

IMPACT OF ZERO TICKET BUS TRAVEL SCHEME IN COIMBATORE CITY

Author

Ms.M.Sushmitha

II.M.Com(CS)

Department of Corporate Secretaryship,

PSG College of Arts & Science,

Coimbatore-14.

e-mail:sushmithamanikandan2002@gmail.com

Co-Author

Dr.S.Tamilmani

Assistant Professor

Department of Corporate Secretaryship,

PSG College of Arts & Science,

Coimbatore-14.

e-mail: tamilmani@psgcas.ac.in

ABSTRACT:

The Zero Ticket Bus Travel Scheme aims to provide free bus travel to citizens, promoting sustainable transportation, reducing traffic congestion, and enhancing social equity. This project proposes a comprehensive framework for implementing and managing a zero-ticket bus travel system.

Key words

Environmental Benefits, Social Benefits, Economic Benefits, Operational Framework Financial Sustainability, Public Awareness and Engagement

INTRODUCTION:

Tamil Nadu government announced a scheme women can travel for free in state normal fare government buses in urban and rural areas of the state. Zero tickets are issued to women when they travel. It has served to increase their savings as well as improve their mobility and particularly engage the women in high work participation and reduce reliance on family members for mobility to travel for their empowerment and dignity.

The Zero Ticket Bus Travel Scheme will be rolled out in stages, beginning with a pilot program in priority areas, and rolled out further based on success indicators and community feedback. With this program, city governments, in collaboration with transportation agencies, aspire to develop an equal and sustainable public transportation network for the benefit of individuals and society as a whole.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

- The women who get low income profile like daily wage workers, domestic workers, self-employed are unable to spend an amount everyday to the transport.
- Students who travel to their colleges through public transport by passing two or three buses, they have high travelling cost. Bus pass scheme only applicable to school students. College students need to pay a certain amount for bus pass based on the kilometers being travelled and by ZTBT scheme helps to save such money who opt for bus pass in colleges.

OBJECTIVES:

- To analyze the level of satisfaction of women passengers on ZTBT scheme.
- To find out the challenges faced by women travelers
- To analyze the financial effect of this scheme on lives of women users.

METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology is the scientific and systematic process employed to carry out research studies. It includes the principles, procedures, and techniques utilized to gather, analyze, and interpret data to solve research problems or test hypotheses. This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the study on the topic, “Impact of Zero Ticket Bus Travel Scheme (ZTBT)”, is presented based on a sample of 100 respondents. The collected data are classified and tabulated. The data analysed using the following statistical tools:

- Simple percentage
- Chi-Square
- Anova
- Structural Equation modelling analysis

RESULTS AND FINDINGS:

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
15-20 age	87	88.8
21-29 age	7	7.1
30-39 age	3	3.1

Above 50 ages	1	1.0
Total	98	100
AREA OF RESIDENCE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Rural	6	6.1
Semi-urban	8	8.2
Urban	84	85.7
Total	98	100
NO. OF MEMBERS IN A FAMILY	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
2	2	2.0
3	25	25.5
4	47	48.0
5	14	14.3
Above 5	10	10.2
Total	98	100
FAMILY TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Nuclear family	80	81.6
Joint family	18	18.4
Total	98	100

FAMILY INCOME	MONTHLY	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Rs. 25,000		20	20.4
Rs. 26,000 to 35,000		16	16.3
Rs. 36,000 to 45,000		17	17.3
Rs. 46,000 to 55,000		9	9.2
Rs. 56,000 to 65,000		36	36.7
Total		98	100

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
School level	4	4.1
UG	51	52
PG	43	43.9
Total	98	100
DESIGNATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Student	72	73.5
Employee	15	15.3
Home maker	9	9.2
Self employed	2	2
Total	98	100

ANALYSIS:

1. To analyze the level of satisfaction of women passengers on ZTBT scheme

FAMILY TYPE AND LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH ZTBT SCHEME

TABLE:

Group Statistics					
	Family type	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
State your level of satisfaction with ZTBT scheme?	Nuclear family	80	2.3000	.60379	.06751
	Joint family	18	2.3889	.84984	.20031

Independent Samples Test										
State your level of satisfaction with ZTBT scheme?		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
	Equal variances assumed	7.763	.006	-.521	96	.604	-.08889	.17065	-.42762	.24984
	Equal variances not assumed			-.421	21.022	.678	-.08889	.21138	-.52844	.35067

INTERPRETATION:

It was found that the lowest mean value is 2.30 with standard deviation of 0.603 and highest mean value is 2.38 with standard deviation of 0.849. The calculated values of t-test are significant at 5% level of significance.

