

An Inside Study About Trasporters: Problems And Challenges

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Abstract:

The biggest challenge faced by the transporters is that young generation of existing transport employees and owners does not want to join their parent's industry. The young generation wants to do something different rather than following their parent's business. Even existing truck drivers are also leaving this industry and slowly moving to bus driving or local driving because of stable income, safety & comfort.

Roads are our national property. The Government keeps selling roads to private builders and contractors who continue to collect toll charges even after their investment on building is fully recovered. They also start charging toll even before work on the highway begins. The amount charged is exorbitantly high without giving any extra facilities to road users.

Key Words: Transporters, Logistics, Traffic.

INTRODUCTION

Transport is the backbone and lifeline of our economy. In India, perhaps transport is the biggest business but at the same time it is the most unprofessional & unorganized business also. Challenges are never ending situation for transport industry.

The All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) has often highlighted the anomalies in the present toll policies that mostly favour the concessionaires at the cost of road users. The Government has entered into MCAs with private builders and offered them 20 or 30 years time-frame to collect the toll. They also talk of taking old roads for toll collection. This is sheer commercial business where income is realized just after signing the agreement. The toll charged by the concessionaire is different from what is fixed by the Government. MCAs have been implemented by the Government for projects under the PPP scheme. These agreements are unfair as undue concessions are given to the concessionaires. This has proved a great burden for road users.

The Ministry of Finance has initiated a Bill to separate motor insurance from the Motor Act, 1988. It has been proposed to amend the Act of 1988 by deleting Section(s) 140 to 173 of the Act and enacting a special new Act titled the Motor Vehicles Insurance and Compensation Act, 2011.

In essence, the draft of the Bill proposes a cap of Rs. 10 lakhs on third-party compensation or on the liability arising out of death or body injury caused to a third party by any vehicle on road. Notwithstanding the same, the draft Bill proposes impounding of the vehicle involved in the accident by the police till the disposal of the claim petition.

The road transport industry won't be able to absorb any imminent hike in diesel prices, and it suggests that the Government should reduce the excise, customs duty and VAT on diesel as the Central and State taxes make up nearly half of the diesel price. Transporters are the worst affected by the differential pricing in different States as the vehicles travel throughout the country. Besides a uniform rate of diesel across the country, diesel and petrol should be brought under GST.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Tripp Alker. H examines the traffic problem in relate to road, rail, sea and air transport and suggested traffic control measures to reduce accidents and smooth running of the traffic.

Kitchin analyzed operational activities of bus transport irrespective of the size of the organization engaged in bus transport and observed that it should have three main sections viz., traffic, secretarial and engineering and each having clearly defined function.

Bonavia M.R highlighted the role and significance of transport system for the development of a country and suggested the utility of good transport system for industrial, political, social and cultural angles.

A study by Edwin Lowe on the development of transportation system in Japan portrays the transport and communication system during the Tokugawa Era (1600-1686) and explained the process of the development with certain features which ultimately helped the establishment of modern transport system in Japan.

An attempt made by Owen Wilfred on the problems and potentials of transport system by focusing on the mobility of people and goods. A study made by the Ministry of Transport Scottish Development Department emphasizes the free flow of traffic at reasonable speed requires planned improvement of urban road systems. The study also suggested constructing secondary means of access enable goods and service vehicles to load and unload at the stops.

Denys Munby opined that the cost of transport influences the size of cities, number of production units, choice of job in general and the quality of life of human beings in particular. Leeming J.J. examined the road accidents in Great Britain and observed that the behaviour of drivers, their habits, carelessness and drunkard driving are responsible for accidents and also stated that they must be punished severely.

John Hibbs explained various approaches to study the concept of transport along with its control aspects. Gerald Kraft felt that economic development of a region will be influenced by the capacity of transport system it has. Insufficient capacity of transport system will create bottlenecks and may eventually retard the region's growth.

Locklin empirically evidenced the rail-road transport systems and opined that the Government ownership of transport systems facilitates the planning and execution of transport system very effectively and the Government, in one way or the other is Owen Wilfred., Strategy for Mobility – Transportation for the Developing Countries, East West Centre Press, Honolulu, 1966.

Sharp C.N examined various studies of transport systems in U.K and encountered basic problems like transport economies, transport investment, transport pricing and reduction in accident rate. However, Wilson opined that the transport investment brings greater opportunity in extensive areas. If freight rates and passenger fares are reduced substantially, transport can, and in most cases does, stimulate use.

