

A Review Study on Various Material Used in Soil Stabilization for Improving Properties of Soil

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Abstract— Soil stabilization is a method of improving soil properties by blending and mixing bituminous materials. Soil is used sub base and base material, If strength of soil is poor, then stabilization is usually required. Subgrade is sometimes stabilized or changed with solidier soil .Soil could be black cotton or as fly ash which could fly in interaction with air. There are many stabilizers used for stabilizing the soil such as , cement, lime, bitumen, fly ash etc., in this paper bitumen as stabilizer. If good earth is not available at the construction site, it becomes imperative to opt for soil stabilization. Soil stabilization is a process to treat a soil to maintain or improve the performance of the soil as a construction material. The stabilizing agent improves the strength parameters of sub grade of road pavement and leads to strengthening of embankment. The objective of this paper is to review the applications of different stabilizing agents such as lime, fly ash, cement, rice husk, expanded polystyrene geofoam and waste paper sludge for different type of soil. In this paper we accumulate the literature of some common material and their end use and conclusions.

Index Terms— Soil Stabilization, Admixtures, Bearing Capacity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Soils can be stabilized by the addition of cement or lime. Such stabilization processes improve the various engineering properties of the stabilized soil and generate an improved construction material. Increase in soil strength, durability stiffness, and reduction in soil plasticity and swelling/shrinkage potential are the benefit of soil stabilization [1–5]. The concept of stabilization is 5000 years old. McDowell [6] indicated that stabilized earth roads were used in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia and that the Greeks and Romans used lime as a stabilizer. However, recent heaving and premature pavement failures in lime and cement-treated subgrades containing sulfates led to question-ing the validity of calcium-based stabilization. When expansive soils containing sulfates are treated with calcium-based stabilizers, the calcium from the stabilizer reacts with soil sulfates and alumina to form the expansive mineral ettringite [7–9]. The first soil stabilization tests were performed in the United States in 1904 [10]. Cement was intro-duced as a stabilizer to construct a street in Sarasota, FL, in 1915 (ACI 1997), and lime was first involved in short stretches of highway with the expansion of roads to cater for the growth of vehicle traffic in 1924 [11, 12]. Traditional stabilizers typically depend on pozzolanic reactions and cation exchange to modify and stabilize soil [13, 14]. Pozzolanic reactions occur when siliceous and aluminous materials react chemically with calcium hydroxide at regular temperatures to form cementitious compounds. On the other hand, a cation exchange occurs when the soil is able to exchange free cations available in the exchange locations [15–18]. The main object of this review paper to analysis various admixture material that improve the quality of weak soil.

The soil in subgrade is normally stressed to assured minimum level of stresses due to the traffic loads. Subgrade soil should be of good quality and properly compacted so as to operate its full strength to resist the stresses due to traffic loads for a specific pavement. This leads the monetary situation for overall pavement thickness. On the other hand the subgrade soil is characterized for its strength for the determination of design of at all pavement.

Development of soil engineering properties is mentioned to soil stabilization. There are two main methods of soil stabilization. One is mechanical method and the other one is chemical methods. Soil is a store of earth material, determined often from the collapse of rocks or corrosion of scrub that could be exposed promptly with force materials in the field or split by delicate reflex earnings in the lab. The supporting soil below pavement and its different under course is known as sub grade soil. Short of break soil below the pavement is known as consistent sub grade. Compacted sub grade is the soil compacted by reserved development of individual types of substantial compactors.

At present every road construction project will use one or both of these stabilization approaches. The most famous type of mechanical soil stabilization is compaction of the soil, while the addition of cement, lime, bituminous or alternate executors is mentioned to as a artificial or added substance approach for stabilization of soil. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) classification system is a soil classification system specially intended for the construction of roads and highways used by transportation engineers. The system used the grain-size distribution and Atterberg limits, such as Liquid Limits and Plasticity Index to categorize the soil properties. There are different types of extracts available. Not all extracts work for all soil types. Usually, a stabilizer may be used to act as a binder, after the conclusion of moisture, increase the soil density. Succeeding are some most widely used extracts: Portland cement, Quicklime or Hydrated.

II. PROPERTIES ENHANCEMENT BY STABILIZATION

By the stabilization better soil gradation, increase in durability, increase in strength, reduction of plasticity index and reduction in swelling potential is achieved. Stabilization improves the properties of construction materials and gives the following attributes (IRC:SP:89-2010).

- a) After saturation with water substantial proportion of their strength is retained.
- b) Resistance to erosion.
- c) Surface deflection is reduced.

