

**A STUDY ON PEOPLE PREFERENCE ON TRANSPORT
MANAGEMENT POST PANDEMIC**

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of

Bachelor of Commerce

by

SARADHA PRIYA. P

39740208



**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**SATHYABAMA
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

**Accredited with Grade “A” by NAAC | 12B Status UGC | Approved by AICTE
Jeppiaar Nagar, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Chennai 600 119**

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www.sathyabama.ac.in

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of SARADHAPRIYA P (39740208) who has done the Project work entitled **A STUDY ON PEOPLE PREFERENCE ON TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT POST PANDEMIC** under our supervision from December 2021 to March 2022.

Dr. JOHN PAUL.M

Internal Guide

Dr. BHUVANESWARI.G

Dean – School of Management Studies

Submitted for viva voice examination held on_____

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I **SARADHAPRIYA P (39740208)** Hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**A STUDY ON PEOPLE PREFERENCE ON TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT POST PANDEMIC**” done by me under the guidance of **Dr. JOHN PAUL.M, MBA, MHRM, TNSET, PH.D** school of Business Administration is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Commerce degree.

DATE:

PLACE: CHENNAI

SARADHA PRIYA P

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ABSTRACT

A pandemic is an epidemic of an infectious disease that has spread across a large region, for instance multiple continents or worldwide, affecting a substantial number of individuals. Throughout the human history, there have been a number of pandemics of disease such as smallpox. The most fatal pandemic in recorded history was the Black Death (also known as The Plague), which killed an estimated 75-200 million people in the 14th century.

During COVID-19 pandemic, people can't move out from one to another place as the disease is contagious disease. Hence all the Transport in the World is jammed and people are literally locked inside the home.

Here we are going to understand and estimate how the pandemic impacted people's preference on managing the transport and their day-to-day life. As a result of this study, we will be able to figure out the aftermath of the pandemic and mitigation plan the people tried to adopt on managing their transport.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction:

Transport is the medium for the people to move from one place to another place. Transport became vital for a human being for the day-to-day activities. There are various modes of transport in the World. Among them below are the major types of transport.

- Road / Train transport
- Air transport
- Marine transport

During COVID-19 pandemic, people can't move out from one to another place as the disease is contagious disease. Hence all the transport in the World is jammed and people are literally locked inside the home.

Since the COVID-19 is a contagious disease, Government itself banning the transport as per World Health Organization's suggestion. There are several people in the World who are depending on the transport to run their day to day life, for an instance.

- The Daily Wages
- Drivers
- Kart sellers
- Shops
- Business
- Office Commuters
- Tourism
- And the lists go on

As all the transport is stopped, the daily wages, taxi drivers, and the people who lean on the transport industries are struggling to earn money to run their daily life. The business people, IT workers are literally locked inside the home; hence the mental

wellness of those employees became questionable. Due to the immunity considerations, kids, aged people can't come out to public areas and the people should wear face masks, sanitize themselves frequently, maintain the social distance becomes discomfort to them.

Due to the pandemic, people prefer to avoid transport unless it becomes necessary. Usually people prefer private transport on their own such as motor bikes, cars and sanitized hired vehicles; hence they ensure their own safety. Public transport becomes limited and people are insisted to maintain the social distance with sanitizing themselves. Hence people avoid to travel on the rush transport.

1.2. Industrial Profile

Tourism has been one of the hardest-hit industries across the globe, and the industry in India was no exception. A study conducted by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture showed significant depletion of incomes across the sector. Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) for 2020-2021 fell by 42.8% in quarter 1, 15.5% in Q-2 and 1.1% in Q-3, as per minister of tourism.

But the industry is headed for a comeback, as the vaccination programme is calming the fears of both domestic and foreign tourists. Domestic travel has been resuming in the country and the tourist destinations are receiving a large number of visitors. Recently on the request of the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of External Affairs identified dedicated Tourism officers in 20 high potential missions abroad. This will also create better facilitation.

The buzz is back in business travel as work picks up and coronavirus lies low. Gear up for more travel at work. After more than two years, with a jumpstart in business activity across all sectors and with India resuming international flight operations last month, work-related travel is on the rise across companies. Executives in companies such as Deloitte, KPMG, Dabur, PepsiCo, Tata Steel, Mercedes-Benz India and UpGrad confirmed the increase in business travel.

Work-related travel now is three times more compared with last month, while overseas travel for work is 90% of 2019 levels, Indiver Rastogi, group head, global business travel at Thomas Cook India, told ET. While employees at many organizations have the option of working from office or home under the hybrid working model, the pace of work-related travel, both domestic and international, is going up, said executives. "Whenever we have in-person meetings, we expect our people to travel. But overall.

A look at the Covid travel rules for Indians wanting to head out this summer. As the world comes to grips with Covid-19, almost all popular overseas destinations for Indian tourists, students and business travellers have eased travel restrictions. However, that doesn't mean their borders are as free as they were in early 2020.

After nearly two years of being one of the worst-affected sectors of the pandemic, the travel and tourism industry is finally showing signs of recovery. Indian tourist destinations have risen to prominence as a result of strong pent-up demand and the relaxation of domestic restrictions in the face of the limited reopening of international borders.

While specialists were still assessing the depth of the previous waves' damage and as the travel industry was preparing for a return, Covid struck once more with a new strain known as 'Omicron.'

Despite being branded a variation of concern, there isn't enough evidence to suggest that this virus will be any more dangerous than previous ones, allowing people to go about their daily lives while rigorously adhering to safety precautions and regulations.

It will be uncertain to predict the exact scenario for travel in the post-COVID-19 era, but incumbent players have already begun to adopt a few trends to shape the future of travel in the new normal.

As the economic downturn bites, it appears that people are exploring more local and budget-friendly offerings to satisfy their wanderlust.

Travellers seek quick breaks to counter stress from work from home to convenient short drivable distances, raising demand for easy to book, practical holidays such as workstations, staycations, drive-cations, affordable luxury holidays, and so on.

“Before going global, think locally”

International travel has ground to a halt as a result of travel bans around the world, with several countries yet to open their borders to tourists and the others re-shutting it due to the fear of Omicron.

While factoring in rising ticket prices and hotel rates, domestic, short-haul trips are becoming more appealing to travellers. Passengers, whether travelling for pleasure or business, are choosing domestic destinations now, to ensure manageable levels of safety and hygiene while also avoiding the fluctuating quarantine rules between countries.

Governments are also encouraging domestic travel, and travel and hospitality companies are adapting by including incentives and insurance in their travel policies.

As per ministry of tourism,

- a) Post COVID-19 pandemic, the Government has taken various measures for promotion of tourism in the country including support to tourism industry through various economic stimulus.
- b) The Ministry of Tourism is currently focussing on promotion of domestic tourism. The Ministry has launched the DekhoApnaDesh initiative under which various promotional activities like webinars, online pledge and Quiz programmes to generate awareness among the public about the country and its tourism destinations / products including lesser-known destinations are carried out. DekhoApnaDesh initiative is being promoted extensively on social media platforms and website of the Ministry and also by the Domestic India Tourism offices.
- c) The Month-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) during the current year is as follows:

Table 1: Arrival of foreign travellers

Month	Foreign Tourist Arrivals 2021 (Provisional)
January	83,822
February	99,640
March	1,23,179
April	69,442
May	13,307
June	29,397
July	29,397
August	29,397
September	1,06,704
October	1,81,325
Total	8,56,337

Note: The State-wise details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals are not maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

Travellers are more likely to choose outdoor, open spaces such as beaches, forests, national parks, wildlife reserves, and other places where maintaining social distance is easier.

