

A Study On Sustainable Transport Facilities For School Students In Theni District

Mrs.T.Krishnaveni.,and Dr.S.Chitra

Ph.D Scholar, Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal.

and

Professor and Principal, Nadar Saraswathi College of Arts & Science, Theni.

Abstract

In modern era, surely we are in need of Transport facilities to all the humans. Especially the school students want to continue their studies with the help of transport facilities. The students need sustainable transports facilities. So we are more responsible to provide sustainable transport facilities to the rural areas school students. In Theni District, more than 40 percentage of the school student came from rural areas. So they need more transport facilities to the school students during the peak hours. Now a days the students are coming to school by School bus, Auto, Cycle, Town Bus, Mini Bus bike etc., The paper deals with "A Study on sustainable physical Transport facilities for school students in Theni District.

--

Keywords: History, Modes of transportation system, Importance, scope, objectives, Tools for analysis, Finding and Suggestion.

History of Transportation

Transport or **transportation** is the movement of humans, animals and goods from one location to another. In other words, the action of transport is defined as a particular movement of an organism or thing from a point A to a Point B. Modes of transport include air, land (rail and road), water, cable, pipeline and space. The field can be divided into infrastructure, vehicles and operations. Transport enables trade between people, which is essential for the development of civilizations Humans' first means of transport involved walking, running and swimming. The domestication of animals introduced a new

way to lay the burden of transport on more powerful creatures, allowing the hauling of heavier loads, or humans riding animals for greater speed and duration. Inventions such as the wheel and the sled helped make animal transport more efficient through the introduction of vehicles. Water transport, including rowed and sailed vessels, dates back to time immemorial, and was the only efficient way to transport large quantities or over large distances prior to the Industrial Revolution.

Modes of Transportation system

1. Land transport
2. Water transport
3. Air transport

Importance of Transportation

Supply

Transportation carries necessary raw materials to factory for production of goods and supplies finished goods to consumers. It creates place and time utility of goods by transporting from one place to another. It easily carries finished to the hands of those who need and use them. This significantly increases aggregate sales of goods. In fact, transport is such a key of marketing, which helps in carrying goods to the scattered consumers in different places, narrows the gap between producers and consumers and facilitates to distribute goods to the consumers at minimum cost and time.

Differentiation

Transportation facility encourages division of labor and specialization on geographical or regional basis. Transportation cost highly affects localization of industries. Production of goods may center at such place where the environment is the best and production cost is minimum. This makes maximum utilization of local resources possible, which is both economically and socially necessary.

Flexibility of Labor And Capital

Transportation facility provides mobility to labor and capital. If more labor force is available at any place, transport helps to carry it economically to necessary place. The means of transport carry labors from one place to another. This encourages labor and capital to use and invest in more productive sectors.

Stabilization In Price

Transportation helps to bring stability in price of different products. It transports goods from more supplied places to scarcely supplied areas. This establishes coordination between demand and supply, and brings stability in prices. It helps to supply necessary goods regularly to the consumers. Besides this, consumers get necessary goods at lower prices, because it encourages competition among producers and makes mass production at lower cost possible.

Other importance

Beside economic importance, transportation has also social, political and cultural importance. It establishes social and utility by narrowing geographical distance. It consolidates social and cultural utility and strengthens national integration. It helps to establish relationship with foreign countries.

Scope of the study

The study is based on the interview method. This study covers the “***A Study on sustainable physical Transport facilities for school students in Theni District.***”

Objective of the study

For every work there should be an aim. Like that, this study has the following objectives:

- The general profile of the faculty members
- The present level of satisfaction of Students
- To identify the **sustainable Physical transport facilities**
- To offer the findings and suggestions of the study

Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data used in the present study

Primary data

Collected data through personal interview in the form of questionnaire form 80 Lecturers.

Secondary data

Data was collected from various journals, books, magazines

Tools for Analysis

- Percentage
- Likert Scaling Technique

Limitation of the study

The researcher had obtained only 80 questionnaire form the respondents. Hence the findings of the study cannot be generalized

The study pertains to a certain time period. The result may be valid for over a longer period of time due to fast changing socio-economic and socio-cultural setting in this study area.

Analysis of data**1 Socio Economic status of the respondents****Table No:1.1 Socio Economic status of the respondents**

Age of the respondents			
	Options	No of Respondents	Percentage
Age	6 Years – 9 Years	12	15
	10 Years – 12 Years	10	12.5
	13 Years – 15 Years	30	37.5
	Above 15 Years	28	35
Family Members of the respondents			
Family Members	Up to 3 Members	23	28.75
	3-5 Members	29	36.25
	5-9 Members	18	22.5
	Above 9 Members	10	12.5
Fathers Occupation of the respondents			
Father Occupation	Government Employee	8	10
	Private Employee	28	35
	Agriculturist	40	50
	Business	4	5

Distance from home to school			
Distance From home to School	Below 7 km	14	17.5
	Below 11 km	15	18.75
	Below 20 km	39	48.75
	Above 20 km	12	15
Monthly Income			
Monthly Income	up to Rs.10,000	38	47.5
	Rs.10,001-Rs.15,000	29	36.25
	Rs.15,001-Rs.20,000	10	12.5
	Above Rs.20,001	3	3.75
Total		80	100