- d) The elastic moduli of layers constructed above stabilized layer are increased.
- e) The stiffness and strength of a soil layer can be increased through the use of admixture to reduce the thickness of the road pavement.

III. GENERAL PROBLEMS BY STABILIZATION

The stabilization of soil also causes the following problems (IRC:SP:89-2010).

- (a) Due to thermal and shrinkage cracks stabilized layer may be crack.
- (b) Crack can reflect through the surfacing and allow water to enter the pavement.
- (c) If CO₂ has access to the material, the stabilization reaction is reversible and the strength of layer can decrease.
- (d) The construction operation requires more skill than unstabilize materials.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW OF VARIOUS MATERIAL USED IN SOIL STABILIZATION

1) Fly Ash

Fly ash itself has less cementitious value but it reacts chemically and form cementitious compound in presence of moisture. Cementitious compound formed improves the strength and compressibility of soil (Karthik et al., 2014).

Karthik et al., (2014) evaluated the effect of fly ash derived from combustion of sub-bituminous coal at electric power plants, for stabilization of soft fine grained red soil. The Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit and Specific gravity of soil was 32%, 23.37% and 2.7 respectively. Test was conducted on soil and soil-fly ash mixtures prepared at optimum water content of 9%. At 6% of fly ash the bearing capacity of soil changes from 10kg/mm² to 35kg/mm² and CBR value changes from 3.1% to 4.82%. Due to increase in CBR values the thickness of pavement decreases from 12 inches to 8.5 inches.

Ahmed (2014) stabilized the clayey soil for the construction of urban roads using fly ash. Author found that the optimum ratio of fly ash with clayey soil is 15% by weight of soil. A dramatic reduction in the properties of soil is seen for 0% to 15% of fly ash content but no noticeable decline appear in the range 15% to 20% of fly ash content. For compaction, the dry density and O.M.C were measured for various fly ash ratios. The dry density raise as the fly ash increases up to 15%, then reduced to 1.53 at 20% of fly ash. The liquid limit decreased from 55% to 48% for increase of fly ash from 0% to 15% by weight. Plasticity Index changes from 30% to 13% for addition of 0% to 15% of fly ash. C.B.R value of soil changes from 3% to 56%.

Gyanen et al., (2013) evaluates the compaction of stabilized black cotton soil using two type of fly ash, viz. (1) fine and (2) coarse. The natural black cotton soil was taken from Gadag district of Karnataka. The Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, Natural water content and Specific gravity of soil were 66%, 37.12%, 8.95% and 2.68. Fine fly ash soil has M.D.D 1.35g/cc for 95% of soil and 5% of fly ash. The M.D.D becomes 1.35g/cc for 95% soil and 5% fly ash mixture and lowest density was 0.6g/cc for 70% soil and 30% fly ash. The coarse fly ash has M.D.D 1.35g/cc for 95% soil and 5% fly ash mixture and lowest density about 1.0g/cc for 70% soil and 30% fly ash.

Ashish et al., (2013) stabilize the Black cotton soil found in Maharashtra using fly ash. The fly ash content was increased from 0 to 50%. Soil under study has O.M.C. 20.4%, M.D.D 14.7N/m³ C.B.R (Soaked) 3.1%, CBR (Unsoaked) 6.89%. Stabilization of soil was done at 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50% of fly ash content. O.M.C is maximum at 10% of fly ash, has 29.17%. M.D.D. is maximum at 20% fly ash, has 14.97N/m³. Soaked CBR is 2.52% for 10% fly ash and unsoaked C.B.R. is 22.90% for 20% fly ash. Bhuvaneshwari et al., (2005) studied the effect of fly ash on soil. Authors increase the fly ash content from 0 to 50%. The soil has Liquid Limit 30%, Plastic Limit 18%, Plasticity Index 12%, Dry Density 18.04 KN/m³ and Unconfined compressive strength 2697KN/m². The Dry Density was continuously decreases and 15.13KN/m³ at 50% of fly ash. Unconfined compressive strength is also decreases and becomes 1176KN/m² for 50% of fly ash. Brooks (2009) stabilized expansive soil of CH type. Author uses Fly ash and Rice Husk ash (RHA) to stabilize the soil. O.M.C and M.D.D of untreated soil is 20% and 15.5 kN/m³ respectively. In stress strain graph of unconfined compressive strength it is clearly shown that failure stress and strain increased by 106% and 50% respectively when the fly ash content was increased from 0 to 25%. When the RHA content was increased from 0 to 12%, unconfined compressive stress increased by 97% while CBA improved by 47%. Author concluded that 12% of RHA and 25% of fly ash is used for strengthening the expansive sub grade soil. Based on laboratory test 15% of fly ash was mixed with RHA to form a swell reduction layer.