As a result, reports claim that nearly 70% of nature camps, hiking trails, adventure sports, national parks, and beaches have reopened to tourists, while only 50% of indoor

spaces such as museums and heritage sites have. For people seeking to escape the monotony of working from home for an extended period, these new-age hospitality players are also offering staycation or working holiday options with high-speed internet and dedicated workspaces.

In this New Normal, this emerging trend is expected to give rise to new models of guest service that will accommodate changing dynamics at work and elsewhere.

While a few countries have already begun to implement automation and analytics in order to be relevant in the New Normal, many more are preparing to scale up their infrastructure, skills, and costs in order to provide the new-age travel experience.

The current economic slowdown offers an opportunity to imagine the future of leisure travel. Tourism is at a crossroads, and the regulations in place today will determine how tourism develops in the future.

While flexible policy solutions are needed in the short to medium term to allow the tourism economy to coexist with the virus, it is also critical to look beyond this and learn from the crisis.

Covid has revealed gaps in government and industry preparedness as well as coordinated action from all levels of government and the private sector but is also seeing huge resilience from populations, who are refusing to stay locked down for prolonged periods and are itching to travel like before again.

If leisure travel is to be preserved, people must implement the greatest levels of safety precautions and adhere to all established regulations in order to prevent another wave from sweeping away what's left of tourism.

1.3. Need of the study:

- Various measures were recommended or imposed by the government to control the spread of covid-19, travel behaviors are significantly influenced due to such measures, however, people have various travel needs ranging from grocery shopping to work.
- This study examines the changes that occurred in travel behavior due to the covid-19 pandemic.

1.4. Scope of Study:

- This study helps the respondents to know how the covid-19 affected their travel and its management
- Understanding the significant impact to their day-to-day travel culture.
- This study helps to understand and estimate how the pandemic impacted people's preference on managing the transport and their day-to-day life.
- As a result of this study, we will be able to figure out the aftermath of the pandemic and mitigation plan the people tried to adopt on managing their transport.
- As a part of this study, the student can socialize with the people on the roadside/nearby area/locate to take survey that how impactful the pandemic to their transport and their choices.

1.5. Objective of Study:

- This study helps to understand and estimate how the pandemic impacted people's preference on managing the transport and their day to day life.
- As a result of this study we will be able to figure out the aftermath of the pandemic and mitigation plan the people tried to adopt on managing their transport.
- As a part of this study, the student can socialize with the people on the roadside/near by area/locale to take survey that how impactful the pandemic to their transport and their choices.

CHAPTER – 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

- According to M.de Haas, R. Faber, M. Hamersma **How Covid-19 and the Dutch ‘intelligent lockdown’ change activities, work and travel behavior: Evidence from longitudinal data in the Netherlands.** Transp. Res. Interdisc. Perspect. (2020), Article 100150 – states that different countries have adopted different degrees of restrictions to prevent and control the spread of the virus.
 - Such restrictions could largely affect people’s lifestyles, social interactions, and outdoor activities of humans could be significantly affected.
 - On the other hand, fear of infection and perceived risk could also affect travel behaviors and mode choices.
- Influencing the entire world, the COVID-19 pandemic has a disruptive impact on the way people live and move around, in cities and society as a whole. Subsequent to the halt in normal everyday life caused by the pandemic and based on the concerns on the hygiene and social distancing, many people favored the use of private cars over public transportation and other shared modes. On the other hand, for many years, there has been a debate on how to sustain urban mobility (Bertolini, le Clercq, & Kapoen, 2005;
- Foltynova, Vejchodska, Rybova, & Kveton, 2020; Greene & Wegener, 1997; Shakibaei, Alpkokin, & Gunduz, 2011 where many studies concluded that transportation decision-making should be more reflective of sustainability issues and quality of life in cities, since most cities in developing and developed countries are facing escalating motorization and mobility demands
- (Canitez, Alpkokin, & Topuz-Kiremitci, 2020; Goldman & Gorham, 2006). However, apart from the increasing tendency to use private car, the pandemic has contributed to the recognition of the importance of the active mode of transportation (e.g. bicycle) (Budd & Ison, 2020; Zhang, 2020). In this context, early leadership came from the global south where Bogota, Colombia expanded its cycle network to alleviate the pressure on their public transportation

- (Nurse & Dunning, 2020). The global north also followed this trend and cities like New York, and Oakland in USA, and Milan, Paris, and Brussels in Europe took up non-motorized initiatives (Nurse & Dunning, 2020).

CHAPETR 3

3.1. Research Methodology

Research is the process of systematic and in-depth study of any particular topic, subject or any are of investigation backed by collection, compilation, presentation and interpretation relevant data in detail.

3.2. Research process:

There are a variety of approaches to research in any field of investigation, irrespective of whether it is applied research or basic research. Each particular research study will be unique in some ways because of the particular time, setting, environment, and place in which it is being undertaken.

Nevertheless, all research endeavors share a common goal of furthering our understanding of the problem and thus all traverse through certain basic stages, forming a process called the research process.

An understanding of the research process is necessary to effectively carry out research and sequencing of the stages inherent in the process. These 8 stages in the research process are;

1. Identifying the problem.
2. Reviewing literature.
3. Setting research questions, objectives, and hypotheses.
4. Choosing the study design.
5. Deciding on the sample design.
6. Collecting data.
7. Processing and analyzing data.
8. Writing the report.



Figure 1: Various research process

The research process outlined above is, in essence, part and parcel of a research proposal. It is an outline of your commitment that you intend to follow in executing a research study.

A close examination of the above stages reveals that each of these stages, by and large, is dependent upon the others.

One cannot analyze data (step 7) unless he has collected data (step 6). It is also true that one cannot write a report (step 8) unless he has collected and analyzed data (step 7). Research then is a system of interdependent related stages. Violation of this sequence can cause irreparable harm to the study.

It is also true that several alternatives are available to the researcher during each of the

stages stated above. A research process can be compared with a route map. The map analogy is useful for the researcher because at each stage of the research process, and there are several alternatives to follow.

Choosing the best alternative in terms of time constraints, money, and human resources in our research decision is our primary goal.

Before explaining the stages of the research process, we explain the term 'iterative' appearing within the oval-shaped diagram at the center of the schematic diagram. The key to a successful research project ultimately lies in iteration: the process of returning again and again to the identification of the research problems, methodology, data collection, etc. which lead to new ideas, revisions and improvements.

Often, by discussing the research project with advisers and peers, one will find that new research questions need to be added, variables to be omitted, added or redefined, and other changes to be made. As a proposed study is examined and reexamined from different perspectives, it may begin to transform and take a different shape. This is to be expected and is an essential component of a good research study.

Besides, it is important to examine study methods and data to be collected from different viewpoints to ensure a comprehensive approach to the research question.

In conclusion, there is seldom any single strategy or formula for developing a successful research study, but it is important to realize that the research process is cyclical and iterative.

