

transport GLOSSARY

Transport Glossary

Introduction

This glossary covers 75 terms from the transport sector in the Indian context. It has been designed with the aim of enhancing comprehension of fundamental terminologies in transportation.

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Crafting the Glossary

- The process began by identifying resources, which included glossaries, subject dictionaries and terminology lists from various resources. Additionally, master plans of Bengaluru, Jaipur, Delhi and Mumbai cities were consulted.
- The compilation of the Transport glossary involved the identification and compilation of terms from the Planning module taught within the IIHS Urban Fellowship Programme. This selection process was guided by their context and relevance to teaching at IIHS.
- This list of terms has been divided into three categories: planning, transport and general, where a priority column ranks the words 1-3, 1 being highest priority and this way the words were finalised.
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A

Accessibility

Measure of the capacity of a location to be reached by or from , or to reach another different locations. Also describes the usability of a facility, product or service by people with disabilities.

Source: *Rodrigue 2020, 418; Institute for Local Government 2010*

Alignment

Horizontal and vertical ground plan of a road, rail, transit route or other facility as it would appear in plan or profile.

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

Arterial streets

Class of streets serving major through traffic movements usually on a continuous route

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014; Federal Highway Administration 2009*

Collector street

Street for collecting and distributing the traffic from and to local streets and also for providing access to sub-arterial and arterial streets.

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

Complete streets

Road design and operating practices intended to safely accommodate diverse users and activities including pedestrians, cyclists, motorists, public transport users, people with disabilities, adjacent businesses and residents.

Source: *Litman 2015*

Congestion pricing

Road pricing that varies with the level of traffic on a congested roadway.

Source: *Litman 2015*

B

Bus depot

Facility where buses are stored and maintained.

Source: Term defined by the author

Bus stand

Designated parking location where a bus can wait, for example, between scheduled trips, for maintaining schedule, driver breaks, etc. It can be inside a bus station or in the form of bus bay on the street.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Bus station

Facility where multiple buses on multiple routes stop to pick up and drop off passengers. Bus station is larger than a bus stand and serves as the starting, terminal and transfer station for many of the routes. It also has more facilities than a bus stand, such as first aid center, ATMs, shops, etc.

Source: Term defined by the author

Bus stop

Curb side place where passengers board or alight public bus.

Source: *Davidson and Dolnick 2004*

D

Dead kilometres

Kilometres travelled by transport vehicle when not in revenue service, for example, from depot to starting point of the service route.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Demand responsive transport (DRT)

Mode of transportation that adapts to passengers' requests, such as Uber, Ola, Uber Pool, Ola Share, etc.

Source: *Hunkin, and Krell 2018*

Destination

Point at which a trip ends

Source: *Term defined by the author*

C

Carriageway

Portion of the street reserved only for moving vehicles

Source: *ITDP 2016*

E

Equivalent Car Space (ECS)

Space required to park a car, which includes the space occupied by the vehicle as well as the minimum space needed to move it into and out of the space.

Source: *UTTIPEC 2010*

F

Fare box revenue

Value of cash, tickets, tokens and pass receipts given by passengers as payment for rides; excludes charter revenue.

Source: *American Public Transit Association 1994*

Feeder service

Local transportation service that provides passengers connections with major transportation service.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Fleet utilisation

Proportion of the actual number of public transport vehicles utilised as a proportion of the total number of public transport vehicles available for utilisation at that time.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

G

Generated traffic

Traffic created by one or more land users, for example, traffic created by a shopping mall.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014.*

H

High occupancy vehicle (HOV)

Vehicle carrying more than some minimum number of people (usually two or three persons).

Source: *Davidson and Dolnick 2004*

Home based trips

Trips which have one end (origin or destination) at the home of the person making trip.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Impedance

Any condition that restricts or discourages travel, or a measure of that condition. Time and costs are the factors usually considered, but others could also be considered.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Induced traffic

Added component of traffic volume that did not exist previously in any form but emerges when new or improved transport facilities are provided.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Intermodal/Combined/Mixed-mode transport

Commute that involves using two or more modes of transportation in a journey.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Intersection

General area where two or more roads, rail lines, etc. join or cross.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

L

Lane

Portion of a street usually indicated by pavement marking that is intended for one line of movement.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Lane (Cycle)

Lane that has been designated by striping, signage, and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of cyclists.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Load factor

Ratio of passengers actually carried versus the total passenger capacity of a vehicle.

Source: *American Public Transit Association 1994*

Local street

Street primarily for access to residence, business premises or some other abutting property.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

M

Mass transportation

Any kind of transportation system in which large numbers of people are carried within a single vehicle or combination of vehicles.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Median

Portion of a divided street separating the travel ways for traffic in opposite directions.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Median opening

Gap in a median provided for crossing and right - turning traffic.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Micromobility

Category of light-weight transportation designed for short distances and usually for individual use, such as e-bikes (Yulu Miracle), segways, skateboards, hoverboards, etc.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Mixed traffic

Traffic that encompasses different vehicle categories or different modes.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Modal split

Proportion of total person trips that uses each of the various specified modes of transportation.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Mode

Particular form of travel.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Motorised vehicles

All forms of travel that do rely on an engine or motor for movement, for example, petrol car, diesel car, electric car, bus, truck, scooter, motorbike, etc.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Multimodal transport

Commute that involves using two or more modes of transportation in a journey which are all integrated together, for example, through a single payment system. Public transport tickets in some cities allow transfers within a certain time-period.

Source: *United Nations Environment Programme 2016*

N

Non-motorised vehicle

All forms of travel that do not rely on an engine or motor for movement, for example, walking, cycling, cycle rickshaws, skateboards, hand cards, wheelchairs, etc.

