



The map displays Nagaland's location within Northeast India. To the north is Arunachal Pradesh, to the east is Assam, to the south is Manipur, and to the west is Mizoram. The state's southern border is shared with Myanmar. Major cities and towns are marked with dots and labeled, including Dimapur, Kohima, Imphal, Peren, Letha, and many others. The map also shows the state's major roads, including NH-36, NH-39, NH-101, and NH-102. A north arrow is located in the top right corner.

**DRAFT DETAILED PROJECT REPORT
VOL-I MAIN REPORT
PKG-5
AZURAM- MAKRU RIVER SECTION
(FROM KM 54+180 TO KM 69+500) LENGTH-15.32 KM**



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Chapter-1: Executive Summary

The Government of India has taken initiatives in construction, up-gradation and development of its road network along the international borders with different countries. In this context, The **National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL)** have been constituted by the Government of India in the year 2014 with the purpose of up-gradation and development of National Highways and Strategic Roads including interconnecting roads in parts of the country which share international boundaries with neighboring countries.

NHIDCL is a fully owned company of the **Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India**. The company promotes surveys, designs, builds, operates, maintains and upgrades the National Highways.

NHIDCL also proposes to improve **road connectivity** and efficiency of the **international trade corridor**, by expanding about 500 KMs of roads in the **North Bengal** and **Northeastern region of India** to enable efficient and safe transport regionally with other **South Asia Sub-regional economic Cooperation (SASEC) member countries**.

Keeping in view the growing importance of road network of the country is physical, social and economic and environment fabric, the **National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited** with active support of **Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India** initiated a comprehensive Detailed Project Study for the two Highways. **M/s L.N. Malviya Infra Project Pvt.Ltd., Bhopal** has been entrusted for providing Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study and Detailed Project Report for Two Laning with Paved Shoulder of **Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong Road** in the State of **Manipur and Assam** on EPC mode, vide Letter to Proceed **NHIDCL/DPR/TH&JT/Manipur/2016 dated 26.12.2016**. The commencement date for the project is 02.01.2017 and the period for completion of assignment is 09 Months. The description of the road given in **Table No. 1.1**:

Table 1.1 Details of Project Road

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Type of Road	Chainage (in Km)		Length as per Topographic Survey (in Km)	Length as per Design (in Km)
			From (in Km)	To (in Km)		
1	Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong	In Principle NH	Km 0+000	Km 143+245	143.245	148km (Approx)

As per Authority instructions project road is divided in 7 Packages in Manipur State.

This report deals with the 5th Package i.e. **Azuram- Makru River Section** which needs to be upgraded to Two Lane with paved Shoulders and the details of this road is given in **Table No. 1.2**.

Table 1.2 Details of Project Road

Pkg No.	Name of Road	NH No.	Des. Chainage (in Km)		Length as per Design (in Km)
			From (in Km)	To (in Km)	
5	Azuram-Makru River Section	In Principle NH	Km 54+180	Km 69+500	15.32 km

1.1. Tamenglong-Tousem-Haflong Road

Project road is located in Assam and Manipur State Assam and Manipur is a landlocked The state is bordered by Bhutan and the state of Arunachal Pradesh to the north; Nagaland and Manipur to the east; Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Bangladesh to the south; and West Bengal to the west via the Siliguri Corridor, a 22 kilometres (14 mi) strip of land which connects the state to the rest of India.

The road starts from Km. 0.000 of Tamenglong- Tousem- Haflong Road on existing T – Junction with Imphal-Tamenglong Road (L/s Tamenglong, R/s Imphal) Near Tamenglong Town, Manipur and terminates on Km. 143.245 of Tamenglong- Tousem- Haflong road on existing Y – Junction with NH-54 (L/s Mahur, R/s Lumding) Near Mahur Town, Assam.

The project road traverses through Tamenglong and Dima Hasao District in Assam and manipur. Total length of the project road section is running between Latitudes of 24.984457° N; Longitudes of 93.503474° E and Latitudes of 25.176069° N; Longitudes of 93.075115° E.

The location plan of the full project road section is illustrated in **Figure 1.1**.



1.1.1 Old Tamenglong-Phelong Section

The Project Stretch starts from Ex. Km. 39.060 of Tamenglong- Mahur Road Near Azuram Village, Manipur and terminates on Ex Km. 46.200 of Tamenglong- Mahur road near Makru River.

The project road traverses through Tamenglong District in Manipur. The location plan of the full project road section is illustrated in **Figure 1.1**.

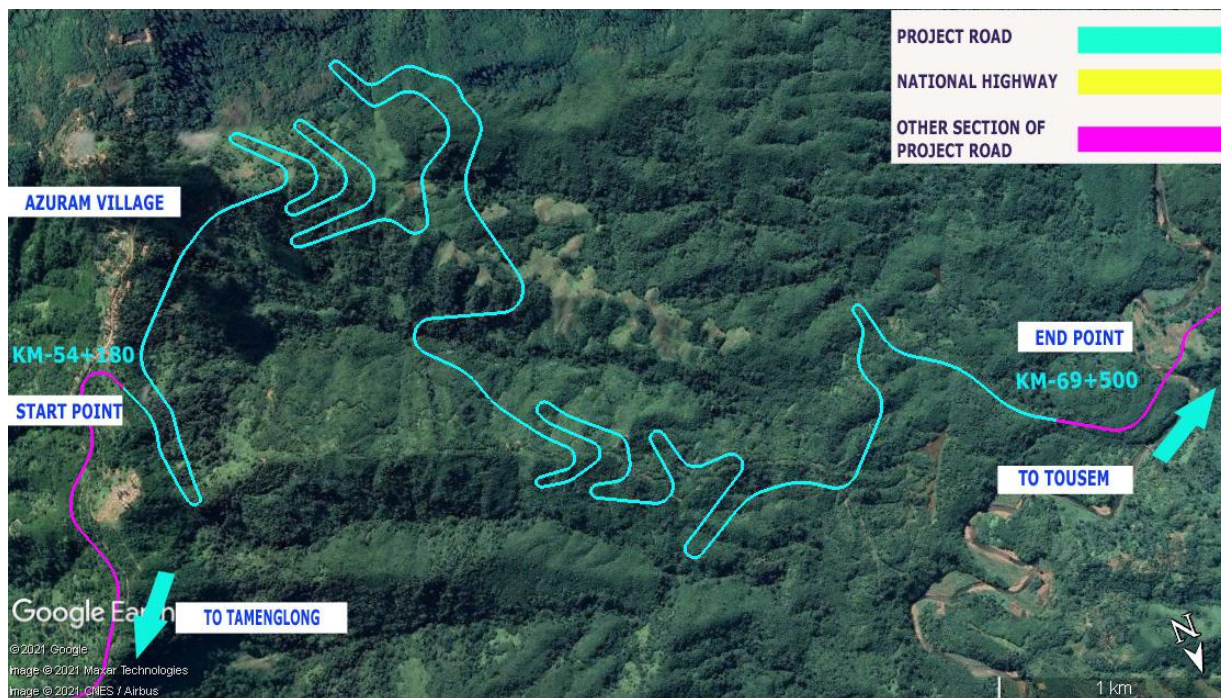


Figure1.2: Location Plan of Pkg-5 (Azuram- Makru River Section)

Summary of the existing features of the project are shown in **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.3: Summary of the existing features of the project road

SL. No.	Particulars	Existing Details	Remarks
1.	Start Point	The project road starts from Km. 39.060 of Tamenglong- Mahur Road Near Old Tamenglong Village, Manipur.	
2.	End Point	terminates on Des Ch 46.200 of Tamenglong- Mahur road in Manipur	

SL. No.	Particulars	Existing Details	Remarks
3.	Total Length	7.14 km	
4.	Districts	1No.	Tamenglong
5.	Category of Road	Major District Road	
6.	State	1 No.	Manipur
7.	Terrain	Hilly Terrain	
8.	Right of Way(m)	0-7m	
9.	Carriage way	3.0m Earthen	
10.	Major/Minor Bridge	NIL	
11.	FCW	0 No.	
12.	Pipe Culverts	2 Nos.	
13.	Slab / Cut Stone Culverts	0 Nos.	
14.	Burried	0 No.	
15.	Minor Junctions	0 Nos.	
16.	Major Junction	0 Nos.	
17.	Villages/Towns	1 Nos. (Away from Project Road)	
18.	Existing Drainage System	NIL	
19.	Miscellaneous Services	Fuel Stations: No Fuel stations were observed on the road section. Police Station: No Police stations were observed on the Project road.	

1.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Project Description

Socio Economic Profile chapter illustrates a brief of the socio – economic profile of the project influenced area (PIA) having a length of 148 Kms. The road primarily connects State viz, Assam and Manipur. This highway segment serves as the artery, provides connectivity to existing Road & Proposed Highway in Assam & Manipur State. Also it provides interstate connectivity between Assam & Manipur and important link between two national highway that is NH-137 & NH-54.

Demographic Profile

Tamenglong District:

Important Demographic indicators of the District as per Census 2011(P) Figures are as follows:

An official Census 2011 detail of Tamenglong, a district of Manipur has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Manipur. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Tamenglong District of Manipur. In 2011, Tamenglong had population of 140,651 of which male and female were 72,371 and 68,280 respectively. In 2001 census, Tamenglong had a population of 111,499 of which males were 58,014 and remaining 53,485 were females. Tamenglong District population constituted 4.93 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Tamenglong District was at 4.86 percent of Maharashtra population.

There was change of 26.15 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Tamenglong District recorded increase of 29.23 percent to its population compared to 1991.

Average literacy rate of Tamenglong in 2011 were 70.05 compared to 59.30 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 76.09 and 63.69 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 68.70 and 49.00 in Tamenglong District. Total literate in Tamenglong District were 85,006 of which male and female were 47,403 and 37,603 respectively. In 2001, Tamenglong District had 56,819 in its district.

For Details of Socio-Economic Please refer Chapter-4

1.3. TRAFFIC SURVEYS AND ANALYSIS

To comprehensively appreciate the traffic and travel characteristics on the project corridor from Tamenglong- Haflong via Tousem, Laisong. The type of surveys, locations and duration, as identified at the inception stage of the study have been followed during data collection exercise with minor modifications on account of the project corridor.

The traffic characteristics on the project road for the base year are essential for formulating improvement programs. The objectives of the traffic study are:

- Traffic estimation in terms of volume on various sections.
- Growth factor estimation for traffic forecasting.
- Capacity assessment based on traffic forecasting for next 30 years.
- Pavement and intersection design

Average Annual Daily Traffic and it Composition

The Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) obtained from the volume count surveys for all the locations are given in **Table no. 1.4**. To study the variation in the intensity of traffic, consultants have analyzed the variation of traffic along the project road. The following observations are made from the analysis for each location along the project stretch.

Table 1.4: Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)

Categories	PCU Factor	Km. 0+300 at Tamenglong town Location-1		Km. 136+650 Near Mahur town Location-2		Average of all locations	
		Vehicles	PCUs	Vehicles	PCUs	Vehicles	PCUs
Car/Jeep/Van	1.0	109	109	634	634	372	372
3 Wheeler	1.0	127	127	710	710	419	419
Mini Bus	1.5	7	11	13	20	10	15
Standard Bus	3.0	5	15	13	39	9	27
LCV / Tempo	1.5	43	64	124	186	84	126
2-Axle	3.0	42	126	35	105	39	117
3-Axle	3.0	0	0	11	33	6	18
MAV (4-6)	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Wheeler	0.5	109	54	682	341	396	198
Animal Cart	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycle	0.5	46	23	138	69	92	46
Tractor with trolley	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tractor	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Cart	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EME/HCV	4.5	2	9	6	27	4	18
Total Traffic		490	538	2366	2164	1431	1356

Traffic growth rate during the design life in percentage

It is learnt that the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) did not carried out traffic volume count on the project road. Therefore, no previous data has been provided to Consultant.

As per IRC SP 48:1998 Hill road Manual 7.5 per cent growth rate is considered for hill road.

Hence traffic growth rate is adopted 7.5% for projection of present traffic.

Vehicle Damage Factor

Summary of VDF

LOCATION	DIRECTION	LCV	Bus	2 AXLE	3 AXLE
KM - 136+650	Mahur- Lisang	0.001	0.157	1.207	3.531
	Lisang- Mahur	0.009	0.337	2.696	8.848
	Adopted VDF	0.009	0.337	2.696	8.848

Cumulative Mean Standard Axles (CMSA)

Summary of CMSA		
Year	Pkg-1	Design year
2017 to 2021	Project Clearance & Construction Period	
2022	0.23	1
2023	0.49	2
2024	0.76	3
2025	1.05	4
2026	1.36	5
2027	1.70	6
2028	2.06	7
2029	2.45	8
2030	2.87	9
2031	3.32	10
2032	3.80	11
2033	4.32	12
2034	4.88	13
2035	5.48	14
2036	6.13	15
2037	6.82	16
2038	7.57	17
2039	8.37	18
2040	9.23	19
2041	10.16	20

Adopted MSA is 20 as per IRC SP 73:2018

For Details of Traffic Surveys and Analysis Please refer Chapter-5

1.4. PAVEMENT DESIGN

As per plate No.-4 of IRC-37:2018 the Pavement Design is:-

Design crust thickness for the flexible pavement for 20 years as arrived is given below in **table 1.5**

Table 1.5

Homogenous Section (Km)			CBR (%)	MSA	Adopted Pavement Composition (mm)			
From	To	Length (in Km)		Adopted	BC	DBM	WWM	GSB
54+180	69+500	15.32	8	20	30	90	250	200

As Per test results the average CBR Varies from 8-10%. So, the value of adopted CBR is 8%.

1.5. IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL

TCS schedules

Proposed typical cross section for project highway is given in table 1.6 below:

Table No. 1.6: Type of Typical Cross Section

Sr. No.	Description	Design Length (Km.)	Proposed TCS Type
		HS-I (Km)	
1	Reconstruction in Two-Lane Carriageway with Paved Shoulder in Hilly Terrain with both side drain on hill side	6.120	TCS-2.11(new)
2	Two Lane Road with Paved shoulders in Hilly Terrain with Trapezoidal Drains on Hill side and Retaining wall on Valley Side in open country area	6.050	TCS-2.8
3	Reconstruction in Two-Lane Carriageway with Paved Shoulder in Hilly Terrain without retaining wall	3.150	TCS-2.9
	Total	15.32 km	

Proposed ROW

- In Mountainous and steep terrain
Open Area- 30-45m
Built-up Area-24m

MAJOR & MINOR BRIDGES

Provision has been made for the following structures in the estimate. Details is given in table 1.7 below:

Table No. 1.7: Major & Minor Bridge proposals

S. No.	Type	Major Bridge	Minor Bridge	Total
1	Reconstruction	00	00	00
2	New-construction	00	04	04
	Total	00	04	04

HPC & SLAB CULVERTS

A summary of all the types of culverts proposed are given in table 1.8 below:

Table No. 1.8: Culvert Proposals

S. No.	Type	Retain With Repair	Widening	Reconstruction	New construction	Total
1	Box	-	-	0	59	59
	Total	-	-	0	59	59

Drainage and Protection works

- Hill side drain:- 21440m
- Catch water Drain:- 21440m
- Breast Wall:- 4520m
- Retaining wall:- 6050m
- Gabion Structure:- 4100m
- Hydro seeding:- 3520m
- Metal Beam Crash barrier:- 9200m

Major & Minor Junctions

Detailed Estimates has been prepared for major and minor junctions as per site requirement.

Traffic Safety features, Road Furniture and road markings

Detailed Estimates has been prepared for traffic safety features, road furniture and road markings as per site requirement.

For Details of Improvement Proposal Please refer Chapter-8

1.6. PROJECT FACILITIES

Bus Shelter

Considering the overall safety of traffic and minimum hindrance to through traffic, NO pick-up bus shelters have been proposed along the project road. Details are given in table 1.9 below:

Table No. 1.9: Bus Shelter

Sr. No.	Design Chainage	Side	Location
NIL			

Service Roads

In keeping the view of low traffic and least habitation in the enroute villages; there is no requirement of service road in the towns/villages.

Toll Plaza

No toll plaza is proposed on road section.

Landscaping

The landscaping and tree plantation along the project road shall be done as per IRC: SP: 21 -2009. In the topographic survey it is seen that there are many trees lying within the ROW along the alignment of project road. These trees are proposed to be cut as per actual requirement at site in a phased manner. It is proposed to have a new plantation at 10m c/c on both side of project corridor.

1.7. Cost Estimates

The cost estimates have been prepared for reconstruction/widening of the existing two lane carriageway including strengthening of the existing pavement, strengthening / widening of existing bridge structures, construction of new bridges, rehabilitation and reconstruction/ widening of cross drainage structures, longitudinal drains, junction improvements, road furniture, street lighting, bus shelters etc.

The rates for the items of work have been taken from SOR, PWD, NH-Works -2018.

The summary of cost estimate is presented in table 1.10 below:

**Table No. 1.10:
General Abstract of Cost
Total Length 15.320 Kms**

S. No.	Item	Total Cost in Crores
A	ROAD WORKS	
1	EARTHWORK UPTO SUBGRADE	51.88
2	GRANULAR SUB-BASE	8.99
3	NON BITUMINOUS BASE-COURSE	11.73

4	BITUMINOUS BASE-COURSE	16.04
5	WEARING COAT	5.78
	SUB TOTAL (A)	94.42
B	CROSS DRAINAGE STRUCTURES	
6	Reconstruction/ New Construction of Culverts	18.45
7	Reconstruction/ New Construction of Minor bridges	4.20
8	Reconstruction/ New Construction of Major bridges	0.00
	SUB TOTAL OF CROSS DRAINAGE STRUCTURES (B)	22.65
C	OTHER ITEMS	
9	Traffic Signs, marking and Appurtenances	3.64
10	Project Facilities	0.00
11	Drainage Works	4.73
12	Protection Works	73.47
13	Other Misc Items	0.37
	SUB TOTAL OF OTHER ITEMS (C)	82.21
D	Total (D= A+B+C)	199.29
E	Price Escalation as per WPI Index @ 3%	5.98
F	Total Civil Construction Cost (F=D+E)	205.26
	Cost Per Km	13.40
G	Pre Construction Activities	
13	Add Cost of Utility Shifting (Approx)	0.00
14	Cost of Land Acquisition(Approx)	0.00
15	Add Cost of Forest Clearance (Approx)	15.00
	Total of Pre Construction Activities (G)	15.00
H	GST/Contingencies and Centages	
16	GST @ 12% of F if the SOR does not include any component of VAT/GST	24.63
17	Contingencies @ 2.8% of F above	5.75
18	Agency Charges @ 3% of F above	6.16
19	Supervision charges @ 3% of F above	6.16
20	Price Escalation @ 5% of 'F' above as per phasing of the project execution only for the period beyond 1 year of the Bid submission date	5.13
21	Maintenance during construction/Defect Liability Period (Calculate as per the rate prescribed in the latest Document on EPC Contract	5.13
	Total of GST/Contingencies and Centages (H)	52.96
	Total Project Cost (F+G+H)	273.22
	Cost per Km.	17.83

For Details of Cost Estimate Please refer Chapter-12

1.9. Environmental, Forest & Wildlife Clearance

- Environmental Clearance is not required.
- Forest Clearance is required.
- Wildlife Clearance is not required.
- Eco-Sensitive Zone is required.

For Details of Environmental, Forest & Wildlife Clearance Please refer Chapter-11

Chapter-2:

OVERVIEW OF MORTH/NHIDCL

Introduction

The Government of India has taken initiatives in construction, up-gradation and development of its road network along the international borders with different countries. In this context, The National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) have been constituted by the Government of India in the year 2014 with the purpose of up-gradation and development of National Highways and Strategic Roads including interconnecting roads in parts of the country which share international boundaries with neighboring countries.

NHIDCL is a fully owned company of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India. The company promotes surveys, designs, builds, operates, maintains and upgrades the National Highways.

NHIDCL also proposes to improve road connectivity and efficiency of the international trade corridor, by expanding about 500 KMs of roads in the North Bengal and Northeastern region of India to enable efficient and safe transport regionally with other South Asia Sub-regional economic Cooperation (SASEC) member countries.

The National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) was incorporated on 18th July, 2014 as a Public Sector Undertaking under the Companies Act, 2013, under the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India, inter alia, work approved share capital of Rs. 100 crores and paid up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs with an objective to fast pace construction of National Highways and other infrastructure in the North Eastern Region and Strategic Areas of the country which share international boundaries. The effort is aimed at economically consolidating these areas with overall economic benefits flowing to the local population while integrating them in more robust manner with the mainstream. The company started its effective functioning on 22nd Sep. 2014 with first appointment of Shri. Anand Kumar, IAS (KL:1984) and Shri Sanjay Jaju, IAS (TS:1992) as Managing Director and Director (A&F) respectively.

The company has been entrusted with the task of developing and improving road connectivity of an approximate aggregate length of 10,000 kms including the international trade corridor in the North East, and 500 kms of roads in the North Bengal and North Eastern region of India to enable efficient and safe transport regionally with other South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) member countries & promote cross border trade and commerce besides helping safeguard India's international borders.

The company envisages creating customized and specialized skills for addressing issues like complexities of geographical terrains and addressing extensive coordination requirements with security agencies. The company would endeavor to undertake infrastructure projects including but not restricted to urban infrastructure and urban or city transport and to act as an agency for development of all types of Infrastructure. The company envisages working towards cross sharing of technical know-how and enhancing opportunities for business

development with other nations and their agencies including the multilateral organizations and institutions.

National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation is a fully owned company of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India. The company promotes, surveys, establishes, designs, builds, operates, maintains and upgrades National Highways and Strategic Roads including interconnecting roads in parts of the country which share international boundaries with neighboring countries. The regional connectivity so enhanced would promote cross border trade and commerce and help safeguard India's international borders. This would lead to the formation of a more integrated and economically consolidated South and South East Asia. In addition, there would be overall economic benefits for the local population and help integrate the peripheral areas with the mainstream in a more robust manner.

The endeavour of the Company would be to maintain its Office and Sub-Offices and Highways and Infrastructure developed, constructed and maintained by it in a clean manner. The Company has become part of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' with effect from 01.01.2015 and all its employees have taken oath for Swachh Bharat.

NEW DELHI: The newly constituted National Highway Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, which is mandated to develop 10,000 km of roads in the country with a special focus on North-East, will award the first highway project in Meghalaya this month.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has laid special emphasis on the development of the north-eastern region. His government plans to focus on constructing National Highways and good roads in the region.

The government has also allocated Rs 3,000 crore in the Union Budget 2014-15 for improving highways and state roads in the region.

The focus of this company will be to develop roads and other infrastructure of highest standard in the country with focus on the north-eastern region and border areas, a Ministry official told PTI.

The company is mandated to build 10,000 km of roads in the North-East (Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh). The official said that as many as five projects in Meghalaya are under various stages of development and one of the projects is likely to be awarded this month by National Highway Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL).

The financial bid for the upgradation of 66 km long 2-lane stretches from Nongstoin to Domiasiat via Wakhaji has been received and the project is likely to be awarded this month, the official said.

The detailed project report (DPR) of three 2-laning projects in Meghalaya, totalling a length of over 240 km are ready and target of awarding these projects is December, 2014.

The DPR for the upgradation of Nongstoin-Rambrai-Kyrshai road up to Meghalaya-Assam border, is in progress and this project is likely to be completed by the end of this year.

Vision

The company has set a vision to become an instrument for creation and management of infrastructure of the highest standard in the country while contributing significantly towards nation building.

Mission

The company has a Mission to be a professional company which works in most efficient and transparent manner and designs, develops & delivers infrastructure projects in a time bound manner for maximizing benefits to all stakeholders.

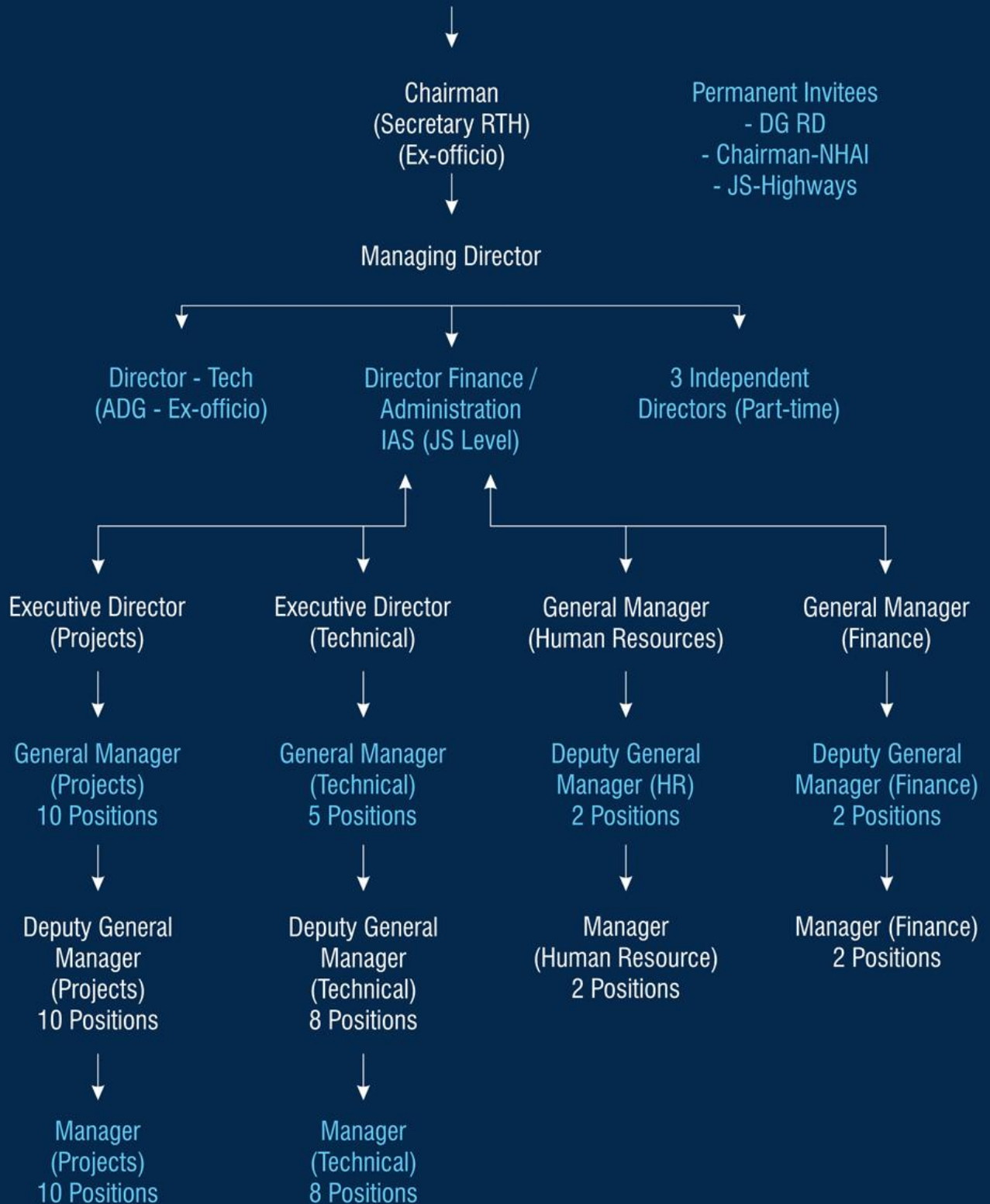
Core Strategies

NHIDCL has identified seven key strategies to follow in order to become a Fortune 500 company one day. First, it is using e-Tools like e-Office, e-Tendering, e-Monitoring, e-Access for efficiency & transparency. Second, the company is revisiting various procedures and processes followed today to enhance the ease in doing infrastructure business. Third, NHIDCL is engaging itself in continuous capacity building of staff and stakeholders including contractors to keep pace with the latest developments. The capacity development of local contractors and engineers in North Eastern Region and Strategic Areas will help them become active partners in construction of Highways and other infrastructure and thereby leading to inclusive development of these areas. The endeavor of the company, as fourth strategy, is to facilitate use of new but appropriate technology in materials, design and work for enhancement in quality, durability, execution speed, cost reduction, safety standards and to address environmental concerns. As fifth strategy, NHIDCL will create a platform to create scientific and innovative temper by involving Experts and leading Research Institutions for exchange of ideas and becoming a leader in the industry. The commitment of NHIDCL remains to provide speedy Dispute Resolution Mechanism to avoid unnecessary litigations as sixth strategy and lastly, hold regular consultations with stakeholders in order to create one vision one mission as seventh strategic move.

Core Value

The Company is inculcating the value of sharing, to economize on costs. All technical resources and equipments are placed in a common pool. NHIDCL is working towards establishing itself as 'A Company with the Difference' carrying hall mark of efficiency, transparency and quality.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



Project Financing and Recovery Mechanism

Project financing – NHAI proposes to finance its projects through a host of finance mechanisms for effective and perceptible development of the National Highways network in the country for which a staggering amount of Rs. 1,65,000 crores (at 1999 price level) is needed. The Govt. of India has laid down the following mandate:-

- (A)** Central Road Fund Act 2000 has been enacted dedicated for development and maintenance of roads. This is a non-lapsable fund and is financed by levying cess on petrol and diesel from time to time. Presently, the accrual would be about Rs. 6000 crores. The expenditure of funds accrued from this source is to be allocated in the following manner:-
 - i.** 50% of the cess on HSD for development of rural roads
 - ii.** Balance 50% of the cess on HSD and the entire cess collected from petrol will be apportioned as under:-
 - 57.5% for development and maintenance of National Highways
 - 12.5% for construction of ROB and safety works at unmanned railway crossings
 - Balance 30% for development and maintenance of State roads.
- (B)** Assistance from external multi-lateral agencies such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, OECF for improvement of the National Highways. An amount of approximately Rs. 8000 crores has been arranged by NHAI from World Bank and ADB.
- (C)** NHAI has set up its own companies for borrowing funds from the market by issue of infrastructure bonds for financing NHDP projects.

Encouraging private sector participation in highway development through build, operate and transfer (BOT) schemes and providing a no. of incentives such as exemption of custom duties on import of “ state of art “ road construction equipment 10 years income tax exemption to be availed within 20 years of commissioning the facility, capital grant upto 40% of project cost make it viable and toll rates indexed to whole sale price govt. has prepared concession agreement for projects costing less than Rs. 100 Crores. and those costing more than 100 crores.

Cost Recovery Mechanism

The mechanism for recovery of the project cost is establishing toll check posts and collecting toll tariff from users. Govt. has laid down the rates of tolls for various type of vehicles. A special purpose vehicle ('SPV') will be constituted for in the individual projects on BOT basis, which would go to the market for borrowing money and then repay through toll collection the following are broadly the modes financing of NHDP:-

- A) Project fully financed by NHAI and cost recovery through toll (EPC project).
- B) Construction by the full private participation and collection of toll by private entrepreneur for BOT project

- C) Grant by NHAI upto 40% to BOT entrepreneur from NHAI fund to Bridge the viability gap for BOT projects.
- D) Annuity payment by NHAI to private entrepreneur implementing the project at their cost (BOT-Annuity projects).

For the instant project 4/6 laning of NH-36&NH-39 from Daboka to Dimapur NHAI has decide project implementation on BOT basis. NHAI administrative set-up consists of 1 no. project Director. NHAI, PIU nagaon with these support of Manager (Technical), under Chief General Manager Guwahati (NE) & R.O Assam.

Chapter-3:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The full project road segment is identified for Improvement and Up gradation to 2- Lane with paved shoulders configuration from Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong for a length of about 143.245 km (as per topographic survey) the road primarily connects blocks viz, Tousem - Laisong and other important Villages.

Table 3.1 Details of Project Road

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Type of Road	Chainage (in Km)		Length as per Topographic Survey (in Km)	Length as per Design (in Km)
			From (in Km)	To (in Km)		
1	Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong	In Principle NH	Km 0+000	Km 143+245	143.245	148km (Approx)

As per Authority instructions project road is divided in 6 Packages in Manipur State.

This report deals with the Package-5 i.e. **Azuram- Makru River Section** which needs to be upgraded to Two Lane with paved Shoulders and the details of this road is given in **Table No. 3.2**.

Table 3.2 Details of Project Road

Pkg No.	Name of Road	NH No.	Chainage (in Km)		Length as per Survey (in Km)
			From (in Km)	To (in Km)	
5	Azuarm- Makru River Section	In Principle NH	Km 39.060	Km 46.200	7.14 km

Pkg-5 Azuram - Makru River Section

The Project Stretch starts from Km. 39.060 of Tamenglong- Tousem- Haflong Road Near Azuram Village, Manipur and terminates on Ex Km. 46.200 of Tamenglong-Mahur road near Makru River.

The project road traverses through Tamenglong District in Manipur. The location plan of the full project road section is illustrated in **Figure 3.1**, Start & End point of the Project road have been shown in figure 3.2 to 3.4.

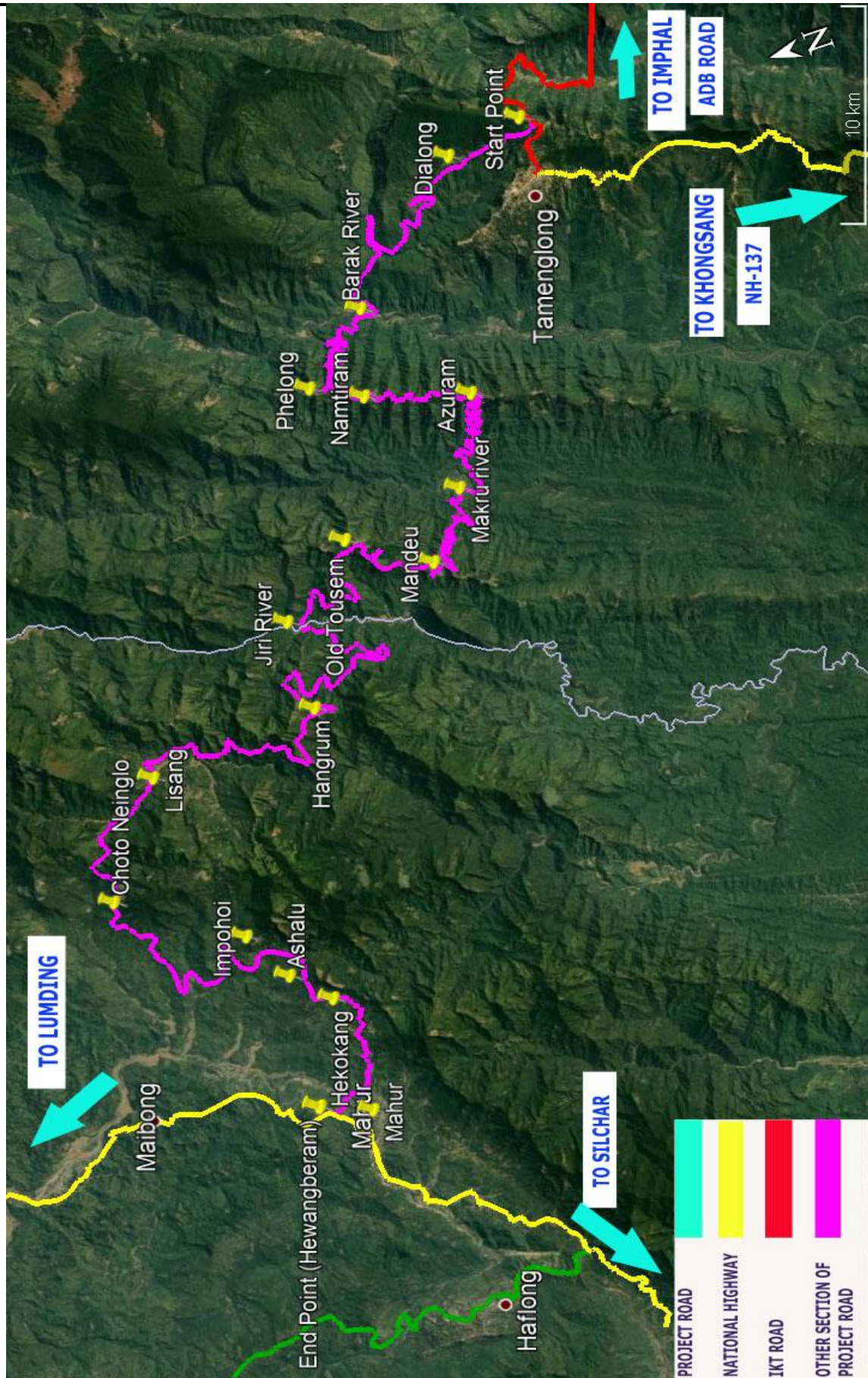


Figure 3.1: Location Map of Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong Road

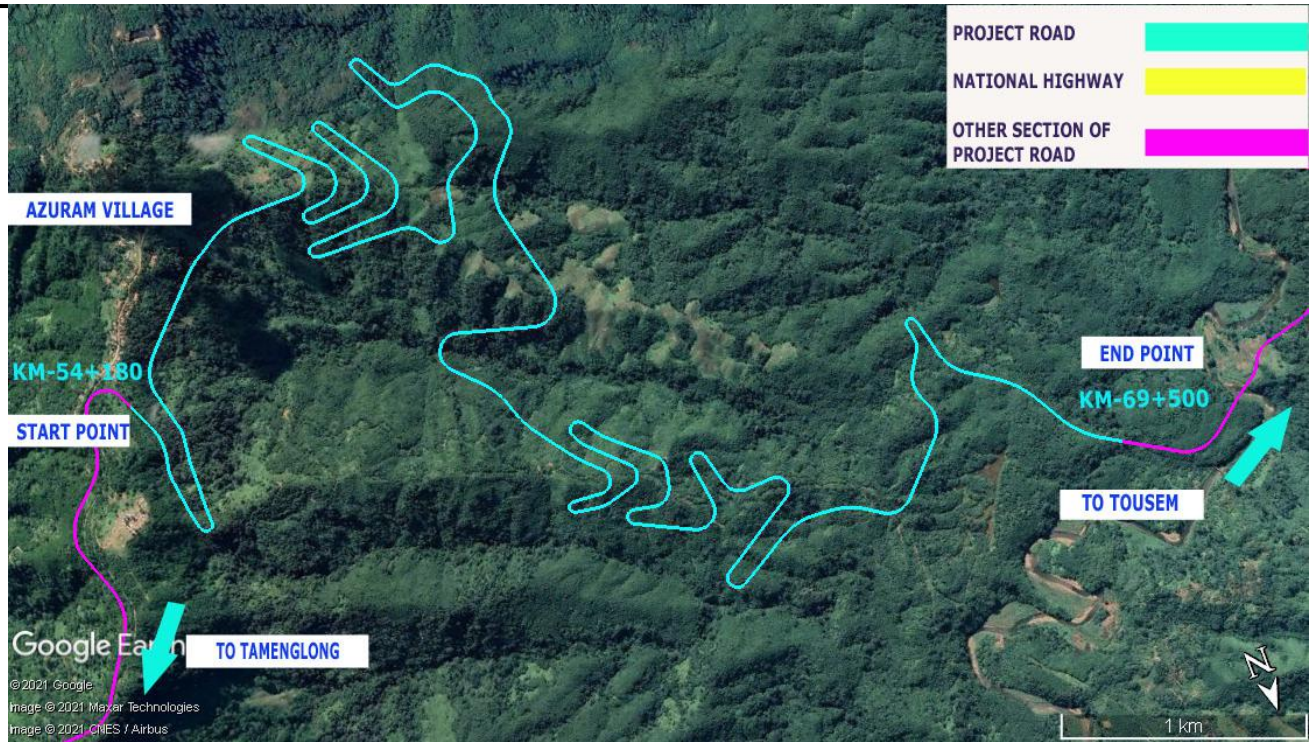


Figure 3.2: Location Map of Azuram- Makru River Section

3.1 Start Point

The project road starts from Ex Km. 39.060 of Tamenglong- Tousem- Haflong Road Near Azuram Village, Manipur.



