



PROBLEMS AND ISSUES OF VACATION TRAVELLING

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to examine and find out major travel problems faced by the people. In recent times there is an increase in travelling and taking a break from one's routine and going on a vacation has become a trend. There are a lot of problems faced by people while travelling which abstain them from going on a vacation. So this research brings out those problems to others knowledge and prove a solution to it. This research makes a study about what do people think of going on a vacation, is money a factor determines their travel, and do they get sick while travelling. This study concludes that money plays a major role in planning a trip or going on a vacation, some people do get sick while travelling but most of them love to travel and don't get affected by travel sickness. People take neutral stand when we ask them about the stress they undergo while travelling.

Index Terms – Travel Problems, Economic Condition and Sickness

INTRODUCTION:

Vacation travelling is something that people stay away from their usual environment for leisure, happiness, to relax, to refresh and to get out of their routine life. Tourism and travel are something that people do for pleasure by staying away from their homes and do joy activities during that course of time starting from one night that may extend to one year. People even go for excursion that is outing with friends and family for just one day, a lot of schools and colleges take their students to excursion or one day trip. The travel activities include skiing, visiting theme parks, mountain climbing, fruits and vegetables plucking, watching sunset, go camping, take a lot of photographs. Some people travel to new places to explore the climate, culture of that land and enjoy new variety of food. These kinds of tourists always wanted to stay in a relaxed and peaceful destination like island resort, beach resort, hill resort and preferably more economical and affordable places. There are various forms of travel like long-distance travel, short-distance travel, overseas travel, domestic or local travel, etc. The travel and tourism industries are one of the growing business in the world, business make a lot of money just by making travel plan and by arranging accommodation for the customers. There are both commercial and non-commercial organization in travel and tourism in which the commercial organization work with profit motive and the other non-commercial

organization work for the preference of the people and not based on profits, they are the voluntary and public sector organization. Now a days people tend to know a lot of places to travel as there is a rapid growth of social media like Facebook, Instagram, twitter, YouTube, etc. and people themselves too share the places they go and make other to know new places or spots to visit. There are a lot upcoming travel and tourism company which make plans for affordable prices for middle class people and during festivals and summer season they provide special offer and discounts to attract a lot of people. People in the countries like India usually go on a family trip to their friends and family house for interpersonal reasons and visit the tourist attracted spot in that city. The attractive spots are of two kinds like natural one (lake, mountains, beaches, etc.) and the artificially created spots (theme parks, gardens, temples, palace, etc.) for the tourist. Some people even go for a vacation for educational purposes, they would learn about the culture of that designation and take a lecture class to know about the eminent personalities of that area. The spiritual people would go to holy places like Varanasi, Mecca, Jerusalem, etc. People usually travel to a destination which has availability of different attractions, which has accessible modes and means of transport and the most important thing is that the language and guidance to travel. Some people love to travel alone and some with family and friends, there a lot of agents and companies are available to help your trip and make arrangements for your accommodation. The most important thing to decide is that mode of transport to use while travelling. Now a days people book their own flight for travel and tour rather than getting help or booking through travel agents. There are even package holidays where the tour operator plan the whole trip like flight, accommodation, and put together in a whole package for which the tour operator get commission. Self- packaging is a trend these days as people book their own flight, get their own accommodation and return booking rather than the old holiday package method. People do get sickness while travelling, which make them to hate travelling and restrict them to from going on a trip or vacation. This kind of sufferings from people should get some attentions and help them to get rid of those health issues. Some people do feel that travelling is stressful to experience and feel sick to go on a vacation with their family and friends.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Despite the leisure and the relaxations that we get through vacations and trips, there are a lot of issues that people face while travelling to their destination. It is important to make the whole trip to a place in a relaxed manner which help people not to get stressed through out the process. Many people have problems in deciding the destination, accommodation, etc. while the others economical factor make them to think of price or budget for each trip they plan. Some people face economical problems to travel, which make them double think to go on a vacation in the first place. The people with abundant money need not think of cost of spending in a vacation whereas middle class people should make budgeting to travel or to make a trip. Travel sickness are faced by many people which restrict them from travelling and going on a vacation. The sickness that we face while travelling may lead to serious side effects. So one should make sure to be safe and sound if they get sickness while travelling. So the present study made an attempt to bring out the problems faced by people while travelling and to provide possible solutions.

