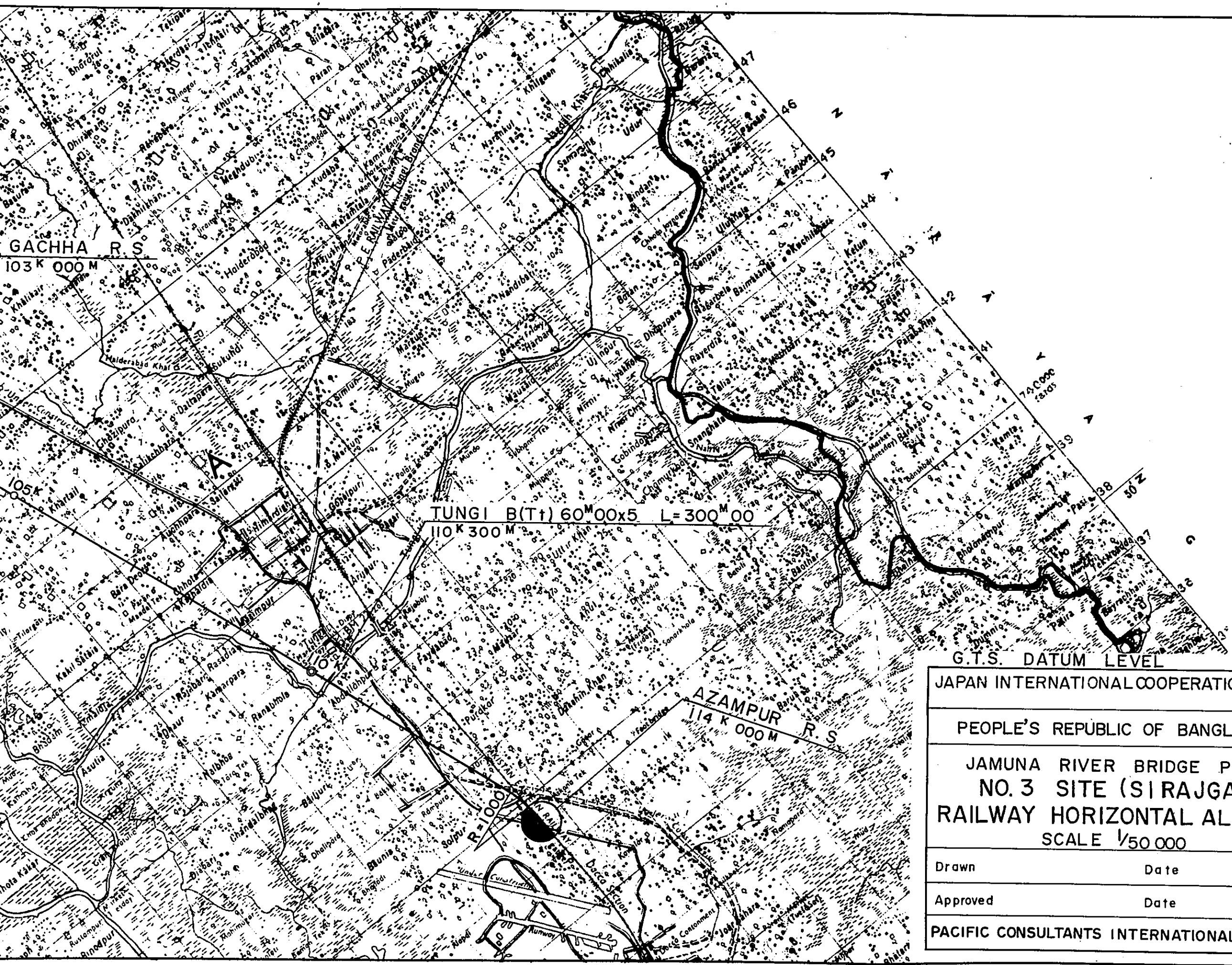
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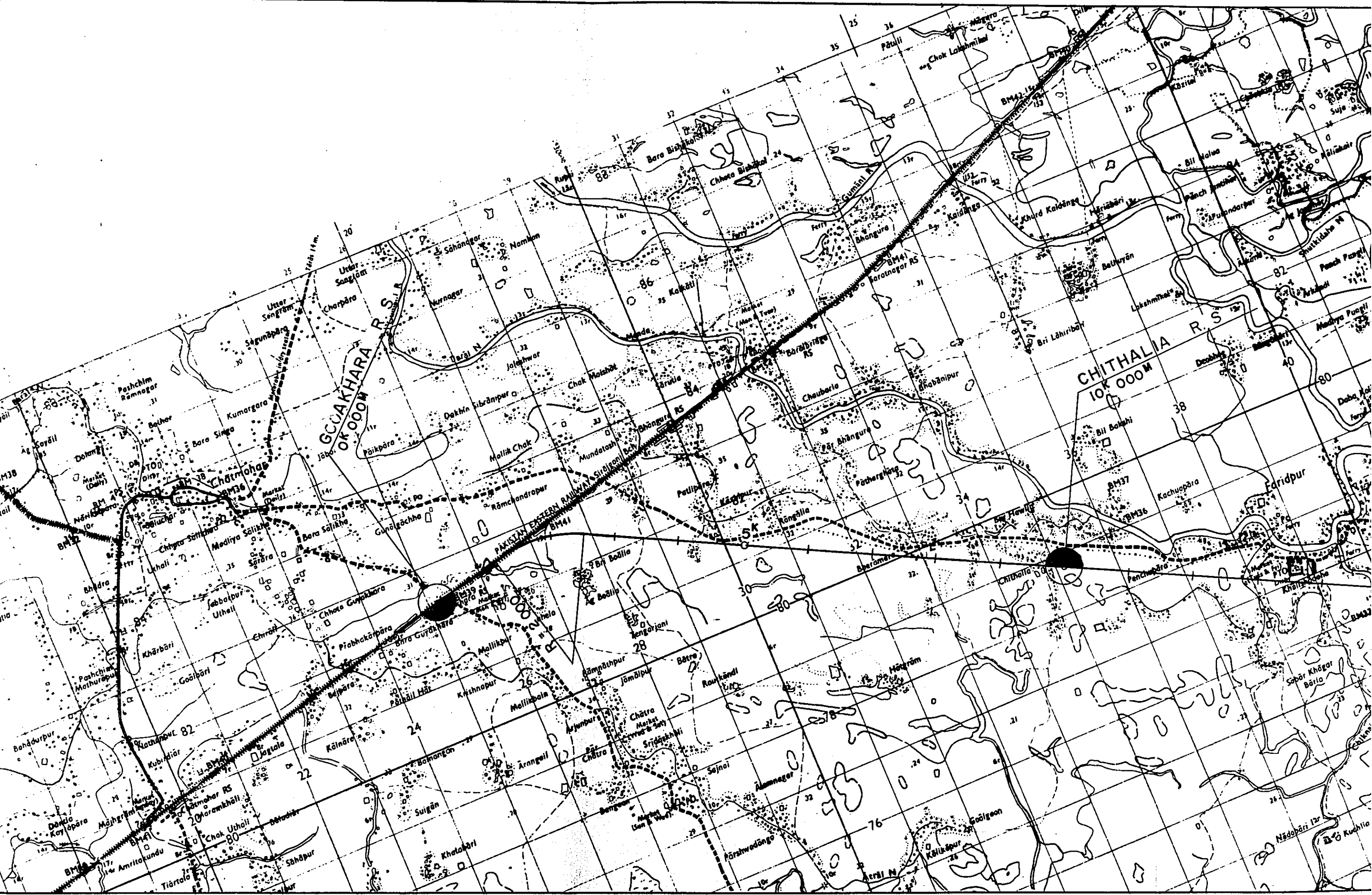
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300K