Figure 3.3: Aerial View of Start Point

3.2 End Point

Project Road terminates on Ex Km. 46.200 of **Tamenglong- Tousem- Haflong** road near Makru River, Manipur.

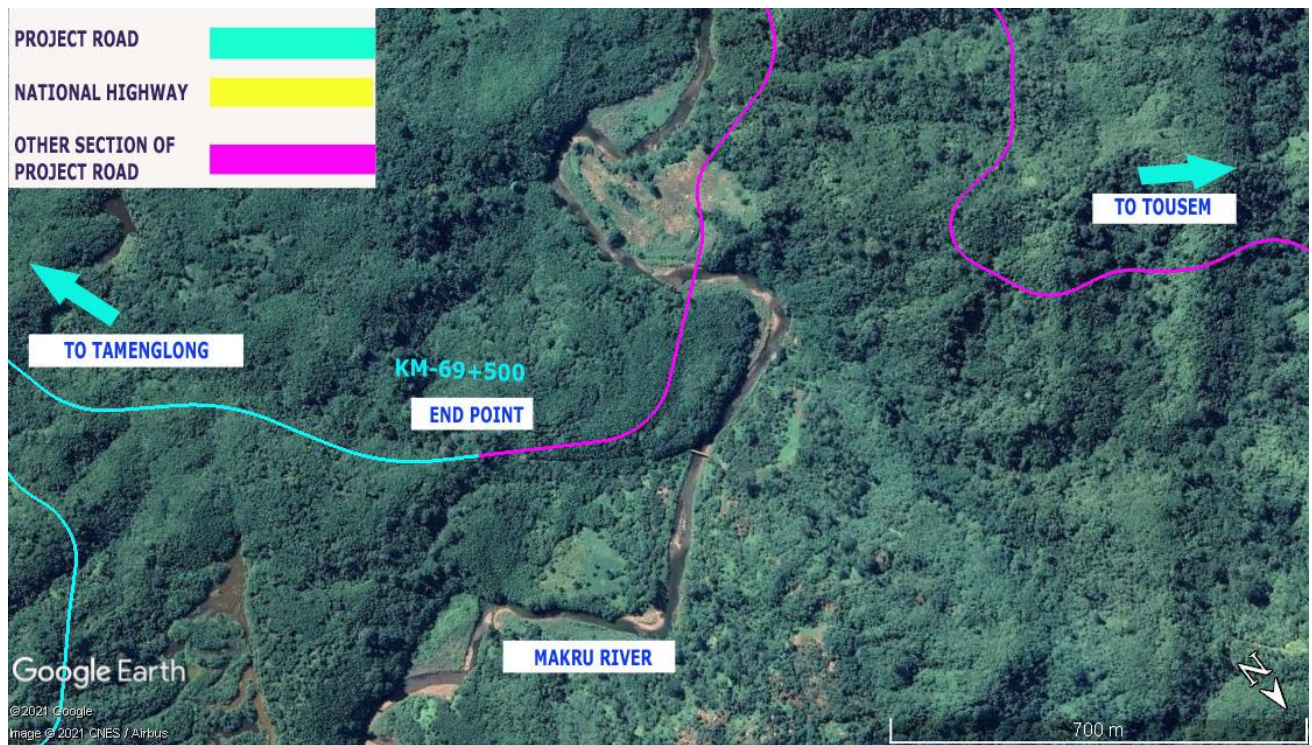


Figure 3.4: Aerial View of End Point

3.3 Importance of Road

- The population of Azuram & Mandu Villages of Tamenglong District will get directly benefited by Implementation of Project Road.
- Project Road has a vital importance from view of connectivity with National Highway and Manipur-Assam Connectivity & Nagaland Connectivity. As the project road is directly connected to both NH-137 & NH- 54 which shows the growing importance of the highway. Therefore, up gradation of project road is very important in keeping the view of growing importance and commercial traffic attraction from other adjoining roads to the project road.

3.4 Category of project Road

As per PWD, Govt. of Manipur letter No. CE/PWD/NHIDCL/2017-18/3817 Imphal, dated 17TH Feb. 2018, the category of Tamenglong-Tousem -Haflong Road is Major District Road.

3.5 Altitude of Project Road

The altitude of project road varies from 180m to 1511m above MSL.

3.6 Junctions

The project road crosses different categories roads such as National Highways, State Highways, & Village roads. There are **0 numbers of Major Junctions and 0 numbers of Minor Junctions** exists along the project road. The details of all identified junctions will be enumerated in subsequent reports to be submitted. Some junctions located during reconnaissance survey on project road are depicted in Table no. 3.1.

Table – 3.3
List of junctions located on Project Road

S.NO.	Chainage	TYPE of Junction (T,Y,X)	Type of Crossing (NH/SH/MDR/VR)	SIDE (LHS/RHS)	Detail of Destination of Junction
NIL					

3.7 Towns / Villages along the Project Highway

1 Numbers of villages/ town are situated near the project stretch. List of such villages is given below in table no. 3.2.:

Table – 3.4
List of Villages/Towns on the Project Highway

S. No.	Chainage		Length(m)	Village Name
	From	To		
1	39060	46200	7140	Azuram Village
Total			7140	

3.8 Existing Road alignment

The road passes Mountainous & steep terrain throughout the stretch..

Table 3.5 Terrain Details

Start Ch.	End Ch.	Type of Terrain
39060	46200	Mountainous /Steep

3.9 Pavement

Length of project road has 3.0 m Earthen Track with 1.0 –1.5m earthen shoulder throughout the project section, which is in poor conditions except at isolated stretches in village portions. Apparently, the average embankment of the road is 1.0 m to 2.0 m. The existing condition of pavement and lane configuration is presented in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Summary of Existing Cross-section details

Start Ch.	End Ch.	Length (in km)	Type	Width (in M)	Condition
39060	46200	7.14	ET	3.0	Poor
Total		7.14 km			

3.10 DRAINAGE

The general condition of the roadside drains is not satisfactory. Sufficient camber is not provided to drain off the water from carriageway surface. There are no CD structures across the project alignment. The existing road has no proper provision of longitudinal drains on both sides.

3.11 EXISTING ROW:

Existing ROW of 6-7m has been observed.

3.12 Cross drainage structures

From 39.060 to 46.200 only one 2 Pipe Culvert has been found. It has been observed that there are 59no. locations where new culverts, 4no. location Minor Bridge is to be provided. The summary and proposed improvement for existing bridges and culverts are given Improvement Proposal of this Volume.

Table 3.7 - Summary of Structures

Major Bridge	Minor Bridge	Slab Culvert	FCW	Hume Pipe Culvert	Buried
1no.	NIL	NIL	NIL	2no.	NIL

3.13 Road Length passing through Forest Area

As per information by forest department & Forest Map, full Project Road lies under forest area. Hence forest Clearance will be required.

3.14 RAIL-ROAD CROSSING:

There is no railway under pass exists at project Stretch.

3.15 ONGOING DEVELOPMENT PLANS

No development plan reported for this road during preliminary survey.

3.16 ENCROACHMENTS

There are no major encroachments observed anywhere on the road. Few temporary encroachments were observed at Village portions of the road

3.17 SERVICE ROADS

There are no service roads along the road.

3.18 LAND ACQUISITION

Land Acquisition process has been completed as all villagers are giving their land for free of cost.

3.19 TRAFFIC

This Project Road is a link between two Major National Highways i.e. NH-137 (Km. 39.5.0, L/s Khongsang, R/s Tamaei) & NH-54 (L/s Haflong, R/s Mahur). Both National Highways plays an important role in the Interstate connectivity. NH-137 (Km. 39.5.0, L/s Khongsang, R/s Tamaei) Connects Manipur & Assam State while NH-54 (L/s Haflong, R/s Mahur) connects Manipur & Mizoram State. Also, the road is being used for connecting local villages located on either side of road. The traffic mostly consists of Two wheelers and passenger vehicles like cars, three whalers etc because as on today the road is not connected the project road (Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong) is not fully constructed. When Project road will be constructed commercial traffic will increase on a large scale because of interstate connectivity, other vehicles using the road are Local public buses and bicycles.

3.20 TRAFFIC SURVEY LOCATON

The traffic survey shall be conducted at

A) Classified Volume Count Survey At

1. Km 0+300 (at Tamenglong Town)
2. Km 136+650 (Near Mahur town)

B) OD & Axle Load Spectrum Survey

1. At Km 0+000 (at Tamenglong Town)
2. Km 136+650 (Near Mahur town)
3. At NH-54 Near Maibong Village (Silchar-lumding Section)

C) Axle Load Spectrum Survey

1. At Mahur Town

3.21 TRAFFIC DATA

Traffic data indicating of traffic count at key stations has been collected.

3.22 BYPASSES

No Bypasses required on project road section.

3.23 MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Various services available along the existing highway are as follows:-

Fuel Stations: - No Fuel stations were observed on the Project Highway section.

Police Station: - No Police Station was observed on the project Road.

3.24 TREES WITHIN ROW

There are many trees within the ROW along both sides of the highway as the major alignment is earthen and passes through dense forest These include Guava, Mango, Lichi, Zackfood, Banana, Mangroo, Baniyan, Supari (Plantation), Teakwood, Betal Nut, Manipuri Lily and Coconut Trees and Local Trees etc.

3.25 RESOURCES

Labour: - Enough unskilled labour is available in the region.

Material: -

Material	Location	Approx Lead (Km)
Ballast/Stone	Barak River	20km
Sand	Barak River	20km
Bitumen VG-40	Haldia	1631km
Bitumen/Emulsion/ PMB	Haldia	1631km
Cement	M/s Adhunik Cements, Jayantia Hills.	285km
Steel	Local Market of Imphal	153km
	Local Market of Guwahati	519km

Note:-

Above Quarries were identified during preliminary survey & it is not approved by the concerned department. Approval of Quarries should be obtained from the concerning department.

3.26 UTILITIES

Electrical Poles: - No Electrical poles are fixed on both side of the road.

Optical Fiber Cables (OFC): - As per local inquiry, OFC cable has been laid on both side of project highway sections.

Water Supply Main Lines: - As per local inquiry water supply exists in main settlements along the road.

Chapter-5: SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

5.1 Introduction

National Highway & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited has taken initiatives in the up-gradation and development of its road network in the State. Having a glorious history in the development of National Highways, State Highways, and Major District Roads at various locations in the state of NHIDCL.

This project is project in EPC (Engineering Procurement Construction) The engineering and construction contractor will carry out the detailed engineering design of the project, procure all the equipment and materials necessary, and then construct to deliver a functioning facility or asset to their clients. Companies that deliver EPC Projects are commonly referred to as EPC Contractors. Scheme

This report deals with. **Tamenglong-Mahur** which needs to be upgraded to Two Lane with paved Shoulders and the details of section is given in Table No. 5.1

Table 5.1 Details of Project Road

Pkg No.	Name of Road	Type of Road	Des. Chainage (in Km)		Length as per Design (in Km)
			From (in Km)	To (in Km)	
5	Azuram- Makru River Section	In-Principle NH	Km 54+180	Km 69.500	15.32 km

5.2 Objective

The main objective of the consultancy service is for carrying out Feasibility study for finalizing alignment, cost and proper structuring and implementation for National Highway in Tripura State. NHIDCL accordingly proposes to procure the services of feasibility/DPR Consultants for carrying out suitable study for selection of the alignment, field investigation, hydraulic studies, providing detailed structural design, evaluate detailed cost analysis, LA and R&R plan, utility shifting & relocation plan, environmental analysis and implementation of Project Under EPC Mode.

MANIPUR STATE



Manipur State Information	
Capital	Imphal
Date of formation	21 Jan. 1972
Governor	Najma heptulla
Chief Minister	Okram Ibobi singh
Tourist attractions	Imphal, Ukhrul, Bishnupur, Thoubal , Chandel , Senapati , Tamenglong, Churachandpur.
Festivals	Three kinds of Bihu are celebrated: the Bohag Bihu (Rongali Bihu), the Kati Bihu(Kangali Bihu), and the Magh Bihu (Bhogali Bihu).
Major dance and music forms	Lai Haroaba Manipur dance
Arts and crafts	Cane and Bamboo, Stone-Carving, Kauna (Water Reed) Crafts, Wood Carving, Textile Weaving, Dolls and Toys.
Languages	Manipuri
Size	8,621 sq m
Population (Census 2011)	2,855,794
Rivers	Imphal river, Barak river
Forests and wildlife sanctuaries	Khongjaingamba Ching WLS, Yangoupokpi-Lokchao WLS.
State animal	Sangai
State bird	Nongyen
State flower	Siroi lily
State tree	Uningthou
Major crops	Rice, Wheet, Maize, Sugarcane
No. of District	16

Historical Background

The ancient history of Manipur is unclear and disputed. According to one tradition, the Manipuri people are the Gandharvas – musicians and dancers – in the Vedic texts, and historic texts of Manipuri people calls the region as Gandharva-desa. The ancient Sanskrit texts such as the Mahabharata epic mentions Manipur, where Arjuna meets and falls in love with Chitragada. Shiva and Parvati are part of the legendary Khamba-Thoibi love story in Manipur tradition.

Another tradition describes the history of Manipur to be one of a trading route between Indian subcontinent, China and southeast Asia, where it witnessed not only economic activity, but also wars, along with movement of people, culture and ideas that made it a melting pot of Indo-Burman culture. By the medieval period, marriage alliances between royal families of Manipuri kingdom, Ahom (Assam) and Burma had become common. Medieval era Manipuri manuscripts discovered in 20th century, particularly the Puya, evidence that Hindus arrived from the Indian subcontinent with royal marriages at least by the 14th century, and in centuries thereafter, from what is now modern Assam, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Dravidian kingdoms, and other regions. Another manuscript suggests that Muslims arrived in Manipur in the 17th century, from what is now Bangladesh, during the reign of Meidingu Khagemba. The socio-political turmoil and wars affected the cultural and religious demography of Manipur, particularly the persistent and devastating Manipur-Burma wars.

Manipur was annexed and became a part of the British Empire, but as a princely state. During the World War II, Manipur was the scene of many fierce battles between the Japanese invaders and the British Indian forces. The Japanese were beaten back before they could enter Imphal, which was one of the turning points of the war. After the war, the Manipur Constitution Act of 1947 established a democratic form of government, with the Maharaja as the executive head. In 1949, Maharaja Bodhchandra was summoned to Shillong, where he signed the instrument of accession to merge the kingdom into India. Thereafter the legislative assembly was dissolved, and Manipur became part of the Republic of India in October 1949. It was made a Union Territory in 1956. and a fully-fledged State in 1972.

A separatist movement has been active in Manipur since 1964, when United National Liberation Front was founded. Several groups have used violence toward achieving their goal of a sovereign Manipur. In addition, tribal peoples have demanded division of the present state into two or three Indian states along ethnic lines. This is considered one of India's "sensitive areas", due to its political troubles and isolated geography. Foreign travellers must gain permission from the government to enter the state.

Manipur has had a long record of insurgency and inter-ethnic violence.[35][36] The first armed opposition group in Manipur, the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), was founded in 1964, which declared that it wanted to gain independence from India and form Manipur as a new

country. Over time, many more groups formed in Manipur, each with different goals, and deriving support from diverse ethnic groups in Manipur. For example, in 1977 the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) was formed, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) was formed in 1978 which Human Rights Watch states as having received arms and training from China. In 1980, the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) was formed. These groups began a spree of bank robberies and attacks on police officers and government buildings. The state government appealed to the central government in New Delhi for support in combating this violence.

In 1980, the central government brought the entire state of Manipur under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) because its state government claimed that the use of the Armed Forces in aid of the state and local police is necessary to prevent violent deaths and to maintain law and order.

Since 1980, the application of AFSPA has been at the heart of concerns about human rights violations in the region, such as arbitrary killings, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and enforced disappearances. Its continued application has led to numerous protests, notably the longstanding hunger strike by Irom Sharmila Chanu.

4.2 Geography, Topology & Forests

Geography:

The state lies at a latitude of 23°83'N – 25°68'N and a longitude of 93°03'E – 94°78'E. The total area covered by the state is 22,347 square kilometres (8,628 sq mi). The capital lies in an oval-shaped valley of approximately 700 square miles (2,000 km²) surrounded by blue mountains and is at an elevation of 790 metres (2,590 ft) above sea level. The slope of the valley is from north to south. The mountain ranges create a moderated climate, preventing the cold winds from the north from reaching the valley and barring cyclonic storms originating from the Bay of Bengal.

The state has four major river basins: the Barak River Basin (Barak Valley) to the west, the Manipur River Basin in central Manipur, the Yu River Basin in the east, and a portion of the Lanye River Basin in the north.[38] The water resources of Barak and Manipur river basins are about 1.8487 Mham. The overall water balance of the state amounts to 0.7236 Mham in the annual water budget. (By comparison, India receives 400 Mham (million hectare meters) of rain annually.

The Barak River, the largest of Manipur, originates in the Manipur Hills and is joined by tributaries, such as the Irang, Maku, and Tuivai. After its junction with the Tuivai, the Barak River turns north, forms the border with Assam State, and then enters the Cachar Assam just above Lakhimpur. The Manipur river basin has eight major rivers: the Manipur, Imphal, Iril, Nambul, Sekmai, Chakpi, Thoubal and Khuga. All these rivers originate from the surrounding hills.

Topology:

Kaina is a hillock about 921 metres (3,022 ft) above sea level. It is a sacred place for Manipuri Hindus. The legend is that, Shri Govindajee appeared in the dream of his devotee, Shri Jai Singh Maharaja, and asked the saintly king to install in a temple, an image of Shri Govindajee. It was to be carved out of a jack fruit tree, which was then growing at Kaina. It is 29 km (18 mi) from Imphal.

The Dzükou Valley is in Senapati district bordering with Kohima. There are seasonal flowers and a number of flora and fauna. Dzükou derives its meaning from the Angami/Mao word that translates to "Cold Water", referring to the cold stream that flows through the valley. It is at an altitude of 2,438 metres (7,999 ft) above sea level, behind the Japfü Peak in Nagaland. The rare Dzükou lily is found only in this valley.

Forests:

The forests in the state are mainly tropical evergreen, semi evergreen, and moist deciduous. Sizeable area is covered with bamboo brakes which virtually form a "Sub climax" resulting from shifting cultivation from time immemorial. The recorded forest area is 6292.681Km². This is 59.98% of the total geographical area of the state.

4.6 Location, Climate, Rainfall & Transport

Location:

Manipur is a state in northeastern India, with the city of Imphal as its capital. Manipur is sometimes called alternative names such as Kangleipak or Sanaleibak. It is bounded by Nagaland to the north, Mizoram to the south, and Assam to the west; Burma (Myanmar) lies to its east.

Climate:

The climate of Manipur is largely influenced by the topography of this hilly region. Lying 790 meters above sea level, Manipur is wedged among hills on all sides. This northeastern corner of India enjoys a generally amiable climate, though the winters can be a chilly. The maximum temperature in the summer months is 32 °C (90 °F). In winter the temperature often falls below 0 °C (32 °F), bringing frost. Snow sometimes falls in hilly regions due to the Western Disturbance.[citation needed] The coldest month is January, and the warmest July .

Rainfall:

The state is drenched in rains from May until mid-October. It receives an average annual rainfall of 1,467.5 millimetres (57.78 in). Rain distribution varies from 933 millimetres (36.7 in) in Imphal to 2,593 millimetres (102.1 in) in Tamenglong. The precipitation ranges from light drizzle to heavy downpour.

The state is drenched in rains from May until mid-October. It receives an average annual rainfall of 1,467.5 millimetres (57.78 in). Rain distribution varies from 933 millimetres (36.7 in) in Imphal to 2,593 millimetres (102.1 in) in Tamenglong. The precipitation ranges from light drizzle to heavy downpour. The normal rainfall of Manipur enriches the soil and helps in agriculture and irrigation. The South Westerly Monsoon picks up moisture from the Bay of Bengal and heads toward Manipur, hits the eastern Himalaya ranges and produces a massive amount of rain. The climate is salubrious with approximate average annual rainfall varying from 933 millimetres (36.7 in) at Imphal to 2,593 millimetres (102.1 in) at Tamenglong. The temperature ranges from sub0 to 36 °C (32 to 97 °F).

Transport:.

Three National Highways, viz., N.H-39, N.H- 53 and N.H-150 criss-cross the State connecting all districts. The Saurashtra-Silchar Super Highway project is being extended to Moreh. With the proposed Moreh to Mae Sot (Thailand) highway coming up, Manipur will become India's Gateway to South-East Asia.

Economy

The 2012–2013 gross state domestic product of Manipur at market prices was about ₹10,188 crore (US\$1.5 billion). Its economy is primarily agriculture, forestry, cottage and trade driven.

Manipur acts as India's "Gateway to the East" through Moreh and Tamu towns, the land route for trade between India and Burma and other Southeast Asian countries.

Manipur has the highest number of handicrafts units and the highest number of craftspersons in the northeastern region of India.

Manipur produced about 0.1 gigawatt-hours (0.36 TJ) of electricity in 2010 with its infrastructure.[58] The state has hydroelectric power generation potential, estimated to be over 2 gigawatt-hours. As of 2010, if half of this potential is realised, it is estimated that this would supply 24/7 electricity to all residents, with a surplus for sale, as well as supplying the Burma power grid.

Manipur's climate and soil conditions make it ideally suited for horticultural crops. Growing there are rare and exotic medicinal and aromatic plants.[57] Some cash crops suited for Manipur include litchi, cashew nuts, walnuts, orange, lemon, pineapple, papaya, passion fruit, peach, pear and plum.

The state is covered with over 3,000 square kilometres (1,200 sq mi) of bamboo forests, making it one of India's largest contributor to its bamboo industry.

Tulihal Airport, Changangei, Imphal, the only airport of Manipur, connects directly with Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati, and Agartala. It has been upgraded as an International airport. As

India's second largest airport in the northeast, it serves as a key logistical centre for northeastern states. National Highway NH-39 links Manipur with the rest of the country through the railway stations at Dimapur in Nagaland at a distance of 215 km (134 mi) from Imphal. National Highway 53 (India) connects Manipur with another railway station at Silchar in Assam, which is 269 km (167 mi) away from Imphal. The road network of Manipur, with a length of 7,170 km (4,460 mi) connects all the important towns and distant villages. However, the road condition throughout the state is often deplorable.

In 2010, Indian government announced that it is considering an Asian infrastructure network from Manipur to Vietnam.

4.7 Education

Manipur schools are run by the state and central government or by private organisation. Instruction is mainly in English. Under the 10+2+3 plan, students may enroll in general or professional degree programs after passing the Higher Secondary Examination (the grade 12 examination). The main universities are Manipur University, Central Agricultural University and National Institute of Technology, Manipur.

4.8 Demography

An order has been issued by the chief minister Okram Ibobi-headed Congress government to appoint Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police for the new districts.

Sr. No.	District	District HQ	Population (2011)	Growth	Sex Ratio	Literacy	Area (km ²)	Density (/km ²)
1	Bishnupur	Bishnupur	2,40,363	0.1393	999	75.85	496	485
2	Chandel	Chandel	1,44,028	0.2185	933	71.11	3317	43
3	Churachandpur	Churachandpur	271,274	0.2029	975	82.78	4574	59
4	Imphal East	Porompat	4,52,661	0.1551	1017	81.95	710	638
5	Imphal West	Lamphelpat	5,14,683	0.1656	1031	86.08	519	992
6	Senapati	Senapati	3,54,772	-0.3169	959	74.13	3269	109
7	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	1,40,143	0.2615	943	70.05	4391	32

5.8 DISTRICT DIMA HASAO



History:

Dima Hasao District district was a part of Dimasa Kachari Kingdom before 1832. The kingdom was extended from Jamuna in the North to the foot-hills of Lushai Hills in the south and from the Kopili in the west to the Angami and Katcha Naga hills beyond the Dhansiri in the east. The Dimasa Kachari kings had their capitals successively at Dimapur, Maibang, Kashpur, and, lastly, at Horitikor (Karimganj district near Badarpur). In 1830, the Dimasa king Gobinda Chandra Hasnu was assassinated by his own general Gambhir Singh, after that the British annexed the southern part of the kingdom on 14 August 1832 under the doctrine of Lapsi. The rest was ruled by last Dimasa General Tularam. In 1837, a portion of Tularam's kingdom was further annexed to the British Empire and constituted into a sub-division of Nagaon district in 1837 with Headquarter at Asalu. In 1854, on the death of Tularam, the remaining portion of his kingdom was finally annexed to the British Empire and added to the Asalu sub-division.

Geography:

The district headquarters are located at Haflong. Dima Hasao district occupies an area of 4,888 square kilometres (1,887 sq mi). comparatively equivalent to Brazil's Ilha Grande do Gurupá.[3] It is the third largest district of Assam with 4888 km² after Karbi Anglong and Sonitpur district. Dima Hasao District is surrounded by Karbi Anglong district (E) and Nagaland on North east, Manipur on East, Nagaon Dist. on North, Karbi Anglong Dist(W) on North-west, Meghalaya on West and Cachar district on South.

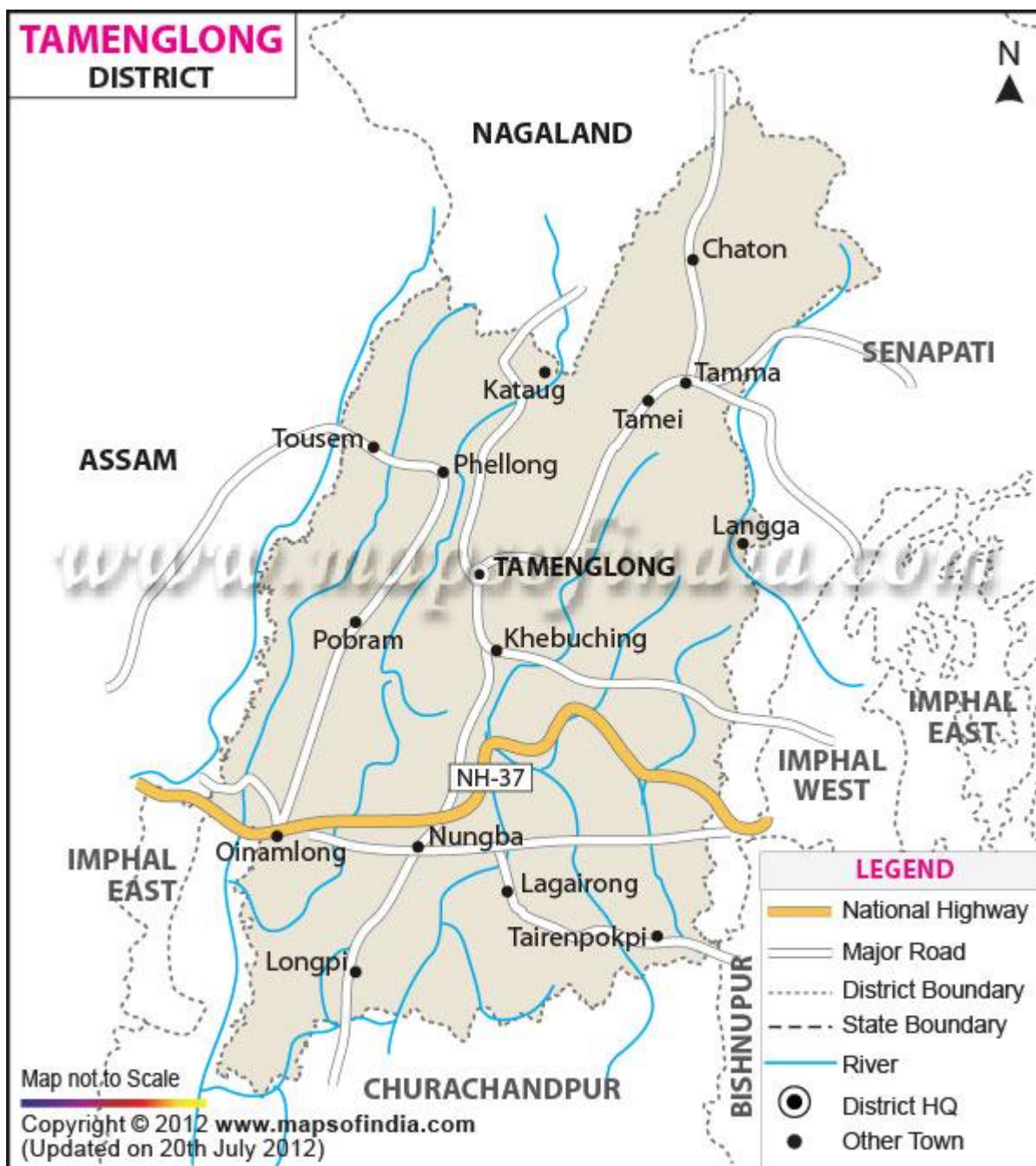
Economy:

In 2006 the Indian government named Dima Hasao one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the eleven districts in Assam currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme.

Parliamentary Constituency:

Autonomous District Lok Sabha constituency is one of the 14 Lok Sabha constituencies in Assam, a north eastern state of India. The constituency consists of two autonomous districts namely Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong which is home of the Dimasa people and Karbi people. The political situation in the area is often volatile, and different armed fractions operate in the area.

5.9 DISTRICT TAMENGLONG



History:

Tripura a hilly, picturesque, princely state was first conquered by the Britishers in 1761. However, no political agent was appointed till 1871 and the Maharaja ruled hill territory "Hill Tipperah" almost independently. The State acceded to the Indian union on 13.08.1947, the agreement of merger being signed on 09.09.1949. The administration was formally taken over on 15.10.1949. Tripura, initially a one district state, was trifurcated into three Districts w.e.f. 01.09.1970. The North Tripura District started functioning in the office of the Sub-divisional officer at Kailashahar and partly at Kumarghat, later the whole office was shifted to Kailashahar. The Collectorate was shifted to the newly constructed complex at Gournagar on 13.11.1987, subsequently North Tripura District has been bifurcated and a new District namely "DHAI DISTRICT" has been inaugurated on 14.04.1995 with district head quarter at Ambassa. On 21.01.2012 the decision to further bifurcate North Tripura District was accepted and the district "UNAKOTI DISTRICT" has been created with its headquarter at Kailashahar & North Tripura district headquarter shifted to Dharmanagar.

Geography:

This district is bounded by Nagaland state on the north, by Senapati district on the north and east, by Churachandpur district on the south and by Imphal West district and Assam state on the west. Tamenglong town is the headquarters of this district. The district occupies an area of 4391 km

Economy:

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Tamenglong one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the three districts in Manipur currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).

Demographics:

According to the 2011 census Tamenglong district has a population of 140,651. Roughly equal to the nation of Saint Lucia. This gives it a ranking of 607th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 32 inhabitants per square kilometre (83/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 25.69%. Tamenglong has a sex ratio of 953 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 70.4%.

Chapter-06: Traffic Survey and Analysis

6.1 Introduction

A team has been formed under the leadership of the traffic engineer who had been carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified by IRC: 9-1972 and IRC: 102-1988.

This Road connects Tripura state with Mizoram state, also the road is being used for connecting local villages located on either side of road. The traffic mostly consists of Two wheelers and passenger vehicles like cars, three wheelers etc because as on today the road is not connected the project road (Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong) is not fully constructed. When Project road will be constructed commercial traffic will increase on a large scale because of interstate connectivity, other vehicles using the road are Local public buses and bicycles.

6.2 Traffic Homogeneous Section

The traffic homogeneous sections have been identified based on the major traffic generators and diversion locations along the project corridor. Traffic surveys locations were selected so as to capture representative traffic volume on the homogeneous sections. With a view to capture section wise traffic flow characteristics, this project highway section has been taken as one homogeneous sections.

Homogenous Section-1: The project road starts from Km. 0.000 of Tamenglong- Haflong Road on existing Y – Junction with NH-137 (Km. 39.5.0, R/s Tamaei, L/s Khongsang) in Tamenglong Town, Manipur and terminates on Km. 143.245 of Tamenglong- Haflong near Haflong Town, Assam. The length of the homogenous section is 143.245 Km.

6.3 Collection and Review of Data

The data and information collected for the studies is broadly classified as follows:

- Review of all available reports and published information about the project road and the project influence area;
- Information on existing transportation system in the project influence area;
- Historical data of classified traffic volume on existing road network;
- Economic data and socio-economic parameters of the State/s and the project influence area including demographic data;
- Accident statistics; and
- Vehicle loading behavior (axle load spectrum);
- Influence of rail network on road traffic.

6.4 Traffic Surveys Schedule

It is very important to know the existing information on traffic flow, commodity movement, traffic pattern, and turning movements at junctions in order to assess the traffic behavior on a project road. To capture traffic flow characteristics, travel pattern, speed characteristics and other characteristics related to miscellaneous requirements on the project road, the following primary traffic surveys were conducted:

- Classified Volume Count (CVC) Survey
- Origin Destination Survey
- Axle Load Survey

Traffic survey stations were selected after detailed reconnaissance survey and in line with the TOR. All traffic surveys were carried out as per IRC guidelines given in IRC: SP 19-2001, IRC: 108-1996, IRC SP: 41-1994, IRC: 102-1998, IRC 103- 1988 Pedestrian Facilities and IRC: 09-1972. All above surveys were carried out manually by employing sufficient number of trained enumerators recording information in pre-designed formats. Enumerators were selected from locally available educated people familiar with traffic characteristics and condition of the project road. They were properly briefed and trained about the survey work before putting them on actual survey work in field. An experienced supervisor was kept in-charge for all the locations.

Proper briefing and demonstration to enumerators before the start of work was carried out with; Continuous independent checking by Supervisor/Traffic engineers in the field during the survey work; Checking of filled in survey formats by Traffic engineer; and Validation of computer data entry with raw data.