Step 1: Identifying the Problem

The first and foremost task in the entire process of scientific research is to identify a research problem. A well-identified problem will lead the researcher to accomplish all-important phases of the research process, starting from setting objectives to the selection of the research methodology. But the core question is: whether all problems

require research.

We have countless problems around us, but all that we encounter do not qualify as research problems, and thus, these do not need to be researched.

Keeping this point in view, we must draw a line between a research problem and a non-research problem.

Intuitively, researchable problems are those who have a possibility of thorough verification investigation, which can be effected through the analysis and collection of data, while the non-research problems do not need to go through these processes.

Researcher need to identify both;

1. Non-search problem, and
2. Research problem.

Step 2: Reviewing of Literature

A review of relevant literature is an integral part of the research process. It enables the researcher to formulate his problem in terms of the specific aspects of the general area of his interest that has not been so far researched.

Such a review, not only provides him exposure to a larger body of knowledge but also equips him with enhanced knowledge to efficiently follow the research process.

Through a proper review of the literature, the researcher may develop the coherence between the results of his study and those of the others.

A review of previous documents to similar or related phenomena is essential even for the beginning researchers. To ignore the existing literature may lead to wasted effort on the part of the researchers.

Step 3: Setting research questions, objectives, and hypotheses

After discovering and defining the research problem, researchers should make a formal statement of the problem leading to research objectives.

An objective will precisely say what should be researched, to delineate the type of information that should be collected, and provide a framework for the scope of the study. The best expression of a research objective is a well-formulated, testable research hypothesis.

A hypothesis is an unproven statement or proposition that can be refuted or supported by empirical data. Hypothetical statements assert a possible answer to a research question.

Step 4: Choosing the study design

The research design is the blueprint or framework for fulfilling objectives and answering research questions.

It is a master plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting, processing, and analyzing the collected data. There are four basic research designs that a researcher can use to conduct his or her study;

1. Survey
2. Experiment
3. Secondary data study, and
4. Observational study.

The type of research design to be chosen from among the above four designs depends primarily on four factors:

- The type of problem
- The objectives of the study,
- The existing state of knowledge about the problem that is being studied, and
- The resources are available for the study.

Step 5: Deciding on the sample design

Sampling is an important and separate step in the research process. The basic idea of sampling is that it involves any procedure that uses a relatively small number of items or portions (called a sample) of a universe (called population) to conclude the whole population.

It contrasts with the process of complete enumeration, in which every member of the population is included. Such a complete enumeration is referred to as census.

A population is the total collection of elements about which we wish to make some inference or generalization.

A sample is a part of the population, carefully selected to represent that population. If certain statistical procedures are followed in selecting the sample, it should have the same characteristics as the population as a whole. These procedures are embedded in the sample design.

Sample design refers to the methods to be followed in selecting a sample from the population and the estimating technique, vis-a-vis formula for computing the sample statistics.

Step 6: Collecting data

The gathering of data may range from simple observation to a large-scale survey in any defined population. There are many ways to collect data.

The approach selected depends on the objectives of the study, the research design, and the availability of time, money, and personnel.

With the variation in the type of data (qualitative or quantitative) to be collected, the method of data collection also varies.

The most common means for collecting quantitative data is the structured interview.

Studies that obtain data by interviewing respondents are called surveys. Data can also be collected by using self-administered questionnaires. Telephone interviewing is another way in which data may be collected.

Other means of data collection include the use of secondary sources, such as the census, vital registration records, official documents, previous surveys, etc.

Qualitative data are collected mainly through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, KII, and observational studies.

Step 7: Processing and Analyzing Data

Data processing generally begins with the editing and coding of data. Data are edited to ensure consistency across respondents and to locate omissions, if any.

In survey data, editing reduces errors in the recording, improves legibility, and clarifies unclear and inappropriate responses. In addition to editing, the data also need coding.

Because it is impractical to place raw data into a report, alphanumeric codes are used to reduce the responses to a more manageable form for storage and future processing.

This coding process facilitates processing the data. The personal computer offers an excellent opportunity in data editing and coding processes.

Data analysis usually involves reducing accumulated data to a manageable size, developing summaries, searching for patterns, and applying statistical techniques for understanding and interpreting the findings in the light of the research questions.

Further, the researcher, based on his analysis, determines if his findings are consistent with the formulated hypotheses and theories.

The techniques to be used in analyzing data may range from simple graphical technique to very complex multivariate analysis depending on the objectives of the study, research design employed, and the nature of data collected.

As in the case of methods of data collection, an analytical technique appropriate in one situation may not be appropriate for another.

Step 8: Writing the report – Developing Research Proposal, Writing Report, Disseminating and Utilizing Results

The entire task of a research study is accumulated in a document called a proposal. A research proposal is a work plan, prospectus, outline, an offer, a statement of intent or commitment from an individual researcher or an organization to produce a product or render a service to a potential client or sponsor.

The proposal will be prepared to keep in view the sequence presented in the research process. The proposal tells us what, how, where, and to whom it will be done.

It must also show the benefit of doing it. It always includes an explanation of the purpose of the study (the research objectives) or a definition of the problem.

It systematically outlines the particular research methodology and details the procedures that will be utilized at each stage of the research process.

3.3. Types of Research

Descriptive research:

Descriptive research has been used, it involves survey and fact finding enquiries of different kinds, the purpose of descriptive research is the descriptive of state of affairs, as it exists at present.

Project planning:

Project planning is the first step in actually conducting & directing are search Project. It is one of the most important tasks of researcher. This includes formulation of the researcher objectives & goals and determining ways of achieving them.

3.4. Data Collection

Data collection is one of the most important aspects of research. The information research methodology must be accurate and relevant, the data collection method can be classified into two methods.

Primary data:

Questionnaire method have been used as a tool for a data collection in this research.

Secondary data:

Secondary data means data that are already available i.e., they refer to data which has already been collected and analyzed by someone else. The secondary data for the study was collected Google scholar website and magazines.

3.5. Questionnaire Preparation:

The basic requisite of any research study is the appropriate data which can be collected with the help of a schedule or questionnaire. With the help of questionnaire it is easy to determine the involvement level of so many employees in the organization.

3.6. Pilot Survey:

Before collecting the relevant data to test the hypothesis, it is essential to ascertain the applicability of the instrument to the population being studies. Hence, a pilot study was under taken with an objective to evaluate the tools prepared for the study and to find whether they are providing the information required.

3.7. Sample Size:

The sample size for this survey is 59.

3.8. Period of Study:

The period of study is from December 2021 to March 2022 which is four month of study.