Harrison A.J evaluated various techniques of measuring the performance of transportation system. Collins Michael. F and Timothy M. Pharoah empirically studied London's Transport System and its operation which was responsible for planning and operating the networks of transport facilities and services in London. They covered wide range aspects of passenger transport systems and found that provision of passenger service at lower cost is the major objective of any transport corporation.

Martin T. Farris felt that the marketing function is important to the public transport corporations which are providing passenger transportation services. Business and Industries are practically faced with both economic optimization such as cost minimization of non-economic items that are vital to the existence of their firms.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To elicit the view of transporters that labor is a big problem in transport.
2. To explore the toll problem/government rule and regulation.
3. To explore the safety and security for transporters.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

HYPOTHESIS

HO1. There is no significant difference for staff problem in transport

HO2. there is no significant of government regulation problem.

HO3. There is no significant difference safety and security for transporters.

RESEARCH DESIGN

POLUTATION - Universe Indore is research for problem and challenges faced by transporters.

THE SAMPLING:

Universe- Indore

Sampling Technique – Convenience sampling.

Sample Size – 100 Respondents located in Indore City

AREA: - Indore District.

Sampling Area: Indore .

Sample Method: The research is made by the survey in accordance to the convenience of the employees. So the sample type is convenience sampling.

Tools of Data Collection: A Questionnaire was administered to assess the transporter problem and challenges in transportation side and owner of this business. A structured questionnaire and personal interviews techniques is used for primary data collection. Five point Likert scale is used for measuring attitude and level of transporters in transportation.

DATA ANALYSIS

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS:-

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	153	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	153	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.527	.549	19

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.633
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	539.204
	Df	171
	Sig.	.000

FACTOR

Factor analysis

Factor analysis is a technique that is used to reduce a large number of variables into fewer numbers of factors. This technique extracts maximum common variance from all variables and puts them into a common score. As an index of all variables, we can use this score for further analysis. It is a process in which the values of observed data are expressed as functions of a number of possible causes in order to find which are the most important.

ANALYSIS

is a technique

S. No.	Name of factor	Statements	Total lodging value
1	F1	<p>2. Transporter play an important role in the Indian economy.</p> <p>3. The poor maintenance of road aggravates the problem Specially in rainy season.</p> <p>4. Not easy to search skilled and licensed drivers.</p> <p>5. Roads are not in good condition which creates so many problems.</p> <p>9. Transporters is more effected by the government policies.</p> <p>10. Safety is the major problem in transportation facing today for Staff.</p> <p>11. Government rule and regulation is barriers for transporters.</p> <p>14. For transporter staff is a big problem.</p>	5.0748

		15. Relaxation of tax on vehicles is required.	
		17. Maintenance of vehicle is not easy.	
2	F2	16. Illegal toll collection is the problem.	0.208
3.	F3	6. Transporter is the important for any business.	2.113
		7. In transport business RTO is the main problem.	
		13. Multiple check posts, toll tax collection points on the road bring down the speed of the traffic and waste time which cause irritation to the transporters.	
		18. Rate of road taxes are vary from state to state an inter State permits are difficult to obtain.	
		19. Higher tax rate affect the business of transport.	
4.	F4	1. I am happy with this business.	1.113
		12. Increasing price of diesel reduces the income of the transporters.	
5.	F5	8. It is a very risky business.	0.459

DISCUSSION ON FACTORS

➤ 1. FACTOR :(CHALLENGES) (5.076):-

This factor consists of 10 statements. **Question (2)** Transporter plays an important role in the Indian economy. Lodging value (0.330). With the mean value of (4.18) **(3)**. The poor maintenance of road aggravates the problem especially in the rainy season. Lodging value (0.668). With the mean value (3.90). **(4)** Not easy to search skilled and licensed drivers. Lodging value (0.674). With the mean value (3.57). **(5)** Roads are not in good condition which creates so many problem. Lodging value (0.667). With the mean value (3.640). **(9)** Transporter more affected by the government policies. Lodging value (0.467). With the mean value (3.89) **(10)** Safety is the major problem in transportation facing today for staff. Lodging value (0.514). With the mean value (3.48). **(11)** Government rule and regulation is barrier for transporters. Lodging value (0.484). With the mean value (3.71) **(14)** For transporter staff is a big problem. Lodging value (0.545). With the mean value (3.30) **(15)** Relaxation of tax on vehicles is required. Lodging value (0.256). With the mean value (4.05). **(17)**. Maintenance of vehicle is required. Lodging value (0.471). With the mean value (3.32). The most lodging value (0.674) is **question (4)** Not easy to search skilled and licensed drivers

➤ **2. FACTOR : (TOLL PROBLEM)(0.208):-**

This factor consists of 1 statement. **Question (16)** Illegal toll collection is the problem. Lodging value (0.208).With the mean value (4.41).