All the traffic surveys, except intersection count survey, were carried out to capture the traffic in both directions. In intersection count survey, the traffic was captured in each direction of flow through intersection.

The locations for the various surveys were so selected that all the vehicles can be viewed and interpreted easily without endangering the safety of enumerators, drivers and other road users. The most important part of all traffic surveys was to exercise adequate quality control. All the above traffic surveys were carried out as per schedule finalized after considering requirements of TOR. Traffic surveys were carried out at the locations already mentioned in Inception report. Traffic survey schedule for project road is presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: First Traffic Surveys Schedules

Sr. No.	Location	Chainage (Km)	Duration
Classified Volume Count Survey			
1	At Tamenglong Town	Km-0+300	14.09.2017 to 21.09.2017
2	Near Mahur Town	Km-136+650	16.03.2017 to 23.03.2017
O-D Survey			
1	At Tamenglong Town	Km-0+300	1 day (22 sep,2017)
2	At Mahur Town	Km-136+650	1 day (24 March,2017)
3	At NH-54 Near Maibong Village (Silchar-lumding Section)	-	1 day (29 March,2017)
Axle Load Survey			
1	At Mahur Town	Km-136+650	1 day (22 sep,2017)

6.5 Methodology of Traffic Surveys

6.5.1 Classified Volume Count Survey

The objective of classified traffic volume count survey is to estimate traffic intensity on the project road. Classified volume count survey has been carried out at two locations as recommended in TOR. The classified volume count surveys have been carried out for 7 days, 24 hours at each location. The traffic was counted in number of vehicles by vehicle category-wise in each direction in a 15- minute interval over 24 hours a day for 7 Days. For the purpose of counts, a day was divided into three shifts of 8 hours each and different groups of enumerators with a supervisor were assigned for each shift. The counts were recorded in the formats prepared and approved as per IRC specifications. The vehicles were broadly classified into motorized and non-motorized vehicles, which were further sub divided into specific categories of vehicles. The detailed vehicle classification system is presented in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Vehicle Classification System Adopted

Motorized Traffic		Non-Motorized Traffic
2-Wheeler		Bi-Cycle
3-Wheeler		Cycle-Rickshaw
Passenger Car		Animal Drawn Vehicle (ADV)
Utility Vehicle (Jeep, Van etc.)		Hand Cart
		Other Non-Motorized Vehicle
Bus	Mini Bus Standard Bus	
LCV	LCV-Passenger	
Truck	MCV : 2-Axle Rigid Chassis	
	HCV : 3-Axle Rigid Chassis	

	MAV	Semi Articulated	
		Articulated	

The traffic count was conducted by the designated trained enumerators in three shifts in a day of eight hour each. The traffic count data was recorded at 60-minute intervals.

6.5.2 Origin – Destination (O-D) & Commodity Movement Survey

Origin and Destination of trips on the existing roads is needed to estimate the information regarding travel characteristics of different users on the project road. The traffic that will use the proposed facility if no toll charges are collected is defined as the Candidate traffic. Origin – Destination data is also needed for identifying the major influence areas of the road, as traffic growth is dependent upon the growth in economic activity in the influencing area. The Origin- Destination survey was carried out to study the travel pattern of goods and passenger traffic along the study corridor. The O-D survey was carried out for one day (12-hour, both directions) at one location. The location of origin and destination zones has been determined in relation to each individual station and the possibility of traffic diversion to the Project road from/to other routes including bypasses. Appropriate locations were selected so as to conduct interviews without affecting movement of other vehicles. The schedule & locations of Origin – Destination Survey are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Origin – Destination (O-D) Survey Schedule & Location

Sr. No	Location	Date of Survey	Duration of Survey
1.	At Tamenglong Town (Km. 0+300)	22.09.2017	One day
2.	At Mahur Town (Km. 136+650)	24.03.2017	One day
3.	At NH-54 Near Maibong Village (Silchar-lumding Section)	29.03.2017	One day

Roadside Interview Survey (RSI) Method was adopted for conducting the survey. The vehicles were stopped on random sample basis with the help of traffic police. Designated trained enumerators interviewed the drivers. A sample proportion of vehicles were interviewed from the total flow. Variable sampling flow requires a classified hourly count of all vehicles that pass in the direction being studied while interview is in progress. A volume count survey was carried out simultaneously to get the number of vehicles passing in both the directions. The O-D survey was limited Standard Bus, Mini Bus and cars in passenger vehicles category, LCV and trucks (2 axle / 3 axles, Multi – Axle Vehicle) in freight vehicle category. It was ensured that sample size is above 20% as per IRC: SP 19-2001, “Manual for Survey, Investigation and Preparation of Road Projects”.

The following pertinent information on travel was collected during the interviews:

- Origin and destination of trips;
- Trip length;

- Trip purpose;
- Travel Time;
- Vehicle Occupancy;
- Type of goods and loading in case of the goods vehicles; and
- Frequency of trips.

Appropriate zoning system was adopted and coding was done for zones and type of vehicle & commodity being carried.

6.5.4 Axle Load Survey

Axle load survey has been conducted at two locations at Km. 136+650 at Mahur Town. Axle load survey in both directions of travel has been carried out in the project road stretch on a random sample basis for LCV, Trucks, and Standard Bus for 24 hours. The services of traffic police of Govt. of Tripura were utilized to regulate the flow of vehicles. The schedule & locations of axle load Survey is given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Axle Load Survey Schedule & Locations

Sr. No.	Location	Date of Survey	Duration of Survey
1.	At Mahur Town (Ch-136+650)	24.03.2017	One day

6.6 Equivalency Factor (PCU's)

The following PCU values are taken for Traffic analysis

Table 6.5: Passenger Car Units (PCU) for Rural Highways

Vehicle Type			Equivalency Factor
Fast Moving Vehicles	2 Wheeler		0.5
	3 Wheeler		1.0
	Car/Taxi/Jeep/Van		3.0
	Bus	Mini bus	1.5
		Standard Bus	3.0
	LCV		1.5
	Truck	2 – Axle	3.0
		3 – Axle	3.0
		Multi Axle	4.5
	Agricultural Tractor	With trailer	4.5
		Without trailer	1.5
	Heavy Construction / Earth Moving Equipment		4.5
Slow	Bicycle		0.5

Moving Vehicles	Cycle rickshaw	2.0
	Bullock cart	6.0
	Hand cart	3.0

6.7 Analysis of AADT & PCU

6.7.1 Analysis of Classified Volume Count Survey

Traffic volume count at three locations has been carried out continuously for 7 consecutive days for 24 hours on each day. 7-Day Continuous volume counts were undertaken to obtain a realistic picture of the current volume and composition of the traffic. The analysis of traffic counts provided an estimate of the Average Daily Traffic (ADT). The analysis has been carried out in terms of total number of vehicles and also in respect to Passenger Car Unit (PCU). Location wise results of analysis are discussed below:

A. At Tamenglong Town at Km. 0+300.

Survey was carried out at Km 0+300 at Tamenglong Town.

ADT recorded at this station is 409 nos. / 451 PCU. Fast moving vehicles were recorded as 68.35% of the total traffic (in PCU).



Fig 6.1 Classified Volume Count at Ch-0+300

Peak hour traffic flow of 308 nos. formed around 10.75% of the total traffic. Peak hour is identified during 10.00-11.00 hours.

There will be variation of traffic for each day. The daily and hourly variation of traffic observed at Km 0+300 is presented graphically in Figure 6.2.

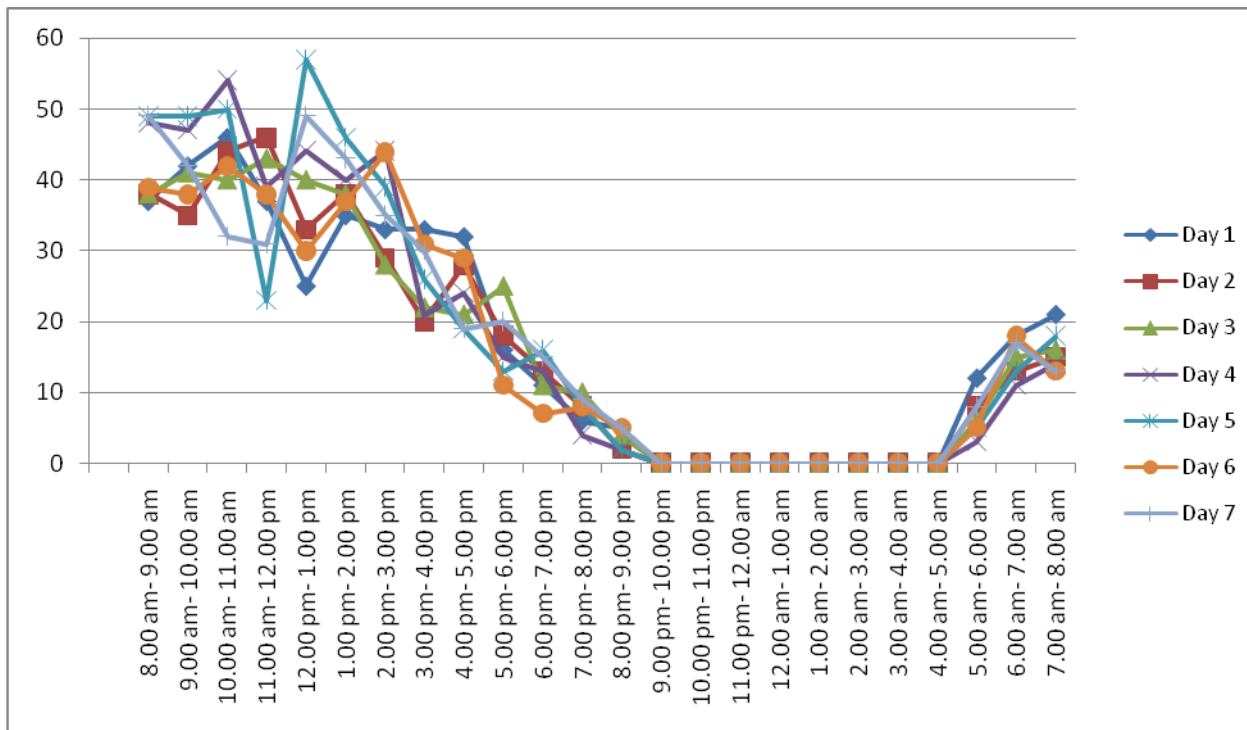


Figure 6.2: Daily and Hourly Variation at Tamenglong Town at Km 0+300

The traffic compositions observed at Tamenglong Town at Km 0+300 is presented graphically in Figure 6.3.

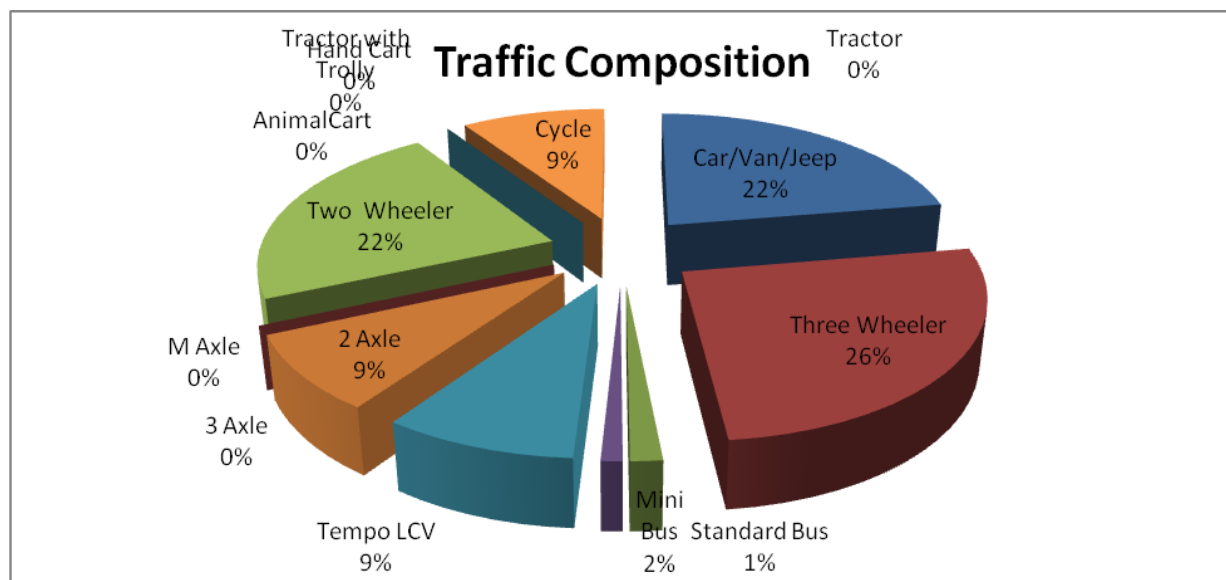


Figure 6.3: Composition of Traffic (By Volume) at Tamenglong Town at Km 0+300

Traffic Volume Count Survey
Tamenglong-Tousem-Liasang-
Haflong Road

Location - 0+300
(Tamenglong)

Date-14/9/17-
21/9/17

Average Daily Traffic

	Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving						EME/ HCV	Total
	Car/Van/J eep	Three Whee ler	Mini Bus	Stand ard Bus	Temp o LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	AnimalC art	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly	Tract or		
PCU Factor	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	
DAY 1	97	114	7	4	41	35	0	0	82	0	0	26	0	0	3	409
DAY 2	85	105	7	4	34	39	0	0	81	0	0	31	0	0	2	388
DAY 3	97	109	7	4	31	35	0	0	77	0	0	36	0	0	2	398
DAY 4	103	106	7	4	35	33	0	0	92	0	0	40	0	0	3	423
DAY 5	89	111	5	4	36	43	0	0	93	0	0	50	0	0	2	433
DAY 6	86	96	5	3	28	29	0	0	101	0	0	46	0	0	1	395
DAY 7	80	98	7	5	45	29	0	0	112	0	0	39	0	0	2	417
Total weekly traffic	637	739	45	28	250	243	0	0	638	0	0	268	0	0	15	2863
ADT	91	106	6	4	36	35	0	0	91	0	0	38	0	0	2	409
PCU	91	106	9	12	54	105	0	0	46	0	0	19	0	0	9	451

B. Km. 136+650 Near Mahur Town

Survey was carried out at km - 136+650 Near Mahur Town.

ADT recorded at this station is 1971 nos./1804 PCU. Fast moving vehicles were recorded as 65.33% of the total traffic (in PCU). Peak hour traffic flow of 1282 nos. formed around 9.28% of the total traffic. Peak hour is identified during 9.00-10.00 hours.



Fig 6.4 Classified Volume Count at km - 136+650 Near Mahur Town

Traffic Volume Count Survey
Tamenglong-Tousem-Liasang-
Haflong Road

Location -136+650
Near Mahur Town

Date-16/3/17-
23/3/17

Average Daily Traffic

	Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving						EME/ HCV	Total
	Car/Van/Je ep	Three Wheel er	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Temp o LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolley	Tractor		
PCU Factor	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	
DAY 1	400	640	11	4	131	65	3	0	655	0	0	41	0	0	5	1955
DAY 2	582	494	9	5	75	12	1	0	449	0	0	101	0	0	8	1736
DAY 3	569	559	9	4	98	18	18	0	564	0	0	104	0	0	5	1948
DAY 4	553	878	12	5	134	21	20	0	526	0	0	154	0	0	6	2309
DAY 5	409	583	7	3	127	21	13	0	673	0	0	123	0	0	6	1965
DAY 6	585	450	14	50	42	14	0	0	540	0	0	176	0	0	0	1871
DAY 7	599	538	15	5	115	49	6	0	568	0	0	107	0	0	5	2007
Total weekly traffic	3697	4142	77	76	722	200	61	0	3975	0	0	806	0	0	35	13791
ADT	528	592	11	11	103	29	9	0	568	0	0	115	0	0	5	1971
PCU	528	592	17	33	155	87	27	0	284	0	0	58	0	0	23	1804

There will be variation of traffic for each day. The daily and hourly variation of traffic observed at km - 136+650 near Mahur Town is presented graphically in Figure 4.5.

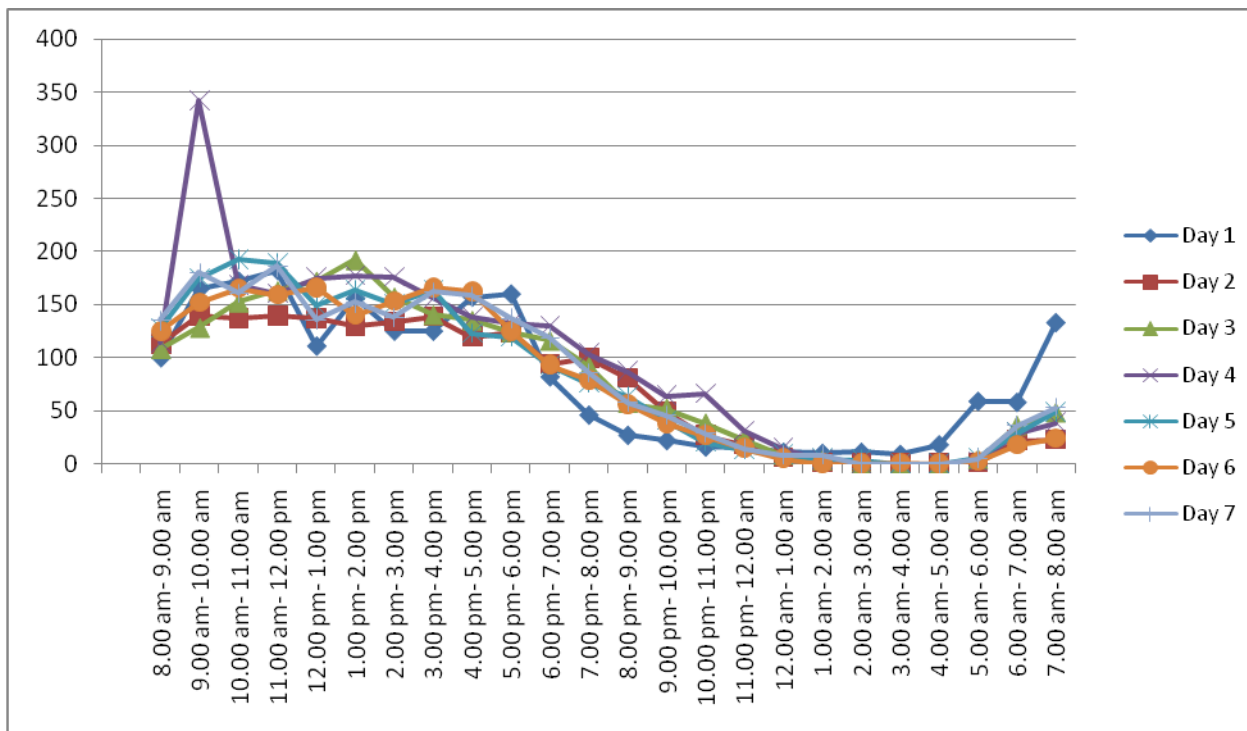


Figure 6.5: Daily and Hourly Variation at km - 136+650 near Mahur Town

The traffic compositions observed at km - 136+650 near Mahur town is presented graphically in Figure 4.6.

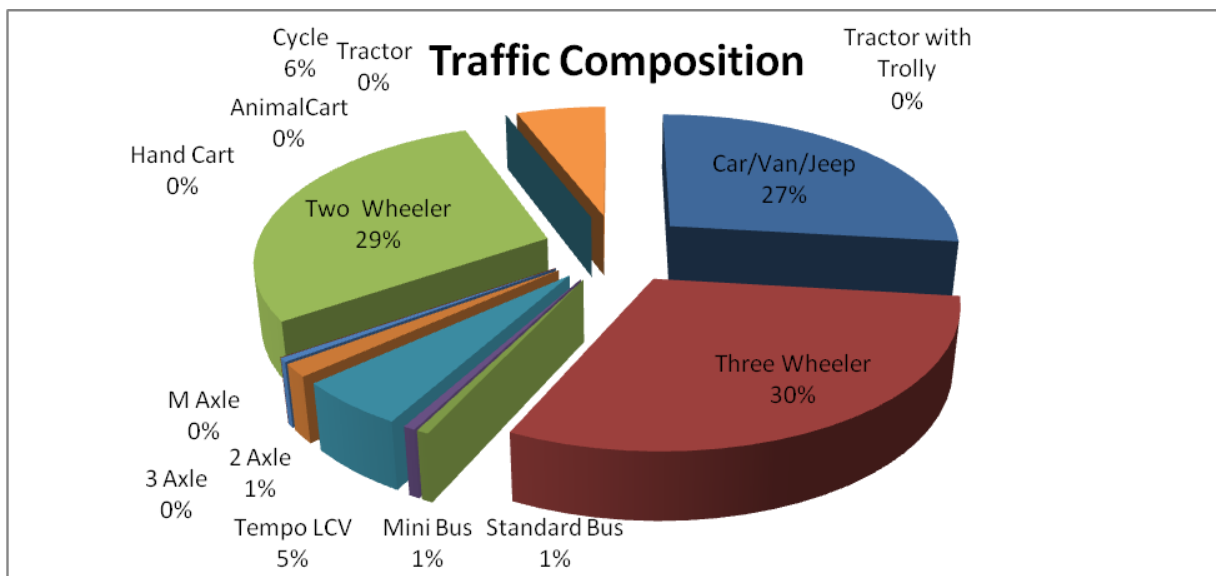


Figure 6.6: Composition of Traffic (By Volume) at km – 136+650 near Mahur Town

Summary of ADT of all two Locations

Categories	PCU Factor	Km 0+300 at Tamenglong Town Location-1		KM-136+650 Near Mahur Town		Average Daily	
		ADT		ADT		Traffic	
		Vehicles	PCUs	Vehicles	PCUs	Vehicles	PCUs
Car/Jeep/Van	1.0	91	91	528	528	310	310
3 Wheeler	1.0	106	106	592	592	349	349
Mini Bus	1.5	6	9	11	17	9	14
Standard Bus	3.0	4	12	11	33	8	24
LCV / Tempo	1.5	36	54	103	155	70	105
2-Axle	3.0	35	105	29	87	32	96
3-Axle	3.0	0	0	9	27	5	15
MAV (4-6)	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Wheeler	0.5	91	46	568	284	330	165
Animal Cart	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycle	0.5	38	19	115	58	77	39
Tractor with trolley	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tractor	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Cart	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EME/HCV	4.5	2	9	5	23	4	18
Total Traffic		409	451	1971	1804	1194	1135

6.7.2 Peak Hour Factor (PHF)

The hourly variation of traffic illustrates the distribution of traffic over the day with respect to the time, and the peak hour factor is the maximum percentage of the total traffic that uses the project highway in one single hour of the day. It is of significance as highway capacities and design calculations are based on PHF. The peak hour factor observed at the survey location is summarized as shown in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8: Observed Peak Hour Traffic Characteristics

SR. NO.	Survey Location	Peak Hour Volume (PCU)	ADT (PCU)	PHF (%)	Peak Hour
1	Km. 0+300 At Tamenglong Town	308	409 (451)	10.75%	10.00-11.00 hours.
2	Km.136+650 near Mahur Town	1282	1971 (1804)	9.28%	9.00-10.00 hours.

6.7.3 Directional Distribution of Traffic

The directional distribution analysis, as reported in Table 6.9: below, indicates directional distribution at all three survey locations, there is an almost equal distribution in both directions of travel.

Table 6.9: Directional distribution (in PCU) at Survey Location (%)

Survey Location	Direction	Distribution of Total Vehicle
Km. 0+300 At Tamenglong Town	Tamenglong to Mahur	50.89%
	Mahur to Tamenglong	49.10%
Km. 136+650 Near Mahur Town	Mahur to Tamenglong	49.25%
	Tamenglong to Mahur	50.74%

6.8 Seasonal Variation of Traffic Volume

Seasonal variation trends were observed based on sale of automobile fuel i.e. MS (Petrol) and HSD (Diesel), and average seasonal factors are worked out to arrive at Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT). The monthly petrol and diesel sale data was collected from a fuel stations project road and its connecting National Highway (NH-54) for the period 2016 to 2017 (1 year). The data on monthly fuel consumption at one fuel stations are presented in Table 6.9

Table 6.9A					
Petrol Sales Data (in Litre)			Petrol Sales Data (in Litre)		
Year	Month	Fuel Stations	Year	Month	Fuel Stations
		M/s Assam Oil Petrol Pump, Maibong			M/s Assam Oil Petrol Pump, Maibong
2015	APR	6405	2016	APR	14145
2015	MAY	6619	2016	MAY	14232
2015	JUN	6421	2016	JUN	15133
2015	JUL	6530	2016	JUL	17165
2015	AUG	6909	2016	AUG	18035
2015	SEP	6312	2016	SEP	19160
2015	OCT	11315	2016	OCT	25634
2015	NOV	12620	2016	NOV	21324
2015	DEC	13416	2016	DEC	22420
2016	JAN	15320	2017	JAN	24300
2016	FEB	14115	2017	FEB	25343
2016	MAR	12233	2017	MAR	20300

Diesel Sales Data (in Litre)			Diesel Sales Data (in Litre)		
Year	Month	Fuel Stations	Year	Month	Fuel Stations
		M/s Assam Oil Petrol Pump, Maibong			M/s Assam Oil Petrol Pump, Maibong
2015	APR	12405	2016	APR	19145
2015	MAY	12619	2016	MAY	19232
2015	JUN	13421	2016	JUN	20133
2015	JUL	13530	2016	JUL	20165
2015	AUG	14909	2016	AUG	22035
2015	SEP	14312	2016	SEP	22160
2015	OCT	15315	2016	OCT	28634
2015	NOV	16620	2016	NOV	29324
2015	DEC	17416	2016	DEC	31420
2016	JAN	17320	2017	JAN	32300
2016	FEB	19115	2017	FEB	33343
2016	MAR	14345	2017	MAR	30300

Month	Avg. Sales (Lt.)		Avg. Seasonal Correction Factor		Peak Seasonal Correction Factor	
	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel
APR	10275	15775	1.44	1.29	1.93	1.66
MAY	10426	15926	1.42	1.28	1.90	1.65
JUN	10777	16777	1.37	1.22	1.84	1.56
JUL	11848	16848	1.25	1.21	1.67	1.56
AUG	12472	18472	1.19	1.10	1.59	1.42
SEP	12736	18236	1.16	1.12	1.56	1.44
OCT	18475	21975	0.80	0.93	1.07	1.19
NOV	16972	22972	0.87	0.89	1.17	1.14
DEC	17918	24418	0.83	0.84	1.11	1.07
JAN	19810	24810	0.75	0.82	1.00	1.06
FEB	19729	26229	0.75	0.78	1.00	1.00
MAR	16267	22323	0.91	0.91	1.22	1.17
Avg. Sales Per Month	14809	20397				

6.9 Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)

To derive the AADT from the ADT observed in March to account for seasonality in traffic a seasonal correction factor is used. As regular classified traffic count data is not available to assess seasonal variation in traffic on the Project road. The fuel sales data from the different fuel stations located along the project roadside are collected and used to calculate the seasonal correction factor.

Average Seasonal Correction Factor for Petrol operated vehicles =	0.91
Average Seasonal Correction Factor for Diesel operated vehicles =	0.91
Average Seasonal Correction Factor to be considered for both type of vehicles =	0.92
Peak Seasonal Correction Factor for Petrol operated vehicles =	1.00
Peak Seasonal Correction Factor for Diesel operated vehicle =	1.00
Peak Seasonal Correction Factor to be considered for both type of vehicles =	1.01

The Average Seasonal Correction Factor (ASCF) has been applied on the ADT observed at the count location to derive AADT. On the other hand Peak Seasonal Correction Factor (PSCF) has been applied on the ADT to derive Peak Season ADT which will be used for the Capacity Assessment.

The annual average daily traffic (AADT) observed by normalizing the average daily traffic (ADT) at the survey location given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10: Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)

Categories	PCU Factor	Km. 0+300 at Tamenglong town Location-1		Km. 136+650 near Mahur town Location-2		Average of all locations	
		Vehicles	PCUs	Vehicles	PCUs	Vehicles	PCUs
Car/Jeep/Van	1.0	109	109	634	634	372	372
3 Wheeler	1.0	127	127	710	710	419	419
Mini Bus	1.5	7	11	13	20	10	15
Standard Bus	3.0	5	15	13	39	9	27
LCV / Tempo	1.5	43	64	124	186	84	126
2-Axle	3.0	42	126	35	105	39	117
3-Axle	3.0	0	0	11	33	6	18
MAV (4-6)	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Wheeler	0.5	109	54	682	341	396	198
Animal Cart	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycle	0.5	46	23	138	69	92	46
Tractor with trolley	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tractor	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Cart	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EME/HCV	4.5	2	9	6	27	4	18
Total Traffic		490	538	2366	2164	1431	1356

6.10 Travel Pattern (Origin Destination Survey)

In order to understand the travel demand pattern in the region, origin & destination (O-D) Surveys were carried out at proposed survey locations i.e., at km 0+300 at Tamenglong town. The Survey were typically started in the morning & continued as per schedule. The O-D Survey elicited characteristics like origin, Destination, Frequency, Purpose & Commodity etc. both for Passenger & Goods Vehicles. The information collected during road side interviews was analyzed to obtain the trip distribution based on a zoning system suitably designed in the study.



6.10.1 Sample Size & Expansion factors

The Vehicles during the O-D surveys were interviewed on a random sample basis. Based on the sample size of different categories of vehicle interviewed during the O-D Survey expansion factors were calculated for generating the expanded form of O-D Matrix. The Following Table 6.11 Shows the Survey Location wise AADT, Sample Size & Expansion Factors for the different homogeneous section Adopted.

Table 6.11 Sample Size Collected in origin Destination Survey

MODE	Car	Mini Bus	Bus	LCV	2 axle	3 axle	MAV	Total
Km- 0+300 (At Tamenglong Town)								
OD Samples	22	2	1	9	9	0	0	43
AADT	109	7	5	43	42	0	0	206
% age	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Km- 136+650 (Near Mahur Town)								
OD Samples	126	3	3	25	7	2	0	166
AADT	634	13	13	124	35	11	0	830
% age	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
At NH-54 Near Maibong Village (Silchar-lumding Section)								
OD Samples	1690	30	31	300	130	50	17	2248
AADT	8453	153	157	1503	648	247	84	11245
% age	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Based on the sample size of different categories of vehicles interviewed during the O-D Survey, direction wise expansion factors were calculated for the expansion of O-D matrix generated from the sample data to assess the travel pattern of the vehicle plying on the project road.

6.10.2 Zoning System

To understand the spatial dimensions of the trip characteristics of the vehicles interviewed during the OD survey, a detailed zoning system was developed giving due consideration to the following factors:

- The road network catering to the traffic on the project road and its generating points
- Important towns, village, factories, and industrial centers around the project road.
- Administrative boundaries of districts and states.

Configuration of the project road in the regional road network with respect to other road.

Two major type of area (IIA): Immediate Influence area includes the cities/towns/villages and districts along the project road. In this study is consists of Major Towns of Manipur, Assam, Nagaland & Intermediate areas of Project road also include major districts contributing traffic share on the project road like Tamenglong & Dima hasao.

Board Influence Area (BIA): Board Influence Area included the states of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya and the influence of rest of India is also taken into account.

The zoning system adopted for data collection was based on 13 traffic analysis zones (TAZ).

6.10.3 Regional Distribution

Based on the zoning system devised for this study, the sample data has been expanded using factors based on the total AADT.

The traffic on stretch is analyzed keeping in view the movement of traffic in surrounding road network mainly focusing the traffic generating points like Khongsang, Imphal, Jiribam, Silchar, Lumding and considering various factor such as distance, toll location, terrain etc. So, based on the devised OD matrices, the regional distribution of the toll able vehicles have been worked out of the proposed toll plaza location in Table 6.12, which indicates the traffic generated from the different traffic zones.

Table 6.12: Regional Distribution of traffic (in %) at km 0+300 at Tamenglong Town (O-D)

Region/Modes	Cars	LCV/ Tempo	2- Axle	3- Axle	Bus
Project Road (Tamenglong Town, Namtiram-II, Phelong, Namtiram, Azuram, Mandu, New Tousem, Old Tousem, Poklong, Katangnam, Villages)	9.2	5.1	0	0	0
Khongsang, Imphal	25.2	30.2	100	100	100
Dimapur(Nagaland)	25.7	24.5	0	0	0
Jiribam	24.4	22	0	0	0
Other Towns of Manipur	15.5	18.2	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0
Other States	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.13: Regional Distribution of traffic (in %) Km.136+650 at Mahur Town (O-D)

Region/Modes	Cars	LCV/ Tempo	2- Axle	3- Axle	Bus
Project Road (Tunje, Bamdi, Hajaichak, Lisang, Tulpui, Imphohoi, Asalu, Lonkai N., Hekokang, Naptop Leikek Villages, & Mahur Town)	25.6	21.2	21.4	28.1	19.2
Silchar	10.8	18.2	23.2	20.2	13.8
Guwahati	15.7	21.5	24.6	22.1	23.2
Other Towns of Assam	15.9	8.7	5.8	6.0	12.0
Nagaland	12.8	8.3	9.3	8.2	18.0
Manipur State	10.1	11.2	10.3	10.1	9.2
Tripura State	1.8	4.6	1.4	1.4	1.8
Meghalaya State	4.1	4.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
Arunachal Pradesh State	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram State	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	0
Other States	2.4	0.9	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6.14: Regional Distribution of traffic (in %) At NH-54 Near Maibong Village (Silchar-lumding Section) (O-D)

Region/Modes	Cars	LCV/ Tempo	2- Axle	3- Axle	Bus
Project Road (Tamenglong to Mahur Town)	5.6	4.2	2.4	2.1	1.2
Manipur State (Imphal & Other Districts)	15.1	23.2	26.3	25.1	31.2
Silchar	20.8	18.2	23.2	20.2	13.8
Other Towns of Assam	5.9	8.7	5.8	6.0	4.6
Nagaland	2.8	1.3	2.3	3.2	1.8
Tripura State	21.8	14.6	11.4	17.4	16.8
Meghalaya State	4.1	4.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
Arunachal Pradesh State	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram State	21.5	24.6	26.1	23.4	27.8
Other States	2.4	0.9	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

As per OD Survey & Zoning Analysis, it can be predicted that the Traffic may be diverted on Project Road from 2 Survey Locations.

The Diverted Traffic on Project Road is calculated below:-

MODE	Car	Mini Bus	Bus	LCV	2 axle	3 axle	MAV	Total
Km- 136+650 (Near Mahur Town)								
AADT	634	13	13	124	35	11	0	830
% Diverted	10.1	9.2	9.2	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.1	
Diverted Traffic	64	1	1	12	4	1	0	86
At NH-54 Near Maibong Village (Silchar-lumding Section)								
AADT	8453	153	157	1503	648	247	84	11245
% Diverted	15.1	31.2	31.2	23.2	26.3	25.1	25.1	
Diverted Traffic	1276	49	49	349	170	62	21	1976
Total Diverted Traffic	1340	50	50	361	174	63	21	2059

6.11 Axle Load Survey

Axle Load Survey was carried out along with O-D Survey at on the Survey Stations, near the 7-day traffic Volume count survey location. The Survey was conducted to assess the cumulative No. equivalent standard axles based on the survey of goods vehicles follows and axle weight distribution and calculate the vehicle damage factor which causes damage to the pavement.



6.11.1 Vehicle damage Factor

The Axle Load Surveys Were conducted at all Prioritized locations, the spectrum of axle loads and the no. of equivalent 8.16T standard axles for the different categories of commercial vehicles have been determined on the basis of the axle load survey .

The equation for computing equivalency factor for single, tandem & tridem axles given below is used as directed in the IRC-37:2018 for converting different axle load repetitions into equivalent standard axle load repetitions.

- Single axle with single wheel on either side $= \{ \text{axle load in KN} / 65 \}^4$
- Single axle with dual wheel on either side $= \{ \text{axle load in KN} / 80 \}^4$
- Tandem axle with single wheel on either side $= \{ \text{axle load in KN} / 148 \}^4$
- Tridem axle with dual wheel on either side $= \{ \text{axle load in KN} / 224 \}^4$

The VDF of the different types of vehicles weighed at the above location.

Summary of VDF

LOCATION	DIRECTION	LCV	Bus	2 AXLE	3 AXLE
KM - 136+650	Mahur- Jiri River	0.001	0.157	1.207	3.531
	Jiri River- Mahur	0.009	0.337	2.696	8.848
	Adopted VDF	0.009	0.337	2.696	8.848

6.12 Traffic Demand Assessment

The traffic assessment of the project road is incomplete without assessment of the generated traffic on the corridor. And for a Toll road project it is very important to ascertain all the factors that will contribute to the traffic on the project road after improvement.