3.9. Analytical Tool

CHI-SQUARE

A chi-square statistic is one way to show a relationship between two categorical variables. in statistics, there are two type of variable: numerical(countable) variables and non-numerical (categorical) variable.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The following consist of the data analysis and interpretation of my questionnaire

4.1. Percentage Analysis

Survey analysis of Data

Table 4.2: Survey analysis of data

Age	Percentage
15-25	75.1%
26-35	15.8%
36-45	5.7%
46 and above	3.8%

4.2. How frequent are you travelling

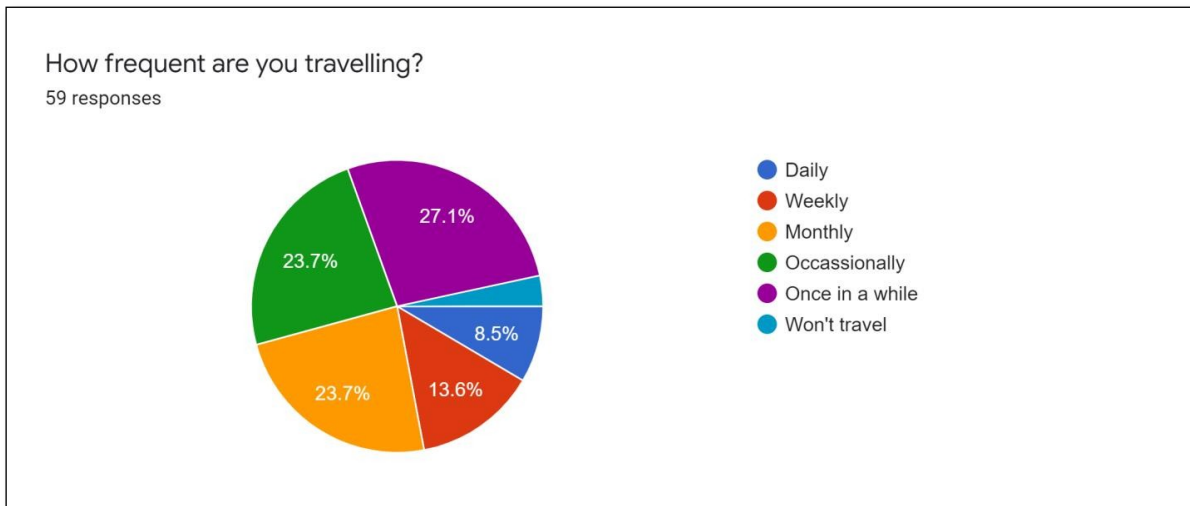


Figure 4.2: How frequent are you travelling

Interpretation:

From the above response it is interpreted that 27.1% of respondents are travelling Once in a While, 23.7% of respondents are travelling Occasionally or Monthly, 13.6% respondents are a Weekly travellers, 8.5% respondents are Daily travellers and rest of the respondents are stopped travelling during pandemic.

4.3. Do you feel 'OK' to travel in new normal situation?

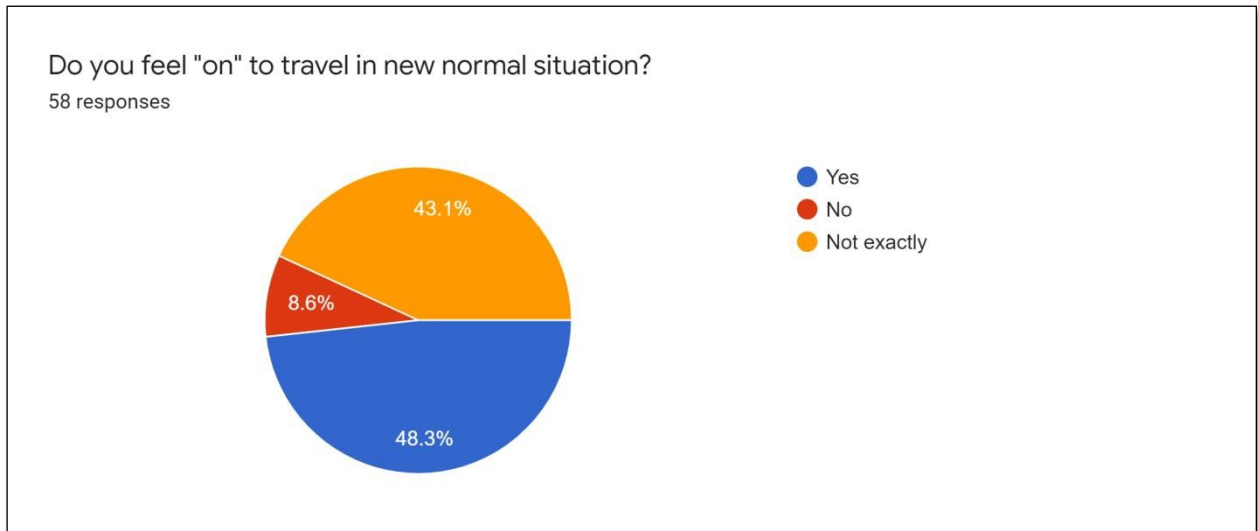


Figure 4.3: Do you feel ok to travel

Interpretation:

From the above response it is interpreted that 48.3% respondents are Yes to travel post pandemic, 43.1% respondents are No to travel and rest of the 8.6% respondents are Not Exactly sure about their travel behavior.

4.4. Reason for avoid travelling



Figure 4.4: Choose the option to avoid travelling

Interpretation:

From the above response, it is interpreted that 35.6% of respondents are afraid to travel due to the fear of Covid virus. 33.9% respondents are not travelling due to government restrictions and rest of respondent was unsure about their travel choices.

4.5. Are you afraid to travel post pandemic:

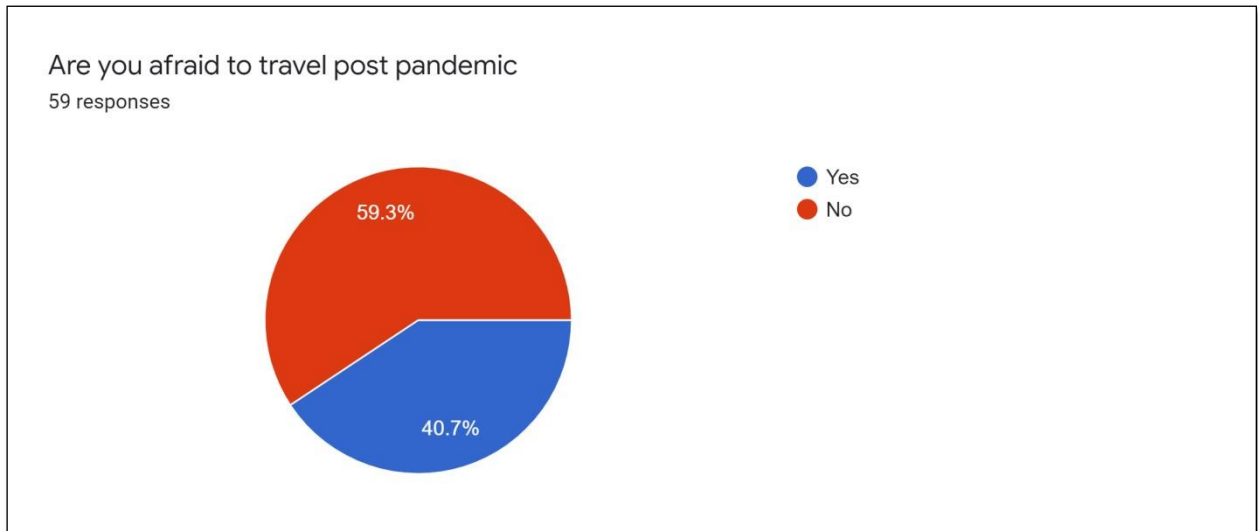


Figure 4.5: Are you afraid to travel post pandemic

Interpretation:

From the above response, it is interpreted that 59.3% of respondents are not afraid in the new normal, whereas 40.7% are afraid to travel.

