



A STUDY ON ROADWAY TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT TOWARDS GENERAL PUBLIC ON COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 made an impact in the Roadway transportation sector towards the public. In India, transportation is the most affected sector due to the pandemic situation and most of the public avoid public transportation because of COVID. The transportation sector has been one of the most affected of COVID-19. From rickshaw pullers to bus drivers, all have been affected economically by the pandemic. India's overall energy demand fell down. In this situation people's routine work effected and also people can manage their health and safety. Based on collected data from 120 online respondents during COVID-19, This study is about to examine roadway transportation management towards the general public. How people travel safely on the covid situation how they are struggled due to fewer transportations. The study used SPSS analytical tools such as Correlation, ANOVA, and Independent T-test. This tool is used and found how impacts roadway public transportation. Finally, the result showed that in this pandemic situation most of the people were affected their daily work due to less transportation and they can manage it.

Keywords: Transportation, Roadways, public transportation, COVID-19

INTRODUCTION

During COVID 19 the transportation sector is most effected sector and it leads the demand of transportation more. Many of the public get struggle due to less transportation during the lockdown and the public who going the work daily on roadways they are also affected by COVID 19 . And the goods and services are also affected on COVID 19. Due to lockdown in India, the demand for passenger transport has been adversely hit. After implement of the lockdown people gets more struggled to travel one place to another place also they faces the major problems of less food and health care due to less transportation. Many of the migrant workers are reach there natives by walking itself.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

Ashish Verma, R.Jayakrishnan, S.Velmurugan(2020)This research paper study about Fearing crowd infections, peoples traveling in private modes like two-wheelers in COVID-19.Nearly some months ago the cities like delhi observed less ridership than allowed 20 passengers bus, and many routes as be limited frequencies to allow vehicles.

Hongming Dong,(2021)This research paper study about in COVID-19 pandamic will linger extended period, and public transports will suffer there is a limited understanding of passengers in public transports and this regards public health and safety and feeling of satisfaction toeprds public transports.

J.Krishna Naik(2020) This study about During the Covid-19 outbreak, the entire world is dealing with a myriad of new challenges. Also the public transportation sector as effects more in covid pandemic the economic is down due to the virus and less transports also the demand of public transports is higher.

Karl Kim(2021)The study about COVID-19 impacts on transportation and society continues to evolve and progress. This study says across the world, more than 67.2 million people have been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and more than 1.5 million people have died from the disease – see covid19. Also the public transportation effects more and. The pandemic has resulted in decreased travel by ground, air and water transportation modes.

Muhammad Abdullaha, CharithaDiasb, DeeptiMuleyb, Md.Shahinc(2020) This study about the spread of COVID-19. The travel behaviour of the public changed due to less transports measures This study examines the changes that occurred in travel behavior due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To collect data from public and workers on how the pandemic affects their routine work.
2. To collect data from public who are travelling in road way transportation during this pandemic.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN: In this study, Descriptive Research Design is used in research topic.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: The method of sampling adopted to conduct survey is Convenience Sampling Method. The area of research is concentrated on General public in Chennai.

SOURCES OF DATA: *Primary Data:* The primary data for this study is collected through questionnaire consisting of multiple choice questions. *Secondary Data:* The secondary data is collected by referring by websites, journals, articles and research paper.

STRUCTURE OF QUESTIONNAIRE: Multiple choice questions and Likert's scale questions.

SAMPLE SIZE: The Sample size taken for the study is 120 Respondents.

PERIOD OF STUDY: The period of study is carried out from January 2021 to March 2021 which is three months of study.

ANALYTICAL TOOLS

- Correlation.
- ANOVA.
- Independent T-test.

CORRELATION

HYPOTHESIS:

H0 (Null Hypothesis): There is no significant difference between Gender and Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.

H1 (Alternate Hypothesis): There is a significant difference between Gender and Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.

Table Showing Gender and Public transportations more risk than a car ride

Correlations			
		Gender	Public transportation
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.260**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.004
	N	120	120
Public transportation is more risk than a car ride	Pearson Correlation	.260**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	
	N	120	120

*.Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Inference:

The p-value is 0.004 which is lesser than the alpha value (0.05), hence alternate hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Therefore, there is a significant difference between Gender and satisfied with travel daily during covid 19.

HYPOTHESIS:

H0 (Null Hypothesis): There is no significant difference between Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.

H1 (Alternate Hypothesis): There is a significant difference between Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.

Table Showing Public transportation is more risk than a car ride and Occupation

ANOVA					
Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	14.956	1	14.956	8.524	0.004
Within Groups	207.036	118	1.755		
Total	221.992	119			

Inference:

The p-value is 0.004 which is lesser than the alpha value (0.05), hence alternate hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Therefore, there is a significant difference between Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.

T-TEST**HYPOTHESIS:**

H0 (Null Hypothesis): There is no significant difference Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.

H1 (Alternate Hypothesis): There is a significant difference Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.

Table 4.4.3: Showing Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.

		Independent Samples Test					
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means			
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Std. Error Difference
Public transportation is more risk than a car ride.	Equal variances assumed	.004	.754	-2.920	118	.004	0.255
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.921	84.194	.005	0.255

Inference:

The p-value is 0.004 which is lesser than the alpha value (0.05), hence alternate hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Therefore, there is a significant difference between I don't have enough rest breaks to relax in between work and Gender.

SUGGESTIONS

- Many employers have suggested for how to travel safely during covid situation.
- Also many of them suggested what are precautionary they done before travel.
- COVID19 offer a unique opportunity. required to redesign of sustainable transport systems from a different perspective to develop effective and resilient transport systems.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that how to manage and travel safely in covid 19 in roadways during covid 19. The study states that during covid 19, majority of public says COVID19 offer a unique opportunity. required to redesign of sustainable transport systems from a different perspective to develop effective and resilient transport systems. This study also indicates that during COVID 19 the people struggled major things like food health cares. Also the study states the income of drivers is down during COVID 19. This study also states people can not go a place with in a time on COVID 19. This study says how people safety measures takes when they travel. Finally, I found public Transportation sector has been one of the primary victims of COVID-19. From rickshaw pullers to Bus drivers.

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