- . Diverted Traffic
- . Induced Traffic

Generally the project road will play the vital role in connectivity of two states i.e. Manipur & Assam. Now, Assam & Manipur connectivity is mainly depends on only one national Highway i.e NH- 53 other than this National Highway no other major roads exists till date. But as on today a very less or negligible traffic move to Assam from Tamenglong Town, as the existing road is in poor condition & maximum stretches is Earthen Road which is not accessible in rainy season. Also, one Bridge at barak river(Ch-15+325) has been collapsed recently.

So, induced traffic can be assumed after construction of road. Hence, it will be a large scale Increase in traffic after finalization of this project.

6.13 TRAFFIC ESTIMATION AND FORECAST

6.13.1 General

As the project road is executed on EPC basis, an estimation of the traffic expected to use the tolled highway and its future growth are important elements assess the project's economics as they are generally the main /sole source of revenue for the project. This chapter details various aspects of the project road traffics and its growth potential.

6.13.2 Project Road Traffic

The traffic that is likely to use the project road was estimated on the basis of the traffic and travel characteristics data gathered through primary as well as secondary surveys. The traffic on the project road would normally consist of the following components

- Normal Traffic
- Diverted Traffic
- Induced/New Generated Traffic

6.13.2.1 Normal Traffic

Normal traffic is the traffic which is playing on the project road, which has been assessed on the Basis on the traffic surveys carried out and described in previous section, and its project growth.

6.13.2.2 Diverted Traffic

Diverted traffic is generally dictated by the presence of the alternative route at a cheaper generalized cost.

6.13.2.3 Induced Traffic

Induced/new generated traffic is the one which would be generated, over and above normal growth, because of lowering of transport costs or new developments in the immediate influence area of the project road.

6.13.3 Traffic Projections

6.13.3.1 Projections of Traffic Normal Traffic @7.5% growth rate

The traffic projected on normal traffic census is done for the period up to year 2045 based upon 5% growth rates. The total projected traffic at each survey location is show in Table-4.14 for projections for traffic on project road.

6.13.3.2 Projection of including diverted and induced traffic

The traffic projected on normal traffic census is done for the period up to year 2045 based upon suitable growth rates as considered for normal traffic projections. The total projected traffic at each survey location is show in Table-4.15 for projections for traffic including diverted traffic on project road.

Table 6.14: Projection of Normal AADT @growth rate 7.5%

		Growth Rate	Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving Vehicles						EME/ HCV	ADT	PCU
			Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	AnimalCart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly	Tractor			
Year			1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5		
Construction Period	2017		282	318	8	7	64	29	4	0	300	0	0	70	0	0	4	1086	1031
	2018	7.5%	303	342	9	8	69	31	4	0	323	0	0	75	0	0	4	1168	1108
	2019	7.5%	326	368	10	9	74	33	4	0	347	0	0	81	0	0	4	1256	1190
	2020	7.5%	350	396	11	10	80	35	4	0	373	0	0	87	0	0	4	1350	1278
	2021	7.5%	376	426	12	11	86	38	4	0	401	0	0	94	0	0	4	1452	1374
1	2022	7.5%	404	458	13	12	92	41	4	0	431	0	0	101	0	0	4	1560	1475
2	2023	7.5%	434	492	14	13	99	44	4	0	463	0	0	109	0	0	4	1676	1583
3	2024	7.5%	467	529	15	14	106	47	4	0	498	0	0	117	0	0	4	1801	1698
4	2025	7.5%	502	569	16	15	114	51	4	0	535	0	0	126	0	0	4	1936	1825
5	2026	7.5%	540	612	17	16	123	55	4	0	575	0	0	135	0	0	4	2081	1960
6	2027	7.5%	581	658	18	17	132	59	4	0	618	0	0	145	0	0	4	2236	2104
7	2028	7.5%	625	707	19	18	142	63	4	0	664	0	0	156	0	0	4	2402	2257
8	2029	7.5%	672	760	20	19	153	68	4	0	714	0	0	168	0	0	4	2582	2424
9	2030	7.5%	722	817	22	20	164	73	4	0	768	0	0	181	0	0	4	2775	2602
10	2031	7.5%	776	878	24	22	176	78	4	0	826	0	0	195	0	0	4	2983	2795
11	2032	7.5%	834	944	26	24	189	84	4	0	888	0	0	210	0	0	4	3207	3004

12	2033	7.5%	897	1015	28	26	203	90	4	0	955	0	0	226	0	0	4	3448	3227
13	2034	7.5%	964	1091	30	28	218	97	4	0	1027	0	0	243	0	0	4	3706	3467
14	2035	7.5%	1036	1173	32	30	234	104	4	0	1104	0	0	261	0	0	4	3982	3723
15	2036	7.5%	1114	1261	34	32	252	112	4	0	1187	0	0	281	0	0	4	4281	4000
16	2037	7.5%	1198	1356	37	34	271	120	4	0	1276	0	0	302	0	0	4	4602	4297
17	2038	7.5%	1288	1458	40	37	291	129	4	0	1372	0	0	325	0	0	4	4948	4619
18	2039	7.5%	1385	1567	43	40	313	139	4	0	1475	0	0	349	0	0	4	5319	4965
19	2040	7.5%	1489	1685	46	43	336	149	4	0	1586	0	0	375	0	0	4	5717	5334
20	2041	7.5%	1601	1811	49	46	361	160	4	0	1705	0	0	403	0	0	4	6144	5729

Table 6.15: Projection of AADT including diverted and induced traffic @Growth Rate of 7.5%

			Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving Vehicles						EME/ HCV	AADT	PCU
			Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	AnimalCart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolley	Tractor			
Year			1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5		
Construction Period	2017		282	318	8	7	64	29	4	0	300	0	0	70	0	0	4	1086	1031
	2018	7.5%	303	342	9	8	69	31	4	0	323	0	0	75	0	0	4	1168	1108
	2019	7.5%	326	368	10	9	74	33	4	0	347	0	0	81	0	0	4	1256	1190
	2020	7.5%	350	396	11	10	80	35	4	0	373	0	0	87	0	0	4	1350	1278
	2021	7.5%	376	426	12	50	86	38	4	0	401	0	0	94	0	0	4	1491	1491
Adding Diverted Traffic			1340	0	50	50	361	174	63	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2059	2912
1	2022	7.5%	1744	458	63	104	453	215	67	21	431	0	0	101	0	0	4	3661	4513
2	2023	7.5%	1471	492	68	112	487	405	72	23	463	0	0	109	0	0	4	3706	4970
3	2024	7.5%	1581	529	73	120	524	435	77	25	498	0	0	117	0	0	4	3983	5340
4	2025	7.5%	1700	569	78	129	563	468	83	27	535	0	0	126	0	0	4	4282	5741
5	2026	7.5%	1828	612	84	139	605	503	89	29	575	0	0	135	0	0	4	4603	6170
6	2027	7.5%	1965	658	90	149	650	541	96	31	618	0	0	145	0	0	4	4947	6630
7	2028	7.5%	2112	707	97	160	699	582	103	33	664	0	0	156	0	0	4	5317	7125
8	2029	7.5%	2270	760	104	172	751	626	111	35	714	0	0	168	0	0	4	5715	7656
9	2030	7.5%	2440	817	112	185	807	673	119	38	768	0	0	181	0	0	4	6144	8230
10	2031	7.5%	2623	878	120	199	868	723	128	41	826	0	0	195	0	0	4	6605	8846

11	2032	7.5%	2820	944	129	214	933	777	138	44	888	0	0	210	0	0	4	7101	9509
12	2033	7.5%	3032	1015	139	230	1003	835	148	47	955	0	0	226	0	0	4	7634	10219
13	2034	7.5%	3259	1091	149	247	1078	898	159	51	1027	0	0	243	0	0	4	8206	10985
14	2035	7.5%	3503	1173	160	266	1159	965	171	55	1104	0	0	261	0	0	4	8821	11809
15	2036	7.5%	3766	1261	172	286	1246	1037	184	59	1187	0	0	281	0	0	4	9483	12693
16	2037	7.5%	4048	1356	185	307	1339	1115	198	63	1276	0	0	302	0	0	4	10193	13641
17	2038	7.5%	4352	1458	199	330	1439	1199	213	68	1372	0	0	325	0	0	4	10959	14666
18	2039	7.5%	4678	1567	214	355	1547	1289	229	73	1475	0	0	349	0	0	4	11780	15764
19	2040	7.5%	5029	1685	230	382	1663	1386	246	78	1586	0	0	375	0	0	4	12664	16945
20	2041	7.5%	5406	1811	247	411	1788	1490	264	84	1705	0	0	403	0	0	4	13613	18215

Chapter-6: Engineering Survey & Investigation

6.1 ROAD INVENTORY AND ROAD CONDITION:

An inventory of the project road has been carried out by visual observations supplemented with sample measurements using tape etc. Kilometer wise features like terrain, land-use, surfacing type and width, shoulder, sub grade, local soil type, curve details, intersectional details, retaining structures details, location of water bodies, height of embankment or depth of cut, ROW, CD structures, road side arboriculture, existing utility services, general drainage conditions etc., were recorded. The road inventory has been referenced to the existing km posts established along the roadside.

- The Project Stretch starts from Ex. Km. 39.060 of Tamenglong- Tousem- Haflong Road Near Azuram Village, Manipur and terminates on Ex Km. 46.200 of Tamenglong- Tousem- Haflong road near Makru River.

6.1 TERRAIN :

The terrain along the road is mountainous/steep. Table 6.1 shows width of formation and carriageway.

Table: 6.1 Terrain Details

Ex Ch From (Km)	Ex Ch To (Km)	Length(km)	Type (P/R/H)
39060	46.200	7.140	mountainous/steep.
Total		7.140	

6.2 LAND USE:

The land use along the project road is predominantly agricultural & forest. Table 6.2 shows width of formation and carriageway.

Table: 6.2 Land use

S. No.	Chainage		Length(m)	Land Use
	From	To		
1	39060	46200	7140	Forest/Agriculture
Total			7140m	

6.3 CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH:

the project road is road is mainly single lane Earthen Track. Table 6.3 shows width of formation and carriageway.

Table: 6.3 Carriageway width

S. No.	Chainage		Length	Road Type	Carriageway Width
	From	To			
1	39060	46200	7140	Earthen Track	3.0

6.4 SURFACING TYPE:

the project road has 3.0 m Earthen Track with 1.0 –1.5m earthen shoulder throughout the project section, which is in poor conditions.

6.5 SHOULDER:

Apparently, the average shoulder of the road is 1.0 m to 1.5 m on existing Road.

6.6 EMBANKMENT HEIGHT:

Higher embankment exists at approaches to the bridges and at hilly portion. The condition of the embankment is poor.

6.7 VILLAGES AND TOWNS:

The villages and towns through which the project road passes are listed in Table 6.4

Table 6.4 List of Villages along to project road

S. No.	Chainage		Length(m)	Village Name
	From	To		
1	39060	46200	7140	Azuram Village
Total			7140	

6.8 ROAD JUNCTIONS:

There are 0 Major Junction & 0 Minor Junctions on the project road. List of all Junctions & Intersection area as follows: -

Table 6.5: Major Junctions

Sr. No.	Existing Chainage	Category of Road	Type of junction	Remarks
NIL				

Table 6.6: Minor Junctions

S.NO.	Chainage	TYPE of Junction (T,Y,X)	Type of Crossing (NH/SH/MDR/VR)	SIDE (LHS/RHS)	Detail of Destination of Junction
NIL					

6.9 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS:

GPS survey is being carried out and GPS control points are established along the alignment, In addition, auto leveling carried out between SOI GTS BMs and GPS control beacons.

The topographic survey includes:

- GPS control points at 5 km intervals which will be auto-leveled from Survey of India (SOI) GTS BM's to GPS control point BM's using auto levels (in accordance with IRC SP19)
- Additional intermittent benchmarks established on permanent structures like Culverts, Km stones, or on permanent structures enroute, etc.
- A total station traverse is being carried out with stations between 250m apart. Field checks will be carried out for mutual bearing, mutual distance and heights.
- The detailed survey is being carried out using a total station instrument with a strip width of 30 m, widened at horizontal curves and ROB locations. All topographical features will be picked up during the survey. Points will be picked up 50 m apart and cross sections taken at same intervals. Where existing roads / railways cross the alignment the surveys will be extended to 100 m either side of the alignment proposed. Culvert location will be surveyed as part of the detailed survey.
- Hard copies of the survey will be made and will be used by senior surveyor and the survey teams to verify the accuracy in the field of the detailed survey.
- The survey will be received in digital format in XYZ format compatible with Mx software together with hard copies.

6.10 Benchmark List

S.No.	Description	Easting	Northing	Elevation
1	GPS10	541632.1566	2769375.582	728.8343
2	GPS10A	541614.9425	2769350.502	716.9991
3	TBM153	542065.4398	2769183.472	894.7531
4	TBM154	542012.5366	2769399.004	868.4736
5	TBM155	541935.3164	2769539.303	855.133
6	TBM156	541800.6463	2769585.46	843.7918
7	TBM157	541846.4061	2769647.552	826.2273
8	TBM158	541627.5921	2769648.121	789.1435
9	TBM159	541631.4922	2769445.366	757.1811
10	TBM160	541652.2367	2769328.938	727.1395
11	TBM161	541527.1788	2769441.532	702.5307
12	TBM162	541337.686	2769484.711	668.2634
13	TBM163	541200.0342	2769612.448	634.3127
14	TBM164	541022.4052	2769641.091	596.676
15	TBM165	540939.8141	2769855.714	559.1311
16	TBM166	540861.6188	2769860.991	539.5183
17	TBM167	540652.5272	2769958.804	502.6964

18	TBM168	540463.0098	2770008.942	460.9261
19	TBM169	540376.3124	2770202.937	434.3365
20	TBM170	540198.1078	2770289.54	399.8856
21	TBM171	540033.8397	2770202.207	379.3304
22	TBM172	539842.0327	2770306.351	350.2962
23	TBM173	539665.8999	2770416.917	329.3849
24	TBM174	539575.5121	2770573.358	299.5822

6.11 CONDITION SURVEY:

Detailed field studies carried out to collect pavement/shoulder/drainage conditions are briefly discussed hereunder and the findings are presented in Annexure.

6.12 PAVEMENT CONDITION SURVEYS:

The survey on general pavement condition was primarily a visual exercise undertaken by means of slow drive-over survey, and supplemented with measurements wherever necessary. Visual assessment was carried out from a vehicle, with speed not exceeding 15 km/hr and stopping at various locations at suitable intervals at 200m and wherever necessary, depending on variations in pavement conditions. At the points of stoppage, simple measurements using measuring tape and straight edge were carried out to quantify pavement deficiency on a representative basis. Aspects of pavement conditions assessed include surface defects, rut depth, cracking, potholes, patched areas, shoulder condition etc. An overall assessment of performance serviceability of the road was also done to qualitatively rate the existing pavement and shoulder condition.

The pavement condition was recorded under the following sub-heads:

- Shoulder-
- Composition / Condition / material Loss
- Riding Quality (Good / Fair / Poor / Very Poor)
- Pavement Condition (surface distress type & extent)
- Cracking (%)
- Raveling (%)
- Potholes (%)
- Patching (%)
- Rut depth (mm)
- Edge break (m)
- Pavement edge Drop (mm)
- Embankment Condition (Good / Fair / Poor)
- Road Side Drain (Non Existing / Partially Functional / Functional)
- Drainage condition

For determining the pavement condition for each km. of road, the yardstick as given in Table 6.7 has been used to designate the pavement condition.

Table 6.7: Yardstick of Pavement Condition

Sl. No.	Condition	Pot holes (%)	Cracking (%)	Patching (%)	Raveling (%)
1	Fair	>5 ≤10	> 10 ≤ 20	> 0.5 ≤ 2.0	> 2.0 ≤ 5.0
2	Poor	>10	>20	>2	>5.0

6.13 SUMMARY OF CONDITION SURVEY RESULTS:

Based on the yardsticks, the overall condition of the pavement has been analysed and it varies between Poor to Fair.

Table 6.8 Surface Condition of the Carriageway

Start Ch.	End Ch.	Length (in km)	Type	Width (in M)	Condition
39060	46200	7.14	ET	3.0	Poor
Total		7.14 km			

Condition	Length(km)	% of total length
Poor	7.14	100%
Total	7.14 km	100%

6.14 SHOULDER CONDITION:

the project road has 3.0 m Earthen Track with 1.0 –1.5m earthen shoulder throughout the project section, which is in poor conditions except at isolated stretches in village portions. Apparently, the average embankment of the road is 1.0 m to 2.0 m.

6.15 DRAINAGE CONDITION:

The general condition of the roadside drains is not satisfactory. Sufficient camber is not provided to drain off the water from carriageway surface. There are no CD structures across the project alignment. The existing road has no proper provision of longitudinal drains on both sides.

6.16 TRIAL PITS:

The investigations were carried out along the existing road using two types of trial pits made as under:

- Large Test Pit-1.0m x 1.0m
- At Large pit locations following tests were conducted:
- Pavement Composition
- Characterisation (grain size and Atterberg limits)
- Laboratory moisture-density characteristics
- Laboratory CBR (un-soaked and 4-day soak compacted at three energy levels) and swell.

6.17 EXISTING PAVEMENT CRUST COMPOSITION

Test pits of approx. 1.5 m x 1.5 m size staggered on both sides of the pavement were excavated initially up to sub grade top at every 1.0 km along the project road. The pits were excavated on shoulders extending about 250mm into the pavement for the following observations:

Type of the pavement layers was visually observed and thickness of each layer was measured on all the three exposed face of the pavement layers to determine average value and recorded. The details of the same are in tabular form. Approx. 40 kg of disturbed soil sample was collected from each test pit for testing index properties of the soil and soaked CBR on re - moulded sample in the laboratory. The crust composition of the existing pavement is summarized as below in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Summary of the Existing Pavement Crust Composition

Table 6.7 Summary of the Existing Pavement Cross Composition			
Thickness of Surface Course (mm)	Base Course Thickness (mm)	Sub Base Course Thickness (mm)	Total Thickness (mm)
Earthen Track			

6.18 Sub grade Soil Investigations

Investigations of existing sub grade soil were carried out to assess the adequacy of the existing pavement layers apropos to present sub grade strength so that the strengthening and reconstruction requirement can be established for the design traffic loadings. Objectives of investigations also included evaluation of the characteristics of existing sub grade soil by means of laboratory tests.

The requirements of TOR were met through the following steps:

- The characteristics of the existing soil, two samples from every five km of the Project road or closer where change in soil type is encountered;
- The determination of sub grade CBR (soaked) every three km of the Project road or closer where change in soil type is encountered;
- Benkelman Beam Deflection measurements on the Project road – one set of ten readings in 250m for every three km of the Project road;
- Analysis of field and laboratory test results;
- Providing specific recommendation for existing Pavement; and
- Evaluation of problematic sub soil, if any.

6.18.1 Sub grade Characteristics and Strength

Test pits of size about 1.0 m x 1.0 m were excavated manually at pavement shoulder interface, extending through the pavement layers down to the sub grade level. Sub grade soil sample (about 40 kg) was taken from each pit and sealed properly for detailed laboratory test.

Following test were carried out on the sub grade soil sample in the laboratory.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Atterberg's limits | As per IS: 2720, Part- V - 1985 |
| • Grain size analysis | As per IS: 2720, Part- IV- 1985 |
| • MDD (heavy compaction) | As per IS: 2720, Part- VIII- 1983 |
| • Optimum Moisture Content | As per IS: 2720, Part- VIII- 1983 |
| • CBR (4 days soaked) | As per IS: 2720, Part- XVI- 1987 |

6.18.2 Laboratory Test on Subgrade Samples

As Per test results the CBR Varies from 8-15%. So, the value of adopted CBR is 8%.

6.19 Hydrological and Hydraulic Investigations

Hydrological Data

The hydraulic condition of each structure was assessed thoroughly by visual observations and details are collected from the local offices of PWD, Manipur and BRO department, wherever available to collect the available hydrological data.

For the existing major and minor bridges the Topographic maps obtained from Survey of India has been utilized for the Hydrological Calculations.

Topographic maps, obtained from Survey of India, on 1:50,000 scales, have been utilized for the hydrological study in the corridor, accordingly for entire project Corridor, are prepared and attached as Annexure 5.5 "Abstract of Hydraulic Calculations".

6.19.1 Hydrological Design Methodology

For the calculation of discharge of the stream by the Area-Velocity method, topographical survey including leveling surveys have been carried out across and along the water courses to determine the cross-section and the slope. A number of cross-sections have been taken at regular intervals on both upstream and downstream side of the structure, including one at the proposed location of the structure in accordance with IRC specifications.

The following assumptions have been made during peak discharge calculation:

For locations where water spreads over the banks, the cross-sections were extended up to the HFL, in order to calculate the effective cross-section of flow.

The longitudinal section to determine the bed slope have been taken at an approximate regular interval of 100 m following the channel course extending on both the upstream and the downstream sides of the structure. Caution is taken by following the curved flow line for longitudinal gradient, rather than a straight line.

6.19.1.1 Assessment of Peak Discharge

The peak discharge and the HFL have been calculated by the following methods.

Dickens Method to find discharge from catchment, and Area velocity methods at the bridge site, the upstream and the downstream sections.

Dickens Method

Dickens's Formula is proposed as Empirical formulae in entire road stretch, which is as below.

$$Q = CM (0.75)$$

Where,

Q = the peak run-off in cu.m/sec.

M is the catchment area in sq.km and

C = 11-14, where the annual rainfall is 60-120 cm;

14-19, in Madhya Pradesh; and

32, in Western Ghats.

Area – Velocity Method (Manning's Formula)

$$Q = A \times V$$

$$= A \times [(1/n) \times (R)^{2/3} \times (S)^{1/2}]$$

Where, Q = the discharge in cumecs ;
A = Area of the cross section in sq. m.;
V = Velocity in m/sec;
R = Hydraulic mean depth in m. = A / P;
P = Wetted perimeter of the stream in m.;
S = Bed slope of the stream; and
n = Rugosity Co-efficient.

The Design Discharge has been taken as the maximum of peak discharges at different cross sections.

6.19.1.2 Hydraulic Analysis for Design HFL

In hydraulic analysis, the Design HFL has been calculated corresponding to the Design Discharge by Manning's Equation at the bridge site, as described above.

6.19.1.3 Afflux Calculation

When the waterway area of the opening of a bridge is less than the unobstructed natural waterway area of the stream, i.e. when bridge contracts the stream, afflux occurs. The afflux will be calculated using Molesworth's formula as given below: -

$$h = \left(\frac{V^2}{17.88} + 0.01524 \right) \{ (A/a)^2 - 1 \}$$

Where, h = Afflux in meters;
V = Average velocity of water in the river prior to construction in m/sec;
A = Unobstructed sectional area of the river at proposed site in sq m; and
a = Constricted area of the river at the bridge in sq m.

6.19.1.4 Scour Depth Calculation

To provide an adequate margin of safety for design of foundation, a further increase by 30% has been made over the design discharge as per IRC: 78-2000, thus obtaining the final design discharge for the design of foundation.

By IRC: 5-1998 / IRC: 78-2000

As per IRC: 5-1998 or IRC: 78-2000, the mean depth of scour below the highest flood level, Dsm, will be given by the following equation:

$$Dsm = 1.34 \times (Db^2 / Ksf)^{1/3}$$

Where, Db = the discharge in cumecs per meter width and Ksf = Silt Factor.

The value of 'Db' shall be the total design discharge divided by the effective linear waterway between abutments.

For most of the bridges, the silt factor, Ksf, has been calculated as per guidelines given in IRC-78: 2000 (Clause 703.2) otherwise it has been assumed as 1.5 due to absence of soil distribution curve.

6.19.1.5 Maximum Depth of Scour for Design of Foundation

The maximum depth of scour below the Highest Flood Level (HFL) for the design of piers (dsmp) and abutments (dsma), having individual foundations without any floor protection are as follows:

In the vicinity of pier: $dsmp = 2 \times Dsm$
In the vicinity of abutment: $dsma = 1.27 \times Dsm$

For the design of floor protection works for rafts or open foundations, the following values of maximum scour depth may be adopted:

In a straight reach: $1.27 \times Dsm$
In a bend: $1.50 \times Dsm$

For the RCC Box type structures proper scour protection is given in the form of floor apron and flexible apron both on the up-stream and downstream sides. No scour will be allowed to occur in the RCC Box type structures.

6.19.1.6 Additional Balancing Culvert on Main Carriage Way

Additional balancing culvert on Main Carriage Way has been provided if it is required for planning of adequate drainage system. Also additional culvert of 1.2m diameter HP (NP-4) for field channel (farm) shall be provided at bypasses to allow the water to pass from one side to other side, if the lands on both side of the road belong to the same owner.

6.19.2 Recommendations / Findings

6.19.2.1 Bridge locations

The detailed hydrological & hydraulic calculations of bridges have been presented in Annexure. The Results has been presented in Table 6.10 below.

Table 6.10 Summary of CD Structures

Sl. No.	Desing Change(Km)	Existing Chainage as per Survey drawing (Km)	Type of structures (RCC Box, Pipe, Slab Box, Masonry Arch)	Span Arrangement and Total Ventway (No. X Length) (m)	Width (m)		PROPOSAL				Remarks
					Total (m)	Carriageway (m)	Recommendation on widening / Reconstruction etc.	Type of Structure	Span No.X Length	Width(in m)	
1	54200	—	—	—	—	—	Reconstruction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
2	54380	—	—	—	—	—	Reconstruction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
3	54600	—	—	—	—	—	Reconstruction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	

4	54895	—	—	—	—	—	Reconstruction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
5	Deleted	39350	HPC	1x900	5	4	Realignment				
6	55080	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
7	55245	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
8	55420	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
9	55730	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
10	56045	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
11	56400	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
12	56550	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
13	56755	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
14	56950	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
15	57150	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
16	57350	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
17	57710	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
18	58090	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
19	58650	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
20	58860	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
21	59180	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
22	59550	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
23	59825	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
24	60000	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
25	60175	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
26	60650	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
27	60925	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	

28	61120	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
29	61515	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
30	61875	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
31	62185	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
32	62550	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	2x4x4	16.00	MNB
33	62860	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
34	63050	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
35	63310	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
36	65550	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
37	63740	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
38	63900	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
39	64190	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
40	64500	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
41	64735	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
42	65020	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
43	65160	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
44	65380	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
45	65550	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
46	65695	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
47	65850	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
48	65980	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
49	66300	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
50	66475	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
51	66610	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	

52	66880	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
53	67000	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
54	67200	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
55	67430	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
56	67650	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
57	67825	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	2x4x4	16.00	MNB
58	68040	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
59	68300	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	2x4x4	16.00	MNB
60	68600	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	2x4x4	16.00	MNB
61	68760	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
62	68975	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
63	69250	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
64	69450	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
65	Deleted	45400	HPC	1x900	5	4	Realignment				

Chapter-07:

Design Standards

7.1 Summary

Following is a summary of the recommended design standards proposed to be adopted for the project road other than service road and intersections:

Table 8.1: Design Standards

Sr. No.	Element	Terrain			
		Rural (Non Urban)		Urban Area	Hilly
1	Width of Carriageway (m)	Intermediate Lane	: 5.5	2-Lane	: 7
		2-Lane	: 7.0	2-Lane+ Paved Shoulder	: 10
2	Shoulders (Earthen)	2-Lane	: 2.50		2-Lane : Valley Side 1.0
		2-Lane+Paved Shoulders	12.0		2-Lane+ Paved Shoulders : Valley Side 1.0
3	Formation Width (m)	Intermediate Lane	: 10.0	2-Lane+Paved Shoulder : 13.0 (inclusive 2X1.5m of Drain/Foot path)	Intermediate Lane: : 10
		2-Lane	: 14.0		2-Lane+ Paved Shoulders : 11
4	Camber/ Cross Fall	Bituminous	: 2.5%	Bituminous : 2.5%	Bituminous: : 2.5%
		Concrete Pavement	: 2.5%	Concrete Pavement	: 2.5%
5	Design Speed (km/h)	Earthen Shoulder	: 3.5% (min)		Earthen : 3.5%
					Shoulder : Min
5	Design Speed (km/h)	Plain Rolling			
		Ruling	100	Ruling : 65	Ruling : 65
		Mm:	80	Minimum : 40	Minimum : 40

7.2 Geometric Design

7.2.1 General

Geometric design of a highway is the process whereby the layout of the road in specific terrain is designed to meet the needs of the road users keeping in view the road function, type and volume of traffic, potential traffic hazards and safety as well as convenience of the road users. The principal areas of control for fulfilment of this objective are the horizontal alignment, vertical alignment and the road cross-section.

The Consultants have referred to the latest IRC publications and MoRT&H circulars regarding design standards to be applied for state highways in India. After careful review of all available data and requirements of the project road the proposed Design Standards for adoption on the project road have been recommended.

7.2.2 Design Speed

The project road passes through plain, rolling and hilly terrain. For geometric design of the highway, design speed is used as an index which links road function, traffic flow and terrain. An appropriate design speed should correspond to general topography and adjacent land use. The speed selected for design should also cater to travel needs and behaviour of the road users. Rural highways, except expressways, are normally designed for speed of 80 km/hr, however depending on terrain and whether the design is for new alignment or reconstruction of an existing facility, the design speed is determined to the site requirement.

The ruling design speed corresponding to the type of terrain as per IRC:SP 73-2018, are as follows:

Table 8.2: Design Speed Standards

Terrain	IRC SP:73:2018
Plain/Rolling	80-100
Mountainous	40-60

Assuming a diverse mix of traffic on the project roads, a ruling design speed of 80-100 km/h for plain, rolling terrain and 40-60 km/h for hilly terrain is proposed to be adopted with some exceptions. Use of speed regulatory sign is proposed at locations such as hairpin bends, urban areas and other sharp curves where design speed cannot be maintained.

7.2.3 Levels of Service (LOS)

The Level of Service (LOS) characterizes the operating conditions on the roadway in terms of traffic performance measures related to speed and travel time, freedom to manoeuvre, traffic interruptions, and comfort and convenience. The levels of service range from level-of-service A (least congested) to level-of-service F (most congested). The Highways Capacity Manual (HCM) provides the following levels of service definitions:

Table 8.3: Standards for Level of Service

Level of Service (LOS)	General Operating Conditions
A	Free flow
B	Reasonably free flow
C	Stable flow
D	Approaching unstable flow
E	Unstable flow
F	Forced or breakdown flow

Considering the importance of the highway Level of Service (LOS) 'B' is proposed.

7.2.4 Cross Sectional Elements

7.2.4.1 Roadway Width for Multilane Highways

Adequate roadway width will be provided for the requisite number of traffic lanes besides the shoulders and a central median dividing the traffic flow directions. As specified in the IRC 73-2018, in general, for multilane highways, the shoulder width should be 1.5 m and lane width 3.5 m per lane. Based on a comparative review of international standards and safety, the values proposed to be adopted for the roadway elements by the Consultants for the project highway are as follows:

Table 8.4: Road Cross Section

Item	Two-Lane with Earthen Shoulder	Two-Lane with Paved Shoulder	
		Plain/Rolling Terrain	Hilly Terrain
Carriageways	2 X 3.5 m	2 X 3.5 m	2 X 3.5 m
Paved shoulder	N.A.	2 X 1.5m	2 X 1.5
Unpaved shoulder	2 X 2.5 m	2 X 2	
Plain/ rolling terrain			
Hilly terrain :			
Hill Side	2 X 1.0 m		-
Valley Side	2 X 2.0 m		1x1.0m
Total Formation width	12 m	14m	
Plain/rolling terrain	10 m		11m
Hilly terrain			
Total Formation width in Urban Area(inclusive Foot path/Drain)	13 m (Inclusive of 2X1.5m of Footpath/Drain)	14m	11m

As the proposed road is a national highway, total carriageway width of 7.0 m i.e. two lane with 1.5m Paved shoulders & 2.0m earthen shoulders has been proposed with the formation width of 14m in plain/rolling terrain and 7.0m carriageway with 1.5m paved shoulder and 1.0m shoulder Valley side has been proposed with the formation width of 11m in hilly terrain.

7.2.4.2 Lane Width

Lane width has a significant influence on the safety and comfort of the road. The capacity of a roadway is markedly affected by the lane width. In general, safety increases with wider lanes up to a width of about 3.5 m. **The lane width as per IRC:SP 73-2018 is 3.5 m.**

7.2.4.3 Shoulders

Shoulders are a critical element of the roadway cross section. Shoulders provide recovery area for errant vehicles; a refuge for stopped or disabled vehicles; and access for emergency and maintenance vehicles. Shoulders can also provide an opportunity to improve sight distance through cut sections.

IRC:SP 73-2018 recommends a paved outer shoulder of 1.5 m together with an earthen shoulder of 2.0 m for multilane highways. For mountainous terrain, the recommended earthen shoulder width is 1.0 m valley side.

7.2.4.4 Pavement Camber (Cross-fall)

IRC:SP 73-2018 recommends the following camber for various surface types:

Table 8.5: Provision for Cross-fall

Surface type	Camber
High Type Bituminous Surfacing	1.7% - 2.0 %
Thin Bituminous Surfacing	2.0 % - 2.5 %
Water Bound Macadam, Gravel	2.5 % - 3.0 %
Earth	3.0 % - 4.0 %

Considering the bituminous surfacing (bituminous concrete) the Consultants propose to provide a camber of 2.5 % for the main carriageway as well as paved shoulders and 3.5 % for the unpaved shoulder (granular).

7.2.4.5 Embankment Slopes

The side slope shall not be steeper than 2H:1V unless soil is retained by suitable soil retaining by structure.

7.2.5 Typical Cross-sections

The proposed cross-section in rural sections consists of two lane with paved shoulder configuration during the service life of the project. Concentric widening is proposed to minimize land acquisition issues and to ensure maximum utilisation of existing carriageway.

7.2.6 Horizontal Alignment

7.2.6.1 General

For balance in highway design, all geometrical elements should be determined for consistent operation under the design speed in general. A horizontal alignment

should be as smooth and consistent as possible with the surrounding topography. To achieve that, an appropriate blending with the natural contours is preferable to the one with long tangents through the terrain.

7.2.6.2 Sight Distances

Sight distance is a direct function of the design speed. Safe Sight distances corresponding to various design speeds are given below:

Table 8.6: Sight Distance Criteria

Design Speed Km/h	Minimum Sight Distance(m)	Overtaking Sight Distance(m)
100	360	640
80	240	470
60	180	340
40	90	165

It is desirable to design the highway for more liberal values for operational convenience. An appropriate allowance would be considered to take care of the effect of adverse incidents. The value recommended by IRC & guidelines are proposed to be adopted in design.

7.2.6.3 Horizontal Curve

The minimum horizontal curve radius is the limiting value of curvature for a given design speeds and is determined from the maximum rate of super elevation and the side friction factor. As per the IRC: 73 - 2018 the minimum ruling radii of Horizontal curve for National Highways corresponding to different terrain conditions are as follows:

Table 8.7: Horizontal Radii Criteria

Type of Terrain	Minimum Radii of Horizontal Curve	
	Two Lane	
	Ruling Minimum	Absolute Minimum
Plain & Rolling	400	250
Mountainous	150	75

Absolute minimum and ruling minimum radii are corresponding to the minimum design speed and the ruling design speeds respectively.

On new roads, horizontal curves are designed with liberal radius provision that blends well the overall geometry and topography. However, for locations with constraints and to make use of available roadway, it is proposed to keep minimum radius in accordance with the IRC recommendations

7.2.6.4 Transition (Spiral) Curves

The purpose of a transition (spiral) curve is to provide a smooth and aesthetically pleasing transition from a tangent and a circular curve. In addition the transition curves provide the necessary length for attainment of super-elevation runoff. It is proposed to adopt transition curve lengths provided above for minimum recommended moves.

7.2.6.5 Super-elevation

The IRC: SP 73-2018 design standards propose a maximum super-elevation rate of 7 % for plain and rolling terrains, and 10% for the mountainous terrain.

The limiting value of the super-elevation on the project road in both plain/rolling and hilly terrain is proposed to be 7%.

7.2.7 Vertical Alignment

7.2.7.1 General

The vertical alignment should produce a smooth longitudinal profile consistent with standard of the road and of the terrain. Horizontal and Vertical curvature should be so combined that the safety and operational efficiency of the road is enhanced.

7.2.7.2 Gradients

The IRC: SP 73-2018 geometric design standards propose ruling vertical grades of 3.3% to 5.0% for plain and rolling terrains; and 5.0% to 6.0% for hilly terrain.