REVIEW OF THE STUDY:

MH Cho and SC Jang (2008) The author's study focuses on resort visitors and offers a clear framework for pre-trip information. The five information value dimensions—utilitarian, risk-averse, hedonistic, sensation-seeking, and social—are also covered by him. He suggests four models for the pre-trip information value structure employing those five information values. The author comes to the conclusion that holidays can be planned in advance using multidimensional value information and discovered that this value is shared by individuals.

Jeffrey LaMondia et.al (2010) “Traveler Behavior and Values Analysis in the Context of Vacation Destination and Travel Mode Choices: A European Union Case Study” According to the author, the global economy and development are significantly influenced by the tourism sector. He also looked into the destinations and modes of transportation that people utilize when they travel in his poll. In order to determine people's preferences and value factors, he also used the Eurobarometer vacation travel survey to find out where and how they choose to vacation. Nationality, travel demographics, traveler preferences and values, trip and destination features, vacation destination and travel mode choice are all covered in the author's empirical research. His scientific findings benefited nations all across the world in addition to those in Europe.

Jie Gao et.al (2019) “Understanding Changes in Tourists Use of Emotion Regulation Strategies in a Vacation Context” Using emotion regulation strategies (ERSs), the author investigates people's emotions and their sociodemographic traits while they are on vacation. Five ERSs with good emotions and two ERSs with negative emotions related to their trip experiences were provided by survey participants. This approach can be used to find current emotions as well as future study, as the ERS varies depending on the type of vacation. The author recommends using ERSs approach by travel industry professionals while organizing trips and vacations.

Jens Kr Steen Jacobsen et.al (2021) “Travel discontinuities enforced holidaying-at-home and alternative leisure travel futures after COVID-19” Using a real-time online survey, the author conducted research on how COVID-19 has influenced tourism worldwide to determine how people have adjusted to the abrupt restrictions on leisure travel. Among the significant holiday experiences that have been lost recently are socializing, building relationships with others, exploring new locations, and relieving stress. There were no trip or vacation opportunities, nor were daily activities inverted. The travel habits at this time of year prevented all the festivals from being observed as normal.

Muhammad Ismail Hossain et.al (2022) “High Expectation: How Tourists Cope with Disappointing Vacation Experiences” The researcher in this study examines people's reactions to unpleasant or unsatisfactory vacation experiences. According to the cognitive appraisal hypothesis, those who have high expectations are more likely to replicate behavior than those who have low expectations. Disappointment acts as a mediator in this interaction. The author discovers that while there would be a negative emotion when the behavior is imitated, there is no change in emotion when coping behavior is expected to be low. The author concludes by stating that by

controlling visitors' expectations as well as their attributions, tourism services can affect disappointments and the coping mechanisms that accompany them.

RESEARCH GAP:

There are so many related studies and articles highlighting the issues and problems of vacation travelling. Most of the research covers the mental aspect of people not the physical and economical factor, which is being covered in this research study. The authors of other related study concentrated on the pre-tip information, destination planning, staycation on a trip, their preference of choice, their emotion during vacation that are found through ERSs, the problems due to COVID 19 in trips and travels, and finally the expectation and disappointments that people get while going on a vacation or a trip. This research deals with the physical problems that the people face while travelling and the economical problems usually faced by people. The research is done to bring the problems faced by people during vacation to the limelight of the society.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To find out the travelling problem faced by the people and provide solutions.
2. To identify the economic and physical condition of people while going on a vacation.

METHOD OF STUDY:

The research methodology refers to the way in which the respective research is being completed. The entire study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary Data - First hand data Questionnaire and Secondary Data - Pre-existing data like published articles, reports, books. The primary data was collected from 50 respondents who are all residing in Tamil Nadu through the research instrument called questionnaire method with well structured questions. The questionnaire contained the basic demographic or socio- economic variables, polar questions regarding the challenges faced by the travelers. Secondary data was collected through the necessary related articles, different magazines, national and international reputed journals and from Government reports, dissertation and thesis and research paper relating to travelling problems.

