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A STUDY ON IMPACT OF PETROL PRICE RAISING IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Consumers have been forced to pay a higher price for petrol than for other expenses as a result of the increase in petrol prices. In addition, both the federal and state governments are constantly raising the price. This has had an influence on customers, and the majority of them are either taking public transportation or driving electric automobiles. Daily necessary commodity prices have risen as a result of the increase in petrol prices. However, if petrol is subject to GST, the price will be Rs.55.05 per litre. The study's goal is to figure out how much the price of petrol has increased. To investigate the impact of rising petrol prices in India

INTRODUCTION

Petrol has become a necessary element of our daily lives, and we can't picture existence without it. However, petrol prices are skyrocketing, and this will eventually affect everything we use in our day-to-day lives. Poor people are already working hard to earn a square meal a day, and this will undoubtedly immobilize these already educated individuals. Within three years, the price of petrol has risen tenfold and continues to rise. It's only putting more fuel on the fire. The growing price of petrol has an impact on the prices of everyday necessary commodities that are transported on a regular basis. Because impoverished households spend more than half of their income on food and only

a tenth on fuel, price increases will have a significant impact on them. It's a chain reaction that, once initiated, will have an impact on everyone. Increases in the price of petrol will raise transportation costs, which will raise the price of products, forcing people to loosen their purse strings even more, and so on. The ups and downs push more people into poverty, leaving those who are already impoverished in a pitiful situation. This has undoubtedly caused consternation among ordinary people who are struggling to make ends meet. Only low-wage or fixed-salaried middle-class families have seen price increases, as opposed to the higher-wage salaried class. There will be no detrimental impact on government employees because their DAs will be increased correspondingly. The present middle class is squeezed, and many of those attempting to achieve the middleclass standard find it stubbornly out of reach. The wealthy and crooked are unconcerned about it. The burden will be transferred to the common people by the business class, such as auto-rickshaw drivers, so that they are also safe. When doing business, ordinary people should transfer the burden on to their customers and create a chain reaction

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the impact of price fluctuations of petrol on individual.
2. To understand how environment affecting the petrol price in India.
3. To examine the pros and cons involved in electric vehicles.
4. To identify the main reason behind continuous increase in petrol price.

AREA OF STUDY

- Bharat petroleum
- Reliance petroleum
- Indian oil
- Shell petroleum

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2009, Bhattacharya and Batra The author aims to study how worldwide oil prices affect domestic inflation and output growth in his research work. Bhanu Murthy, Bhanu Das, and Bhanu Bose In his research, he focused on the effect of international oil prices on domestic oil prices in 2012. Cody and Anand In his research, he focused on fuel pricing analyses in 2013. M.K. Anand (2014) centered his research on the cost of inflation and the cost of implementing food security policies. Nonlinear oil price increases are far more important than oil price declines, according to Hamilton 2016.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

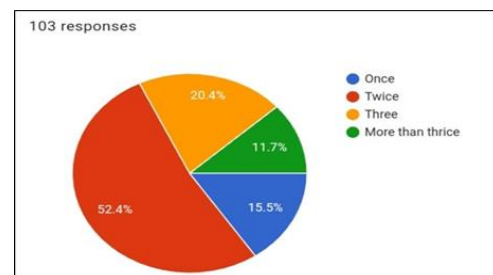
Data collection is the term used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data. Primary data – Questionnaire given to 103 respondents. Secondary data - Website and online journals, published reports & Review of literature from published articles. Sample size: 103 Sample location: Chennai, questionnaire was divided into two sections. First part was designed to know the general information about price of the petrol and the second part contained the Respondent’s opinions about customer’s preferences. Linear scaling question multiple choice question Agreeability scale.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1. How many times you put petrol in a week

PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
ONCE	16	15.5%
TWICE	54	52.4%
TRICE	21	20.4%
MORE THAN TRICE	12	11.7%

Fig 1. How many times you put petrol in a week

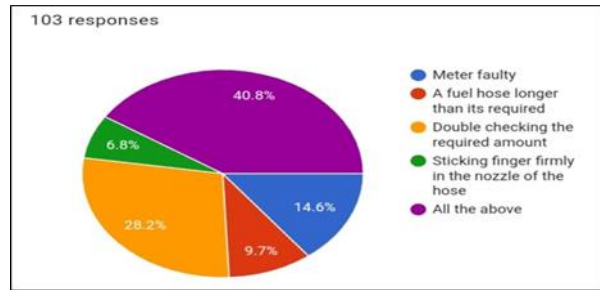


INTERPRETATION: From the above table and chart shows 15.5% Belong to once; 52.4% are belong to twice 20.4% belong to three; 11.7% belong to More than thrice.

