

Impact of COVID-19 on Bus Industry in India

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Abstract: What has been the impact of Covid-19 on bus operations in India? UITP and the World Bank have surveyed bus operators across India to better understand the topic. Therefore, a new Statistic Brief was published, in order to provide an overview on the specific challenges faced by the sector and practical solutions needed to address.

Keywords: bus industry in India.

1. Introduction

As of March 25, the Indian government has imposed a ban on the area to accommodate the spread of Covid-19. Public transportation services are limited to essential services only. The ban on working during the closing period, combined with fixed costs such as salaries, has resulted in significant financial losses for users. It is predicted that even if resources resume, demand will never reach pre-lockdown closures especially due to physical evasion practices and the perceived danger of passengers traveling on public transport.

The UITP and the World Bank have tested bus operators throughout India to understand the specific financial and operational implications of the Covid-19 outbreak in India's public transport facilities, as well as the necessary support as they prepare to restart their services. This Statistics Summary provides details of the specific challenges facing the sector and the support required to address these challenges. During the Covid-19 crash, the whole world is facing a host of new challenges. Businesses and all other jobs around the world are badly affected, which in turn affects the economy. The service gap is clearly visible in all spheres. The impact of Covid-19 can also be seen in the use of public transport as well. Global trade declined as Covid-19 boosted the global economy.

According to a recent consumer survey conducted by Auto Trader, the UK's largest market for new and used vehicles, almost half (48%) of public transport users in the UK say they are less likely to use public transport once roadblocks are lifted. The trend is also felt in US cities, such as San Francisco's Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), which has reported a 85% reduction in commuters and a 50% reduction in economic activity. Most public transport, rental service companies have suspended their services during the closure. Car officials also found that people would prefer to buy cars for themselves in the future because people's perceptions of cleanliness would change traveling around the world, these companies have come up with a unique feature called face cover technology.

Most buses include very few people so that they can continue to be physically apart. The central government is preparing municipal railway routes by keeping seats between 2 passengers, a smart local line, inspecting and controlling crowds at the station.

All preventive measures are taken by airlines as well, with regard to the health and safety of airmen and passengers. The best available Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) services are provided for the safety of cabin workers on all aircraft. It is compulsory for all passengers to wear a mask and must undergo thermal scanning and those with high temperatures are not allowed to walk.

Such measures will help to gain customer confidence. People will leave because they will be satisfied that they will be traveling in a clean, clean and uncluttered vehicle.

Human psychology also plays an important role here. Most people will avoid walking but only those who will walk can avoid it.

The company offices provide a variety of Delhi and NCR staff cables with a sense of physical distance kept in mind. Such small travelers can accommodate up to 5 people. Even most government buses carry 20 people at a time and clean it regularly and the driver provides sanitizer to passengers. Such measures will help to boost the market gradually and gradually.

What has been the impact of Covid-19 on the performance of buses in India? The UITP and the World Bank have conducted a survey of bus drivers across India to better understand the topic. Therefore, a new Statistic Brief was published, in order to summarize some of the challenges facing the sector and the solutions needed to address them.

According to the survey, more than 60% of employees believe that both levels of demand and service will not be more than 50% in the pre-COVID situation. Users have so far registered a 90% reduction in passengers. 81% of users have absolutely no rides. As of March 25, the Indian government has imposed restrictions on the area to contain the spread of the corona virus - with only public transport services limited to essential services. Prohibition of work during the closure has caused significant financial losses to employees and it is predicted that when services resume, demand may not return to pre-closure levels due to physical exertion practices and the perceived risk of commuters traveling.

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Although 12% of operator staff believe that service levels will return to 75-100%, only 4% believe the need will return to what it was before. 78% believe it will take more than six months from the end of the road closure for bus demand to reach pre-COVID levels. Public transport provides an alternative to private vehicles and has become an integral part of sustainable transport policies. Public transport benefits the whole community financially, with each coin invested in this type of transport tens of money in economic return generated. Public transport boats are more crowded in a small area compared to each vehicle and thus reduce traffic congestion, pollution and reduce carbon footprint.

The various types of public transport used in India are auto-rickshaws, taxis, trains and buses. A major challenge in the field of public transport would be to implement public intervention in a country like India where public transportation systems are always limited and inadequate. In order to properly enforce public distances, additional aircraft with higher frequencies will be required to accommodate a limited number of passengers per vessel. If digital payments are made compulsory to ensure minimal contact, we will also need to consider people who do not have sufficient rights to own smart phones. Indian Railways lost Rs 6,500 crore on ticket sales (during the first two rounds of closure itself. India's aviation industry will lose USD 3-3.6 billion in the quarter of June. International Airline Organization (IATA) has declared a pandemic of corona virus is expected to

affect more than 29 lakh jobs in Indian airlines and their dependent industries. According to ICRA rating agency, FY 2021 tax collection will fall by 6.5 percent to 8 percent by FY 2021. It will have a significant impact on the economy and those industries and workplaces where workers are unable to do so. access, due to the unavailability of public transport.

In the Ola and Uber rides, it is suggested that both passenger and driver should wear a mask. Every time we ride, we have to make sure we take certain safety measures and drivers are required to complete the same checklist. The guidelines issued by the WHO should be followed. The entire surface of the contact area should be cleaned with a sanitizer before and after each trip. Drivers should check their temperature daily and if the driver has a high temperature, above normal, he should stop driving and rest.

2. Conclusion

This paper presented an overview on the impact of COVID-19 on bus industry in India.

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