Table 8.9 : Vertical Gradient

Terrain	Ruling (%)	Limiting (%)
Plain/Rolling	2.5%	3.3%
Hilly	5.0%	6.0%
Steep	6.0%	7.0%

To ensure adequate drainage, roadways typically have a minimum longitudinal grade of 0.5% to 0.6%, depending on the terrain. The minimum longitudinal grades as per IRC: SP 73-2018 design standards are 0.5% for lined side ditches, and 1.0% for unlined side ditches.

7.2.7.3 Vertical Curves

As per IRC: SP 73-2018 design standards, the minimum lengths of vertical curves are 60 m and 50 m for design speeds of 100 km/h and 80 km/h respectively. The length of a vertical curve is calculated using the following equation:

$$L = K \times A,$$

Where L = Length of vertical curve in metres;
 K = Coefficient, a measure of the flatness of a vertical curve; and
 A = Algebraic difference of grade lines (%)

Summit or Crest Curves

According to AASHTO (2001) design guidelines, the minimum K values for stopping sight distance requirements are 52, 26 and 7 for design speeds of 100 km/hr, 80 km/h and 50 km/hr respectively.

According to TAC (1999) design guidelines, the minimum K valves for stopping sight distance requirements are 45 to 80, 24 to 36 and 6 to 16 for design speeds of 100 km/hr, 80 km/hr and 50 km/hr respectively.

As per IRC-SP-23-1993 design Guidelines the Consultant propose minimum summit curve K values of 75, 45, and 25 for design speeds of 100 km/hr, 80 km/hr, 65 km/hr respectively.

Valley or Sag Curves

The minimum K values for valley or sag curves, in accordance with AASHTO (2001) design guidelines are 45, 30 and 13 for design speeds of 100 km/hr, 80 km/hr and 50 km/hr respectively. The minimum K values for valley or sag curves, in accordance with TAC (1999) design guidelines are 37 to 50, 25 to 32 and 7 to 16 for design speeds of 100 km/hr, 80 km/hr, 50 km/hr and 40 km/hr respectively.

As per IRC-SP-23-1993 design Guidelines the Consultant propose minimum valley curve K values of 42, 26 and 15 for design speeds of 100 km/hr, 80 km/hr, 65 km/hr respectively.

7.3 Bridges and Cross Drainage Structures

7.3.1 General

The bridge having total length more than 60 m is termed as major bridge and bridge length between 6 m to 60 m as minor bridge. The culvert is the structure having length less than 6 m between inner faces of dirt wall or extreme vent way boundaries measured at right angles thereto.

7.3.2 Design Standards

7.3.2.1 Bridges and Culvert

For major and minor bridges the minimum overall width between the outermost faces of the bridge shall be equal to 16m comprising of 12m carriageway and footpath on each side. Width of culverts shall be equal to 12m.

7.3.2.2 Pipe Culvert

The existing pipe culverts that are hydraulically adequate and functional will be widened to full formation width. Pipe culverts having less than 0.90 m dia pipe will be replaced. Based on proposed finish levels if pipe culverts do not have adequate cushion, they shall be encased all round in M15 grade cement concrete with 200 mm thick slab and in M20 grade cement concrete over top of the pipe.

7.3.2.3 Various Codes and Publication to be adopted

The bridges shall be designed as per various IRC codes and special publications wherever required. For conditional cases, if IRC code does not specify anything then relevant BIS code will be followed. The following IRC codes shall be adopted for bridge design.

IRC: 5-1998	General features of design
IRC: 6-2014	Loads and Stresses
IRC: 18-2000	Design criteria for PSC Road Bridges
IRC: 21-2000	Cement concrete plain and reinforced
IRC: 22-2008	Composite Construction
IRC: 40-2002	Brick, stone and block masonry
IRC: 45-2015	Design of well foundation of bridges
IRC: 54-2000	Lateral and Vertical clearances at underpasses
IRC: 78-2000	Foundation and substructure
IRC: 83-1999	(Part I) Metallic Bearings
IRC: 83-1987	(Part II) Elastomeric Bearings
IRC: 83-2002	(Part III) POT PTFE Bearings
IRC: 89-1997	Guidelines for river training and control works
IRC: SP: 13:2004	Guidelines for the design of small bridges and culverts
IS 2911-2010	code of practice for design and construction of pile foundations

7.3.2.4 Design Live Load

The two-lane with paved shoulder carriageway shall be designed with loading combination of Class A, Class 2A, Class 3A and 70R two-lane load or IRC 70 R single lane whichever produces severe effects.

7.3.2.5 Vertical Load

The various components of bridge will be designed for self weight of structure as well as live load with buoyancy effect through pore pressure as well as uplift at base of foundation with appropriate factors depending upon the founding strata.

7.3.2.6 Longitudinal Forces

The bridge will be designed for longitudinal forces on account of tractive and braking action, wind force, seismic force as well as forces due to longitudinal movement of superstructure generated due to creep, shrinkage or temperature. All longitudinal forces will be considered as stipulated in various IRC codes.

7.3.2.7 Seismic Zone

The project road is located in a seismic zone V. It is proposed to design the bridges for seismic forces as mentioned in modified clause 222 of IRC: 6-2000.

7.3.2.8 Condition of Exposure

Since the project road is away from marine environment, a moderate condition of exposure will be adopted.

7.3.2.9 Grade of Concrete

The following minimum grade of concrete will be adopted for major and minor bridges as well as ROB, Flyover and Underpass.

Sr. No.	Type of Concreting	Major Bridge/	Minor Bridge and Culverts
1	Plain Cement Concrete (PCC)	M-20	M-20
2	Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC)	M-35	M-35/M-30

7.4 Miscellaneous

7.4.1 Road Signs

Road signs are proposed to be placed according to IRC: 67:2012. The signs are to be placed on embankment such that extreme edge of sign would be 2.0m away from the edge of the carriageway. The location of each sign is to be decided in accordance with the guidelines therein.

The sheeting shall be provided of Super High Intensity Micro Prismatic sheets Type IX as per ASTM D 4956 for all types of road sign boards as well as Over Head Signs.

7.4.2 Road Markings

Road markings will be made for centre and edge lines using reflective thermoplastic paints. Appropriate road markings will also be provided at junctions and crossings.

7.4.3 Traffic Barriers

Traffic barriers are protective devices that are placed between traffic and a potential hazard off the roadway, with the intention of reducing the severity of a collision when an errant vehicle leaves the travelled portion of the roadway. Barriers are to be provided at high embankments, sharp curves and bridge approaches. The barrier is to be located in unpaved shoulders.

7.4.4 River Training work

River training works will be provided in accordance with IRC 89-1997 and designed as per forces and loads stipulated for respective components as per the site specific requirements.

Chapter-8: SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENT PROPOSALS

8.1 Introduction

As evident from the above, the first step towards formulating Improvements Options is to collect information on the project road primarily from engineering surveys and secondarily from various agencies concerned. Towards this end detailed information on the past and present traffic, availability of land, condition of CD structures, potential sources of construction material, environmentally sensitive areas and social hot spots has been collected. Also collected is information pertaining to existing settlements.

8.2 Improvement Proposals

Improvement proposals apropos functional components manifested in appropriate horizontal and vertical alignments, sight distance availability, lateral and vertical, clearances, intersection treatment etc. Aim at improved design speed, road safety and also cover facilities such as proper intersection treatments, bus shelters etc. Improvement proposals apropos structural components on the other hand calls for detailed evaluation of widening options, concentric or eccentric widening of the existing road as dictated by the sight situations like available ROW, existing utilities, terrain, etc., and also existing structural conditions, both for pavement and CD structures.

As evident from the above, the first step towards formulating Improvements Options is to collect information on the project road primarily from engineering surveys and secondarily from various agencies concerned. Towards this end detailed information on the past and present traffic, availability of land, condition of CD structures, potential sources of construction material, environmentally sensitive areas and social hot spots has been collected. Also collected are information pertaining to existing settlements, present configuration of intersections, importance of discrete cross roads, utility lines, locations of bus stops, truck parking etc.

Subsequent to a close observation of all these parameters, frequent site-visits have been undertaken to formulate improvement options that suit requirements of the project.

Development to 2 Lane with Paved shoulder option is planned for the development of project road.

Typical Cross Sections

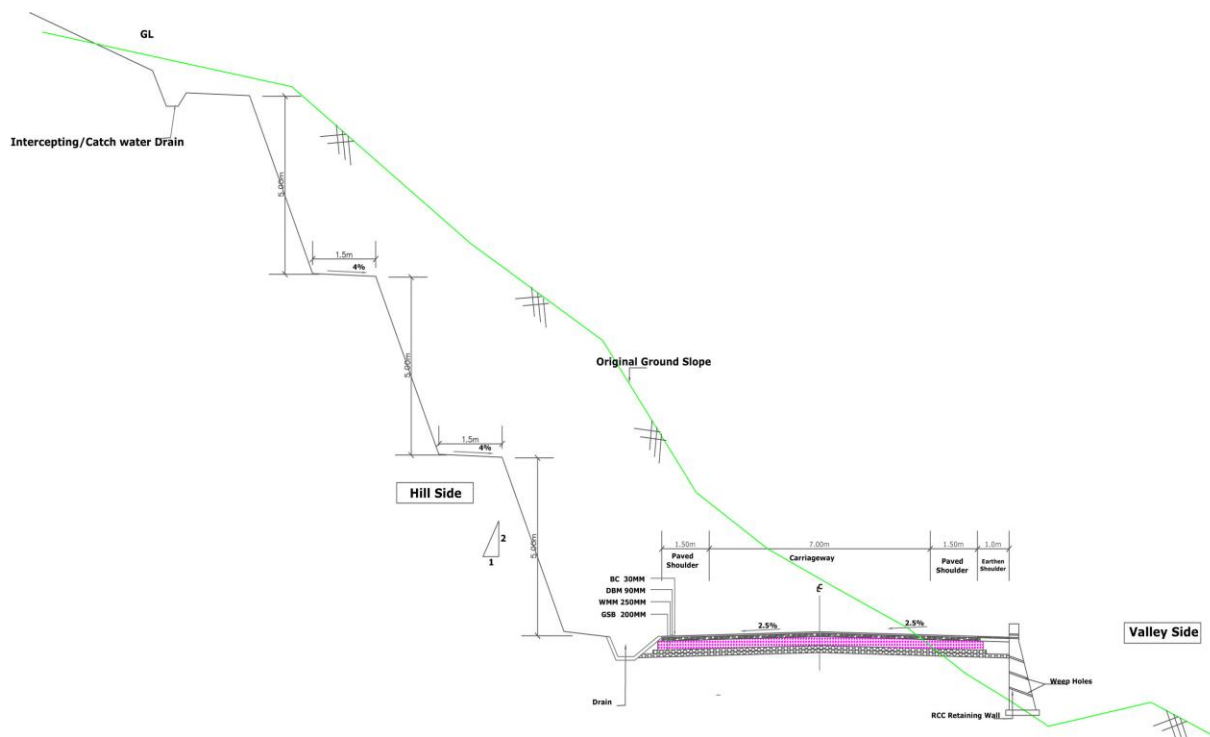


Fig - 2.8
Typical Cross Section
2-lane Carriageway With One Side Retaining Wall
(Open Country - Mountainous Terrain)

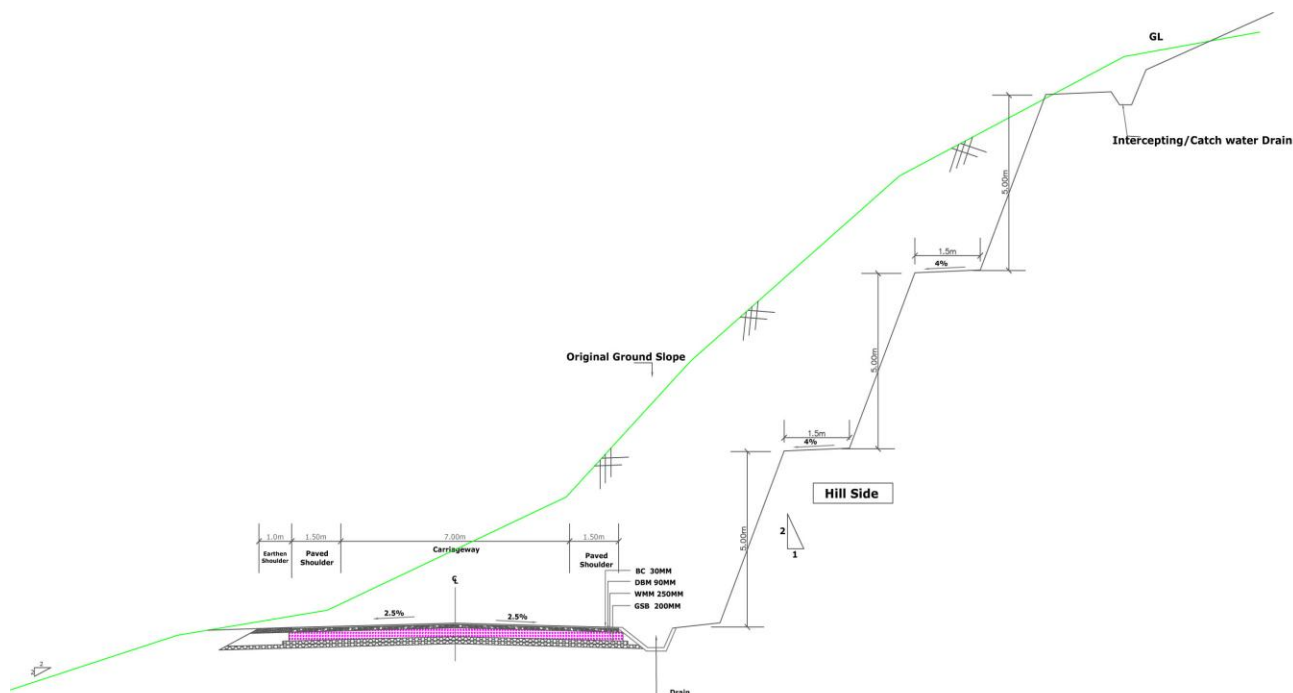
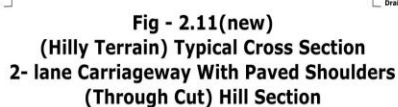


Fig - 2.9
Typical Cross Section
2-lane Carriageway Without Retaining Wall
(Open Country - Mountainous Terrain)



Special requirement for hill roads in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the manual shall be provided in the following locations:-

S.No.	Design Chainage (In km.)		Length (m)	Remarks
	From	To		
1.	54700	55400	700	Hilly portion. Retaining wall shall be designed and provided as per the technical requirement in consultation with the Authority Engineer subject to minimum length of 6050 meter.
2.	55600	56000	400	
3.	56650	56850	200	
4.	57250	57550	300	
5.	57700	57800	100	
6.	57900	58300	400	
7.	58750	59850	1100	
8.	60450	60650	200	
9.	60850	61550	700	
10.	61750	61900	150	
11.	62050	62200	150	
12.	62300	62500	200	
13.	62900	63000	100	
14.	63650	63950	300	
15.	64350	64550	200	
16.	65100	65400	300	
17.	65800	66000	200	

18.	66350	66450	100	
19.	67000	67250	250	
		Total	6050	

8.4 Details of Breast wall:- 4520 m

Special requirement for hill roads in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the manual shall be provided in the following locations:-

Table 8.1A Breast wall Details

S.No.	Des. Chainage		Length in (m)
	From	To	
1	54180	54700	520
2	55000	56250	1250
3	56950	57250	300
4	57800	57850	50
5	58400	58750	350
6	60300	60400	100
7	61250	61400	150
8	61550	61750	200
9	61850	62300	450
10	63350	63650	300
11	64100	64350	250
12	66450	66700	250
13	67750	68100	350
		Total	4520m

8.5 Details of Gabian Structure:- 4100m

Special requirement for hill roads in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the manual shall be provided in the following locations:-

Table 8.1B Gabian Structure Details

S.No.	Des. Chainage		Length in (m)
	From	To	
1	56250	56650	400
2	56800	56950	150
3	57500	57800	300
4	58250	58400	150
5	58950	59100	150
6	59300	59450	150
7	59800	60300	500
8	60800	61250	450
9	62300	62500	200
10	63100	63350	250
11	64700	65100	400
12	65400	65600	200
13	65700	65800	100
14	66000	66350	350

15	67400	67750	350
		Total	4100m

8.6 Details of HydroSeeding & Mulching :- 4520m

Special requirement for hill roads in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the manual shall be provided in the following locations:-

Table 8.1C Seeding & Mulching Details

S.No.	Des. Chainage		Length in (m)
	From	To	
1	54180	54700	520
2	55000	56250	1250
3	56950	57250	300
4	57800	57850	50
5	58400	58750	350
6	60300	60400	100
7	61250	61400	150
8	61550	61750	200
9	61850	62300	450
10	63350	63650	300
11	64100	64350	250
12	66450	66700	250
13	67750	68100	350
		Total	4520m

8.7 Hill Side Drain & Catch Water Drain:- 21440 m

Drains on Hill side shall be provided in open country area at below locations:-

Table 8.2 Hill Side Drain & Catch water Drain Details

S.No.	TCS Type	Chainage prop.		Side	Length in (m)
		From	To		
1	Fig 2.11(new)	54180	54700	Both Side	1040
2	Fig 2.8	54700	55400	One Side	700
3	Fig 2.9	55400	55600	One Side	200
4	Fig 2.8	55600	56000	One Side	400
5	Fig 2.11(new)	56000	56650	Both Side	1300
6	Fig 2.8	56650	56850	One Side	200
7	Fig 2.11(new)	56850	57250	Both Side	800
8	Fig 2.8	57250	57550	One Side	300
9	Fig 2.9	57550	57700	One Side	150
10	Fig 2.8	57700	57800	One Side	100
11	Fig 2.11(new)	57800	57900	Both Side	200
12	Fig 2.8	57900	58300	One Side	400
13	Fig 2.9	58300	58450	One Side	150
14	Fig 2.11(new)	58450	58750	Both Side	600
15	Fig 2.8	58750	59850	One Side	1100

16	Fig 2.9	59850	60350	One Side	500
17	Fig 2.11(new)	60350	60450	Both Side	200
18	Fig 2.8	60450	60650	One Side	200
19	Fig 2.11(new)	60650	60850	Both Side	400
20	Fig 2.8	60850	61550	One Side	700
21	Fig 2.9	61550	61750	One Side	200
22	Fig 2.8	61750	61900	One Side	150
23	Fig 2.11(new)	61900	62050	Both Side	300
24	Fig 2.8	62050	62200	One Side	150
25	Fig 2.9	62200	62300	One Side	100
26	Fig 2.8	62300	62500	One Side	200
27	Fig 2.9	62500	62900	One Side	400
28	Fig 2.8	62900	63000	One Side	100
29	Fig 2.9	63000	63350	One Side	350
30	Fig 2.11(new)	63350	63650	Both Side	600
31	Fig 2.8	63650	63950	One Side	300
32	Fig 2.11(new)	63950	64350	Both Side	800
33	Fig 2.8	64350	64550	One Side	200
34	Fig 2.11(new)	64550	65100	Both Side	1100
35	Fig 2.8	65100	65400	One Side	300
36	Fig 2.11(new)	65400	65800	Both Side	800
37	Fig 2.8	65800	66000	One Side	200
38	Fig 2.11(new)	66000	66350	Both Side	700
39	Fig 2.8	66350	66450	One Side	100
40	Fig 2.11(new)	66450	67000	Both Side	1100
41	Fig 2.8	67000	67250	One Side	250
42	Fig 2.9	67250	67400	One Side	150
43	Fig 2.11(new)	67400	68150	Both Side	1500
44	Fig 2.9	68150	68300	One Side	150
45	Fig 2.11(new)	68300	68550	Both Side	500
46	Fig 2.9	68550	69350	One Side	800
47	Fig 2.11(new)	69350	69500	Both Side	300
			Total		21440 m

8.8 Metal Beam Crash Barriers: 9.200km

Table 8.4 Crash Barriers Details

S.No.	TCS Type	Chainage prop.		Length in (m)
		From	To	
1	Fig 2.8	54700	55400	700
2	Fig 2.9	55400	55600	200
3	Fig 2.8	55600	56000	400
4	Fig 2.8	56650	56850	200
5	Fig 2.8	57250	57550	300
6	Fig 2.9	57550	57700	150
7	Fig 2.8	57700	57800	100
8	Fig 2.8	57900	58300	400
9	Fig 2.9	58300	58450	150
10	Fig 2.8	58750	59850	1100
11	Fig 2.9	59850	60350	500
12	Fig 2.8	60450	60650	200
13	Fig 2.8	60850	61550	700
14	Fig 2.9	61550	61750	200
15	Fig 2.8	61750	61900	150
16	Fig 2.8	62050	62200	150
17	Fig 2.9	62200	62300	100
18	Fig 2.8	62300	62500	200
19	Fig 2.9	62500	62900	400
20	Fig 2.8	62900	63000	100
21	Fig 2.9	63000	63350	350
22	Fig 2.8	63650	63950	300
23	Fig 2.8	64350	64550	200
24	Fig 2.8	65100	65400	300
25	Fig 2.8	65800	66000	200
26	Fig 2.8	66350	66450	100
27	Fig 2.8	67000	67250	250
28	Fig 2.9	67250	67400	150
29	Fig 2.9	68150	68300	150
30	Fig 2.9	68550	69350	800
		Total		8850m

8.9 Widening Scheme as per Standard:

Table 8.5

Two lane undivided carriageway in plain/rolling Terrain with paved shoulders

Carriageway	=	3.50 m	Either side
Paves Shoulder	=	1.50 m	Either side
Earthen Shoulder	=	2.00 m	Either side
Total Roadway	=	14.00 m	-
Proposed ROW	=	45.00 m	-

Table 8.6

Two lane undivided carriageway in Hilly Terrain with paved shoulders

Carriageway	=	3.50 m	Either side
Paved Shoulder	=	1.50 m	Either side
Earthen Shoulder		1.0 m	Valley side
Total Roadway	=	11.00 m	-
Proposed ROW	=	30 m-45m	-

8.10 Horizontal Alignment Design

Design of the horizontal alignment has been carried out using highway design software as per widening scheme finalized. Extensive field checks to verify the feasibility of the proposed alignment have been carried out and suitable modifications to the alignment have been done wherever considered essential to safeguard sensitive elements.

8.11 Homogeneous Section

Based on TOR and existing road condition observed at site, the project road has been classified in 1 homogeneous section as shown below:

Table 8.7 Homogeneous Section Details

S.No.	Chainage prop.		Length (m)	Remark
	From	To		
1.	54180	69500	15320	
Total			15320 m	

8.12 Cross Section Details

The overall Cross section details for the project is as given below in table.

Table 8.8 TCS Summary

Sr. No.	Proposed TCS Type	Design Length (m)
1	Fig 2.8	6050
2	Fig 2.9	3150
3	Fig 2.11(new)	6120
	Total	15320m

8.12.1 Two Lane Road with Paved shoulders in Hilly Terrain with Drains on Hill side and Retaining wall on Valley Side in open country area:- The Carriageway shall be 7.0 m wide with 1.5 m paved shoulder both side and 1.0m earthen shoulder valley side shall be provided. Also, Drain on Hill Side and Retaining wall on Valley Side shall be provided. The Stretch specified following table:-

Table 8.9 Type TCS – 2.8

S.No.	Chainage prop.	Length	TCS Type
-------	----------------	--------	----------

	From	To	(m)	
1.	54700	55400	700	Fig 2.8
2.	55600	56000	400	Fig 2.8
3.	56650	56850	200	Fig 2.8
4.	57250	57550	300	Fig 2.8
5.	57700	57800	100	Fig 2.8
6.	57900	58300	400	Fig 2.8
7.	58750	59850	1100	Fig 2.8
8.	60450	60650	200	Fig 2.8
9.	60850	61550	700	Fig 2.8
10.	61750	61900	150	Fig 2.8
11.	62050	62200	150	Fig 2.8
12.	62300	62500	200	Fig 2.8
13.	62900	63000	100	Fig 2.8
14.	63650	63950	300	Fig 2.8
15.	64350	64550	200	Fig 2.8
16.	65100	65400	300	Fig 2.8
17.	65800	66000	200	Fig 2.8
18.	66350	66450	100	Fig 2.8
19.	67000	67250	250	Fig 2.8
Total			6050m	

8.12.2 Two Lane Road with Paved shoulders in Hilly Terrain with Hill Side Drain without Retaining Wall in open country area:- The Carriageway shall be 7.0 m wide with 1.5 m paved shoulder both side & 1.0m Earthen Shoulder on valley side and Drain on Hill Side shall be provided. The Stretch specified following table.

Table 8.10 Type TCS – 2.9

S.No.	Chainage prop.		Length (m)	TCS Type
	From	To		
1.	55400	55600	200	Fig 2.9
2.	57550	57700	150	Fig 2.9
3.	58300	58450	150	Fig 2.9
4.	59850	60350	500	Fig 2.9
5.	61550	61750	200	Fig 2.9
6.	62200	62300	100	Fig 2.9
7.	62500	62900	400	Fig 2.9
8.	63000	63350	350	Fig 2.9
9.	67250	67400	150	Fig 2.9
10.	68150	68300	150	Fig 2.9
11.	68550	69350	800	Fig 2.9
Total			3150m	

8.12.3 Two Lane Road with Paved shoulders in Hilly Terrain with Hill Side Drain both sides in open country area:- The Carriageway shall be 7.0 m wide with 1.5

m paved shoulder both side and Drain on both Hill Side shall be provided. The Stretch specified following table.

Table 8.11 Type TCS – 2.11(new)

S.No.	Chainage prop.		Length (m)	TCS Type
	From	To		
1.	54180	54700	520	Fig 2.11(new)
2.	56000	56650	650	Fig 2.11(new)
3.	56850	57250	400	Fig 2.11(new)
4.	57800	57900	100	Fig 2.11(new)
5.	58450	58750	300	Fig 2.11(new)
6.	60350	60450	100	Fig 2.11(new)
7.	60650	60850	200	Fig 2.11(new)
8.	61900	62050	150	Fig 2.11(new)
9.	63350	63650	300	Fig 2.11(new)
10.	63950	64350	400	Fig 2.11(new)
11.	64550	65100	550	Fig 2.11(new)
12.	65400	65800	400	Fig 2.11(new)
13.	66000	66350	350	Fig 2.11(new)
14.	66450	67000	550	Fig 2.11(new)
15.	67400	68150	750	Fig 2.11(new)
16.	68300	68550	250	Fig 2.11(new)
17.	69350	69500	150	Fig 2.11(new)
Total			6120m	

8.13 Geometric Improvement/ Realignment

Many Geometric Improvement & Realignment has been done.

8.14 Classification of Project Stretches:

The project is classified into following stretches as per terrain classification.

Table 8.12

Sr. No.	From	To	Terrain Classification
1	541800	69500	Mountaneous/Steep

8.15 Horizontal Curve details

Table 8.13 Horizontal Curve Details

Sr. No.	Intersection Point Chainage (m)	Transition Curve Start Chainage (m)	Transition Curve End Chainage (m)	Radius of circular Curve (m)	Transition Curve Length (m)	Length of circular curve (m)	Speed (Km/h)
1	54357.615	54286.321	54426.069	200	15	109.749	40
2	54479.490	54439.104	54519.607	200	15	50.504	40
3	54741.498	54691.605	54787.207	20	35	25.602	25

4	55000.728			300		34.049	40
5	55126.895	55089.059	55164.563	150	20	35.504	40
6	55371.643	55279.811	55453.795	150	20	133.984	40
7	55805.312			400		99.093	40
8	56009.674			300		165.195	40
9	56364.223	56274.826	56421.935	50	30	87.109	30
10	56652.981	56602.231	56698.914	20	35	26.682	25
11	57086.776	56950.917	57154.076	75	30	143.159	40
12	57259.993	57208.945	57305.993	20	35	27.048	25
13	57567.539	57456.263	57640.093	75	30	123.83	40
14	57887.838	57836.921	57933.810	20	35	26.889	25
15	58369.945	58206.046	58438.742	100	20	192.696	40
16	58758.475	58707.852	58804.378	20	35	26.526	25
17	59168.864	59110.062	59224.089	100	20	74.027	40
18	59336.363	59247.524	59394.167	50	30	86.643	30
19	59564.280	59512.295	59614.208	100	20	61.913	40
20	59789.941	59695.938	59863.356	100	20	127.417	40
21	60012.295	59933.957	60079.579	100	20	105.622	40
22	60183.037	60136.477	60228.460	50	30	31.983	30
23	60452.668	60402.061	60498.567	20	35	26.506	25
24	60647.798	60599.974	60694.218	50	30	34.244	30
25	60822.940	60757.026	60883.112	100	20	86.086	40
26	60923.283	60893.535	60953.003	150	20	19.468	40
27	61018.147	60958.088	61074.292	100	20	76.203	40
28	61111.115	61083.025	61139.170	100	20	16.145	40
29	61228.904	61157.054	61292.722	100	20	95.668	40
30	61506.073	61393.740	61604.909	200	15	181.169	40
31	62070.440	61912.580	62141.229	100	20	188.649	40
32	62607.216	62423.636	62651.114	75	30	167.477	40
33	62838.048			300		143.022	40
34	63000.638			400		129.897	50
35	63259.760			500		88.715	50
36	63458.297	63356.319	63498.630	50	20	102.312	30
37	63646.475	63596.064	63692.325	20	35	26.261	25
38	63798.840	63757.433	63839.961	150	20	42.528	40
39	63996.654	63919.220	64055.126	50	30	75.907	30
40	64246.948	64210.452	64283.312	150	20	32.86	40
41	64361.397	64284.943	64404.786	30	30	59.843	30
42	64484.632			300		74.777	40
43	64751.413	64695.026	64805.771	75	30	50.744	40
44	64917.475	64837.956	64985.488	75	30	87.532	40
45	65108.575	65036.324	65153.526	30	30	57.202	30
46	65489.495	65368.385	65560.697	75	30	132.312	40
47	65785.258	65706.269	65827.548	30	30	61.279	30
48	66003.121	65933.297	66066.516	75	30	73.219	40

49	66260.355	66150.078	66311.453	50	30	101.375	30
50	66814.345	66673.073	66822.230	40	25	99.157	30
51	67144.940	67043.030	67242.218	300	15	169.188	50
52	67367.454	67282.931	67449.566	300	15	136.635	50
53	67575.108	67489.716	67645.542	100	20	115.826	40
54	67986.525	67898.551	68063.068	125	20	124.518	40
55	68159.760	68085.760	68227.706	125	20	101.946	40
56	68321.765	68277.693	68365.515	75	30	27.822	40
57	68442.819	68391.862	68488.800	20	35	26.937	25
58	68712.726	68626.971	68792.983	200	15	136.012	40
59	69000.312			400		187.858	50
60	69321.405			400		201.966	50

B. Vertical Alignment details

Table 8.13B Vertical Alignment Details

Sl No.	VIP Chainage	Grade In (%)	Grade Out (%)	Grade Change (%)	Profile Curve Length (m)	Profile Curve Type	K Value
1	54680.000	-5.640%	-2.509%	3.131%	100	V	31.935
2	54830.000	-2.509%	-3.176%	0.668%	100	S	149.756
3	55750.187	-3.176%	-5.066%	1.890%	121	S	64.002
4	56575.000	-5.066%	-2.502%	2.564%	75	V	29.251
5	56725.000	-2.502%	-5.408%	2.906%	75	S	25.812
6	57200.000	-5.408%	-2.522%	2.886%	75	V	25.991
7	57350.000	-2.522%	-5.481%	2.959%	75	S	25.348
8	57850.000	-5.481%	-2.572%	2.909%	75	V	25.784
9	57950.000	-2.572%	-5.022%	2.450%	75	S	30.611
10	58700.000	-5.022%	-2.589%	2.433%	100	V	41.094
11	58850.000	-2.589%	-4.989%	2.401%	100	S	41.657
12	59650.000	-4.989%	-5.507%	0.518%	40	S	77.287
13	60400.000	-5.507%	-2.525%	2.981%	100	V	33.541
14	60550.000	-2.525%	-4.597%	2.072%	100	S	48.266
15	62570.000	-4.597%	-4.033%	0.564%	40	V	70.879
16	63575.000	-4.033%	-2.508%	1.525%	100	V	65.581
17	63700.000	-2.508%	-3.290%	0.782%	40	S	51.175
18	64250.000	-3.290%	-2.497%	0.793%	75	V	94.561
19	64450.000	-2.497%	-5.261%	2.764%	75	S	27.134
20	65000.000	-5.261%	-2.501%	2.759%	75	V	27.182
21	65150.000	-2.501%	-4.987%	2.485%	75	S	30.176
22	65700.000	-4.987%	-2.573%	2.413%	100	V	41.435
23	65850.000	-2.573%	-5.321%	2.748%	100	S	36.393
24	66650.000	-5.321%	-2.534%	2.788%	100	V	35.873
25	66850.000	-2.534%	-5.034%	2.501%	100	S	39.989
26	68350.000	-5.034%	-2.511%	2.524%	100	V	39.627

27	68500.000	-2.511%	-3.834%	1.323%	75	S	56.686
28	68980.000	-3.834%	0.351%	4.184%	200	V	47.796

8.16 Restrictions in Horizontal Alignment:

The Project road section is an existing bitumen road and has a well-defined formation. The improvements include flattening the sharp horizontal curves conforming to the minimum design of 80 kmph for plain/rolling terrain and 40 to 60 kmph for hilly terrain except locations listed below:-

Table 8.14 Restricted Horizontal Curve Details

Sr. No.	Intersection Point Chainage (m)	Transition Curve Start Chainage (m)	Transition Curve End Chainage (m)	Radius of circular Curve (m)	Transition Curve Length (m)	Length of circular curve (m)	Speed (Km/h)
1	54741.498	54691.605	54787.207	20	35	25.602	25
2	56364.223	56274.826	56421.935	50	30	87.109	30
3	56652.981	56602.231	56698.914	20	35	26.682	25
4	57259.993	57208.945	57305.993	20	35	27.048	25
5	57887.838	57836.921	57933.810	20	35	26.889	25
6	58758.475	58707.852	58804.378	20	35	26.526	25
7	59336.363	59247.524	59394.167	50	30	86.643	30
8	60183.037	60136.477	60228.460	50	30	31.983	30
9	60452.668	60402.061	60498.567	20	35	26.506	25
10	60647.798	60599.974	60694.218	50	30	34.244	30
11	63458.297	63356.319	63498.630	50	20	102.312	30
12	63646.475	63596.064	63692.325	20	35	26.261	25
13	63996.654	63919.220	64055.126	50	30	75.907	30
14	64361.397	64284.943	64404.786	30	30	59.843	30
15	65108.575	65036.324	65153.526	30	30	57.202	30
16	65785.258	65706.269	65827.548	30	30	61.279	30
17	66260.355	66150.078	66311.453	50	30	101.375	30
18	66814.345	66673.073	66822.230	40	25	99.157	30
19	68442.819	68391.862	68488.800	20	35	26.937	25

At above locations Safety features like Traffic Sign boards, Crash Barrier, Road Delineators, etc. is proposed & Considered in Cost Estimates.

The improvement proposal of the project road has been designed in such a manner so as to utilize the existing road and cross drainage structures to its maximum and have minimum acquisition of structures & land to avoid resettlement impacts and shifting of utilities.

8.17 Junction Design

At-grade intersections, unless properly designed, can be accident-prone and can reduce the overall capacity of the road. The basic requirements for the design of

intersections are not only to cater to safe movements for drivers, but also to provide them complete traffic-related information by way of signs, pavement markings and traffic signals. Simplicity and uniformity should be the guiding principles for intersection design. Based upon these principles the at-grade intersections have been categorized as:

- 1) Minor;
- 2) Channelized with or without acceleration and deceleration lanes;
- 3) Staggered;
- 4) Signalized intersections; and

There are a number of intersections along the project corridor with various categories of roads.

8.18 Major Junctions:

List of Major Junctions along the project corridor is presented in the table below:

Table 8.15: List of Major Junctions

S.no	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage	Category of Road	Type of Junction	Remarks
NIL					

8.19 Minor Junctions:

There are a number of intersections along the project corridor with various categories of roads. There is approx. 0 Nos. of minor junction in our project road. Details are given below.

Table 8.16: List of Minor Junctions

S.No	Design Chainage	Survey Chainage	TYPE of Junction (T,Y,X)	Detail of Destination of Junction
NIL				

8.20 Bus Shelter:

As per provisions total Nos. 1 bus shelter provided along the Project Corridor.