DATA INTERPRETATION:

Table 1
Demographic Variables

Variables	Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage
Age	Less than 30	30	60
	31-40	7	14
	41-50	8	16
	Above 50	5	10
	Total	50	100
Gender	Male	12	24
	Female	38	76
	Total	50	100
Occupation	Business	9	18.4
	Employee	9	18.4
	Professional	7	14.3
	Student	25	49
	Total	50	100
Annual income	Below 2 L	15	31.3
	2L-4L	5	10.4
	Above 4L	8	14.6
	No income	22	43.8
	Total	50	100
Marital status	Single	27	54
	Married	18	36
	Unmarried	5	10
	Total	50	100
Education qualification	UG	33	66
	PG	12	24

	Diploma	3	6
	Not formally educated	2	4
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

- ❖ Age as regarding the age group of the vacation travelers in Tamil Nadu, 60% of the respondents are belonging to the age group are less than 30, which is followed by 14% between the age group 31-40, 16% of the age group are 41-50 and 10% of the age group are above 50. Thus it is clear that majority of the respondents are the younger generation i.e below 30.
- ❖ Gender Among the vacation travelers in Tamil Nadu, 76% are female and 24% are male. It is clear that majority of the respondents are female.
- ❖ Occupation Among the vacation travelers in Tamil Nadu, 49% are students 18.4% are employees and business people, 14.3% are professionals. So maximum number of respondents are students
- ❖ Annual Income From the above data we interpret that 43.8% of the respondents are no income group, 31.3% of the respondents receive below 2L, 14.6% of the respondents receive above 4L, 10.4% of the respondents receive 2L-4L. so it concludes that most of them are from middle class group.
- ❖ Marital Status As far as the marital status of the vacation travelers are concerned, 54% of them are single, 36% of them are married, 10% of them are unmarried. Hence it is inferred that most of the respondents are single.
- ❖ Educational Qualification We can see that the vacation travelers in Tamil Nadu, 66% of them are pursuing UG degree, 24% of them are PG degree, 6% of them have done their diploma and 4% of them do not have any formal education. It is clear that maximum number of respondents are UG graduates.

Table 2

Public Opinion On their Travel Experience

Statements	Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage
I like travelling	Yes	46	92
	Maybe	3	6
	No	-	-
	Total	50	100
I went on a trip recently	Yes	37	74
	No	13	26
	Total	50	100
I get sickness while traveling	Yes	9	18
	May be	14	28
	No	27	54
	Total	50	100
Traveling is stressful	Agree	3	6
	Neutral	32	64
	Disagree	15	30
	Total	50	100
Money determines my travel	Agree	32	65.3
	Neutral	15	28.6
	Disagree	3	6.1
	Total	50	100
Having health concern on travelling	Yes	26	52
	No	24	48
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

As far as the first variable is concerned, 92% of the respondents like vacation travelling, 6% of the respondents may or may not like traveling. It is thus made clear that most of the respondents like travelling. Regarding the second variable, 74% of them have gone for a trip recently, 26% of them have not gone to trip recently. Thus it is clear that most of the respondents have went on a trip recently. The third variable in the above table states that, 54% of the travelers do not get travel sickness, 28% of the travelers may or may not get travel sickness, 18% of the travelers do get travel sickness. Thus it is clear that majority of the respondents do not get travel sickness.

From the fourth variable it is clear that, 64% of the respondents stay neutral that traveling is stressful, 30% of them disagree that traveling is stressful, 6% of them agree that traveling is stressful.

Thus it is clear that most of the respondents do not think traveling is stressful. We can see that in fifth variable, 65.3% of the respondents agrees that money determine the travel, 28.6% stay neutral that money determine the travel, 6.1% disagree with the statement. It is clear that most of the respondent's travel is determined by money. From the sixth variable it is inferred that 52% have health concern, 48% of the respondents do not have health concern regarding the travel. Thus it is clear that most of the respondents have health concern.

Table 3
Public Preference on Travelling

Statements	Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage
Time gap between each travel	Daily	-	-
	Weekly	1	2
	Monthly	14	28
	When needed	35	70
	Total	50	100
Purpose of travel	Business	6	12
	Vacation	23	46
	Personal	13	36
	Others	3	6
	Total	50	100
I travel the most with my	Friends	9	18
	Family	35	70
	Colleagues	4	8
	Others	2	4
	total	50	100
mode of transport used	Bus	15	30
	Train	15	30
	Car	18	36
	Flight	2	4
	Others	-	-
	Total	50	100
Places that often visited	Hill station	20	40
	Beaches	6	12
	Historically significant places	6	12