2.To find out the challenges faced by women travelers

DESIGNATION AND INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOUR BY CONDUCTOR OR OTHER PERSON

Multiple Comparisons						
Inappropriate behaviour by conductor or other person						
(I) Designation	(J) Designation	Mean Difference (I- J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Student	Employee	-.17222	.22751	.873	-.7673	.4229
	Home maker	-.19444	.28341	.902	-.9357	.5468
	Self employed	-.80556	.57463	.501	-2.3086	.6974
Employee	Student	.17222	.22751	.873	-.4229	.7673
	Home maker	-.02222	.33798	1.000	-.9062	.8618
	Self employed	-.63333	.60342	.721	-2.2116	.9450
Home maker	Student	.19444	.28341	.902	-.5468	.9357
	Employee	.02222	.33798	1.000	-.8618	.9062
	Self employed	-.61111	.62663	.764	-2.2501	1.0279
Self employed	Student	.80556	.57463	.501	-.6974	2.3086
	Employee	.63333	.60342	.721	-.9450	2.2116
	Home maker	.61111	.62663	.764	-1.0279	2.2501

HYPOTHESIS

H₀: There is no significant relationship between designation and have you ever faced any inappropriate behaviour by conductor or other person

H₁: There is significant relationship between designation and have you ever faced any inappropriate behaviour by conductor or other person

ANOVA					
Have you ever faced any inappropriate behaviour by conductor or other person					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.722	3	.574	.894	.448
Within Groups	60.400	94	.643		
Total	62.122	97			

INTERPRETATION:

This analysis is conducted to find the significant relation between the designation and have you ever faced any inappropriate behaviour by conductor or other person. As per the table 4.13 the result of the Anova is 0.448 which is greater than 0.05. As a result, it indicates there is no significant relationship between education and do you feel safe while using ZTBT bus service and so, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected.

3.To analyze the financial effect of this scheme on lives of women users.

DESIGNATION AND SAVING MONEY BECAUSE OF THE ZTBT SCHEME

HYPOTHESIS:

H₀: There is no significant relationship between designation and have you been able to save money because of the ZTBT

H₁: There is significant relationship between designation and have you been able to save money because

Designation and saving money because of ZTBT Scheme					
Designation		Significantly	Somewhat	Never	TOTAL
1.	Student	24	41	7	72
2.	Employee	6	9	0	15
3.	Home maker	3	5	1	9
4.	Self employed	0	2	0	2
Total		33	57	8	98

of the ZTBT

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.192 ^a	6	.784
Likelihood Ratio	5.113	6	.529
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	.991
N of Valid Cases	98		
a. 6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .16.			

INTERPRETATION:

This analysis is conducted to find the relation between designation and have you been able to save money because of the ZTBT. As per the table 4.13 the result of the chi square test is 3.192 with significant value of 0.784 which is above the threshold of 0.05. As a result, it indicates there is no significant relationship and the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected.

FINDINGS:

Age of respondents - The study reveals that majority 88.8% of the respondents were belongs to the age group between 15-20 age.

Area of residence – The study reveals that majority 85.7% of the respondents were belongs to urban area.

Number of members in the family – The study reveals that majority 48% of the respondents were belongs to 4 members in a family.

Family type –The study reveals that majority 81.6% of the respondents were belongs to the Nuclear family type.

Family monthly income- The study reveals that majority 36.7% of the respondents were belongs to monthly income of Rs.56,000 to 65,000.

Educational qualification - The study reveals that majority 52% of the respondents were belongs to educational qualification of UG level

Designation – The study reveals that majority 73.5% of the respondents were belongs to Student.

Chi square:

- There is no significant relationship between area of residence and use of ZTBT scheme and the null hypothesis is accepted
- There is no significant relationship between educational qualification and challenges or problems faced by passenger and the null hypothesis is accepted.
- There is no significant relationship between age and mode of travel before ZTBT scheme and the null hypothesis is accepted.
- There is no significant relationship between educational qualification and benefits of ZTBT scheme and the null hypothesis is accepted.
- There is no significant relationship between educational qualification and impact of ZTBT scheme and the null hypothesis is accepted.
- There is no significant relationship between designation and saving of money and the null hypothesis is accepted.

Anova:

- There is no significant relationship between educational qualification and level of safety in bus service and the null hypothesis is accepted.
- There is no significant relationship between designation and inappropriate behaviour by conductor and other person.
- There is no significant relationship between designation and savings per day by using ZTBT scheme.
- There is no significant relationship between educational qualification and period of usage of ZTBT scheme.
- There is no significant relationship between designation and level of safety to travel in new shutdown doors of ZTBT scheme.

T-Test:

- The result finds that the calculated values between family type and overall quality of life in t-test are significant at 5% level of significance.
- The result finds that the calculated values between family type and level of satisfaction with ZTBT scheme in t-test are significant at 5% level of significance

CONCLUSION:

The research on the Zero Ticket Bus Travel (ZTBT) scheme finds that it is a popular and well-received scheme, particularly among young urban students belonging to middle-income nuclear families. The

scheme has enhanced access to public transport without burdening the pockets, encouraging educational and economic opportunities for the target beneficiaries.

Statistical inference by Chi-square, ANOVA, and T-tests reveals that demographic attributes like age, educational qualification, place of residence, and designation do not have a significant bearing on the usage, benefits, or pitfalls surrounding the scheme. This implies that the ZTBT scheme is having a wide and equitable impact across various social and economic sections.

Yet, the research discovers a strong correlation between family type and both general quality of life and satisfaction with the scheme, underlining the significance of family dynamics in determining the perceived success of public welfare schemes. In general, the ZTBT program is a successful social welfare program that espouses inclusive mobility, improves the quality of life, and achieves the government's vision of an accessible and affordable transport for everybody.

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