➤ **3. FACTOR : (TRANSPORTERS ARE IMPORTANT) (199.917)**

This factor consist of 5 statement. **Question (6)** Transporter is the important for any business. lodging value (0.492).With the mean value (4.19). (7). In transport RTO is the main problem. Lodging value (0.355). With the Mean value (4.52) (13).Multiple checks posts, toll tax collection points on the roads bring down the speed of the traffic and waste time which cause irritation to the transporters. Lodging value (0.517). With mean value (4.52) (18). Rate of roads taxes are vary from state to state and inter-state permits are difficult. To obtain. Lodging value (0.553). With the mean value (4.31).(19). Higher tax rate effect the business of transport. Lodging value (1.98). With the mean value (3.76). The most lodging value is (0.553).). Rate of roads taxes are vary from state and inter-state permits are difficult to obtain **question (18)**.

4. FACTOR (IMPORTANT FOR BUSINESS) (1.113)

This factor consists of 2 statement. That is **Question (1)** I am happy with this business. Lodging value (0.569).With the mean value (2.99) (12). Increasing price of diesel reduces the income of transporters lodging value (0.544). With the mean value (4.18). The most lodging value is (0.569). **Question (1)** I am happy with the business.

5. FACTOR: (RISKS) (0.459) This factor consists of 1 statements. **Question (8)** It is very risky business. I lodging value (0.459).With the mean value (3.64).

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

HO1. There is no significant difference for staff problem in transport.

RESULTS: From the analysis, it is found that there is significant difference among the area of transport in the average lack of problem for staff in transport.

HO2. There is no significant of government regulation problem.

RESULT: Analysis show that there is significant reason among the area in the average lack of problem safety and security for transporter.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

Many transporters are agree with Roads are not in good condition which creates so many problems. The poor maintenance of roads aggravates the problem especially in the rainy season. is also a big problem for transporter. They also feel that the Maintenance of vehicle is not easy. They know that Transporter plays an important role in the Indian economy. Many transporter want and agree with Relaxation of tax on vehicle is required. The main problem in transport is Illegal toll collection which give so many problem and challenges for transporter. Rates of roads taxes are vary from state to state and inter-state permits are difficult to obtain .Because of that transporters are not happy and they faced so many difficulty. All transporters are agree because Increasing price of diesel reduces the income of transporters. It is difficult for transporters. Many transporters are not happy with this business because they feel It is very risky business. All transporter are not happy and they faced many problem because in transport business RTO is the main problem. Most problem in this business is higher tax rate effect the business of transport.

CONCLUSION

Fuel duty remain the biggest component of the price of diesel and petrol. For instance, underinflated Tyres and poor quality engine oil can contribute to higher fuel consumption. All businesses need to keep up with the latest innovation in technology and this is especially true in the logistic industry. The best transport companies are underpinned by technology solution that help to streamline and improve their business. Government should take necessary steps to implement the social legislation for transporters and improve the facility exclusively. The problem of working staff cannot be generalized in every sector, whereas transport has its own problems. Due to certain difficulties of traffic is because of the neglect of this branch of transport, for the development of the inland of transport traffic, it is essential that the infrastructural facilities relating to the transporters must be provided, as early as possible. The best way to control all the costs of accommodating existing and future truck traffic by coordinating practices in each of the following areas of public – sector highway management .It is essential to examine the safety and securities for transporters. In transportation illegal toll collection is big problem which government should focus on it and solve this problem. Elements of the transportation system, including the types of vehicles and their fuels, will continue to evolve. The RTO inspectors in this fiscal the office has penalized around 499 trucks for overloading and 58.64 lakh fine amount too have been recovered from the violators. Roads

transport in India contributes to 60 per cent freight or cargo transport and percent passenger transport of India.

SUGGESTIONS

Improve some facility for transporters in transport sector because transporters play an important role in Indian economy. Governments also repair the road because the poor maintenance of road aggravates the problem especially in rainy season. Take a test of driver before give the permission to drive. Improve the condition of roads which create so many problem .It is difficult for drivers to drive in such condition and because that accident was happen. For the safety of transporter government should give some policy for their truck and vehicle. Transporters was most effected by the increasing price of diesel, Because it income of transporters who pays for that it is not easy to maintain to such situation. So for that government should take action. Transportation is a risky Business. Because in these transporters faced many problem which is not easy to maintain their work in this Sector to reduce some problem choose right drivers, right staff and right place for work.And the last who want to work in these sector give motivation to those people because transport is important for growth our economy and business also. Transporters are very important for business and government did May thing for transporter.

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