4.6. Do you feel the pandemic has changed your transport Management:

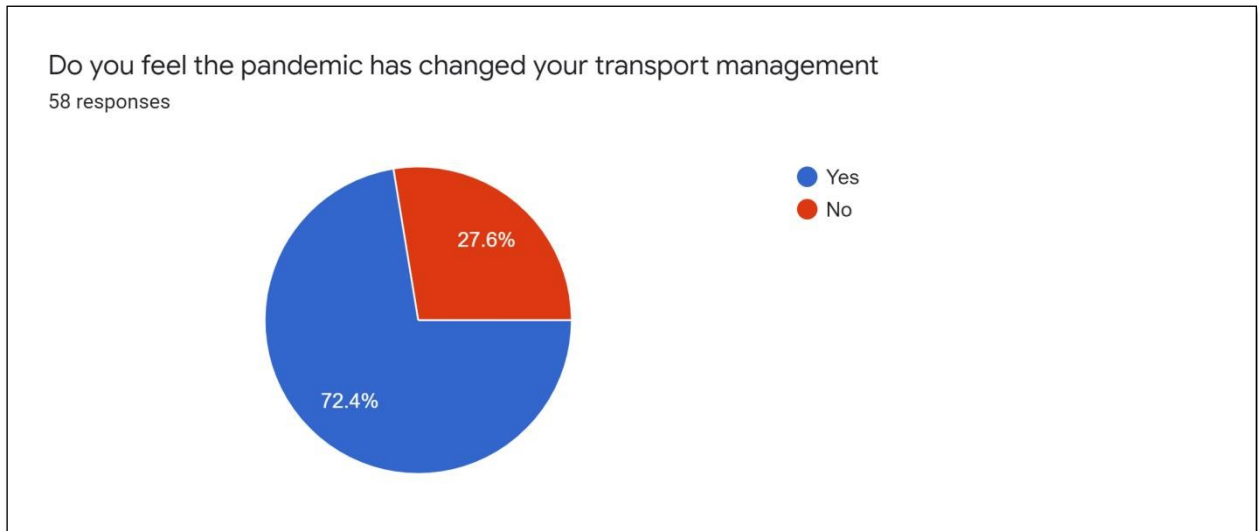


Figure 4.6: Do you feel the pandemic has changed your transport management

Interpretation:

From the above response it is interpreted that 72.4% of respondents are strongly agreeing that their transport management got changed because of the pandemic and 27.6% of respondents are confirming, the pandemic is not making major changes to their travelling/transport management.

4.7. What is your profession:

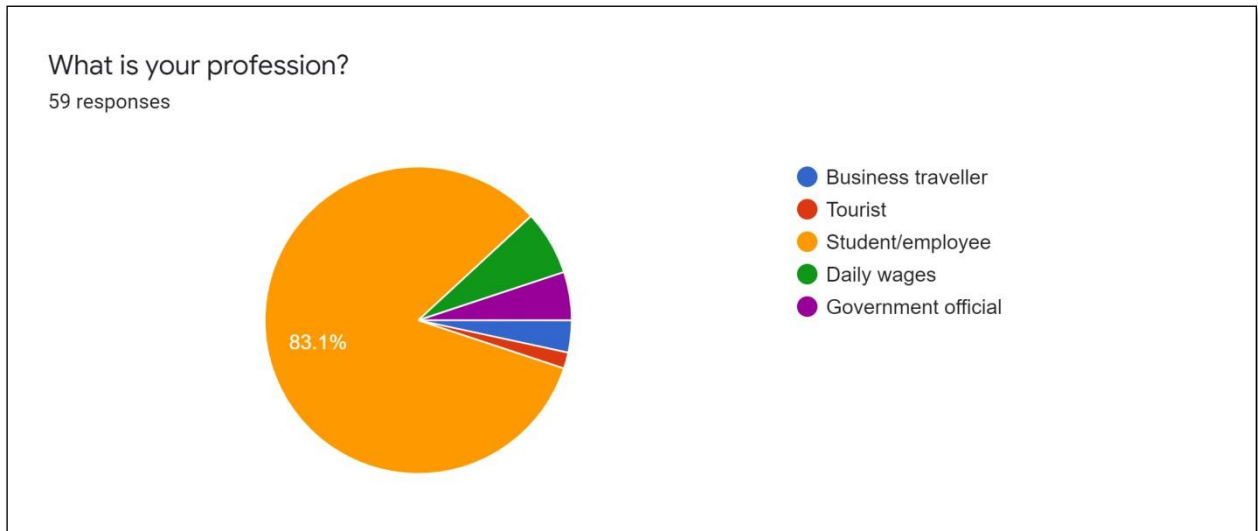


Figure 4.7: What is your profession

Interpretation:

This above response depicts that profession wise chart. Most of the respondents 83.1% are either students or employees. 10% respondents are daily wages and the remaining respondents are Business traveller, Tourist or Government officials.

4.8. Type of transport choice post pandemic:

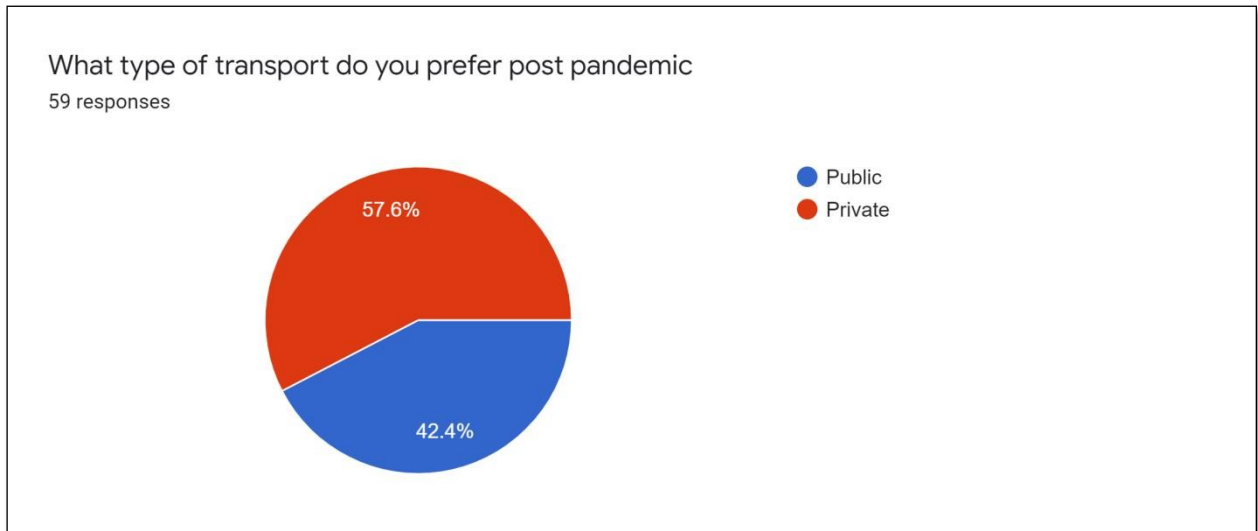


Figure 4.8: What type of transport do you prefer

Interpretation:

From the above response, 57.6% respondents are choosing the private transport due to the fear of covid virus, where as 42.4% are choosing public transport.