	Commercially busy city	8	16
	others	10	20
	Total	50	100
Place of stay	Expensive hotel	2	4
	Economical hotel	26	52
	Resort	8	16
	Others	14	28
	Total	50	100
The wait before the next vacation	Monthly once	13	26
	3months once	8	16
	6months once	9	18
	Yearly once	20	40
	Total	50	100
Amount spent	Less than 5000	20	40
	5001-10000	17	34
	10001-20000	11	22
	Above 20000	2	4
	Total	50	100
Challenges faced while choosing a destination	Quality of service	16	31.9
	Reliability	7	12.8
	Language difficulty	14	27.7
	Price	13	27.7
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

First Statement of the table shows that, 70% of the respondents travel only when needed, 28% of the respondents travel monthly, 2% of the respondents travel weekly. Thus it is clear that most of the respondents travel only when it is needed. Second statement of the table shows that, 46% of the respondent's purpose of travel is vacation, 36% of their purpose is personal reasons, 12% of their purpose is business, 6% of their purpose is relating to other reasons. So most of the respondents purpose of travel is vacation. From the third Statement, 70% of the respondents travel with their family, 18% of the respondents travel with their friends, 8% of them travel with their colleagues, 4% of them travel with others.

So most of the respondents travel with their families From the above table the fourth Statement, 36% of the travelers use car, 30% of them use bus and train, 4% of them use flight as their mode of transport. Thus it is clear that most of the travelers use car for traveling as the mode of transport. From the above table the fifth statement, 80% of the respondents plan their own trip, 18% of them plan through other source. Thus it is clear that most of

them plan their own trip. Sixth statement, 40% of the respondents go to hill station, 20% of them go to other tourist places, 16% of them go to commercially busy city, 12% of them go to beaches and historically significant places. Thus it is clear that most of the respondents like going to hill station. Seventh statement, 52% of the respondents stay in economical hotels, 28% of them stay in other places, 16% of them stay in resort, 4% of them stay in expensive hotels. Thus it is clear that most of the respondents prefer economical hotels. Eighth statement, 40% of the respondents go on a trip yearly once, 26% of them go on a trip monthly once, 18% of them go on a trip 6 month once, 16% of them go on a trip 3months once. Thus it is clear that most of the respondents go on a trip yearly once. Ninth Statement is concern, 40% of the respondents spend less than 5000 in a trip, 34% of them spend 5001- 10000, 22% of them spend 10001- 20000, 4% of them spend above 20000. Thus it is clear that most of the respondents spend less than 5000. Tenth Statement is concern, 31.9% of them faces the problem quality of service, 27.7% of them face the problem price and language difficulty, 12.8% of them face the problem reliability. Thus it is clear that most challenging problem faced by the travelers is quality of service.

FINDINGS:

1. Most of the vacation travelers are below the age of 30, it shows that the majority of the travelers are younger generation
2. Most of the People do not get travel sickness while traveling
3. People don't think traveling is stressful.
4. Car is the mode of the transport which they frequently use.
5. People agree that money is an important element for travelling.

SUGGESIONS:

In Tamil Nadu as most of the people prefer to stay in economical hotels and would like to spend less amount of money for their trips and travel, the cost of the hotels and traveling expenses should be reduced to a certain level. As most of them are youngsters and most of them will travel with their friends so they will be searching for resorts or hotels which has a lot of facilities like spacious rooms, free meals, etc. People mostly travel for vacation purpose, so they expect fun filled places and to spend their time and places to relax themselves from their daily routine. People face problems in quality of services, so the quality of each service they use should be increased. People who travel different states face language dispute, so they expect multi language services while travelling.

LIMITATION:

This research study focuses on the problems of vacation travelling in different age groups. This study was limited within the region of Tamil Nadu and it does not focus on people belonging to other region. The data was collected from 50 respondents of different age groups who are in the region of Tamil Nadu. The people who fall apart from this region are excluded from this research. This research study was done with the utilization of questionnaire

method by sending questions to different age groups. By this strategy I was able to do my research to know the problems of the people while travelling.

CONCLUSION:

This research made an effort to bring out the problems relating to vacation travelling and provided some sort of solutions which would be helpful the travelers while travelling or going on a vacation. It also provide current preference and taste of people for a vacation which would help the agents and hotels to change their services according to the people's preferences. The tourist business can be developed only when the needs of the people are fulfilled and their preference are met. So, the study conclude by saying that more economical hotels and affordable travelling schemes should be created to increase the tourism in India.

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