Source: *Ministry of Road Transport and Highways 2017*

O

Origin

Point at which a trip begins.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

P

Paratransit, Intermediate Public Transport (IPT)

Form of public transportation characterized by the flexible routing and scheduling of small vehicles to provide shared occupancy, doorstep, or curb side personalised transportation service, for example, autorickshaw, cycle rickshaw, taxi, share taxis, specific services for disabled (UberAccess), etc. Paratransit is generally used to refer to services catering to people with disabilities and the elderly.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Park and ride

A facility designed for parking vehicles, the occupants of which transfer to public transport to continue their trips.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Passenger Car Units (PCU)

Metric used to access traffic flow on a road. PCU factors are equivalency factors which convert the traffic volumes of the road comprising of different types of vehicles into equivalent PCUs. These factors are calculated using various methods and are dependent on various factors, such as speed of traffic, land width, modal split, etc. However, recommendations for PCU factors are available, for example, from the Indian Road Congress (IRC)

Source: *American Public Transit Association 1994*

Passenger kilometres

Total number of kilometres travelled by passengers on transit vehicles; determined by multiplying the number of unlinked passenger trips times the average length of their trips.

Source: *American Public Transit Association 1994*

Path (Cycle)/Track (Cycle)

Way for cycles separated from motorised vehicles, either by a grade difference or by separated by raised median or bollards. The path may be shared with pedestrians and other non-motorised vehicles.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Paved

Surface levelled and covered with asphalt, stones, concrete, gravel, sand, etc.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Pedestrian

Person moving around on foot by walking.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Public transportation

Passenger transportation services that is available to any person who pays a prescribed fee. It operates on established schedules along designated routes or lines with specific stops and is designated to move relatively large numbers of people at one time.

Source: *Rodrigue 2020, 388*

R

Revenue/Effective kilometres

Kilometres actually operated by public service buses for the purpose of earning revenue.

Source: *Jegadish and Gunaseelan 1994*

Right of Way (RoW)

Width of land acquired or proposed for the road, along its alignment. It includes present carriageway (tarred path for motor vehicles), footpath, cycle tracks, buffer, median (area that separates opposing lanes of traffic on divided roadways) and land left for future road expansion/ development

Source: *Mitra and Rao 2018*

Route

Geographical path of a given trip followed by a vehicle or a traveller from start to finish.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

S

Service frequency

Number of transit units on a given route moving in the same direction that pass a given point within a specified interval of time, usually one hour.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Service lane

Lane on the side or rear of a plot for providing secondary or service access.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Service road

Road / lane provided adjacent to plots for access to plots, parallel to main road, especially in the case of highways and expressways.

Source: *Mitra and Rao 2018*

Shared transportation

Vehicle-sharing process where travellers share a vehicle, either at the same time (e.g. ride-sharing) or over time (e.g. bike sharing or car sharing)

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Street

Road within a town or some center of habitation which has become partly or wholly defined by buildings established along one or both frontages and which may or may not be a highway.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Sub-arterial streets

Class of streets primarily for through traffic, but lower level of mobility than arterial streets. It forms the link between arterial streets and collector streets.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

T

Terminal

End station or stop on a transit line or route, regardless of whether special facilities exist for reversing the vehicle or handling the passengers.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Throughput

Volume of vehicles passing or people transported past a point or series of points during a given period of time.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Traffic

People/vehicles passing a specified point during a given period.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Traffic count

Record of the number people or number of vehicles that pass a given point.

Source: *Institute of Urban Transport 2014*

Traffic island

Raised barrier, sometimes landscaped, located in a vehicle travel path for the purpose of directing circulation patterns and providing refuge spaces for crossing pedestrians.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Trail (Cycle, Walking)

Way for cycles, pedestrians, mixed users, etc. not along streets, mostly for recreational purposes. The way might intersect with streets at some points.

Source: *Term defined by the author*

Transfer

Changing from one mode to another mode, for example, being dropped off at the bus stop from home and then taking a bus to work, taking a metro and then changing to a bus.

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

Transfer time

Time required to effect a change of mode or to transfer between routes or lines of the same mode.

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

Transit oriented development (TOD)

High-density, compact, mixed-use development around a transit station which has good connectivity with the transit station and discourages personal motor vehicle use.

Source: Term defined by the author

Transport hub/transport interchange

Place where passengers/cargo are exchanged between vehicles or/and between transport modes.

Source: Term defined by the author

Transportation disadvantaged

People whose range or transportation alternatives is limited, especially with regard to the availability of relatively easy-to-use and inexpensive alternatives for trip making. Examples include the young, the elderly, the poor, disabled people, and those who do not have personal vehicles.

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

Trip

One-way person movement by any mode of transport having two trip ends, an origin/start of a trip and a destination/end of a trip for a specific purpose.

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

Trip attraction

Non-home based end of a home-based trip and is destination of a trip with neither end home based i.e. of a non-home based trip.

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

Trip chaining

Scheduling of activities in time and space, made by linking together work and non-work trips or two or more non-work trips, for example, stopping for buying groceries on the way from work to home.

Trip generation

Home-end of any trip that has one end at the home (of homebased trip) and is origin of trip with neither end home-based (i.e. of non-home based trip).

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

Trip purpose

Purpose of the one-way person movement i.e. trips made for work, trips made for shopping, etc.

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

U

Unlinked passenger trips

Number of passengers boarding public transportation vehicles. A passenger is counted each time they board a vehicle even if the boarding is part of the same journey from origin to destination.

Source: Federal Highway Administration 2009

V

V/C ratio (Volume/Capacity Ratio)

Ratio of actual hourly traffic volume on a road section to its traffic carrying capacity.

Source: Institute of Urban Transport 2014

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