Table 9.17: List of Bus Shelter

S. No.	Design Chainage	Location	Project Facility	Other essential details
NIL				

8.21 Improvement proposal for Bridges

Existing bridges to be re-constructed/newly constructed

1. The existing bridges at the following location shall be re-constructed as new Structures:-
 - (a) Major Bridges – NIL

Table 8.18: Major Bridges Details

S.No.	Design Chainage	Existing Chainage	Existing			Proposed			
			Structure Type	Span (m)	Width of bridge (m)	Recommendation	Span	Structure Type	Width of Bridge (m)
NIL									

- (b) Minor Bridges – 1no.

Table 8.19: Minor Bridges Details

S. No.	Desing Chainage(Km)	Existing Chainage (Km)	Type of structures (RCC Box, Pipe, Slab Box, Masonry Arch)	Span Arrangement (No. X Length) (m)	Width of Culvert (m)	Proposal			Proposed Width
						Total (m)	Recommendation	Type	Span
1	62550	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	2x4x4
2	67825	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	2x4x4
3	68300	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	2x4x4
4	68600	—	—	—	—	—	New Construction	Box	2x4x4

8.22 Improvement Proposal of Culverts

General Condition of Culverts

As per the observations made at site for the project stretch, there are two types of culverts found. (i) Slab Culverts (RCC slabs and Stone slabs), (ii) Pipe Culverts. The structural condition of most of the RCC slab culverts, Pipe culverts is generally poor such as in spalled concrete, damaged / missing parapet wall, exposed reinforcement in slab, debris, & vegetation in waterway etc. A summary of all the types of culverts found at site.

8.22.1 Reconstruction of existing culverts:

The existing culverts at the following locations shall be re-constructed as new culverts:

- (B) Culverts – NIL

Table 8.20: Reconstruction Culverts Details

S.No	Desing Chainage	Existing Chainage	Existing	Proposed		
			Structure Type	Structure	Span/Dia. Of Pipe (m)	Proposed width
NIL						

8.22.2 Widening of existing culverts:

The existing culverts at the following locations shall be widened:

(A) Culverts – 0 nos.

Table 8.21: Widening Culverts Details

S.No	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage	Existing		Structure Type	Proposed		
			Existing Span Arrangement (m)	Width (m)		Structure	Width (m)	Span/Dia. Of Pipe (m)
NIL								

8.22.3 Retain & Repair of existing culverts:

The existing culverts at the following locations shall be retained with minor repair:

(A) Culverts – 0 nos.

Table 8.22: Repair Culverts Details

S.No	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage	Existing	
			Existing Span Arrangement (m)	Width (m)
NIL				

8.22.4 Additional new culverts:-

Additional new culverts shall be constructed as per particulars given in the table below:

a. Hume Pipe Culvert – 0 Nos.

b. Box Culvert –59 Nos.

Table 8.23: Box Culverts Details (New Construction)

S.No.	Location (Design Chainage)	Dia. Of Pipe/Span Length (m)	Width of Culvert (m)
1.	54200	1x2x2	12.00
2.	54380	1x2x2	12.00
3.	54600	1x2x2	12.00
4.	54895	1x2x2	12.00
5.	55080	1x2x2	12.00
6.	55245	1x2x2	12.00
7.	55420	1x2x2	12.00
8.	55730	1x2x2	12.00
9.	56045	1x3x3	12.00
10.	56400	1x2x2	12.00
11.	56550	1x2x2	12.00
12.	56755	1x2x2	12.00
13.	56950	1x2x2	12.00

14.	57150	1x2x2	12.00
15.	57350	1x2x2	12.00
16.	57710	1x2x2	12.00
17.	58090	1x2x2	12.00
18.	58650	1x2x2	12.00
19.	58860	1x2x2	12.00
20.	59180	1x2x2	12.00
21.	59550	1x2x2	12.00
22.	59825	1x2x2	12.00
23.	60000	1x2x2	12.00
24.	60175	1x2x2	12.00
25.	60650	1x3x3	12.00
26.	60925	1x3x3	12.00
27.	61120	1x3x3	12.00
28.	61515	1x3x3	12.00
29.	61875	1x3x3	12.00
30.	62185	1x3x3	12.00
31.	62860	1x2x2	12.00
32.	63050	1x2x2	12.00
33.	63310	1x2x2	12.00
34.	65550	1x2x2	12.00
35.	63740	1x2x2	12.00
36.	63900	1x2x2	12.00
37.	64190	1x2x2	12.00
38.	64500	1x2x2	12.00
39.	64735	1x2x2	12.00
40.	65020	1x2x2	12.00
41.	65160	1x2x2	12.00
42.	65380	1x2x2	12.00
43.	65550	1x2x2	12.00
44.	65695	1x2x2	12.00
45.	65850	1x3x3	12.00
46.	65980	1x3x3	12.00
47.	66300	1x2x2	12.00
48.	66475	1x2x2	12.00
49.	66610	1x2x2	12.00
50.	66880	1x2x2	12.00
51.	67000	1x2x2	12.00
52.	67200	1x2x2	12.00
53.	67430	1x3x3	12.00
54.	67650	1x3x3	12.00
55.	68040	1x3x3	12.00
56.	68760	1x2x2	12.00
57.	68975	1x2x2	12.00
58.	69250	1x2x2	12.00
59.	69450	1x2x2	12.00

Table 8.24: Summary of Culvert Proposal

Reconstruction	0
New construction (Box Culverts)	59

Chapter-9

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING AND PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

9.1.1 GENERAL

The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is carried out to assess the potential environmental impacts likely to be triggered by the project road. The project road will be upgrading, without any land acquisition and displacement of people. The project road belongs to **Category A** projects as per ADB's Environmental Assessment Guidelines (2003) and requires an IEE to be carried out. IEE report will be prepared based on the IEE format of ADB with due consideration to environmental legislation e.g. Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 of Government of India (GoI).

The project, up-gradation of Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong Road is located in Tamenglong & Dima Hasao District of Manipur & Assam.

The objective of IEE is as following:

- to provide information about the general environmental settings around the sub project area as baseline data;
- to provide information on potential impacts of the project and characteristic of impacts, magnitude, distribution, and their duration;
- to provide information on potential mitigation measures to minimize the impact;
- to provide information on Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- The field visits were made to collect the requisite information from various government departments and from other secondary sources (including limited public consultation in the form of focused group discussions).

In the IEE, activities proposed to be undertaken as part of this project will be considered and the potential impacts will be analyzed.

9.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The road generally traverses through hilly terrain except at some portion of the road passing through Plain/Rolling terrain. The Project Road starts from Tamenglong town, Manipur and terminated at Mahur Town, Assam.

The proposed project road at present has two/intermediate/single lane carriageway. The road will be widened for two lane with paved shoulder. It is planned to upgrade the existing road with provisions for side drains, bridges, culverts, retaining walls etc. The project road will be implemented within the existing ROW (If possible).

The terrain is flat with very minor changes in elevation, and the landscape is open and forest cover as per REA Checklist below. The only noticeable changes from the flat terrain occur in the few places where the road briefly descends through ravines carved out by streams, and then climbs back to the level plain. Agriculture is the predominant land use and wheat crop is mainly cultivated on roadside. Settlements are sparse; the road runs largely through open fields. Numerous hand pumps are placed alongside the roadway for obtaining drinking.

9.1.3 ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK REQUIREMENTS

The ADB classifies projects such as SRED into one of three categories based on a screening of their expected environmental impacts:

- **Category A.** Category A projects are defined by the ADB as "Projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts. An environmental impact statement (EIA) (as defined by the ADB regulations) is required to address significant impacts."
- **Category B.** Category B projects are defined as "Projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of a lesser degree and/or significance than those for Category A projects. An initial environmental examination (IEE) is required to determine whether or not significant environmental impacts warranting an EIA are likely. If an EIA is not needed, the IEE is regarded as the final environmental assessment report."
- **Category C.** Category C projects are defined as "Projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts. No EIA or IEE is required, although environmental implications are still reviewed."

9.1.4 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REQUIREMENTS

The following is provided for informational purposes. The IEE in hand has not been prepared to meet, and **does not purpose to meet**, GOI requirements that may ultimately be determined to be applicable to certain SRED activities. As of this writing, it is not anticipated that any GOI EIAs will be required. Careful planning of those activities that

of necessity occur outside the existing ROW (for example: placement of labor camps, extraction of fill from borrows areas, placement of temporary approaches to river crossings during bridge replacement), combined with proper contracting and procurement measures, should keep all SRED activities below the threshold that would trigger the need for an EIA.

- **Central Government Requirements.**

- Primary responsibility for administration and implementation of the GOI policy with respect to conservation, ecologically sustainable development and pollution control rests with the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) and the regulations established pursuant to the National Conservation Strategy; National Forest Policy; the Policy for Abatement of Pollution (1992); and the Indian Environmental Protection Act 1986 (29 of 1986), revised in 1997.
- Guidance for the preparation of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) within this overall framework for environmental clearance of new development proposals is provided by the GOI's *Handbook of Environmental Procedures and Guidelines* (1994).
- Additional guidelines for road projects are provided by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH) in its publication entitled *Environmental Guidelines for Rail/Road and Highway Projects*. The Guidelines include the summary questionnaire to be submitted to MOEF for the preparation of EIAs for domestic road projects requiring an EIA as noted above.
- MOEF Circular No. 21012/26-99-1a-111 dated 15 October 1997 exempts linear projects with ROWs of less than 20 metres (including the existing ROW and land acquisition as may be required by the project) from most review processes. Projects entirely contained within the existing ROW are considered as maintenance, which is generally not subject to MOEF review.
- Thus, road projects limited to actions such as those proposed by SRED are generally exempted from GOI/EIA requirements. The Project will not include construction of any new high level bridges and thus will not require significant changes to the existing road alignment or grade level.

- **State Forest Department Requirements**

- Removal of trees along the ROW: Trees will have to be removed within the existing ROW in some places to allow for widening of the carriageway, construction of shoulders, or to meet current road safety standards. It should be noted that trees within the ROW are considered to be within the purview of the State Forest Department. Therefore, an application will be required pursuant to MOEF letter Ref no. 4-1/97-FC, dated 18 February

1998, which provides revised guidelines for applicability of the Forest Conservation Act (1980) to linear infrastructure projects such as rail and road projects. Clearance by the State Forest Department is assumed to have been granted unless there is an indication to the contrary within 30 days.

- Impacts to Reserved Forests: In the event of potential impacts to Reserved Forests, a Notice of Compliance (NOC) is required from the State Forest Department. In the event that a submission to MOEF is required, the NOC must be obtained prior to action by MOEF.

- **State level Environment Impact assessment Authority.**

- A State level Environment Impact assessment Authority hereinafter referred to as the SEIAA shall be constituted by the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 comprising of three members including a Chairman and a Member – Secretary to be nominated by the State Government or the Union territory administration concerned.

All projects and activities are broadly categorized in to two categories – Category A and Category B, based on the spatial extent of potential impacts and potential impacts on human health and man made resources:

- (i) All projects or activities included as Category 'A' in the Schedule, including expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities and change in product mix, shall require prior environmental clearance from the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on the recommendations of an Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC to be constituted by the Central Government for the purposes of this notification.
- (ii) All projects or activities included as Category 'A' in the Schedule, including expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities as specified will require prior environmental clearance from the State/Union territory Environment Impact assessment Authority (SEIAA).

- **State Pollution Control Board Requirements (SPCB).**

- Certain actions to be included in SRED (e.g. the locations and operations of asphalt plants) will require submission of an application to the SPCB pursuant to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, Cess Act of 1977, and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981.
- The SPCB generally establishes a review panel and circulates the application for public review and comment in each affected district. At least one public hearing is held in

each affected district following not less than 30 days notice in local and regional newspapers.

- A state-level hearing is also required, taking all comments received from the districts into account. Assuming acceptability, the SPCB issues a NOC.
- The SPCB's NOC, as well as the Forest Department's NOC, is required before MOEF action on any required EIA can be considered complete.

9.1.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Data and information required for preparation of the IEE report have been collected from various government departments, secondary sources and through actual field visits. Environmental conditions of the area are discussed below:

(i) Physical Resources

• Climate of Manipur

The climate of Manipur is largely influenced by the topography of this hilly region. Lying 790 meters above sea level, Manipur is wedged among hills on all sides. This northeastern corner of India enjoys a generally amiable climate, though the winters can be a chilly. The maximum temperature in the summer months is 32 °C (90 °F). In winter the temperature often falls below 0 °C (32 °F), bringing frost. Snow sometimes falls in hilly regions due to the Western Disturbance.[citation needed] The coldest month is January, and the warmest July .

The state is drenched in rains from May until mid-October. It receives an average annual rainfall of 1,467.5 millimetres (57.78 in). Rain distribution varies from 933 millimetres (36.7 in) in Imphal to 2,593 millimetres (102.1 in) in Tamenglong. The precipitation ranges from light drizzle to heavy downpour. The normal rainfall of Manipur enriches the soil and helps in agriculture and irrigation. The South Westerly Monsoon picks up moisture from the Bay of Bengal and heads toward Manipur, hits the eastern Himalaya ranges and produces a massive amount of rain. The climate is salubrious with approximate average annual rainfall varying from 933 millimetres (36.7 in) at Imphal to 2,593 millimetres (102.1 in) at Tamenglong. The temperature ranges from sub0 to 36 °C (32 to 97 °F).

• Climate of Assam

With the "Tropical Monsoon Rainforest Climate", Assam is temperate (summer max. at 95–100 °F or 35–38 °C and winter min. at 43–46 °F or 6–8 °C) and experiences heavy rainfall and high humidity. The climate is characterised by heavy monsoon downpours reducing summer temperatures and affecting foggy nights and mornings in winters, frequent during the afternoons. Spring (Mar–Apr) and autumn (Sept–Oct) are usually

pleasant with moderate rainfall and temperature. Assam's agriculture usually depends on the south-west monsoon rains

- **Ambient Air Quality**

The air quality along the road is good as there is less flow of traffic. No major source of emission of exhaust gases exist along the road except some commercial and residential establishments, which burn wood as a fuel for commercial and domestic purposes.

As existing road is in narrow condition, dust due to wind blown and movement of vehicles on earthen shoulder portion is observed along the road. However, such dust particles are settled within short distances from the road.

- **Noise Levels**

In the area along the project road, noise levels are moderate as there is less traffic flow. Therefore, the contribution of traffic, in increase of ambient noise levels can be considered insignificant.

- **Topography and Soil**

The topography along the project road is generally hilly. Soil is usually Red Soil, yellow soil and black soil at some stretches.

- **Seismology**

As per seismic zonal map of India, the sub project area is located in seismic zone II. The bridges, culverts and other structures, therefore, need to be designed accordingly.

(ii) Ecological Resources

- **Terrestrial Ecology**

Impacts to flora will be minimal throughout most of the Project areas. Most of the length of the ROW lies in rural (primarily agricultural) areas where the floral habitat has been seriously disturbed and altered from its native state. Certain portion, however, passes through or near some of the forested areas and no threatened or endangered plant species are located within or adjacent to the affected ROWs, and no adverse impacts to special status species are likely to occur due to these activities. Virtually all rehabilitation activities will be confined to the existing ROWs, and both direct and indirect impacts to threatened or endangered plant species are unlikely.

Plant species present within the ROW are either introduced species or ubiquitous native species, which are highly tolerant of grazing, compaction, and other physical disturbances. Construction activities will have direct impact only in a narrow band of vegetation adjacent to the existing roadways. Potential impacts to flora, in both the forest and non-forest areas will be avoided by ensuring that roadside activities such as asphalt plants, construction camps and other ancillary features are properly sited.

ROW, both inside and outside of forested areas, is lined by mature trees overarching the roadways. In some portion trees will have to be cut to permit rehabilitation of the roads to current safety standards.

- **Wildlife**

No impact is anticipated in terms of the wildlife habitat alteration or its destruction. In short is no wildlife area within the project area along the road.

- **Fisheries**

No fishing activity is observed in the drains of subproject area.

- **Rare or Endangered Species**

No rare or endangered species is reported in the area.

(iii) Economic Development

- **Industries**

No major/minor industrial activity is observed along the project road.

- **Commercial Activities**

Commercial activities observed mostly near the inhabitation portion, along the project road. These commercial activities are in the form of shops.

- **Infrastructure Facilities**

Infrastructure facilities are adequate in the area along the project road.

- **Agricultural Development**

The climate of the area is more suitable for growing agricultural i.e. wheat, Potato as well as vegetables. There exist huge potential as far as the agriculture development is concerned. Soils are Medium to Deep Black with relatively high clay content. The principal crops are paddy, wheat, jute, sugar cane, potato, turmeric, coconut and oil seeds. Irrigation is common.

- **Tourism in Manipur**

The word Manipur literally means a 'jeweled town', a name that rightly justifies the small and picturesque land. The people here are very polite and hospitable. Rich in its culture, tradition, and ethnicity, Manipur is one of the seven northeastern states of India. The Raasleelas and the classical dance of Manipur hold a very significant position in the cultural map of India. With sites like the Loktak Lake and the Khonghampat Orchidarium, Manipur is also famous for its natural beauty. Manipur has a lot to offer to the tourists visiting this state. Some of the places worth visiting are the Shree Govindajee Temple (a

pilgrimage as well as historic center of the Vaishnavite), Kaina (a sacred place of Hindus), Khwairamand Bazaar (a market place run by women), Manipur Zoological Garden (renowned for the rare sangai deer), apart from the beautiful Loktak Lake and Sendra Island. Besides, Langthabal (historic sites), Moirang, Moreh, Phubala, Singda, Khongjom, Sahid Mandir, Khonghampat Orchidarium, Keibul Lamjao National Park, Sekta Archeological Living Museum, and the Manipur State Museum are surely worth a visit.

- **Tourism in Assam**

The Assam Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. was incorporated on the 9th June, 1988 and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 Vide No:- 02-03006 of 1988-89. The State Govt. of Assam has promoted and set up the Corporation for growth and development of tourism in Assam. 6th international Tourism Mart 2017 began in Guwahati on 5 December 2017.

- **Tourist Hotspots**

- Kaziranga National Park
- Manas National Park
- Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary
- Nameri National Park
- Dibru- Saikhowa National Park
- Orange National Park

Roughly shaped like a bird with wings stretching along the length of the Brahmaputra river, Assam is the central state in the North-East region of India and serves at the gateway to the rest of the Seven Sister States. The land of red river and blue hills, Assam comprises three main geographical areas: Brahmaputra Valley which constitutes the expansive wingspan, the Barak Valley extending like a tail, and the intervening karbi Plateau and North Cachar Hills. Assam Shares its border with Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and West Bengal; and there are National Highway leading to their capital cities. It also shares international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh. In ancient times Assam was known as Pragjyotisha or Pragjyotishpura, and kamarupa.

Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist – Road NH – 44A

Road Section **Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong Road, Distt. Tamenglong & Dima Hasao in the State of Assam & Manipur – 127.403 km**

Screening questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project sitting Is the project area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			The project road does not pass through any National park/wildlife century and forest area. The project is not closed to any cultural heritage site.
▪ <u>Cultural heritage site</u>		X	The project does not pass through any heritage cultural site.
▪ <u>Protected area</u>	X		The project does pass through any Protected area
▪ <u>Wetland</u>		X	
▪ <u>Mangrove</u>		X	
▪ <u>Estuarine</u>		X	
▪ <u>Buffer zone of protected area</u>		X	The project does not pass through any Protected area
▪ <u>Special area for protecting biodiversity</u>		X	
B. Potential environmental impacts Will the project cause...			
Encroachment on historical/cultural areas; disfiguration of landscape by road embankments, cuts, fills, and quarries?		X	The topography of project road is mainly plain terrain with small section of hilly and rolling terrain. Minor impacts of landscape by road embankments, cuts and fills are anticipated. No encroachment of historical places. However, some temples exist along the project road which may get impacted. Proper management plan will be required during construction to sustain the quarries.
Encroachment on precious ecology (e.g. Sensitive or protected areas)?		X	

Screening questions	Yes	No	Remarks
Alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways crossed by roads, resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at construction site?		X	Project road crossed water streams. Controlled construction activities will ensure sediment discharge into streams to the extent.
Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker-based camps and chemicals used in construction?		X	Adequate sanitary facilities and drainage in the workers camps will help to avoid this possibility. As the construction activity in this project will not contain any harmful ingredients, no impact on surface water quality is anticipated.
Increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling works, and chemicals from asphalt processing?	X		With appropriate mitigation measures and use of most modern environment friendly equipments/machineries air pollution shall be reduced to permissible levels
Noise and vibration due to blasting and other civil works?	X		Short term minor impact may occur during construction period, Suitable mitigation measures will be required to minimize the adverse effects
Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people		X	No resettlement
Other social concerns relating to inconveniences in living conditions in the project areas that may trigger cases of upper respiratory problems and stress?		X	Imposing of appropriate mitigation measures in contract agreement to keep the air pollution within permissible levels will keep a check on this problem.
Hazardous driving conditions where construction interferes with pre-existing roads?		X	To minimized the impact suitable traffic management plan will be required

Screening questions	Yes	No	Remarks
Poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases from workers to local populations?	X		Proper provisions for sanitation, health care and solid waste disposal facilities will be available in the contract documents to avoid such possibility. Workers will be made aware about communicable diseases
Creation of temporary breeding habitats for mosquito vectors of disease?		X	
Dislocation and compulsory resettlement of people living in right-of-way?		X	No displacement
Accident risks associated with increased vehicular traffic, leading to accidental spills of toxic materials and loss of life?		X	Adoption of suitable traffic signage system at sensitive places will reduce such possibility.
Increased noise and air pollution resulting from traffic volume?	X		Due to improvement in Riding Quality & Comfort in driving due to unidirectional traffic such pollution will be reduced. Mitigation measures along with monitoring plan will be required
Increased risk of water pollution from oil, grease and fuel spills, and other materials from vehicles using the road?	X		Controlled construction activities and proper drainage system will reduce this possibility. Due to improvement in Riding Quality & Comfort in driving due to unidirectional traffic such pollution will be reduced.

After reviewing the answers above the Mission Leader and Environment Specialist agree that the project.

X		should be categorized as an A project.
		should be categorized as a B project.
		should be categorized as a B project in an environmentally sensitive area.
		should be categorized as a C project.
		should be categorized as an A/B project because (give reason).
		requires additional information for classification. Therefore,
o		an Environment Specialist should be involved in the PPTA Fact-finding Mission.
o		Mission Leader should gather additional information during the PPTA Fact-finding Mission.

On the basis of above finding, project road may be categorized as Project 'A'

Chapter-10

INITIAL SOCIAL ASSESSMENT AND PRELIMINARY LAND ACQUISITION/RESETTLEMENT PLAN

INITIAL SOCIAL ASSESMENT

10.2.1 INTRODUCTION

An initial social assessment (ISA) is required for every development project in order to identify the people who may be beneficially or adversely affected by the project. It should access the stage of development of various subgroups and their needs, demands and absorptive capacity. It should also identify the institutions to be involved in the project and assess their capacities. The ISA should identify the key social dimensions aspects such as in voluntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, poverty reduction, and women in development. The ISA is generally taken as early as possible in the project cycle and preferably by the time of fact finding for a project preparation technical assistance.

As per the guidelines of ADB and Government of India policy the initial social and poverty analysis is being carried out. The social analysis study will among other things provide a socio economic profile of the project area. Particular attention is given to areas like indigenous people, communicable deceases like HIV AIDS, human trafficking, poverty alleviation, gender, local population, industry and agriculture. Aspects like health, education child labour land acquisition and resettlement need to be analyzed.

10.2.2 BACKGROUND

As part of the Project, to ascertain the Resettlement and Social Development Component of the Project, the scope of the present study as defined by the Terms of References (TORs) involved several elements as discussed below:

- (a) To examine and assess the overall social and poverty profile of the Project area on the basis of the primary and secondary data sources such as statistical handbooks, poverty data, land use patterns etc, field visits, key stakeholder interviews and preparation of a socio-economic profile of the state of Tripura and the project districts.
- (b) Preparation of social and poverty analysis, taking into account socio-economic and poverty status of the project area of influence, including the nature, extent and determinants of poverty in the project area including assessment of the risk of human trafficking and HIV/AIDS due to the project. In addition, estimation of the likely socioeconomic and poverty reduction impacts of the project also constituted an important aspect of the study.

- (c) Consultations with concerned officials in the Government and other relevant offices, this includes consultation with APs and affected communities to assess responses to the Project and ascertain the nature and scope of local participation in project planning and implementation.
- (d) To identify, analyze and, wherever appropriate, quantify the potential resettlement impacts of the proposed Project on the area population.
- (e) To suggest measures to enhance benefits and mitigate adverse impact.

The report is based on the findings of the socioeconomic surveys, field visits and small group meetings with the Project populations in the Project area.

10.2.3 METHODOLOGY

The study will be conducted with a participatory approach that aimed at putting the community at the center with a collective process of reflection, discussion and consultation with all major stakeholders in the Project. The primary stakeholders, such as farmers, shopkeepers, daily wage laborers, panchayat members, women, and other socio-economically deprived groups like Scheduled Caste (SC), scheduled tribes (ST), health workers, school teachers, and non-government organizations (NGOs) will be consulted individually, in homogenous sub-groups and mixed groups to understand the local needs thereby to assess the responses to the proposed subprojects and also ascertain the impact of the proposed project on the communities area and the overall region.

The team will make Field Visits to the respective projects and also interact with the villages (to be affected by the proposed project intervention) in order to ascertain the socio-economic profile of the area,

PRA techniques like social mapping, resource mapping, transect walk, mobility maps etc. will be used during the course of the field investigation.

Community meetings shall be initiated to obtain the views, responses & possible solutions from the local people.

Focus group discussions (FGD's) will be organized at the village level with different potential affected groups of people, more importantly, women, indigenous and other socio-economically deprived people to ascertain the impact of the project on them.

Meetings with village panchayats, non-government organizations, health workers, and school teachers will also be held during the course of field visits with special emphasis on project impact, poverty, road safety and related issues.

A Census Survey covering all affected structures along the alignments of each of the subprojects shall be conducted by means of a detailed questionnaire.

A detailed analysis of secondary data sources shall be carried out to understand the social, economic & demographic situation in the project area & will be submitted along with Detailed Project Report.

10.2.4 INVOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT ISSUES

The road area is not free of encroachments and illegal settlements within ROW. There shall not be any need for involuntary resettlement of people

10.2.5 INDEGENIOUS PEOPLE'S DEVELOPMENT

The study findings reveal that there would no significant impact on the indigenous people due to road widening and development. During the discussions held with the ST communities in the Project locations, the group expressed that the improved road network will augment access to services and economic opportunities not just for them but also for all segments of the state population. They did not envisage any negative impacts of the proposed project. However, a checklist has been prepared for Initial Screening for Project with Impact on Indigenous Peoples.

10.2.6 INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

On the basis of socio-economic data collected from the District Handbooks and other departmental publications and brochures relevant to the Project roads, as stated earlier, a Project Road Influence Area Profile (PRIA) has been prepared. The profile consists of demographic features, land utilization, occupation structure, agriculture production, acreage intensity, irrigation facilities, and concentration of infrastructure facilities, such as, availability of banks, hospital beds, primary schools, electrified villages, drinking water facilities, status of accessibility (paved/unpaved road), number of hat/bazaar, primary health centers, government public distribution shops, post offices and family planning center. The compiled data have been used in the present project for several analyses during the study. A summary with salient features is presented **below**.

Manipur State Information

Geography :

The state lies at a latitude of 23°83'N – 25°68'N and a longitude of 93°03'E – 94°78'E. The total area covered by the state is 22,347 square kilometres (8,628 sq mi). The capital lies in an oval-shaped valley of approximately 700 square miles (2,000 km²) surrounded by blue mountains and is at an elevation of 790 metres (2,590 ft) above sea level.[41] The slope of the valley is from north to south. The mountain ranges create a moderated climate, preventing the cold winds from the north from reaching the valley and barring

cyclonic storms originating from the Bay of Bengal.

The state is bordered by the Indian states of Nagaland to its north, Mizoram to its south, Assam to its west, and shares international border with Myanmar to its east.

The state has four major river basins: the Barak River Basin (Barak Valley) to the west, the Manipur River Basin in central Manipur, the Yu River Basin in the east, and a portion of the Lanye River Basin in the north. The water resources of Barak and Manipur river basins are about 1.8487 Mham. The overall water balance of the state amounts to 0.7236 Mham in the annual water budget. (By comparison, India receives 400 Mham (million hectare meters) of rain annually.

The Barak River, the largest of Manipur, originates in the Manipur Hills and is joined by tributaries, such as the Irang, Maku, and Tuivai. After its junction with the Tuivai, the Barak River turns north, forms the border with Assam State, and then enters the Cachar Assam just above Lakhipur. The Manipur river basin has eight major rivers: the Manipur, Imphal, Iril, Nambul, Sekmai, Chakpi, Thoubal and Khuga. All these rivers originate from the surrounding hills.

Almost all the rivers in the valley area are in the mature stage and therefore deposit their sediment load in the Loktak lake. The rivers draining the Manipur Hills are comparatively young, due to the hilly terrain through which they flow. These rivers are corrosive and assume turbulent form in the rainy season. Important rivers draining the western area include the Maku, Barak, Jiri, Irang and Leimatak. Rivers draining the eastern part of the state, the Yu River Basin, include the Chamu, Khunou and other short streams.

Manipur may be characterised as two distinct physical regions: an outlying area of rugged hills and narrow valleys, and the inner area of flat plain, with all associated land forms. These two areas are distinct in physical features and are conspicuous in flora and fauna. The valley region has hills and mounds rising above the flat surface. The Loktak lake is an important feature of the central plain. The total area occupied by all the lakes is about 600 km². The altitude ranges from 40 m at Jiribam to 2,994 m at Mt. Iso (Tempü) Peak near Mao Songsong.

The soil cover can be divided into two broad types, viz. the red ferruginous soil in the hill area and the alluvium in the valley. The valley soils generally contain loam, small rock fragments, sand and sandy clay, and are varied. On the plains, especially flood plains and deltas, the soil is quite thick. The top soil on the steep slopes is very thin. Soil on the steep hill slopes is subject to high erosion, resulting in gullies and barren rock slopes. The normal pH value ranges from 5.4 to 6.8.

Economy:

The 2012–2013 gross state domestic product of Manipur at market prices was about ₹ 10,188 crore (US\$1.6 billion). Its economy is primarily agriculture, forestry, cottage and trade driven. Manipur acts as India's "Gateway to the East" through Moreh and Tamu towns, the land route for trade between India and Burma and other Southeast Asian countries. Manipur has the highest number of handicrafts units and the highest number of craftspersons in the northeastern region of India.

Demographics:

Manipur has a population of 2,855,794 as per 2011 census. Of this total, 58.9% live in the valley and the remaining 41.1% in the hilly regions. The hills are inhabited mainly by the Kuki, and Naga, and Smaller tribal communities and the valley(plains) mainly by the Meiteis, Manipuri Brahmins(Bamons) and Pangal (Manipuri Muslims). Bishnupriya Manipuri, Naga and Kuki settlements are also found in the valley region, though less in numbers.

The Meitei (synonymous to Manipuri) constitute the majority of the state's population. According to 1891 census Meitei were recorded as a forest tribe. In 1901, the Meitei were recorded as the main ethnicity of Manipur. They live primarily in the state's valley region. The Meitei are not recognized as a scheduled tribe in the Indian constitution.

Assam State Information

Geography:

A significant geographical aspect of Assam is that it contains three of six physiographic divisions of India – The Northern Himalayas (Eastern Hills), The Northern Plains (Brahmaputra plain) and Deccan Plateau (Karbi Anglong). As the Brahmaputra flows in Assam the climate here is cold and there is rainfall most of the month. Geomorphic studies conclude that the Brahmaputra, the life-line of Assam is an antecedent river, older than the Himalayas. The river with steep gorges and rapids in Arunachal Pradesh entering Assam, becomes a braided river (at times 10 mi/16 km wide) and with tributaries, creates a flood plain (Brahmaputra Valley: 50–60 mi/80–100 km wide, 600 mi/1000 km long). The hills of Karbi Anglong, North Cachar and those in and close to Guwahati (also Khasi-Garo Hills) now eroded and dissected are originally parts of the South Indian Plateau system. In the south, the Barak originating in the Barail Range (Assam-Nagaland border) flows through the Cachar district with a 25–30 miles (40–50 km) wide valley and enters Bangladesh with the name Surma River.

Urban Centres include Guwahati, one of the 100 fastest growing cities in the world. Guwahati is the gateway to the North-East India. Silchar, (in the Barak valley) the 2nd most populous city in Assam and an important centre of business, education and tourism. Other large cities include Dibrugarh, a oil, natural gas, tea and tourism industry; and Jorhat.

Economy

Assam's economy is based on agriculture and oil. Assam produces more than half of India's tea.[The Assam-Arakan basin holds about a quarter of the country's oil reserves, and produces about 12% of its total petroleum. According to the recent estimates Assam's per capita GDP is 6,157 at constant prices (1993–94) and 10,198 at current prices; almost 40% lower than that in India. According to the recent estimates,]per capita income in Assam has reached 6756 (1993–94 constant prices) in 2004–05, which is still much lower than India's.

The economy of Assam today represents a unique juxtaposition of backwardness amidst plenty Despite its rich natural resources, and supplying of up to 25% of India's petroleum needs, Assam's growth rate has not kept pace with that of India; the difference has increased rapidly since the 1970s. The Indian economy grew at 6% per annum over the period of 1981 to 2000; the growth rate of Assam was only 3.3%. In the Sixth Plan period, Assam experienced a negative growth rate of 3.78% when India's was positive at 6%. In the post-liberalised era (after 1991), the difference widened further.

According to recent analysis, Assam's economy is showing signs of improvement. In 2001–02, the economy grew (at 1993–94 constant prices) at 4.5%, falling to 3.4% in the next financial year. During 2003–04 and 2004–05, the economy grew (at 1993–94 constant prices) at 5.5% and 5.3% respectively. The advanced estimates placed the growth rate for 2005–06 at above 6%. Assam's GDP in 2004 is estimated at \$13 billion in current prices. Sectoral analysis again exhibits a dismal picture. The average annual growth rate of agriculture, which was 2.6% per annum over the 1980s, has fallen to 1.6% in the 1990s The manufacturing sector showed some improvement in the 1990s with a growth rate of 3.4% per annum than 2.4% in the 1980s. For the past five decades, the tertiary sector has registered the highest growth rates of the other sectors, which even has slowed down in the 1990s than in the 1980s.

Demography

Total population of Assam was 26.66 million with 4.91 million households in 2001. Higher population concentration was recorded in the districts of Kamrup, Nagaon, Sonitpur, Barpeta, Dhubri, Darrang, and Cachar. Assam's

population was estimated at 28.67 million in 2006 and at 30.57 million in 2011 and is expected to reach 34.18 million by 2021 and 35.60 million by 2026.

As per 2011 census, total population of Assam was 31,169,272. The total population of the state has increased from 26,638,407 to 31,169,272 in the last ten years with a growth rate of 16.93%.

Of the 32 districts, eight districts registered rise in the decadal population growth rate. Religious minority-dominated districts like Dhubri, Goalpara, Barpeta, Morigaon, Nagaon, and Hailakandi, recorded growth rates ranging from 20 per cent to 24 per cent during the last decade. Eastern Assam districts including Sivasagar, and Jorhat registered around 9 per cent population growth. These districts do not share any international border.

In 2011, literacy rate in the state was 73.18%. Male literacy rate was 78.81% and female literacy rate was 67.27%. In 2001, the census had recorded literacy in Assam at 63.3% with male literacy at 71.3% and female at 54.6%. Urbanisation rate was recorded at 12.9%.

Growth of population in Assam has risen since the mid-decades of the 20th century. Population grew from 3.29 million in 1901 to 6.70 million in 1941. It increased to 14.63 million in 1971 and 22.41 million in 1991. The growth in the western and southern districts was high primarily due to the influx of people from East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

The mistrust and clashes between native Bodos and Bengali Muslims started as early as 1952. but is rooted in anti Bengali sentiments of the 1940s. At least 77 people died and 400,000 people was displaced in the 2012 Assam violence between indigenous Bodos and Bengali Muslims.

The People of India project has studied 115 of the ethnic groups in Assam. 79 (69%) identify themselves regionally, (19%) locally, and 3 trans-nationally. The earliest settlers were Austroasiatic and Dravidians speakers, followed by Tibeto-Burman, Indo-Aryan speakers, and Tai-Kadai speakers. Forty-five languages are spoken by different communities, including three major language families: Austroasiatic Sino-Tibetan and Indo-European. Three of the spoken languages do not fall in these families. There is a high degree of bilingualism.[citation needed].

10.2.7 INITIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS AS A RESULT OF ROAD DEVELOPMENT

As per local inquiry and analysis of data collected, general picture suggests that the impact of road development project on social scenario of area shall be fairly positive. Since there are no critical issues which could adversely affect local people in terms of

employment, culture, livelihood, health education etc. the project seems to create a positive impact on people in the project road influence area.