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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
JAMUNA RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT NO. 3 SITE (SIRAJGANJ) RAILWAY HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT SCALE 1/50 000	
Drawn	Date
Approved	Date
PACIFIC CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL Fig 7	



GCUAKHARA R. SIA
OK 000M

CHITHALIA R. S
10K 000M

PAKISTAN EASTERN RAILWAY (SIRAJONI)

Pashchim Rannagar

Ag. Toyail

Doham

Bara Singa

Chitmoaha

Chingra Sankhara

Uhalli

Bhadra

Pashchim Mathurepur

Khairbari

Goilbari

Bahadurpur

Kathapora

Kubidiar

Manat

Danda Kaylopura

Majhgram (Majh)

Amritakundu

Utter Sengram

Charpara

Sagunpara

Kumargara

Chitmoaha

Mediya Salikha

Bara Salikha

Uhalli

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Utter Sengram

Charpara

Sagunpara

Kumargara

Chitmoaha

Mediya Salikha

Bara Salikha

Uhalli

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Utter Sengram

Charpara

Sagunpara

Kumargara

Chitmoaha

Mediya Salikha

Bara Salikha

Uhalli

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Utter Sengram

Charpara

Sagunpara

Kumargara

Chitmoaha

Mediya Salikha

Bara Salikha

Uhalli

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Utter Sengram

Charpara

Sagunpara

Kumargara

Chitmoaha

Mediya Salikha

Bara Salikha

Uhalli

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

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Chitmoaha

Utter Sengram

Charpara

Sagunpara

Kumargara

Chitmoaha

Mediya Salikha

Bara Salikha

Uhalli

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Utter Sengram

Charpara

Sagunpara

Kumargara

Chitmoaha

Mediya Salikha

Bara Salikha

Uhalli

Chitmoaha

Chitmoaha

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Utter Sengram

Charpara

Sagunpara

Kumargara

Chitmoaha

Mediya Salikha

Bara Salikha

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