Anil Kumar and Sudhanshu (2014) stabilize the expansive soil using fly ash and Rice Husk ash. Soil was collected from village Sukkha, District Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh. Soil has 8% sand and 92% silt + clay. The Liquid limits, Plastic limit, C.B.R, O.M.C, MDD (kN/m³) and free swell Index of soil is 53%, 30%, 1.5-2%, 26%, 1.52% and 35% respectively. In his study author comes to the conclusion that Liquid Limit is decreases to 55% for 20% FA+25% RHA, plasticity Index is decreases to 86% for 20% FA+ 25% RHA, Differential free swell is decreases to 75% for 15% FA + 20% RHA and specific gravity changes from 2.61 to 2.20.

Dilip Shrivastava et al., (2014) used the soil of Bilhari area of Jabalpur (M.P.). Soil has specific gravity 2.56, Liquid limit 48.5%, Plastic limit 22.7%, Plasticity Index 25.8%, shrinkage limit 8.61%. Authors made a series of laboratory experiments on 5% lime mixed with 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% of RHA by weight of dry soil. The CBR value is increased by 287.62% and unconfined compressive strength is improved by 30%. The Differential free swell index is decreased by 86.92% with increase of RHA form 10 to 20%.

Yadu and Tripathi (2013) stabilized the soft soil, collected from Tatibandh-Atari, rural road of Raipur Chhattisgarh, by the use of Granulated blast furnace slag and fly ash. The soil was classified as CI-MI as per Indian standard classification system. Different amount of GBS, i.e. 3, 6 and 9% with different amount of fly ash i.e. 3%, 6%, 9% and 12% were used to stabilize the soil. Based on compaction and C.B.R test, authors concluded that the optimum amount of GBS with fly ash was a 3% fly ash and 6% GBS.

Raut et al., (2014) stabilized the clayey soil collected from nearby of Yeshwantrao College of engineering, Wanadongri Nagpur. In his study murrum of Kalmeshwar quarry and fly ash of Koradi power plant near Nagpur is used. The clayey soil has Gravel 1%, sand 20%, silt 28%, and clay 51%. Based on these properties soil is classified as CH. Specific gravity, Liquid limit,

plastic limit, plasticity Index, M.D.D and O.M.C of soil is 2.55, 52%, 20.80%, 30.50%, 16.88% and 19.0% respectively. Authors stabilized the soil by fly ash and murrum. With increase in content of fly ash and murrum UCS and M.D.D. increases up to certain proportion and then decreases. Maximum value of UCS and M.D.D, found at 7.5% of murrum and 5% of fly ash, was 4.95gm/cm³ and 0.328gm/cm².

Singh and Pani (2014) used Lime and fly ash as a stabilization material for Highway. Author evaluated the C.B.R values for both soaked and un-soaked condition, O.M.C, M.D.D of compacted fly ash mixed with 1%, 2%, 5% and 10% lime. After the work they come to the result that dry unit weight changes from 1.142 to 1.255KJ/m³, and O.M.C decreases from 30.2 to 24.2%. With addition of lime M.D.D increases and OMC decreases. Addition of lime results in filling the voids of compacted fly ash thus increased the density. The maximumun soaked and soaked CBR values 25.39% and 1.546% respectively.

2) Lime Stabilization

Reaction of lime with soil is grouped into two parts, viz (i) Initial and (ii) Long term. The initial reaction involved flocculation and ion exchange. Longer term reactions involve reaction between the soil particle and free lime. These reactions are pozzolanic because they involved pozzolans. These pozzolanic reaction occur when free lime reacts with water as a result cementing effect is occur between soil and lime. The increase in strength of soil is depending on the degree of pozzolonic reaction between lime and soil (Dallas and Syam, 2009).

Wu Li (2010) uses lime as stabilization material to stabilize the Tanzania soil. Author uses three types of soil moderately plastic silty clay, moderately plastic tan clay and Heavy clay with 5% of hydrated Lime. Author designated them as N-11, N-12 and N-13 respectively. Plasticity Index decreases form 25% to 4% for N-11, 29% to 6% for N-12 and 36to9% for N-13. Unconfined compressive strength changes from 145 to 2770KPa for N-11, 280 to 3000KPa for N-12 and 163 to 2200KPa for N-13. Resilient modulus changes from 79MPa to 275MPa for N-11, 53MPa to 63MPa for N-12 and 35.8MPa to 209MPa for N-13.