10.2.8 IMPACT ON POVERTY

The project road shall develop the transportation infrastructure in the adjoining area which in turn, will create avenues for development in employment, commerce, tourism, agriculture, health and education. All these aspects shall enhance social development of the area which shall ultimately result in reduction of poverty level.

10.2.9 IMPACT ON INDIGENEOUS PEOPLE

The indigenous people who are presently confined to local area only shall after development of road and thus transportation infrastructure will get more exposure to education, health, markets etc. The area is not vulnerable to migration settlements from external people. Since the major occupation of people in local area is agricultural based and there are no proper warehousing facilities for storage of agricultural product in the area the indigenous people will be benefited by road development project.

Initial Screening Checklist for Project with Impact on Indigenous Peoples

Sub Project:

Improvement/up-gradation of Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong Section to two lane with paved shoulder

Screening question	Not known	Yes	No	Any other comments
Aside from the mainstream population, are there population groups who have been living in the project location before modern states or territories were created and before modern borders were defined?			✓	The Initial Social assessment of project study area identifies no ST household in the project area will be affected.
Are there population groups who maintain culture and social identities separate from mainstream or dominant societies and cultures?			✓	
Are there populations of tribal groups or culture minorities who have migrated into the project areas to which they are not indigenous, but have established a presence and separate social cultural identity?			✓	

Are there population groups that self- identifies themselves, or are identified by other and the mainstream population or by the Law, as being part of a distinct indigenous cultural group of ethnic minority?			✓	
Are there populations groups with a linguistic identify different from that of the mainstream society?			✓	
Are there population groups with social, culture, economic and political traditions and institutions distinct from the mainstream culture?			✓	
Are there population groups with economic systems oriented more toward traditional systems of production than the mainstream systems?			✓	
Are there population groups who maintain attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories and the natural resources in these habitats and territories?			✓	

Chapter-11:

DETAILS OF FOREST & ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

As per MOEF guideline presently, Project Road does not require environmental clearance. The reasons are as follows:-

- a) Present category of road is Major District Road.

11.2 FOREST CLEARANCE

As per confirmation with the forest department, road traverse through forest land. Hence, Forest clearance will be required **From Km 54+180 to Km 69+500 Azuram-Makru River Section (Pkg-5)** of Tamenglong-Mahur Road in the state of **Manipur**.

11.3 WILD LIFE CLEARANCE

As per confirmation from forest department, No Wildlife Clearance will be **From Km 54+180 to Km 69+500 Azuram-Makru River Section (Pkg-5)** of Tamenglong-Mahur Road in the state of **Manipur**.

11.4 ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE CLEARANCE

As per confirmation from forest department, Eco-sensitive zone Clearance will be required **From Km 54+180 to Km 69+500 Azuram-Makru River Section (Pkg-5)** of Tamenglong-Mahur Road in the state of **Manipur**.

Chapter-12: COST ESTIMATE

12.1 General

This chapter provides a cost estimate **From Km 54+180 to Km 69+500 Azuram- Makru River Section (Pkg-5)** of Tamenglong-Tousem-Laisong-Haflong Road in the state of **Manipur**. The cost estimate is prepared based on the detailed assessment of project road section.

12.2 Methodology

The rate for various items has been adopted from (PWD) Schedules of Rates, Manipur (Revision-2018).

12.3 Construction Quantities

The quantities of earthwork and pavement for road and bridge have been worked out manually.

The details of quantities work out for road work on the basis of following proposed typical cross sections:

Proposed typical cross section for project highway is given in table 13.1 below:

Table No. 12.1 Type of Typical Cross Section

Sr No	Description	Design Length (Km.)	Proposed TCS Type
		HS-I (Km)	
1	Reconstruction in Two-Lane Carriageway with Paved Shoulder in Hilly Terrain with both side drain on hill side	6.120	TCS-2.11(new)
2	Two Lane Road with Paved shoulders in Hilly Terrain with Trapezoidal Drains on Hill side and Retaining wall on Valley Side in open country area	6.050	TCS-2.8
3	Reconstruction in Two-Lane Carriageway with Paved Shoulder in Hilly Terrain without retaining wall	3.150	TCS-2.9
	Total	15.320 km	

12.4 Cross Section Details

The Project Road Section majorly Passes through Hilly terrain, so as per IRC SP:73-2018, fig 2.8, fig 2.9 & fig 2.11(new) will be the adopted cross section including paved shoulder.

TCS-2.11(new)- Reconstruction in Two-Lane Carriageway with Paved Shoulder in Hilly Terrain with both side drain on hill side(Box cut)

TCS-2.8- Reconstruction in Two-Lane Carriageway with Paved Shoulder in Hilly Terrain with drain on hill side & Retaining wall on Valley side.

Fig-2.9- Reconstruction in Two-Lane Carriageway with Paved Shoulder in Hilly Terrain with drain on hill side & without Retaining wall.

12.5 Project Cost

The summary of cost estimate is presented as below:

General Abstract of Cost Total Length 15.320 Kms

S. No.	Item	Total Cost in Crores
A	ROAD WORKS	
1	EARTHWORK UPTO SUBGRADE	51.88
2	GRANULAR SUB-BASE	8.99
3	NON BITUMINOUS BASE-COURSE	11.73
4	BITUMINOUS BASE-COURSE	16.04
5	WEARING COAT	5.78
	SUB TOTAL (A)	94.42
B	CROSS DRAINAGE STRUCTURES	
6	Reconstruction/ New Construction of Culverts	18.45
7	Reconstruction/ New Construction of Minor bridges	4.20
8	Reconstruction/ New Construction of Major bridges	0.00
	SUB TOTAL OF CROSS DRAINAGE STRUCTURES (B)	22.65
C	OTHER ITEMS	
9	Traffic Signs, marking and Appurtenances	3.64
10	Project Facilities	0.00
11	Drainage Works	4.73
12	Protection Works	73.47
13	Other Misc Items	0.37
	SUB TOTAL OF OTHER ITEMS (C)	82.21
D	Total (D= A+B+C)	199.29
E	Price Escalation as per WPI Index @ 3%	5.98
F	Total Civil Construction Cost (F=D+E)	205.26
	Cost Per Km	13.40
G	Pre Construction Activities	
13	Add Cost of Utility Shifting (Approx)	0.00
14	Cost of Land Acquisition(Approx)	0.00
15	Add Cost of Forest Clearance (Approx)	15.00
	Total of Pre Construction Activities (G)	15.00
H	GST/Contingencies and Centages	
16	GST @ 12% of F if the SOR does not include any component of VAT/GST	24.63

17	Contingencies @ 2.8% of F above	5.75
18	Agency Charges @ 3% of F above	6.16
19	Supervision charges @ 3% of F above	6.16
20	Price Escalation @ 5% of 'F' above as per phasing of the project execution only for the period beyond 1 year of the Bid submission date	5.13
21	Maintenance during construction/Defect Liability Period (Calculate as per the rate prescribed in the latest Document on EPC Contract	5.13
	Total of GST/Contingencies and Centages (H)	52.96
	Total Project Cost (F+G+H)	273.22
	Cost per Km.	17.83

CHAPTER – 13 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

13.1 General

National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, has decided to take up up-gradation & rehabilitation of Tamenglong- Mahur Road in the Assam/Manipur where the intensity of traffic has increased and there is requirement of augmentation of capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic.

Given the needs of the project to adequately address the concerns of the local population, the project has been conceived with suitable improvements.

13.2 Audit of Proposed Design

The Audit Team reviewed the proposed design from a road safety perspective and recommended in the following provisions.

Table 15.1: Road Safety Audit Report

Contents	Items	Provisions
Aspects to be checked	Safety and operational implications of proposed alignment and junction strategy with particular references to expected road users and vehicle types likely to use the road.	In general main carriageway has been designed for minimum design speed of 80 kmph in plain & Rolling terrain for providing reasonable speed to heavy commercial vehicle. Turning radius at junctions and sharp curves will be improved to facilitate high-speed turns. All major junctions will have acceleration and deceleration lanes.
	Width options considered for various sections.	Two lane + Paved Shoulder
	Safety implications of the scheme beyond its physical limits; i.e. how the scheme fits into its environs and road hierarchy	Initial environment impact assessment has been carried out and report shall be prepared and submitted separately.
General	Departures from standards	Project road is designed at minimum speed of 30 kmph.
	Cross-sectional variation	Variation In Cross section will be as per site requirements.
	Drainage	Adequate provisions in terms of unlined drain on both side of main carriageway in plain / rolling terrain, open lined drain with kerbs in Hilly section and covered lined drain in built-up areas under separator are

Contents	Items	Provisions
		proposed. Besides above, drain network connectivity is also considered by keeping the provision of pipe culverts on cross roads merging/diverging from the project road.
	Climatic conditions	Hot in Summer and Cold in Winter
	Pedestrian Crossings	Provision for at grade crossing is made at locations based on pedestrian crossing survey.
	Landscaping	Vegetation/ Agriculture/ Forest
	Public Transport	State government (Manipur & Assam) and private operators regularly ply buses. Besides for local transport, people travel by privately run buses/jeeps.
	Visibility	All horizontal and vertical curves have been designed for appropriate stopping sight distance.
	Staging of contracts	The entire length of the project road is proposed to be develop. This Report deals with Azuram-Makru river Section of Tamenglong-Haflong Road.
Local Alignment	New / Existing road interface	Concentric widening is followed to restrict land acquisition issues to bare minimum. As far as possible, existing geometry has been followed in urban area. Aspects of ease in construction and traffic movement during the construction phase have been considered while preparing the widening scheme. Realignment is proposed in some areas to maintain the design speed.
	Safety Aids on steep slopes	In high embankment section, metal beam crash barrier provision has been made. Vertical grades have been kept within 3.33% to 6% depending up on terrain.
Junctions	Minimize potential conflicts	As cross traffic movement on most of the junctions are found to be varying from low to high, there is need to minimize conflict points. Conflict points will be

Contents	Items	Provisions
		addressed by providing adequate wearing lengths.
	Layout	As far as possible, Y-junction will be eliminated and layout will be so designed so as to have minimum acquisition of land.
	Visibility	All junctions will be designed to have adequate least stopping sight distance.
Signs and Lighting	Signs / Markings	Standard road signage having retro-reflective sheeting of Super High Intensity grade type IX and pavement marking of highest grade have been considered for the project road. Road studs and Arrow Sign Boards are considered at Junction and curve portions.
Construction and Operation	Build ability	All aspects of available latest construction technology have been considered while proposing the highway and bridge design.
	Operational	Pavement design has been proposed in such a manner as would require minimum maintenance.
	Network management	New junctions have been introduced where the road is proposed to be re-alignment is proposed.

13.3 Recommendations

The following general recommendations are made:

- Based on the lane capacity analysis, the consultant suggests going for two lane with Paved shoulder for the project Road section.
- The scheme of construction / improvement proposals for Project Road, cross drainage structures and other facilities discussed in various chapters will be adopted for development of highway project.
- Highway expansions can be developed without causing significant adverse environmental impacts to the natural, social, economic or cultural environments of the study area, assuming the mitigation measures identified in this report are incorporated into detailed design.
- The project road has been designed for minimum 80 km/h speed in plain terrain & minimum 30km/h in hilly terrain with some exceptions.

- The vertical profile of the project road has been designed as at-grade sections with gentle gradient to achieve cost savings and minimize construction of elevated structures.
- Flexible pavement is recommended for entire stretch.
- The project section can be constructed within 18 months period with strategic planning and through one construction package. The construction work may begin from April,2021.
- The baseline data was collected as per guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of highway project and as per provision in EIA notification of 27th January 1994 and amended on 14th September 2006.
- **The estimated TPC of is Rs 273.22 Crores.,**
- The Project is to be developed on EPC Mode. Schedules of Concession Agreement (EPC) are presented in Vol-VII.

ANNEXURES TO MAIN REPORT

INDEX

- 1. Road Inventory & Condition Survey**
- 2. Terrain Detail**
- 3. Land Use Pattern**
- 4. Village Detail**
- 5. Junction Detail**
- 6. Culvert & Bridge Inventory**
- 7. Traffic Survey Data & Projection
& MSA Calculation**
- 8. Proposed ROW**

1. Road Inventory & Condition Survey

DETAIL ROAD INVENTORY & CONDITION SURVEY

Project road: Azuram- Makru River Section

Section:- From Ex Km 39+060 to 46+200

District: Tamenglong

State: Manipur

S.No.	Design Chainage		Formation Width (m)	Existing ROW (m)	CARRIAGEWAY			SHOULDER			Embankment Height (m)	Submergence (cm)	Drains Type		Service Road if any	Road Side Drain (F/NF)	Details of Junctions			
	From (Km)	To (Km)			#1. Type (BT/ CC/ WBM/ ER)	Width (m)	#2. Condition (G /F/ P/ VP)	#3. Type (Earthen /Hard/Paved)	Width (m)	Condition (G/ F/ P/ VP)			Left	Right			Location (km)	Type T/Y/+	Destination	SH / NH / MDR /LC & Carriageway Width (m)
1	39060	40000	6-7	7m	ER	3.00	P	ER	1-1.5	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	40000	41000	6-7	7m	ER	3.00	P	ER	1-1.5	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	41000	42000	6-7	7m	ER	3.00	P	ER	1-1.5	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	42000	43000	6-7	7m	ER	3.00	P	ER	1-1.5	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	43000	44000	6-7	7m	ER	3.00	P	ER	1-1.5	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	44000	45000	6-7	7m	ER	3.00	P	ER	1-1.5	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	45000	46200	6-7	7m	ER	3.00	P	ER	1-1.5	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Terrain Details

Terrain Details				
Project road: Azuram- Makru River Section				
Section:- From Ex Km 39+060 to 46+200				
District: Tamenglong				
State: Manipur				
S. No.	Existing Chainage		Length (in m)	Terrain
	From	To		
1	39060	46200	7140	Hilly
Total Length (in m)			7140	

3. Land Use pattern

Land Use Pattern				
Project road: Azuram- Makru River Section				
Section:- From Km 39+060 to 46+200				
District: Tamenglong				
State: Manipur				
S. No.	Chainage		Length (in m)	Land Use
	From	To		
1	39060	46200	7140	Forest/Agriculture

4. Village Detail

Village Details

Project road: Azuram- Makru River Section

Section:- From Ex Km 39+060 to 46+200

District: Tamenglong

State: Manipur

S. No.	Chainage		Length (in m)	Village Name
	From	To		
1	39060	46200	7140	Azuram Village

5. Junction Detail

Junction Detail

Project road: Azuram- Makru River Section

Section:- From Km 39+060 to 46+200

District: Tamenglong

State: Manipur

S.NO.	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage	TYPE of Junction (T,Y,X)	Type of Crossing (NH/SH/MDR/VR)	SIDE (LHS/RHS)	Type of Road (BT/ER)	Detail of Destination of Junction
NIL							

6. Culvert & Bridge Inventory

INVENTORY & CONDITION SURVEY FOR CULVERTS & BRIDGES

Project road: Azuram- Makru River Section

Section:- From Ex Km 39+060 to 46+200

District: Tamenglong

State: Manipur

Sl. No.	Desing Chnage(Km)	Existing Chainage as per Survey drawing (Km)	Type of structures (RCC Box, Pipe, Slab Box, Masonry Arch)	Span Arrangement and Total Ventway (No. X Length) (m)	Width (m)		Length (m)	Width of parapet (m)	Details of Protection Works		Condition of various features of Culvert						Condition of various features of Bridges				Height above Bed Level	PROPOSAL				Remarks
					Total (m)	Carriageway (m)			Type	Condition	Slab/Pipe/ Box/Arch	Head Wall	Wing Wall	Return Wall	Parapet/Handral	Foudation	Substructure	Superstructure	Railing/Parapet	Recommendatio n on widening / Reconstruction etc.		Type of Structure	Span No.X Length	Width(in m)		
1	54200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reconstruction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
2	54380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reconstruction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
3	54600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reconstruction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
4	54895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reconstruction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
5	Deleted	39350	HPC	1x900	5	4	6.2	0.5	-	-	poor	poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Realignment					
6	55080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
7	55245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
8	55420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
9	55730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
10	56045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00		
11	56400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
12	56550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
13	56755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
14	56950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
15	57150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
16	57350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
17	57710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
18	58090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		
19	58650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00		

INVENTORY & CONDITION SURVEY FOR CULVERTS & BRIDGES

Project road: Azuram- Makru River Section

Section:- From Ex Km 39+060 to 46+200

District: Tamenglong

State: Manipur

Sl. No.	Desing Chanage(Km)	Existing Chainage as per Survey drawing (Km)	Type of structures (RCC Box, Pipe, Slab Box, Masonry Arch)	Span Arrangement and Total Ventway (No. X Length) (m)	Width (m)		Length (m)	Width of parapet (m)	Details of Protection Works		Condition of various features of Culvert					Condition of various features of Bridges				Height above Bed Level	PROPOSAL				Remarks
					Total (m)	Carriageway (m)			Type	Condition	Slab/Pipe/ Box/Arch	Head Wall	Wing Wall	Return Wall	Parapet/Handral	Foudation	Substructure	Superstructure	Railing/Parapet		Recommendatio n on widening / Reconstruction etc.	Type of Structure	Span No.X Length	Width(in m)	
20	58860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
21	59180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
22	59550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
23	59825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
24	60000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
25	60175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
26	60650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
27	60925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
28	61120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
29	61515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
30	61875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
31	62185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
32	62550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	2x4x4	16.00	MNB
33	62860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
34	63050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
35	63310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
36	65550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
37	63740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
38	63900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	

INVENTORY & CONDITION SURVEY FOR CULVERTS & BRIDGES

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					Total (m)	Carriageway (m)			Type	Condition	Slab/Pipe/ Box/Arch	Head Wall	Wing Wall	Return Wall	Parapet/Handral	Foudation	Substructure	Superstructure	Railing/Parapet		Recommendatio n on widening / Reconstruction etc.	Type of Structure	Span No.X Length	Width(in m)	
39	64190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
40	64500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
41	64735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
42	65020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
43	65160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
44	65380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
45	65550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
46	65695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
47	65850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
48	65980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
49	66300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
50	66475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
51	66610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
52	66880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
53	67000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
54	67200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
55	67430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
56	67650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
57	67825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	2x4x4	16.00	MNB

INVENTORY & CONDITION SURVEY FOR CULVERTS & BRIDGES

Project road: Azuram- Makru River Section

Section:- From Ex Km 39+060 to 46+200

District: Tamenglong

State: Manipur

Sl. No.	Desing Chanage(Km)	Existing Chainage as per Survey drawing (Km)	Type of structures (RCC Box, Pipe, Slab Box, Masonry Arch)	Span Arrangement and Total Ventway (No. X Length) (m)	Width (m)		Length (m)	Width of parapet (m)	Details of Protection Works		Condition of various features of Culvert					Condition of various features of Bridges				Height above Bed Level	PROPOSAL				Remarks
					Total (m)	Carriageway (m)			Type	Condition	Slab/Pipe/ Box/Arch	Head Wall	Wing Wall	Return Wall	Parapet/Handral	Foudation	Substructure	Superstructure	Railing/Parapet		Recommendatio n on widening / Reconstruction etc.	Type of Structure	Span No.X Length	Width(in m)	
58	68040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x3x3	12.00	
59	68300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	2x4x4	16.00	MNB
60	68600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	2x4x4	16.00	MNB
61	68760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
62	68975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
63	69250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
64	69450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Construction	Box	1x2x2	12.00	
65	Deleted	45400	HPC	1x900	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Realignment				

7. Traffic Survey Data & Projections & MSA CALCULATIONS

Traffic Volume Count Survey																
Tamenglong-Tousem-Liasang-Haflong Road																
Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)												Date-14/9/17-21/9/17				
Average Daily Traffic																
	Pessenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving						EME/ HCV	Total
	Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly	Tractor		
PCU Factor	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	
DAY 1	97	114	7	4	41	35	0	0	82	0	0	26	0	0	3	409
DAY 2	85	105	7	4	34	39	0	0	81	0	0	31	0	0	2	388
DAY 3	97	109	7	4	31	35	0	0	77	0	0	36	0	0	2	398
DAY 4	103	106	7	4	35	33	0	0	92	0	0	40	0	0	3	423
DAY 5	89	111	5	4	36	43	0	0	93	0	0	50	0	0	2	433
DAY 6	86	96	5	3	28	29	0	0	101	0	0	46	0	0	1	395
DAY 7	80	98	7	5	45	29	0	0	112	0	0	39	0	0	2	417
Total weekly traffic	637	739	45	28	250	243	0	0	638	0	0	268	0	0	15	2863
ADT	91	106	6	4	36	35	0	0	91	0	0	38	0	0	2	409
PCU	91	106	9	12	54	105	0	0	46	0	0	19	0	0	9	451

Traffic Volume Count Survey																
Tamenglong-Tousem-Liasang-Haflong Road																
Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)												Date-14/9/17-21/9/17				
Average Daily Traffic																
	Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving						EME/HCV	Total
	Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	AnimalCart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly	Tractor		
PCU Factor	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	
DAY 1 UP	52	74	4	1	24	24	0	0	43	0	0	7	0	0	2	231
DAY 1 DN	45	40	3	3	17	11	0	0	39	0	0	19	0	0	1	178
DAY 2 UP	38	57	4	1	23	24	0	0	36	0	0	9	0	0	1	193
DAY 2 DN	47	48	3	3	11	15	0	0	45	0	0	22	0	0	1	195
DAY 3 UP	48	55	4	1	20	21	0	0	34	0	0	12	0	0	0	195
DAY 3 DN	49	54	3	3	11	14	0	0	43	0	0	24	0	0	2	203
DAY 4 UP	56	54	4	1	19	23	0	0	41	0	0	19	0	0	1	218
DAY 4 DN	47	52	3	3	16	10	0	0	51	0	0	21	0	0	2	205
DAY 5 UP	44	56	2	1	19	29	0	0	46	0	0	26	0	0	1	224
DAY 5 DN	45	55	3	3	17	14	0	0	47	0	0	24	0	0	1	209
DAY 6 UP	48	57	2	1	11	18	0	0	48	0	0	13	0	0	1	199
DAY 6 DN	38	39	3	2	17	11	0	0	53	0	0	33	0	0	0	196
DAY 7 UP	35	43	4	2	26	16	0	0	56	0	0	14	0	0	1	197
DAY 7 DN	45	55	3	3	19	13	0	0	56	0	0	25	0	0	1	220
Total of 7 Days	637	739	45	28	250	243	0	0	638	0	0	268	0	0	15	2863
ADT	91	106	6	4	36	35	0	0	91	0	0	38	0	0	2	409
PCU	91	106	9	12	54	105	0	0	46	0	0	19	0	0	9	451

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-14-9-17 to 15-9-17

Direction-up		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	4	2	2	1	6	2			1			1				
9.00am	10.00am	5	4			3	4			3			1				
10.00am	11.00am	6	6			4	1			7			3				
11.00am	12.00pm	3	3			8	1			5			2				
12.00pm	1.00pm	3	5				3			2							
1.00pm	2.00pm	5	8			1	5			2						1	
2.00pm	3.00pm	4	6				4			4							
3.00pm	4.00pm	5	9			1	2			3						1	
4.00pm	5.00pm	7	4	2			1			1							
5.00pm	6.00pm	2	4			1	1			1							
6.00pm	7.00pm	1	2							2							
7.00pm	8.00pm	2	2														
8.00pm	9.00pm		3														
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	1	3							2							
6.00am	7.00am	1	6							6							
7.00am	8.00am	3	7							4							
Total		52	74	4	1	24	24	0	0	43	0	0	7	0	0	2	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-14-9-17 to 15-9-17

Direction-Down						Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road											
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	2	5	1		2	2			5			1				
9.00am	10.00am	3	3		1	5	2			6			2				
10.00am	11.00am	6	1			4	1			4			2		1		
11.00am	12.00pm	4	2			3	3			2			1				
12.00pm	1.00pm	1	4			1	1			2			3				
1.00pm	2.00pm	2	4			1	1			1			4				
2.00pm	3.00pm	4	2							5			4				
3.00pm	4.00pm	1	6		1					3			1				
4.00pm	5.00pm	7	3							6			1				
5.00pm	6.00pm	3	1	1						2							
6.00pm	7.00pm	3	2							1							
7.00pm	8.00pm	1	1														
8.00pm	9.00pm	1	1														
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	3	2				1										
6.00am	7.00am	2	1			1				1							
7.00am	8.00am	2	2	1	1					1							
Total		45	40	3	3	17	11			39			19		1		

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-15-9-17 to 16-9-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	3	4	2	1	3	3			1			2				
9.00am	10.00am	2	3			2	1			3			2			1	
10.00am	11.00am	4	5			4	2			7			1				
11.00am	12.00pm	6	7			4	6			5			1				
12.00pm	1.00pm	1	3			3	4			2							
1.00pm	2.00pm	2	4			2	2			2			3				
2.00pm	3.00pm	4	5			1	2			4							
3.00pm	4.00pm	3	2			1	1			3							
4.00pm	5.00pm	2	7	2		2	2			1							
5.00pm	6.00pm	4	4			1	1			1							
6.00pm	7.00pm	2	1							2							
7.00pm	8.00pm	1	3														
8.00pm	9.00pm																
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	1	1							1							
6.00am	7.00am	2	3							2							
7.00am	8.00am	1	5							2							
Total		38	57	4	1	23	24	0	0	36	0	0	9	0	0	1	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-15-9-17 to 16-9-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Pessenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two	Animal	Hand	Cycle	Tractor			
										Wheeler	Cart	Cart		with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	3	7	1		1	3			2			2				
9.00am	10.00am	2	5		1	3	2			4			4				
10.00am	11.00am	4	2			2	2			6			5				
11.00am	12.00pm	7	3			1	1			4			1				
12.00pm	1.00pm	5	4			2	4			3			2				
1.00pm	2.00pm	3	6				2			9			2			1	
2.00pm	3.00pm	4	3			1				4			1				
3.00pm	4.00pm	2	2		1					2			3				
4.00pm	5.00pm	5	1							5			1				
5.00pm	6.00pm	2	3	1						1							
6.00pm	7.00pm	3	2							2			1				
7.00pm	8.00pm	2	2														
8.00pm	9.00pm	1	1														
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	1	3				1										
6.00am	7.00am	2	2			1				1							
7.00am	8.00am	1	2	1	1					2							
Total		47	48	3	3	11	15	0	0	45	0	0	22	0	0	1	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-16-9-17 to 17-9-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	4	2	2	1	2	4			4			1				
9.00am	10.00am	3	4			3	2			6			2				
10.00am	11.00am	5	3			4	1			3			2				
11.00am	12.00pm	7	5			1	5			4			1				
12.00pm	1.00pm	4	2			1	3			3			2				
1.00pm	2.00pm	3	5			3	2			1			3				
2.00pm	3.00pm	2	7			1	1			3			1				
3.00pm	4.00pm	1	3			2	2			2							
4.00pm	5.00pm	1	4	2		1	1			1							
5.00pm	6.00pm	6	6			2				2							
6.00pm	7.00pm	3	2							2							
7.00pm	8.00pm	2	1														
8.00pm	9.00pm																
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	2	2														
6.00am	7.00am	2	5							1							
7.00am	8.00am	3	4							2							
Total		48	55	4	1	20	21	0	0	34	0	0	12	0	0	0	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-16-9-17 to 17-9-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	2	5	1		2	2			3			3				
9.00am	10.00am	3	9			1	1			4			2			1	
10.00am	11.00am	5	4			1	2			5			5				
11.00am	12.00pm	7	3		1	2	2			2			3				
12.00pm	1.00pm	9	5				3			7			1				
1.00pm	2.00pm	4	7			1	1			6			2				
2.00pm	3.00pm	2	6							2			2			1	
3.00pm	4.00pm	1	1		1	2				2			5				
4.00pm	5.00pm	4	2							4			1				
5.00pm	6.00pm	3	2	1						3							
6.00pm	7.00pm	2	1							1							
7.00pm	8.00pm	4	3														
8.00pm	9.00pm	2	2														
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am		1			1											
6.00am	7.00am		2			1	2			2							
7.00am	8.00am	1	1	1	1		1			2							
Total		49	54	3	3	11	14	0	0	43	0	0	24	0	0	2	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-17-9-17 to 18-9-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	6	3	2		1	5			7			5				
9.00am	10.00am	4	5		1	2	1			9			4				
10.00am	11.00am	3	5			5	3			4			3				
11.00am	12.00pm	8	6			2	4			2			2				
12.00pm	1.00pm	5	4			2	2			5			1				
1.00pm	2.00pm	7	2			1	3			3			1				
2.00pm	3.00pm	6	8			3	2			4			2				
3.00pm	4.00pm	2	2			1	1			1			1				
4.00pm	5.00pm	3	6	2		2	1			2						1	
5.00pm	6.00pm	5	2				1			1							
6.00pm	7.00pm	2	3							1							
7.00pm	8.00pm	1	1														
8.00pm	9.00pm		1														
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	1	1														
6.00am	7.00am	2	3							1							
7.00am	8.00am	1	2							1							
Total		56	54	4	1	19	23	0	0	41	0	0	19	0	0	1	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-17-9-17 to 18-9-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	3	2	1		3	1			5			4				
9.00am	10.00am	2	7			2	2			7			1				
10.00am	11.00am	4	5		1	5	1			9			6				
11.00am	12.00pm	6	2				1			4			2				
12.00pm	1.00pm	8	4			1	2			8			1		1		
1.00pm	2.00pm	7	9				1			5			1				
2.00pm	3.00pm	4	7			1	1			3			3				
3.00pm	4.00pm	3	5		1	1				1			2				
4.00pm	5.00pm	2	3							2							
5.00pm	6.00pm	1	1	1						1			1			1	
6.00pm	7.00pm	3	2							2							
7.00pm	8.00pm	1	1														
8.00pm	9.00pm	1															
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am									1							
6.00am	7.00am	1	1			1				2							
7.00am	8.00am	1	3	1	1	2	1			1							
Total		47	52	3	3	16	10	0	0	51	0	0	21	0	0	2	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-18-9-17 to 19-9-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	4	4	2		2	3			8			4				
9.00am	10.00am	2	6			3	2			6			6				
10.00am	11.00am	1	8			5	4			5			5				
11.00am	12.00pm	3	5			1	2			1			1				
12.00pm	1.00pm	5	9		1	3	5			6			2			1	
1.00pm	2.00pm	6	1			2	4			2			3				
2.00pm	3.00pm	8	5			1	3			5			2				
3.00pm	4.00pm	4	4			1	2			3			1				
4.00pm	5.00pm	2	6			1	1	6		1			1				
5.00pm	6.00pm	1	1				1			2							
6.00pm	7.00pm	2	2				2			1							
7.00pm	8.00pm	3	1							1							
8.00pm	9.00pm	1															
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am																
6.00am	7.00am	1	1							3							
7.00am	8.00am	1	3							2			1				
Total		44	56	2	1	19	29	0	0	46	0	0	26	0	0	1	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-18-9-17 to 19-9-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	4	2	1		2	3			7			3				
9.00am	10.00am	3	7			4	1			5			4				
10.00am	11.00am	1	5		1	3	2			4			6				
11.00am	12.00pm	2	2			1	1			3			1				
12.00pm	1.00pm	6	4			1	3			9			2				
1.00pm	2.00pm	8	9			2	1			4			3			1	
2.00pm	3.00pm	5	7							2			1				
3.00pm	4.00pm	2	5		1	1				2							
4.00pm	5.00pm	1	3				1			1			1				
5.00pm	6.00pm	3	1	1			1			1			1				
6.00pm	7.00pm	2	2							3			2				
7.00pm	8.00pm	2	1														
8.00pm	9.00pm	1															
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	2	2							1							
6.00am	7.00am	1	2			1	1			3							
7.00am	8.00am	2	3	1	1	2				2							
Total		45	55	3	3	17	14	0	0	47	0	0	24	0	0	1	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-19-9-17 to 20-9-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road														
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles			Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly		
8.00am-	9.00am	3	3		1	2	3			5			2			
9.00am	10.00am	4	5			1	1			7			1			
10.00am	11.00am	8	6			3	2			5			4		1	
11.00am	12.00pm	5	1			1	2			1			2			
12.00pm	1.00pm	1	6				1			4			1			
1.00pm	2.00pm	3	7				1			3			1			
2.00pm	3.00pm	4	9			1	4			7			2			
3.00pm	4.00pm	7	4			2	1			4						
4.00pm	5.00pm	5	2	2			1			2						
5.00pm	6.00pm	2	1			1	2			1						
6.00pm	7.00pm	1								1						
7.00pm	8.00pm	2	1													
8.00pm	9.00pm		3													
9.00pm	10.00pm															
10.00pm	11.00pm															
11.00pm	12.00am															
12.00am	1.00am															
1.00am	2.00am															
2.00am	3.00am															
3.00am	4.00am															
4.00am	5.00am															
5.00am	6.00am		2							1						
6.00am	7.00am	1	4							5						
7.00am	8.00am	2	3							2						
Total		48	57	2	1	11	18	0	0	48	0	0	13	0	0	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-19-9-17 to 20-9-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	3	4	1		3	1			6			2				
9.00am	10.00am	2	2		1	4	1			8			1				
10.00am	11.00am	1	1			2	2			1			6				
11.00am	12.00pm	5	3			3	2			5			8				
12.00pm	1.00pm	1	6			2	1			3			4				
1.00pm	2.00pm	6	4				2			4			6				
2.00pm	3.00pm	2	5	1			1			6			2				
3.00pm	4.00pm	3	1			1				7			1				
4.00pm	5.00pm	5	3			1				6			2				
5.00pm	6.00pm	1	1							1			1				
6.00pm	7.00pm	2	1							2							
7.00pm	8.00pm	2	2							1							
8.00pm	9.00pm	1	1														
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	1	1														
6.00am	7.00am	2	2			1	1			2							
7.00am	8.00am	1	2	1	1					1							
Total		38	39	3	2	17	11	0	0	53	0	0	33	0	0	0	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-20-9-17 to 21-9-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	5	6			2	3			5			3				
9.00am	10.00am	3	4	2		3	2			4			1				
10.00am	11.00am	1	3			5	1			6			2				
11.00am	12.00pm	2	1		1	1				2			1				
12.00pm	1.00pm	7	2			2	5			7			1				
1.00pm	2.00pm	3	5			3	2			5			3				
2.00pm	3.00pm	1	4		1	5	1			8			2				
3.00pm	4.00pm	2	3			1	1			4						1	
4.00pm	5.00pm	1	1	2		2	1			5							
5.00pm	6.00pm	3	2							2							
6.00pm	7.00pm	1	4			2				1							
7.00pm	8.00pm	2	3							1							
8.00pm	9.00pm		1														
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am		1							2							
6.00am	7.00am	3	1							3							
7.00am	8.00am	1	2							1			1				
Total		35	43	4	2	26	16	0	0	56	0	0	14	0	0	1	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - 0+300 (Tamenglong)

Date-20-9-17 to 21-9-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tractor	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	5	4	1		3	1			9			2				
9.00am	10.00am	2	5			2	2			8			4				
10.00am	11.00am	4	2			1	1			4			2				
11.00am	12.00pm	6	1		1	3	1			7			4				
12.00pm	1.00pm	8	3			1	3			6			3			1	
1.00pm	2.00pm	4	5			2	2			4			5				
2.00pm	3.00pm	3	4		1	1	1			2			1				
3.00pm	4.00pm	2	6			2	1			5			2				
4.00pm	5.00pm	1	2							3			1				
5.00pm	6.00pm	2	8	1						1			1				
6.00pm	7.00pm	3	3							1							
7.00pm	8.00pm	1	1							1							
8.00pm	9.00pm	1	3														
9.00pm	10.00pm																
10.00pm	11.00pm																
11.00pm	12.00am																
12.00am	1.00am																
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	1	2			1				1							
6.00am	7.00am	1	4			2				3							
7.00am	8.00am	1	2	1	1	1	1			1							
Total		45	55	3	3	19	13	0	0	56	0	0	25	0	0	1	0

