SUMMARY

In the development of Jamaica's roadway system insufficient attention was paid to its overall durability under traffic and climatic conditions. Furthermore, the legislation regulating motor vehicle weights could not accommodate the increase in commercial activity and a national trend towards larger vehicles.

Part I looks at Jamaica's geography and resources as they pertain to roads and roadworks, examines the roadway system, addresses the overload problem and the non-optimality of Road Improvement and Maintenance Programme [R.I.M.P.] strategies, and focusses on the system failures in its third chapter.

Efficiency in pavement design, construction and performance is dependent on the public works agency's being able to make correct decisions and to implement them. The Jamaican situation is further complicated by the economic-social-political need to maximise labour input for all roadworks but especially low-volume rural roads. The decision-making process is thus complex, embodying a number of disciplines in research, design, construction, maintenance and administration.
but in all of these the principal administration agencies are deficient. Hence, decision-making, and the functions which affect its effectiveness and implementation in the Jamaican context constitutes the subject of Part 2.