4.9. Choosing Public Transport?

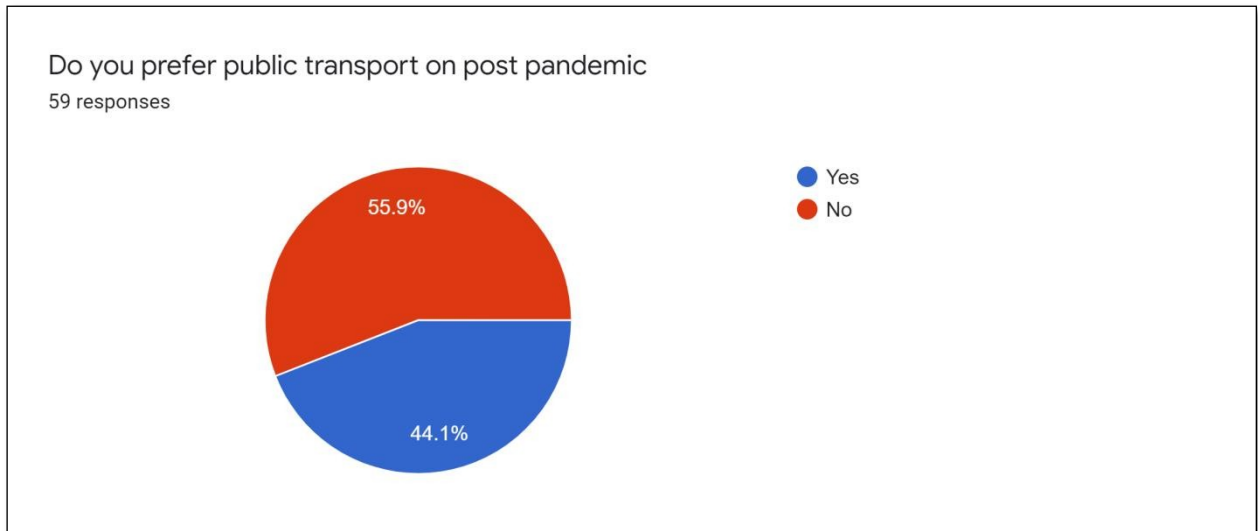


Figure 4.9: Choosing public transport

Interpretation:

From the above response, it depicts that, 55.9% of respondents are not choosing the public transport due to the fear of covid virus and 44.1% of respondents are preferring public transport.

4.10. What type of transport medium to prefer during post pandemic

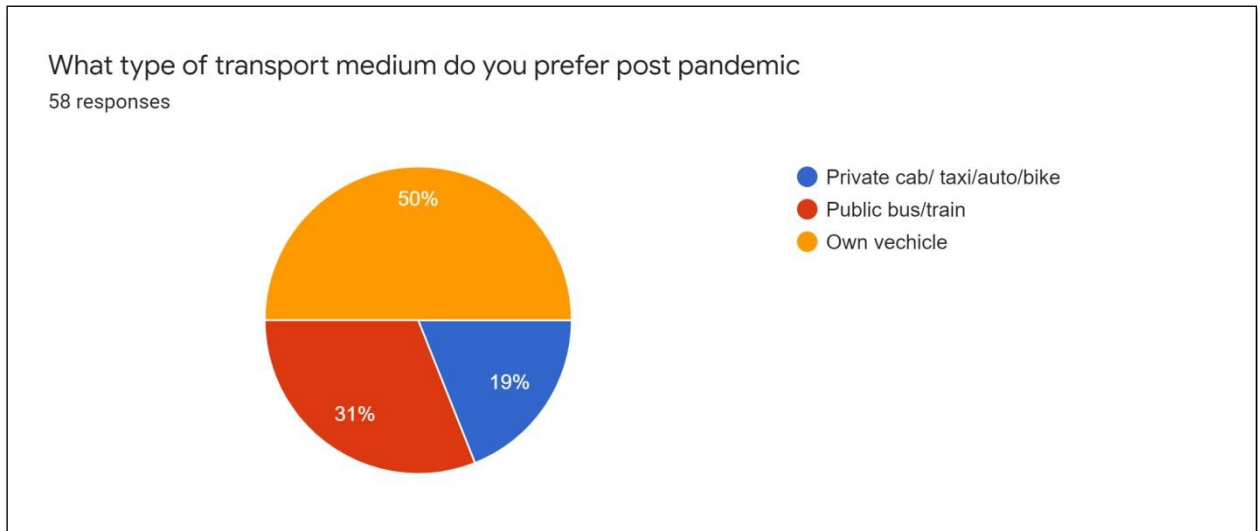


Figure 4.10: What type of transport medium to prefer

Interpretation:

From the above response, it shows that, 50% of respondents are choosing their own private vehicle. 31% respondents are choosing Public transport and 19% respondents are choosing Private cabs/taxi during new normal situation.

4.11. Survey about the precaution method:

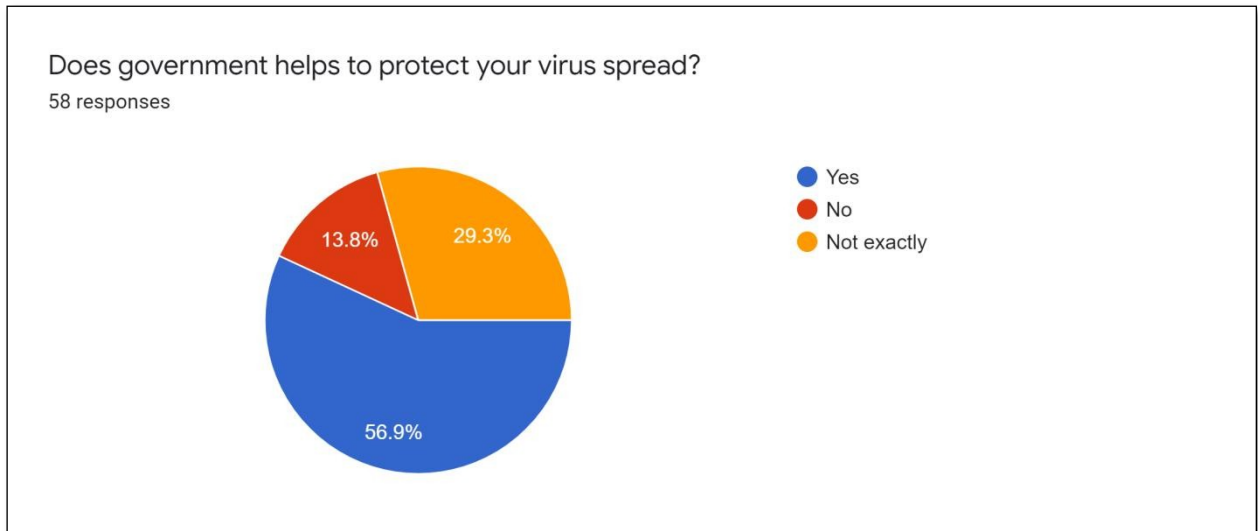


Figure 4.11: Survey about precautions

Interpretation:

From the above response, 56.9% respondents believe that the government has taken necessary safety precautions to stop spreading the covid virus. 29.3% of respondents are unsure about the factor and 13.8% respondents are disagreeing that government is not supporting to stop the spread of covid virus.