Olugbenga et al., (2011) stabilized the Lateritic soil by the use of lime. Lateritic soil form a group comprising a wide variety of Yellow, brown, red, fine grained residual soil of light texture. They are characterized by the presence of iron and aluminum oxide or hydroxide which gives the colour to the soil. In this paper author studied the suitability and lime stabilization requirement of lateritic soil samples. Soil samples A, B, C collected from a dam site and stabilized with 0%, 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10% of lime. Optimum lime content for the samples A, B, C were 8%, 6%, 6% respectively. Plasticity Indices is reduced as the lime increases. The C.B.R of sample „A“ increased from 10.6% at 0% to 29.0% at 8% lime, while that of „C“ improved from 2.5% to 8.6% at 6%. The compressive and shear strength were also improved. The uncured compressive strength of „B“ improved from 119.13KN/m² at 0% to 462.81KN/m² at 6% lime. Author concluded that sample A and B will be suitable as base material while sample „C“ will be suitable as sub grade material.

Malhotra and John, describes the use of mechanical equipment in the construction of four stretches of lime stabilized roads extending over a length of twenty kilometer. He selected four roads of Amraoti circle in Maharastra, viz. (1) Amraoti Asra road, (2) Asra Mana road, (3) Daryapur Amla road, (4) Achaopur Kakda road. All the four roads were B.C soil of CH group. In his study authors stabilized the B.C soil by 2% of lime and their service behavior was observed. For a period of four year, stabilized sections behaved very satisfactorily but thereafter, the lime treated stretches started deterioration.

Ankur et al., (2014) stabilize the Black cotton soil using Lime and stone dust. For his study, Black cotton soil sample were collected from Gwalior-Jhansi road (M.P) and stone dust was collected from Aman Vihar Industrial area, New Delhi. The Black cotton soil had specific gravity 2.61, percentage passing Is sieve 75 micron is 58.0%, liquid limit 57%, plastic limit 31.4%, plasticity index 26.5%, differential free swell 41.0%, M.D.D 16.1KN/m³, CBR (soaked) 1.50% and unconfined compressive strength 166.2KN/m². Author classified soil as CH according to the unified soil classification system. In their study, authors determine optimum percentage of lime was 9% and stone dust was mixed by 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% by weight of limeblack cotton soil. The MDD of lime stabilized B.C. soil increases up to the addition of 20% stone dust and further increase of the stone dust decreases the value. Similarly for CBR and UCS the strength increases up to 20% addition of stone dust in lime stabilized soil.

3) Cement Stabilization

Cement can be used to stabilize any soil except highly organic soils (IRC:SP:89-2010). Numbers of reactions occur when cement is added to the clayey soil. These reactions are flocculation, ion exchange, carbonation and pozzolanic reactions (Rawas et al., 2005). Due to these reactions property of soil like strength and durability improved.

Oyediran and Kalejaiye (2011) studied the effect of increasing of cement by weight on the strength and compaction parameter of lateritic soil of south west Nigeria. Three soil samples were collected from pit at depths of 0.5m, 1.0m and 2.0m. The soil was stabilized with 2%, 4%, 8%, 10%, and 20% by weight of cement. The average of properties of soil collected from pit are as follows; Specific gravity 2.60, Liquid Limit 40.91%, plastic limit 23.59%, plasticity Index 17.31%, gravel 8.33%, sand 52.33%, silt 18.00%, clay 21.33% and amount of fineness 39.33%. M.D.D, C.B.R and UCS of soil increased while there is reduction in O.M.C as cement was increases. But addition of more than 10% by weight of cement decreased M.D.D, UCS and C.B.R and increase in the O.M.C. Author concluded that the increasing in percentage of cement was not guarantee for the improvement of geotechnical properties.

Zoubi (2008) stabilized expansive soil from Jordan by the use of cement. The natural soil has liquid limit of 53% and plasticity index of 26%. According to the unified soil classification system, author classified the soil as inorganic clay of high plasticity (CH). Cement content increased from 0% to 25%. Author study showed that the liquid limit of soil decreases for cement content up to 6%, then increased as the cement content increases from 6% to10% after this the liquid limit becomes constant. The study also shows that swelling potential of soil decreases for cement content up to 4%, then increased as the cement content increased from 4% to 6% after which the swelling potential may decrease or may becomes constant depending on the initial water content. The undrained shear strength increases with increase of cement content from 0% to 20%. The maximum rate of increase in undrained shear strength was observed between 6 to 10% of cement content.