Table 2. What are the petrol pump scam have you experienced often

PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
METER FACILITY	15	14.6%
A FUEL AS LONGER THEN ITS REQUIRED	10	9.7%
DOUBLE CHECKING THE REQUIRED AMOUNT	29	28.2%
STICKING FINGER FIRMLY IN THE NOZZLE OF THE HOSE	7	6.8%
ALL THE ABOVE	42	40.8%

Fig 2. What are the petrol pump scam have you experienced often

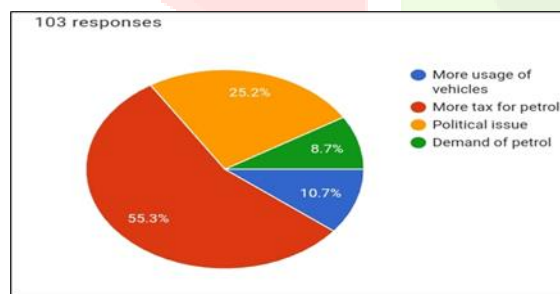


INTERPRETATION: From the above table and chart shows 14.6% belong to Meter faulty; 9.7% are belong to A Fuel has longer than its required; 28.2% are belong to Double checking the required amount; 6.8% are belong to Sticking finger firmly in the nozzle of the hose; and 40.8% are belong to All the above.

Table 3. What is the reason for petrol price hike?

PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
MORE USAGE OF VEHICLE	11	10.7%
MORE TAX FOR PETROL	57	55.3%
POLITICAL ISSUE	26	25.2%
DEMAND OF PETROL	9	8.7%

Fig 3. What is the reason for petrol price hike?

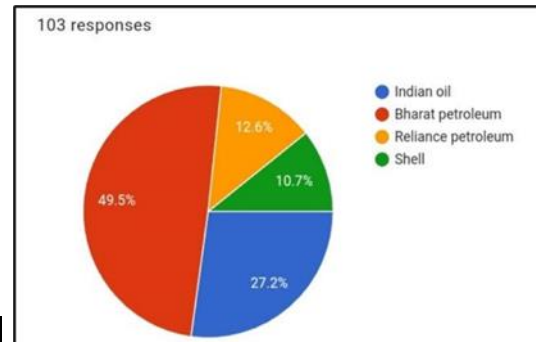


INTERPRETATION: From the above table and chart it shows 10.7% are belong to more usage of vehicles; 55.3% are belong to more tax for petrol; 25.2% are belong to political issue; 8.7% are belong to Demand for petrol.

Table 4. Which company do you prefer?

PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
INDIAN OIL	28	27.2%
BHARAT PETROLEUM	51	49.5%
RELICENCE PETROLEUM	13	12.6%
SHELL	11	10.7%

Fig 4. Which company do you prefer?



INTERPRETATION: From the above table and chart shows 27.2% prefer Indian oil; 49.5% prefer Bharat petroleum; 12.6% prefer Reliance petroleum; 10.7% prefer Shell.

PEARSONS CHI SQUARE

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.385 ^a	9	0.011
Likelihood Ratio	19.684	9	0.020
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.026	1	0.872
N of Valid Cases	103		

INTERPRETATION: Since p value 0.011 is lesser than 0.05. We accept the alternative hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. Hence there is Significant difference between the age of the respondents and their education.

RANK CORRELATION

REFERENCES

		Correlations		
		COMPANY YOU PREFER	KMS PER DAY TRAVEL	FREQUENTLY USED TRANSPORT
COMPANY YOU PREFER	Pearson Correlation	1	.229	0.116
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.020	0.245
	N	103	103	103
KMS PER DAY TRAVEL	Pearson Correlation	.229	1	0.104
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.020		0.297
	N	103	103	103
FREQUENTLY USED TRANSPORT	Pearson Correlation	0.116	0.104	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.245	0.297	
	N	103	103	103

INTERPRETATION: Since p value 0.104 is greater than 0.05. We accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis. Hence there is no association between two variables.

FINDINGS:

- Majority (52.4%) of the respondents are age above 18 Years.
- Majority (55.3%) of respondents are belong to more tax for petrol.
- Majority (49.5%) of respondents are belong to Bharat petroleum.
- Majority (40.8%) of respondents are belong to All the above

CONCLUSION

This Study is used to found the public opinion on impact of petrol price rising. The empirical study is used in this survey. This study gives a clear view about the petrol price hike. Fuel is substance such as oil or petrol that burned to provide heat or power. It is help to find out opinion on petrol price. The findings of the study are level of agreeability regarding more usage of vehicles differs between the Male and female. The level of agreeability regarding reasons for petrol price does not vary with age groups other than vehicle usage and petrol tax. This study concludes that people are suffered more for rise in petrol price

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