4.12. Survey about new normal conditions:

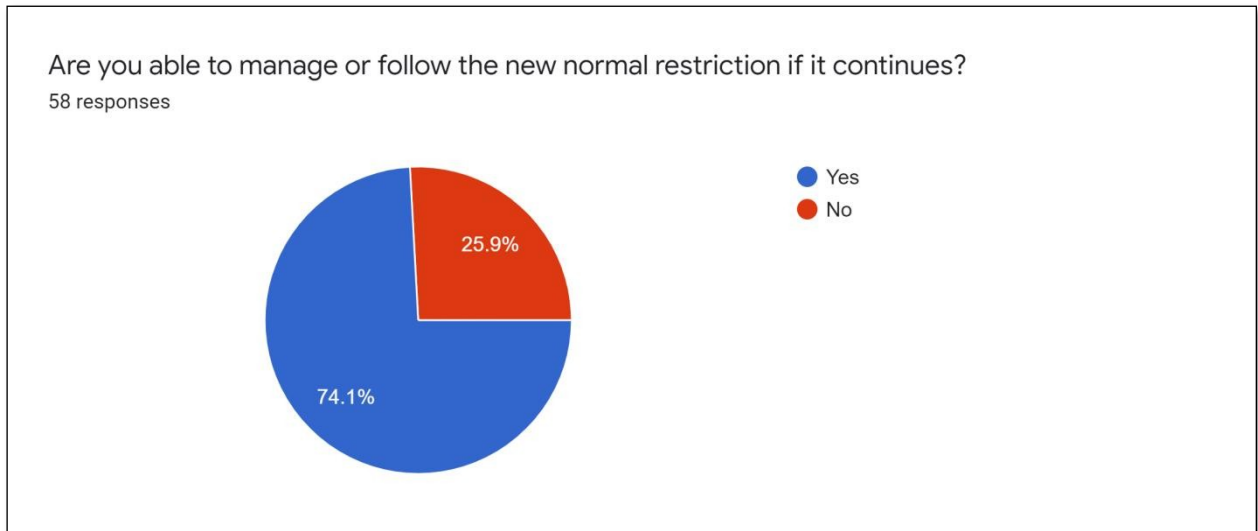


Figure 4.12: Survey about new normal conditions

Interpretation:

From the above response, it depicts that, 74.1% of respondents are fine with continuing the new normal restrictions up to few extend. 25.9% respondents are not feeling comfortable to continue the new normal restrictions.

4.13. Survey to check how minors are getting impacted during new normal conditions:

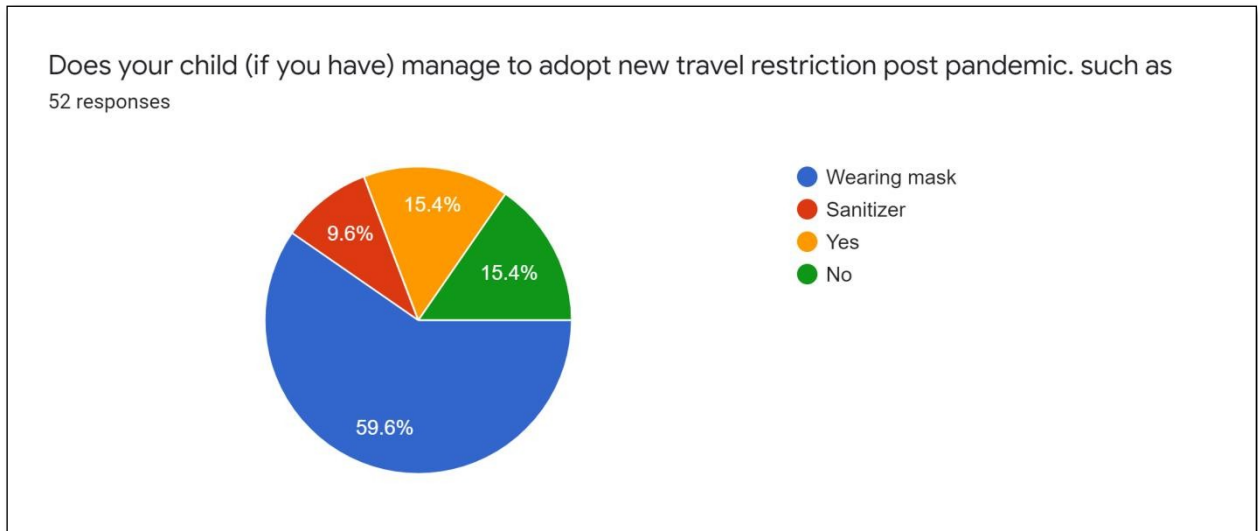


Figure 4.13: Survey to check how minors are impacted

Interpretation

From the above response, it shows that 84.6% respondents are confirming that their child are not feeling comfortable due to new normal restriction such as wearing mask and sanitizing. 15.4% of respondents are confirming the new normal conditions or restrictions are not impacting to their child.

4.14. Survey to check does new normal conditions impacting people's stress:

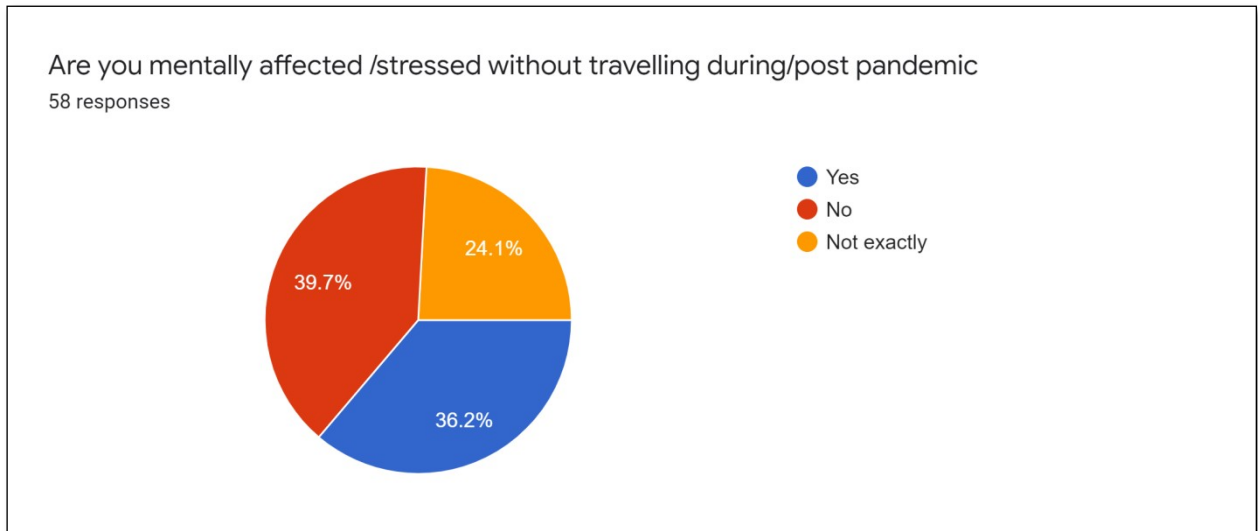


Figure 4.14: Survey about mental wellness

Interpretation:

From the above response, it shows that 36.2% of respondents re confirming the travel restriction increase their stress level. 39.7% respondents are confirming, it does not increase the stress level and the rest of the respondents are unsure about this fact.