4) Expanded polystyrene (EPS) Geofom

Shelke and Murty (2010) used EPS Geofom to reduce the swelling pressure of expansive soil. Black cotton soil from Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra was taken for study. According to USCS soil classification, soil has CH type. The Liquid limit, Plastic limit, plasticity index, O.M.C, M.D.D and free swell index of soil was 61%, 31%, 30%, 20%, 16.2KN/m³ and 85.7% respectively. In his study, authors used two type of geofom, viz. (1) 6mm thickness and (2) 12mm thickness. Swelling of Black cotton soil reduces from 8.64% to 82.72% when EPS Geofom of 6mm and 12mm are used. Swelling pressure of 6mm geofom is reduced to 42.86% and for 12mm thickness swelling pressure is reduced about 90%.

5) Waste Paper Sludge

Waste paper sludge (WPS) is a waste material collected from the paper industry. Elias (2015) stabilized the soil using waste paper sludge. Soil used in the study was clayey soil from kannadikadaves kundannoor of Ernakulam district. Soil contains 74% silt, 26% clay, having Liquid limit 60%, plastic limit 31%, shrinkage limit 23%, plasticity index 30%, specific gravity 2.59 M.D.D, 16.3 KN/m³, O.M.C 22%, UCS 316.4KN/m² and cohesion 158.2KN/m². The waste paper sludge sample was collected in plastic container from the sludge drying bed of the Hindustan newsprint, Vellore, Kottayam. When soil treated with WPS M.D.D of soil was decreased and O.M.C was increased. The UCS for soil for varying percentage such as 2%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 10% of WPS increased to better strength. The addition of WPS increased the strength at 5% and it was found to be constant and optimum value of strength to soil.

6) Bituminous Material

Michael (1993) had suggested about Bench-Scale Evaluation of Asphalt Emulsion Stabilization of Dirtyed Soils. In this study, it was conversed about the use are discussed to the environmental fixation of soils contaminated by organic contaminants.

Razouki et al. (2002) gives an experimental study on Gravelly Stabilized Roads. Bitumen was used as a stabilizing agent act as a binder or as a water-proofing material. Soilbitumen systems had found the highest used in road bases and surfaces.

Cokca et al.(2003) concentrated on the effects of compaction dampness content on the shear quality of an unsaturated sludge. The effects of compaction dampness substance and soaking on the unsaturated shear quality parameters of sludge were examined. Experiments were carried out on varieties compacted at optimum dampness content, on the dry side of optimum and on the wet side. It was found that edge of corrosion reductions quickly with increasing dampness substance, the union segment of shear quality attained its top rate at around optimum Moisture substance and subsequently diminishes.

A. P. Chritz (2006) Suggested about performance evaluation of mixed in place bituminous stabilized assume gravel. Here it was showed an cheap maintenance of gravel shoulders, a very common problem is facing by highway agencies.

Hussain (2008) carried out an brilliant work to establish the link between CBR value and undrained shear strength value from Vane Shear Test. It was exposed that un-drained shear strength value and CBR value increased with increasing plasticity index. In decision it was achieved that shear strength and CBR value is inversely proportional to the water content of that material.

Martinet et al. (2009) established a paper deals with foam bitumen stabilization. Foamed bitumen is a combination of bitumen, air and water. Here 2.5 percent of cement and 3.5 percent of bitumen foam was used. From here it has been found that Analysis using foamed bitumen had proved to be successful because of its ease and speed of construction, its compatibility with a extensive range of aggregate types and its relative resistance to the effects of climate

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the short review of this study various engineering properties like desiccation, swelling, shrinkage, and cracks in clayey soil are common natural phenomena, and it significantly impacts the soil's mechanical and hydraulic behavior. Treatment of the soil with cement reduces the volume changes in soils but this type of treatment becomes unsuitable for soils with high plasticity index. Soil treated with lime and exposed to wetting and drying cycles results in loss of cohesion between the grains of soil and lime, which leads to increase in soil volume. Thus, the method of treatment with lime is only good for places that are not exposed to the wetting and drying cycles. Fiber treatment is considered one of the best methods in the prevention of cracks because, with increase in the content, there is a great reduction in the cracks. Fiber also increases the strength of the soil but it is not effective for all type of soils especially clayey soils where hydraulic conductivity have been found to increase with the addition of fiber. There are a few guidelines which have emerged from the study:

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