

SOME COMMON DEFINITIONS OF ROAD TYPES

1. All Weather Road

A road which is negotiable during all weathers, except at Major river crossings. This implies that the roadbed is drained effectively by adequate cross drainage structures such as culverts, minor bridges and cause ways. Interruptions to traffic as per permitted frequency and duration are, however, allowed. The pavement should be negotiable during all weathers, but this does not necessarily imply that it should be paved or surfaced or black-topped. An earthen road with gravelly soil or an earthen road with a gravel or Water Bound Macadam layer on top permits all weather use, depending upon rainfall and soil type.

2. Fair Weather Road

A road which is negotiable only during fair weather, as opposed to "all weather road".

3. Earth Road

A road with the carriage way composed of natural soil.

4. Cement Concrete Surfacing

A surface obtained by placing and consolidating cement concrete to required thickness.

5. Surfaced Road

A road provided with a bituminous or cement concrete surfacing.

6. Unsurfaced Road

A road not provided with a bituminous or cement concrete surfacing.

7. Black Topped Road

The surface of roads made with tar bituman as a binder.

8. Water Bound Macadam

A type of surfacing in which stone fragments are first inter-locked by rolling and then bound with smaller stone gravel etc., which is forced into the interslices by brooming, watering and rolling.

Highway Classes by Function

1. National Highways

The arterial roads of the country for inter-state and strategic defence movements. They traverse the length and width of the country connecting the National and State Capitals, major ports and rail junctions and link up with Border roads and foreign high.

2. State Highways

The arterial roads in a State for inter-district movements. They traverse the length and width of a state connecting the State Capital, District Headquarters and Important towns and cities and link up with the National Highways and adjacent State Highway.

3. District Roads

The branch roads of the state and National Highways to serve as the main roads for intra-district movements. They traverse the length and breadth of a district to connect the areas of production and marketing in the district to one another and to the National Highways.

4. Village/Rural Roads

These roads serve as the feeder roads of the other Highways as well as the roads for inter-village movements. They pass through rural area connecting the villages to one another and to the nearest District Roads, State Highways, National Highways, Railways, etc.