4.15. Survey to check people's awareness on safety:

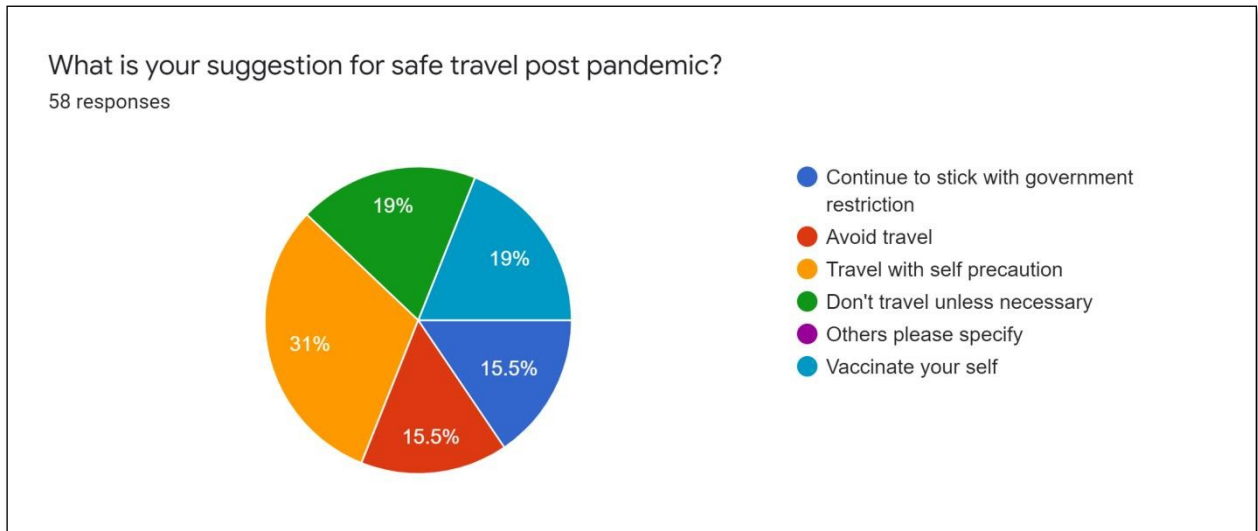


Figure 4.15: Survey to check people's awareness on safety

Interpretation:

The above response shows that respondents are quite aware of the safety precautions to be followed during new normal. 15.5% of respondents are confirming to follow government restrictions or avoid travelling unnecessarily. 19% of respondents are confirming to get vaccination or restricted travelling.

4.16. Statistical Analysis

TEST (CHI-SQUARE)

Table 4.3: Test (Chi-Square)

	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Convenientlevel * transportchoice	59	100.0%	0	0.0%	59	100.0%

SAMPLE TYPE:

Non-Probability Sampling:

- Non-Probability sampling is a method in which not all members of the population have equal chance of participation in this study

Convenience Sampling:

- It involves the same being drawn from that part of the population that is close to hand
- This type of sampling is most useful for pilot testing.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

5.1. Findings:

- Majority (83.1%) of the respondents are belonging to category of under students/employee
- Majority (63.3%) are frequent traveller
- Majority (59.3%) of the respondents are afraid to travel post pandemic
- Majority (64.3%) of the respondents are feel 'OK' to travel in new normal situation
- Majority (57.6%) of the respondents are used to prefer public transport post pandemic
- Majority (50%) of the respondents are used to prefer own vehicle post pandemic
- Majority (42.4%) of the respondents are thinks that government helps to protects from spreading of virus
- Majority (55.9%) of the respondents are do not prefer public transport during pandemic
- Majority (23.7%) of the respondents are monthly travellers
- Majority (56.9%) of the respondents are feel that pandemic has changed their transport management
- Majority (51.7%) of the respondents are said no to travel in group during pandemic
- The reasons they avoid travelling is Travel Restrictions by Government (33.9%) said this as the issue
- Majority (33%) of the respondents says that suggestion for safe travel post pandemic is "Travel with self-precautions".

5.2. Suggestions:

- All travel comes with some risk of getting or spreading COVID-19. Before you travel, check if COVID-19 is spreading in your local area and in any of the places you are going.
- Do not travel if you or your family are sick, have any symptoms of COVID-19 or have been around someone with someone with COVID-19 in the past 14 days.
- Unvaccinated family members who are at higher risk for severe illness (older family members, those with underlying medical conditions) should postponing all travel until they are fully vaccinated.
- Also consider postponing for the time being any visits to unvaccinated family members of friends who are mostly to get very ill from COVID-19.
- If you do choose to travel, check for any travel restrictions, stay-at-home orders, quarantining and testing requirements in your local areas, and all places you're planning to visit (check websites of Ministers of Health, Ministries of Foreign Affairs and local health authorities).
- Keep in mind, these policies may change with little advance notice and your travel plans may be disrupted. Also carefully check the travel requirements of your airline carriers.
- If you or your family are exposed to person infected with COVID-19 during your trip, you may be isolated on the quarantined and your return may be delayed.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

6.1. Conclusion:

This study states that most of the people are impacted to travel during pandemic at the same time they are also aware of the situation and they used self-precautions during travel. Most of the peoples are blaming the government for not taking necessary actions but I suggest that it is the responsibility of each and individual people to undergo during certain situations.

APPENDIX

A study on people preference on Transport Management post pandemic

1. What is your name
2. Please specify your age
3. Choose your gender
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
4. Provide your email ID
5. What is your profession
 - a. Business traveller
 - b. Tourist
 - c. Student/employee
 - d. Daily wages
 - e. Government officials
6. Are you a frequent traveller
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. How frequent are you travelling
 - a. Daily
 - b. Weekly
 - c. Monthly
 - d. Occasionally
 - e. Once in a while
 - f. Won't travel
8. Do you feel the pandemic has changed your transport management
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
9. Are you afraid to travel post pandemic
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

10. Please choose one of the below options if you avoid travelling
- a. Fear of covid virus
 - b. Affected by covid virus
 - c. Travel restrictions of Government
 - d. None of the above
11. Do you feel 'OK' to travel in new normal situation\
- a. Yes
 - b. No
12. What type of transport do you prefer post pandemic
- a. Public
 - b. Private
13. Do you prefer public transport post pandemic
- a. Yes
 - b. No
14. Do you prefer private transport post pandemic
- a. Yes
 - b. No
15. What type of transport medium do you prefer post pandemic
- a. Private cab/taxi/auto/bike
 - b. Public bus/train
 - c. Own vehicles
16. Does government help to protect you from virus spread
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not exactly
17. What is your suggestion for safe travel post pandemic
- a. Continue to stick with government restriction
 - b. Avoid travel
 - c. Travel with self precaution
 - d. Don't travel unless necessary
 - e. Vaccinate your self

- f. Others, please specify
- 18. Are you mentally affected/stressed out without travelling during/post pandemic
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not exactly
- 19. What is your suggestion to government to safe guard you from spreading of corona virus, please provide your suggestions here,

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End of Document