From the above table 1.1 interpret that majority of the respondents (37.5%) is under age group of 13 years - 15 years; Under the Family Members of the respondents, most of the respondents are (36.25%) belongs to 3-5 Members; 50% of the respondents Fathers occupation are having the Agriculturist; Majority of the respondents 48.75% are having the Distance from home to school are below 20km; 36.25% of the respondents Fathers monthly income belongs to Rs.10,001-Rs.15,000

2. Satisfaction factors analysis

Likert Scaling Techniques

Most frequently used summated scales in the study of social attitudes follow the pattern devised by Likert. For this reason they are often referred to as Likert-type Scale, the respondent is asked to respond to each of the statements in terms of several degrees, usually five degrees (but at times 3 or 7 may also be used) of agreement or disagreement.

As 5 point Likert scaling technique is used to find out the most influencing factor, points were given as below:

- Very high - 5 points
- High - 4 points
- Medium - 3 Points
- Low - 2 points
- Very low - 1 points

2.1 Satisfaction level of Mode of transportation

The following Table 2.1 indicates that ranks of level of satisfaction of the

respondents. From this table 2.1 Government Bus is the most important factor occupies the first place with the score of 338. Private Bus factor is the second rank with the score of 326. The third place is occupies by the Share Auto with the score of 320. Bicycle is the fourth rank with the score of 319. The fifth is occupies by the Two Wheelers with the score of 314. School Bus factor is the sixth rank with the score of 313.

Table 2.1 Ranking of factors of satisfaction level

S.No	Factors	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	Total	Rank
1	Bicycle	20(100)	50(200)	3(9)	3(6)	4(4)	319	IV
2	Share Auto	20(100)	50(200)	3(9)	4(8)	4(4)	320	III
3	Two Wheelers	15(75)	55(220)	3(9)	3(6)	4(4)	314	V
4	Government Bus	45(225)	25(100)	1(3)	1(2)	8(8)	338	I
5	School Bus	20(100)	50(50)	1(3)	1(2)	8(8)	313	VI
6	Private Bus	30(150)	40(160)	2(6)	2(4)	6(6)	326	II

2.2 Satisfaction level of sustainable Physical transport facilities

The following Table 2.2 indicates that ranks of level of satisfaction of the respondents. From this Table 2.2 Cleanliness in the bus is the most important factor occupies the first place with the score of 349. No leakage during rainy season factor is the second rank with the score of 343. The third place is occupies by the Adequate moving space inside the bus with the score of 339. Availability Proper step is the fourth rank with the score of 334. The fifth is occupies by the Availability of Emergency Exit with the score of 319. An Adequate space for standing factor occupies the Sixth with score of 309 and the last place Availability of Audio factor occupies the seventh with the score of 284.

Table 2.2 Satisfaction level of sustainable physical transport facilities

S.No	Factors	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	Total	Rank
1	Cleanliness in the bus	45(225)	25(100)	6(18)	2(4)	2(2)	349	I
2	Adequate moving space inside the bus	30(150)	40(160)	5(15)	3(6)	2(2)	339	III

3	No leakage during rainy season	40(200)	30(120)	4(12)	5(10)	1(1)	343	II
4	Availability of Audio	10 (50)	50 (200)	4(12)	6(12)	10(10)	284	VII
5	Availability of Emergency Exit	20(100)	50(200)	4(12)	1(2)	5(5)	319	V
6	Availability Proper steps	30(150)	40 (160)	5(15)	4(8)	1(1)	334	IV
7	Adequate space for standing	10(50)	60(240)	3(9)	3(6)	4(4)	309	VI

Findings and Suggestions**Findings**

By applying various statistical measures for analyzing the primary data collected from the 80 respondents regarding “*A Study on sustainable physical Transport facilities for school students in Theni District.*”, the researcher's findings were:

- Of the 80 respondents selected for the study, 37.5% respondents belongs to the Age group of 13 Years – 15 Years
- 36.25 % respondents were having family size of 3-5 Members
- Of the 80 respondents, 50% respondents Fathers Occupation were belongs to the Agriculturist
- 48.75% respondents were having the distance from home and school belongs to below 20 k/m category
- Of the 80 respondents, 47.5% respondents Fathers Monthly Income were up to Rs. 10000

Suggestions

From the above findings the researcher suggests the following points for the transport hitch for School Students

- The government offers more Bus facilities to the school students.
- The government should take necessary steps to provide physical facilities to the students

- The government offers more buses during the peak hours
- Educate more students about various transport services available and how to use them.
- More awareness must be created among the school students in Theni district regarding bus timings

Conclusion

This study focused on the “ *A Study on sustainable physical Transport facilities for school students in Theni District.*”. The transport is the very important factor to the school students. If the above mentioned suggestions are implemented by the transport department, it will increase the number of students to get enter and continue their school studies. It paves way to increase in literacy level in Theni district.

References:

1. Research Methodology by R.C.Kothari
2. WWW.scribd.Com
3. marketinglord.blogspot.com
4. www.wikipedia.com
5. [www.transport .govt](http://www.transport.govt)
6. www.importantindia
7. <https://hubpages.com/politics/greentransportation>