Traffic Volume Count Survey																
Tamenglong-Tousem-Liasang-Haflong Road																
Location - Near Mahur Town												Date-16/3/17-23/3/17				
Average Daily Traffic																
	Pessenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving						EME/ HCV	Total
	Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly	Tractor		
PCU Factor	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	
DAY 1	400	640	11	4	131	65	3	0	655	0	0	41	0	0	5	1955
DAY 2	582	494	9	5	75	12	1	0	449	0	0	101	0	0	8	1736
DAY 3	569	559	9	4	98	18	18	0	564	0	0	104	0	0	5	1948
DAY 4	553	878	12	5	134	21	20	0	526	0	0	154	0	0	6	2309
DAY 5	409	583	7	3	127	21	13	0	673	0	0	123	0	0	6	1965
DAY 6	585	450	14	50	42	14	0	0	540	0	0	176	0	0	0	1871
DAY 7	599	538	15	5	115	49	6	0	568	0	0	107	0	0	5	2007
Total weekly traffic	3697	4142	77	76	722	200	61	0	3975	0	0	806	0	0	35	13791
ADT	528	592	11	11	103	29	9	0	568	0	0	115	0	0	5	1971
PCU	528	592	17	33	155	87	27	0	284	0	0	58	0	0	23	1804

Traffic Volume Count Survey
Tamenglong-Tousem-Liasang-Haflong Road

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-16/3/17-23/3/17

	Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving						EME/HCV	Total
	Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	AnimalCart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly	Tractor		
PCU Factor	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	
DAY 1 UP	199	286	4	2	57	36	3	0	326	0	0	16	0	0	0	929
DAY 1 DN	201	354	7	2	74	29	0	0	329	0	0	25	0	0	5	1026
DAY 2 UP	292	245	5	4	31	7	0	0	224	0	0	69	0	0	3	880
DAY 2 DN	290	249	4	1	44	5	1	0	225	0	0	32	0	0	5	856
DAY 3 UP	289	293	6	2	52	13	10	0	314	0	0	32	0	0	0	1011
DAY 3 DN	280	266	3	2	46	5	8	0	250	0	0	72	0	0	5	937
DAY 4 UP	309	328	6	3	56	12	9	0	247	0	0	93	0	0	0	1063
DAY 4 DN	244	550	6	2	78	9	11	0	279	0	0	61	0	0	6	1246
DAY 5 UP	234	299	5	2	53	10	13	0	322	0	0	25	0	0	0	963
DAY 5 DN	175	284	2	1	74	11	0	0	351	0	0	98	0	0	6	1002
DAY 6 UP	288	237	6	48	31	7	0	0	222	0	0	96	0	0	0	935
DAY 6 DN	297	213	8	2	11	7	0	0	318	0	0	80	0	0	0	936
DAY 7 UP	311	273	11	2	29	34	0	0	332	0	0	17	0	0	3	1012
DAY 7 DN	288	265	4	3	86	15	6	0	236	0	0	90	0	0	2	995
Total of 7 Days	3697	4142	77	76	722	200	61	0	3975	0	0	806	0	0	35	13791
ADT	528	592	11	11	103	29	9	0	568	0	0	115	0	0	5	1971
PCU	528	592	17	33	155	87	27	0	284	0	0	58	0	0	23	1804

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-16-3-17 to 17-3-17

Direction-up		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	19	14	2			1			19							
9.00am	10.00am	20	21	2		6				35							
10.00am	11.00am	15	36			3				26							
11.00am	12.00pm	12	41			2	1			33							
12.00pm	1.00pm	13	17			6	1			12							
1.00pm	2.00pm	13	29			6	1			26							
2.00pm	3.00pm	11	17			4	1			16							
3.00pm	4.00pm	14	13		2	2	1			31							
4.00pm	5.00pm	13	25			1				31							
5.00pm	6.00pm	10	30			6				31			1				
6.00pm	7.00pm	18	17			2	1			16			1				
7.00pm	8.00pm	6	8			2	4			11			3				
8.00pm	9.00pm	3	1			1	3	1		3			2				
9.00pm	10.00pm	3	1			1	2	1		4			1				
10.00pm	11.00pm	1				1	3	1		3							
11.00pm	12.00am	2				3	1			3							
12.00am	1.00am	1				2	3										
1.00am	2.00am	1				1	2										
2.00am	3.00am	2				2	2										
3.00am	4.00am	1					2										
4.00am	5.00am	1					3										
5.00am	6.00am	4	1			2	3			3							
6.00am	7.00am	7	5			1				8			3				
7.00am	8.00am	9	10			3	1			15			5				
Total		199	286	4	2	57	36	3		326			16				

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-16-3-17 to 17-3-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	8	20			6	1			10							
9.00am	10.00am	16	19			5	3			38							
10.00am	11.00am	13	37			6	1			31			4				
11.00am	12.00pm	14	50			8				21							
12.00pm	1.00pm	16	23	1		2	2			12			6				
1.00pm	2.00pm	13	36	1		4				27							
2.00pm	3.00pm	20	25	2	1	7	1			19			1				
3.00pm	4.00pm	22	13			2				23			2				
4.00pm	5.00pm	20	34			3				28			2				
5.00pm	6.00pm	10	38			3	1			29			1				
6.00pm	7.00pm	6	10				2			9							
7.00pm	8.00pm	4	2				2			3			1				
8.00pm	9.00pm	1	4			1	1			5			1				
9.00pm	10.00pm	1	3			1				4							
10.00pm	11.00pm	1	2			1				2						1	
11.00pm	12.00am	1	2				1			2							
12.00am	1.00am	1				1	2			1							
1.00am	2.00am	0				1	1			3						1	
2.00am	3.00am	2				1	1			1							
3.00am	4.00am	3	1			1				1							
4.00am	5.00am	3	5			3	1			2							
5.00am	6.00am	5	8		1	6	7			17			2				
6.00am	7.00am	6	8	1		1	2			16							
7.00am	8.00am	15	14	2		11				25			20			3	
Total		201	354	7	2	74	29			329			25			5	

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-17-3-17 to 18-3-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	18	22	1		2				17			4			1	
9.00am	10.00am	21	24			5				16			8				
10.00am	11.00am	24	19		1	4	1			11			10				
11.00am	12.00pm	19	21			2				13			6				
12.00pm	1.00pm	22	16	2						19			5				
1.00pm	2.00pm	13	14		1	2				21			9			1	
2.00pm	3.00pm	21	14			2	2			24			5				
3.00pm	4.00pm	25	18		1					26			4				
4.00pm	5.00pm	23	15	1		1	1			18			4				
5.00pm	6.00pm	28	20	1		3				13			3			1	
6.00pm	7.00pm	16	14				1			13			1				
7.00pm	8.00pm	18	12			2	1			9			3				
8.00pm	9.00pm	14	10							10			2				
9.00pm	10.00pm	13	7		1	3				5							
10.00pm	11.00pm	7	5			1				3							
11.00pm	12.00am	5	5							2							
12.00am	1.00am	2	2														
1.00am	2.00am		1														
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am																
6.00am	7.00am	1	4			2	1			1			2				
7.00am	8.00am	2	2			2				3			3				
Total		292	245	5	4	31	7			224			69			3	

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-17-3-17 to 18-3-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	14	11			4				17			2				
9.00am	10.00am	18	14	1		8	1			19			4			1	
10.00am	11.00am	21	17			7		1		21							
11.00am	12.00pm	23	21			3				24			8				
12.00pm	1.00pm	22	20			3				28							
1.00pm	2.00pm	26	24				1			12			4			2	
2.00pm	3.00pm	13	28		1	1	1			18			4				
3.00pm	4.00pm	19	22	1		2	1			17			3				
4.00pm	5.00pm	21	18			5				13							
5.00pm	6.00pm	24	16			2				11			1			1	
6.00pm	7.00pm	28	14	1		1				4						1	
7.00pm	8.00pm	19	18	1			1			12			4				
8.00pm	9.00pm	17	9			2				17							
9.00pm	10.00pm	11	7			1				1							
10.00pm	11.00pm	4	3							4							
11.00pm	12.00am	4	1							1							
12.00am	1.00am	2															
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am					1											
6.00am	7.00am	1	2			3				4			1				
7.00am	8.00am	3	4			1				2			1				
Total		290	249	4	1	44	5	1		225			32			5	

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-18-3-17 to 19-3-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	23	16			4		1		18							
9.00am	10.00am	24	18	1		6	1			21			4				
10.00am	11.00am	27	21		1	9		2		29			6				
11.00am	12.00pm	18	32	2		3		1		34			3				
12.00pm	1.00pm	31	24			2	2			27			2				
1.00pm	2.00pm	36	30	1		2		1		19			2				
2.00pm	3.00pm	17	19		1	5	2			22			4				
3.00pm	4.00pm	21	22			3	2			20							
4.00pm	5.00pm	23	17			1		1		27			2				
5.00pm	6.00pm	16	20	1		2				18			1				
6.00pm	7.00pm	13	18			1	1			21			2				
7.00pm	8.00pm	9	11			1	1			16							
8.00pm	9.00pm	7	9	1		1				9							
9.00pm	10.00pm	5	8			2		1		7							
10.00pm	11.00pm	5	6							6							
11.00pm	12.00am	2	4			1				6							
12.00am	1.00am	1	2							2							
1.00am	2.00am	1	1														
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am		1			1	2										
6.00am	7.00am	4	6			3	1	2		5			2				
7.00am	8.00am	6	8			5	1	1		7			4				
Total		289	293	6	2	52	13	10		314			32				

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-18-3-17 to 19-3-17

Direction-Down						Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road											
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	11	18			4		2		8			2			1	
9.00am	10.00am	19	15	1		5	1			12							
10.00am	11.00am	16	17		1	2				16			5				
11.00am	12.00pm	20	22			2	1			19			6				
12.00pm	1.00pm	24	27			3				21			8			1	
1.00pm	2.00pm	28	29	1		6		2		23			11			1	
2.00pm	3.00pm	23	25			8	2			20			9				
3.00pm	4.00pm	20	17			2				26			7				
4.00pm	5.00pm	18	20			2		1		18			5				
5.00pm	6.00pm	21	17		1	3	1			21			2				
6.00pm	7.00pm	25	11			1		1		20			2				
7.00pm	8.00pm	17	13	1		2		1		16			4				
8.00pm	9.00pm	11	4			2		1		11			1				
9.00pm	10.00pm	9	8			1				8			2			1	
10.00pm	11.00pm	6	11							4							
11.00pm	12.00am	5	3							2							
12.00am	1.00am	2	1														
1.00am	2.00am	1															
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am																
6.00am	7.00am	2	3			2				2			3			1	
7.00am	8.00am	2	5			1				3			5				
Total		280	266	3	2	46	5	8		250			72			5	

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-19-3-17 to 20-3-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	23	17			4		1		10			8				
9.00am	10.00am	18	26	2		6	2			13			5				
10.00am	11.00am	20	35		1	7		2		18			9				
11.00am	12.00pm	22	28			3	1			11			6				
12.00pm	1.00pm	31	12	1		3		1		29			4				
1.00pm	2.00pm	29	17	1		2	2			17			9				
2.00pm	3.00pm	26	23		1	1	2			21			6				
3.00pm	4.00pm	23	28			4		2		10			9				
4.00pm	5.00pm	19	12			5		2		26			7				
5.00pm	6.00pm	17	19		1	5	3	1		14			5				
6.00pm	7.00pm	13	18	2		4	1			21			4				
7.00pm	8.00pm	11	21			1	1			18			3				
8.00pm	9.00pm	14	20							11			7				
9.00pm	10.00pm	9	16			1				11			1				
10.00pm	11.00pm	11	14			2				17			2				
11.00pm	12.00am	7	9			1											
12.00am	1.00am	6	2														
1.00am	2.00am	2															
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	1															
6.00am	7.00am	2	4			4							3				
7.00am	8.00am	5	7			3							5				
Total		309	328	6	3	56	12	9		247			93				

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-19-3-17 to 20-3-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	11	16			7		1		13			2			1	
9.00am	10.00am	16	219			4	1			28			2				
10.00am	11.00am	12	31		1	6				21			5				
11.00am	12.00pm	20	42	1		3	2			12			8			1	
12.00pm	1.00pm	24	33	1		6		2		17			11				
1.00pm	2.00pm	21	37			6	1	2		29			4				
2.00pm	3.00pm	16	35	2	1	4				32			6				
3.00pm	4.00pm	20	23			5	2			29						1	
4.00pm	5.00pm	13	18	1		9	2			21			2			1	
5.00pm	6.00pm	25	14	1		7		1		16			2			1	
6.00pm	7.00pm	18	21			5				19			4				
7.00pm	8.00pm	13	18			4	1			10			3				
8.00pm	9.00pm	11	11			4				8			1				
9.00pm	10.00pm	9	10							5			2				
10.00pm	11.00pm	4	7			1		1		5			2				
11.00pm	12.00am	3	5							6							
12.00am	1.00am	1	2			2				2							
1.00am	2.00am		1							1							
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am							1									
6.00am	7.00am	2	3			4		1		3			2			1	
7.00am	8.00am	5	4			1		2		2			5				
Total		244	550	6	2	78	9	11		279			61			6	

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-20-3-17 to 21-3-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	21	19			3	1			12							
9.00am	10.00am	23	28	2		8		2		24							
10.00am	11.00am	18	33		1	2				36							
11.00am	12.00pm	15	38			5		2		31			2				
12.00pm	1.00pm	17	22	1		4				28							
1.00pm	2.00pm	22	27		1	4	1			17			2				
2.00pm	3.00pm	26	13			1				24							
3.00pm	4.00pm	14	18				1	1		26			6				
4.00pm	5.00pm	13	21	2		2				22							
5.00pm	6.00pm	19	12			2		2		18			8				
6.00pm	7.00pm	11	18				1			14							
7.00pm	8.00pm	8	7			3				22							
8.00pm	9.00pm	4	9			1		1		17							
9.00pm	10.00pm	6	6					1		8							
10.00pm	11.00pm	3	5			1				5							
11.00pm	12.00am	1	3			1				5							
12.00am	1.00am	1	3			1		1		3							
1.00am	2.00am					4											
2.00am	3.00am	1	2														
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	1	2			1											
6.00am	7.00am	4	5			4	2	2		4			2				
7.00am	8.00am	6	8			6	4	1		6			5				
Total		234	299	5	2	53	10	13		322			25				

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-20-3-17 to 21-3-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road														
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles			Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly		
8.00am-	9.00am	11	17			7				30			6		1	
9.00am	10.00am	14	21	1		9				35			8			
10.00am	11.00am	18	33			3				38			11			
11.00am	12.00pm	16	27	1		7				36			9			
12.00pm	1.00pm	13	22			5	1			26			10			
1.00pm	2.00pm	20	28			4	2			27			7		2	
2.00pm	3.00pm	20	26			2				31			8			
3.00pm	4.00pm	21	29		1	9	1			27			9		1	
4.00pm	5.00pm	13	18			1				25			5		1	
5.00pm	6.00pm	9	21			3	2			18			6			
6.00pm	7.00pm	7	16			8				11			7			
7.00pm	8.00pm	4	10			2	1			15			3		1	
8.00pm	9.00pm	2	8			6				14			2			
9.00pm	10.00pm	1	6			1	4			6			2			
10.00pm	11.00pm	1								4			1			
11.00pm	12.00am	1	1							1						
12.00am	1.00am															
1.00am	2.00am	1														
2.00am	3.00am	1														
3.00am	4.00am															
4.00am	5.00am															
5.00am	6.00am					1				1						
6.00am	7.00am	1				2				2			1			
7.00am	8.00am	1	1			4				4			3			
Total		175	284	2	1	74	11			351			98		6	

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-21-3-17 to 22-3-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles					Commercial Vehicles			Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	18	23	1		2				17			6				
9.00am	10.00am	13	21			5	1			16			9				
10.00am	11.00am	21	19			4				11			5				
11.00am	12.00pm	24	20	2	5	2	2			13			7				
12.00pm	1.00pm	19	16		9	2	1			19			9				
1.00pm	2.00pm	22	14	1	4	1	1			21			11				
2.00pm	3.00pm	21	14	1	11	3				24			6				
3.00pm	4.00pm	25	15		13	1	2			26			2				
4.00pm	5.00pm	28	16		6	5				18			4				
5.00pm	6.00pm	18	20			1				13			9				
6.00pm	7.00pm	16	14			1				13			7				
7.00pm	8.00pm	19	13	1		1				9			2				
8.00pm	9.00pm	17	13							1			5				
9.00pm	10.00pm	11	7							8			4				
10.00pm	11.00pm	6	5							5			6				
11.00pm	12.00am	4	2							6							
12.00am	1.00am	2								2							
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am												1				
6.00am	7.00am	2	3			1							1				
7.00am	8.00am	2	2			2							2				
Total		288	237	6	48	31	7	0	0	222	0	0	96	0	0	0	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-21-3-17 to 22-3-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road														
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles			Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly		
8.00am-	9.00am	21	11							20			6			
9.00am	10.00am	27	23			1				27			9			
10.00am	11.00am	33	20	3		2				37			10			
11.00am	12.00pm	22	18		1					31			12			
12.00pm	1.00pm	36	11	1						35			8			
1.00pm	2.00pm	18	14			2				26			5			
2.00pm	3.00pm	28	17	2		2				21			3			
3.00pm	4.00pm	23	21		1	1				30			6			
4.00pm	5.00pm	19	24	1			2			34			5			
5.00pm	6.00pm	17	13	1		2	2			26			3			
6.00pm	7.00pm	13	15							13			1			
7.00pm	8.00pm	14	9							7			4			
8.00pm	9.00pm	8	6				1			3			2			
9.00pm	10.00pm	5	2										1			
10.00pm	11.00pm	3	1							1						
11.00pm	12.00am	1	2													
12.00am	1.00am		1													
1.00am	2.00am															
2.00am	3.00am															
3.00am	4.00am	1														
4.00am	5.00am															
5.00am	6.00am	1														
6.00am	7.00am	2	2				2			2			3			
7.00am	8.00am	5	3			1				5			2			
Total		297	213	8	2	11	7			318			80			

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-22-3-17 to 23-3-17

Direction- UP		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road														
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles			Slow Moving					Tract or	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly		
8.00am-	9.00am	20	21				2			12						
9.00am	10.00am	28	18	3		1	1			27			2			
10.00am	11.00am	23	17				4			21						
11.00am	12.00pm	18	26	2	1	2	3			29			1			
12.00pm	1.00pm	21	13	2		2	1			16						
1.00pm	2.00pm	17	31			1	2			18			3			
2.00pm	3.00pm	26	28	1			5			21						
3.00pm	4.00pm	27	24	1		2	4			24			1			
4.00pm	5.00pm	29	17			4				31			1		1	
5.00pm	6.00pm	16	20	2		1	3			36						
6.00pm	7.00pm	18	14		1	3	6			27			1			
7.00pm	8.00pm	14	12			2	1			18						
8.00pm	9.00pm	11	7			2				16			2			
9.00pm	10.00pm	12	6			1				11						
10.00pm	11.00pm	9	3							9						
11.00pm	12.00am	7	3												1	
12.00am	1.00am	5	2													
1.00am	2.00am	4	1							3						
2.00am	3.00am															
3.00am	4.00am															
4.00am	5.00am															
5.00am	6.00am															
6.00am	7.00am	3	4			3	2			5			1			
7.00am	8.00am	3	6			5				8			5		1	
Total		311	273	11	2	29	34	0	0	332	0	0	17	0	3	0

Daily Traffic Volume Count Survey

Location - Near Mahur Town

Date-22-3-17 to 23-3-17

Direction-Down		Road Name:- Tamenglong-Haflong Road															
TIME		Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving					Tractor	HCV	Other
		Car/Van/ Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two	Animal	Hand	Cycle	Tractor			
										Wheeler	Cart	Cart		with Trolly			
8.00am-	9.00am	31	14			12	2			18			3				
9.00am	10.00am	37	23			14	3			16			6			1	
10.00am	11.00am	30	28	1		19		1		13			4				
11.00am	12.00pm	33	31		1	8	1			21			9				
12.00pm	1.00pm	19	24			11	1			24			2				
1.00pm	2.00pm	18	21			4				28			9				
2.00pm	3.00pm	12	16				2			19			8				
3.00pm	4.00pm	27	21	1		3				22			4			1	
4.00pm	5.00pm	21	15			2	3	2		24			8				
5.00pm	6.00pm	20	11		1	5				13			9				
6.00pm	7.00pm	11	13	2				1		15			7				
7.00pm	8.00pm	7	16			1		1		9			5				
8.00pm	9.00pm	5	10							4			1				
9.00pm	10.00pm	4	6		1					3			2				
10.00pm	11.00pm	3	5														
11.00pm	12.00am	1	2														
12.00am	1.00am	1															
1.00am	2.00am																
2.00am	3.00am																
3.00am	4.00am																
4.00am	5.00am																
5.00am	6.00am	1	2			1							1				
6.00am	7.00am	3	5			1	1	1		2			5				
7.00am	8.00am	4	2			5	2			5			7				
Total		288	265	4	3	86	15	6	0	236	0	0	90		0	2	0

Traffic Volume Count Survey																
Tamenglong- Tousem-Liasang-Haflong Road																
Average Daily Traffic (ADT)																
	Pessenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving						EME/ HCV	Total
	Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly	Tractor		
PCU Factor	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	
Location-1 (Near Tamenglong)	91	106	6	4	36	35	0	0	91	0	0	38	0	0	2	409
Location-2 (Near Mahur)	528	592	11	11	103	29	9	0	568	0	0	115	0	0	5	1971
Average of Both Location	310	349	9	8	70	32	5	0	330	0	0	77	0	0	4	1194
<i>ADT</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1194</i>
<i>PCU</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1135</i>

Traffic Volume Count Survey																
Tamenglong- Tousem-Liasang-Haflong Road																
Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)																
	Pessenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving						EME/ HCV	Total
	Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly	Tractor		
PCU Factor	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	
Location-1 (Ch-0+000)	83	96	5	4	33	32	0	0	83	0	0	35	0	0	2	373
Location-2 (Ch-26+100)	480	539	10	10	94	26	8	0	517	0	0	105	0	0	5	1794
Average of Both Location	282	318	8	7	64	29	4	0	300	0	0	70	0	0	4	1086
AADT	282	318	8	7	64	29	4	0	300	0		70	0	0	4	1086
PCU	282	318	12	21	96	87	12	0	150	0		35	0	0	18	1031

Traffic Volume Count Survey

Tamenglong- Tousem-Liasang-Haflong Road

Projections of AADT

		Growth Rate	Passenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving Vehicles						EME/ HCV	ADT	PCU
			Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolley	Tractor			
Year			1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5		
Construction Period	2017		282	318	8	7	64	29	4	0	300	0	0	70	0	0	4	1086	1031
	2018	7.5%	303	342	9	8	69	31	4	0	323	0	0	75	0	0	4	1168	1108
	2019	7.5%	326	368	10	9	74	33	4	0	347	0	0	81	0	0	4	1256	1190
	2020	7.5%	350	396	11	10	80	35	4	0	373	0	0	87	0	0	4	1350	1278
	2021	7.5%	376	426	12	11	86	38	4	0	401	0	0	94	0	0	4	1452	1374
1	2022	7.5%	404	458	13	12	92	41	4	0	431	0	0	101	0	0	4	1560	1475
2	2023	7.5%	434	492	14	13	99	44	4	0	463	0	0	109	0	0	4	1676	1583
3	2024	7.5%	467	529	15	14	106	47	4	0	498	0	0	117	0	0	4	1801	1698
4	2025	7.5%	502	569	16	15	114	51	4	0	535	0	0	126	0	0	4	1936	1825
5	2026	7.5%	540	612	17	16	123	55	4	0	575	0	0	135	0	0	4	2081	1960
6	2027	7.5%	581	658	18	17	132	59	4	0	618	0	0	145	0	0	4	2236	2104
7	2028	7.5%	625	707	19	18	142	63	4	0	664	0	0	156	0	0	4	2402	2257
8	2029	7.5%	672	760	20	19	153	68	4	0	714	0	0	168	0	0	4	2582	2424
9	2030	7.5%	722	817	22	20	164	73	4	0	768	0	0	181	0	0	4	2775	2602
10	2031	7.5%	776	878	24	22	176	78	4	0	826	0	0	195	0	0	4	2983	2795
11	2032	7.5%	834	944	26	24	189	84	4	0	888	0	0	210	0	0	4	3207	3004
12	2033	7.5%	897	1015	28	26	203	90	4	0	955	0	0	226	0	0	4	3448	3227
13	2034	7.5%	964	1091	30	28	218	97	4	0	1027	0	0	243	0	0	4	3706	3467
14	2035	7.5%	1036	1173	32	30	234	104	4	0	1104	0	0	261	0	0	4	3982	3723
15	2036	7.5%	1114	1261	34	32	252	112	4	0	1187	0	0	281	0	0	4	4281	4000
16	2037	7.5%	1198	1356	37	34	271	120	4	0	1276	0	0	302	0	0	4	4602	4297
17	2038	7.5%	1288	1458	40	37	291	129	4	0	1372	0	0	325	0	0	4	4948	4619
18	2039	7.5%	1385	1567	43	40	313	139	4	0	1475	0	0	349	0	0	4	5319	4965
19	2040	7.5%	1489	1685	46	43	336	149	4	0	1586	0	0	375	0	0	4	5717	5334
20	2041	7.5%	1601	1811	49	46	361	160	4	0	1705	0	0	403	0	0	4	6144	5729

Traffic Volume Count Survey																			
Tamenglong- Tousem-Liasang-Haflong Road																			
Projections of AADT including Diverted & Induced Traffic																			
		Growth Rate	Pessenger Vehicles				Commercial Vehicles				Slow Moving Vehicles						EME/ HCV	AADT	PCU
			Car/Van/Jeep	Three Wheeler	Mini Bus	Standard Bus	Tempo LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	M Axle	Two Wheeler	Animal Cart	Hand Cart	Cycle	Tractor with Trolly	Tractor			
Year			1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5		
Construction Period	2017		282	318	8	7	64	29	4	0	300	0	0	70	0	0	4	1086	1031
	2018	7.5%	303	342	9	8	69	31	4	0	323	0	0	75	0	0	4	1168	1108
	2019	7.5%	326	368	10	9	74	33	4	0	347	0	0	81	0	0	4	1256	1190
	2020	7.5%	350	396	11	10	80	35	4	0	373	0	0	87	0	0	4	1350	1278
	2021	7.5%	376	426	12	50	86	38	4	0	401	0	0	94	0	0	4	1491	1491
Adding Diverted Traffic			1340	0	50	50	361	174	63	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2059	2912
1	2022	7.5%	1744	458	63	104	453	215	67	21	431	0	0	101	0	0	4	3661	4513
2	2023	7.5%	1471	492	68	112	487	405	72	23	463	0	0	109	0	0	4	3706	4970
3	2024	7.5%	1581	529	73	120	524	435	77	25	498	0	0	117	0	0	4	3983	5340
4	2025	7.5%	1700	569	78	129	563	468	83	27	535	0	0	126	0	0	4	4282	5741
5	2026	7.5%	1828	612	84	139	605	503	89	29	575	0	0	135	0	0	4	4603	6170
6	2027	7.5%	1965	658	90	149	650	541	96	31	618	0	0	145	0	0	4	4947	6630
7	2028	7.5%	2112	707	97	160	699	582	103	33	664	0	0	156	0	0	4	5317	7125
8	2029	7.5%	2270	760	104	172	751	626	111	35	714	0	0	168	0	0	4	5715	7656
9	2030	7.5%	2440	817	112	185	807	673	119	38	768	0	0	181	0	0	4	6144	8230
10	2031	7.5%	2623	878	120	199	868	723	128	41	826	0	0	195	0	0	4	6605	8846
11	2032	7.5%	2820	944	129	214	933	777	138	44	888	0	0	210	0	0	4	7101	9509
12	2033	7.5%	3032	1015	139	230	1003	835	148	47	955	0	0	226	0	0	4	7634	10219
13	2034	7.5%	3259	1091	149	247	1078	898	159	51	1027	0	0	243	0	0	4	8206	10985
14	2035	7.5%	3503	1173	160	266	1159	965	171	55	1104	0	0	261	0	0	4	8821	11809
15	2036	7.5%	3766	1261	172	286	1246	1037	184	59	1187	0	0	281	0	0	4	9483	12693
16	2037	7.5%	4048	1356	185	307	1339	1115	198	63	1276	0	0	302	0	0	4	10193	13641
17	2038	7.5%	4352	1458	199	330	1439	1199	213	68	1372	0	0	325	0	0	4	10959	14666
18	2039	7.5%	4678	1567	214	355	1547	1289	229	73	1475	0	0	349	0	0	4	11780	15764
19	2040	7.5%	5029	1685	230	382	1663	1386	246	78	1586	0	0	375	0	0	4	12664	16945
20	2041	7.5%	5406	1811	247	411	1788	1490	264	84	1705	0	0	403	0	0	4	13613	18215

Summary of VDF

LOCATION	DIRECTION	LCV	Bus	2 AXLE	3 AXLE
KM - 136+650	Mahur- Lisang	0.001	0.157	1.207	3.531
	Lisang- Mahur	0.009	0.337	2.696	8.848
	Adopted VDF	0.009	0.337	2.696	8.848

VDF Calculation(UP)												
							Equivalency Factor				Total EF	VDF
							1st Axle	2nd Axle	3rd Axle	4th Axle		
Sl.No.	Vehicle Type											
	LCV	0.45	0.52				0.000368	0.000286			0.000654	0.001336700
	LCV	0.52	0.68				0.000656	0.000836			0.001492	
	LCV	0.51	0.62				0.000607	0.000578			0.001185	
	LCV	0.51	0.55				0.000607	0.000358			0.000965	
	LCV	0.49	0.62				0.000517	0.000578			0.001095	
	LCV	0.50	0.50				0.000561	0.000245			0.000806	
	LCV	0.61	0.65				0.001242	0.000698			0.00194	
	LCV	0.52	0.72				0.000656	0.00105			0.001706	
	LCV	0.51	0.53				0.000607	0.000309			0.000916	
	LCV	0.60	0.78				0.001162	0.001446			0.002608	
	Bus	1.24	2.07				0.021192	0.071721			0.092913	0.15705925
	Bus	1.24	2.08				0.021192	0.073117			0.094309	
	Bus	2.07	2.44				0.164569	0.138459			0.303028	
	Bus	1.29	2.32				0.024822	0.113165			0.137987	
	2XL	2.95	4.13				0.67882	1.136476			1.815296	1.2073965
	2XL	2.10	3.23				0.174319	0.425178			0.599497	
	3XL	1.90	4.95	4.80			0.116811	3.013642			3.130453	3.5307694
	3XL	2.75	5.45	5.51			0.512623	4.811887			5.32451	
	3XL	3.30	6.31	6.25			1.062974	8.299114			9.362088	
	3XL	0.83	2.07	1.52			0.004254	0.055393			0.059647	
	3XL	1.91	1.85	1.81			0.119289	0.059841			0.17913	
	3XL	1.94	5.22	5.16			0.126962	3.871351			3.998313	
	3XL	2.01	1.71	1.52			0.146303	0.036299			0.182602	
	3XL	3.18	5.99	5.82			0.91659	6.487431			7.404021	
	3XL	1.98	1.74	1.68			0.137762	0.045623			0.183385	
	3XL	3.10	5.48	5.39			0.827777	4.655768			5.483545	

VDF Calculation(DN)

							Equivalency Factor				Total EF	VDF
							1st Axle	2nd Axle	3rd Axle	4th Axle		
Sl.No.	Vehicle Type											
	LCV	0.54	1.35				0.000763	0.012975			0.013738	0.009195500
	LCV	0.52	0.69				0.000656	0.000886			0.001542	
	LCV	0.44	0.39				0.000336	0.000091			0.000427	
	LCV	0.91	1.87				0.006147	0.047767			0.053914	
	LCV	0.56	0.61				0.000882	0.000541			0.001423	
	LCV	0.49	0.52				0.000517	0.000286			0.000803	
	LCV	0.44	0.46				0.000336	0.000175			0.000511	
	LCV	0.54	0.58				0.000763	0.000443			0.001206	
	Bus	1.07	1.93				0.01175	0.054199			0.065949	0.33714325
	Bus	1.24	2.11				0.021192	0.077427			0.098619	
	Bus	1.22	2.14				0.019857	0.081925			0.101782	
	Bus	2.50	3.70				0.350128	0.732095			1.082223	
	2XL	2.65	5.96				0.442029	4.928845			5.370874	2.6960885
	2XL	1.22	0.78				0.019857	0.001446			0.021303	
	3XL	2.15	3.24	3.39			0.191523	0.644359			0.835882	8.84783625
	3XL	3.23	6.83	6.95			0.975611	12.024583			13.000194	
	3XL	2.29	6.84	6.87			0.246496	11.782107			12.028603	
	3XL	2.68	6.38	6.46			0.462388	9.064278			9.526666	

Summary of CMSA		
Year	Pkg-1	Design year
2017 to 2021	Project Clearance & Construction Period	
2022	0.23	1
2023	0.49	2
2024	0.76	3
2025	1.05	4
2026	1.36	5
2027	1.70	6
2028	2.06	7
2029	2.45	8
2030	2.87	9
2031	3.32	10
2032	3.80	11
2033	4.32	12
2034	4.88	13
2035	5.48	14
2036	6.13	15
2037	6.82	16
2038	7.57	17
2039	8.37	18
2040	9.23	19
2041	10.16	20

MSA VALUES

Year	LCV	2 Axle	3 Axle	MAV	Bus	Total yearly CVs (nos.)	Cummulative yearly CVs (nos.)	Yearly Design ESA	Cummulative Design ESA	MSA	Design year
VDF	0.009	2.696	8.848	2.5	0.337						
2018						Project Clearance & Construction period					
2019											
2020											
2021											
2022	453	215	67	21	167	336895	336895	234569.44	234569.44	0.23	1
2023	487	231	72	23	180	362445	699340	252283	486853	0.49	2
2024	524	248	77	25	194	389820	1089160	270556	757409	0.76	3
2025	563	267	83	27	209	419385	1508545	291492	1048901	1.05	4
2026	605	287	89	29	225	450775	1959320	312986	1361887	1.36	5
2027	650	309	96	31	242	484720	2444040	337146	1699033	1.70	6
2028	699	332	103	33	260	520855	2964895	361866	2060899	2.06	7
2029	751	357	111	35	280	559910	3524805	389312	2450212	2.45	8
2030	807	384	119	38	301	601885	4126690	418267	2868479	2.87	9
2031	868	413	128	41	324	647510	4774200	449952	3318431	3.32	10
2032	933	444	138	44	348	696055	5470255	484304	3802735	3.80	11
2033	1003	477	148	47	374	747885	6218140	519771	4322506	4.32	12
2034	1078	513	159	51	402	804095	7022235	558916	4881423	4.88	13
2035	1159	551	171	55	432	864320	7886555	600793	5482216	5.48	14
2036	1246	592	184	59	464	928925	8815480	645894	6128111	6.13	15
2037	1339	636	198	63	499	998275	9813755	694280	6822391	6.82	16
2038	1439	684	213	68	536	1073100	10886855	746839	7569230	7.57	17
2039	1547	735	229	73	576	1153400	12040255	802687	8371917	8.37	18
2040	1663	790	246	78	619	1239540	13279795	862316	9234233	9.23	19
2041	1788	849	264	84	665	1332250	14612045	926183	10160416	10.16	20

8. Proposed ROW Details

Proposed ROW						
Project road: Azuram-Makru River Section						
Section:- From Des Km 54+180 to 69+500						
District: Tamenglong						
State: Manipur						
S. No.	Chainage		Length (in m)	Total ROW	ROW(m)	
	From	To			LHS	RHS
1	54180	54800	620	45	15	30
2	54800	55000	200	30	15	15
3	55000	56700	1700	40	25	15
4	56700	56900	200	30	15	15
5	56900	57300	400	40	15	25
6	57300	57500	200	30	15	15
7	57500	57950	450	35	20	15
8	57950	58300	350	30	15	15
9	58300	58800	500	40	15	25
10	58800	59600	800	30	15	15
11	59600	60300	700	35	20	15
12	60300	60500	200	40	25	15
13	60500	60700	200	30	15	15
14	60700	61200	500	35	15	20
15	61200	62350	1150	40	15	25
16	62350	62550	200	30	15	15
17	62550	62900	350	45	30	15
18	62900	63300	400	35	15	20
19	63300	63700	400	40	15	25
20	63700	64000	300	30	15	15
21	64000	64400	400	40	25	15
22	64400	65150	750	35	15	20
23	65150	65400	250	30	15	15
24	65400	65650	250	35	15	20
25	65650	65850	200	40	15	25
26	65850	66050	200	30	15	15
27	66050	66450	400	35	15	20

Proposed ROW						
Project road: Azuram-Makru River Section						
Section:- From Des Km 54+180 to 69+500						
District: Tamenglong						
State: Manipur						
S. No.	Chainage		Length (in m)	Total ROW	ROW(m)	
	From	To			LHS	RHS
28	66450	66850	400	45	20	25
29	66850	67500	650	30	15	15
30	67500	68150	650	35	20	15
31	68150	68300	150	40	20	20
32	68300	69500	1200	35	15	20
Total Length (in m)			15320	0		