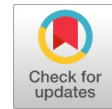


# Public Opinion on Fuel Price With Special References To Chennai



R.Thilagavathy, Sreeya B

**Abstract**— *The study is about the public opinion on fuel price. Fuel is a substance such as coal, oil, or petrol that is burned to provide heat or power. Fuel is any material that can be made to react with other substances so that it releases energy as heat energy or to be used for work. Descriptive research has been used for the purpose of the study. The objective of the study is to understand public opinion on fuel price. The convenience method is used as sampling method. The sample size is 1480. The statistical tools used here is correlation, independent sample t test, and ANOVA. This study found that there is significant relationship between the preference towards kinds of vehicle and the income of the respondents. Almost 45% of the respondents prefer petrol vehicles and 43% prefer diesel vehicles. The conclusion of the study is people need to reduce the usage of the fuel.*

**Keywords:** Fuel price, petroleum, coal, heat, energy, oil, power

## I. INTRODUCTION

Fuel is a substance, for example, coal, oil, or oil that is singed to give warmth or power. Fuel is any material that can be made to respond with different substances so it discharges vitality as warmth vitality or to be utilized for work. The idea was initially connected exclusively to those materials fit for discharging concoction vitality however has since additionally been connected to different wellsprings of warmth vitality, for example, atomic vitality (by means of atomic splitting and atomic combination). Coal was first utilized as a fuel around 1000 BCE in China. Synthetic energizes are isolated in two different ways. To begin with, by their physical properties, as a strong, fluid or gas. Besides, based on their event: essential (common fuel) and optional (counterfeit fuel). Charcoal, a wood subordinate, has been utilized since no less than 6,000 BCE to melt metals. It was just supplanted by coke, got from coal, as European woodlands began to wind up drained around the eighteenth century. The exhibit oil cost is Rs.81.32 per litre. The aim of the study is to understand about the status of fuel cost in Chennai.

*Objectives of the study*

- To understand about the status of fuel price in Chennai
- To identify the relationship between the preference of vehicle and income of the respondent.
- To analyse about the opinion about more usage of the vehicle
- To find out the reasons for increase in fuel price

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Deng, Jiang, and Sun 2018) Chuxiong Deng, Zhujun Jiang, and Chuanwang Sun (2018) The analyst investigates in China he took overview on Chinese. The outcomes demonstrate that: (1) the new evaluating system would fortify the linkage between Chinese oil costs and global oil costs; (2) oil value changes are as yet lacking in China. (3) The slack in expansion is the most essential factor that influences swelling, while the effect of the Chinese government's value changes on expansion is restricted and irrelevant. Keeping in mind the end goal to enhance the productivity of the oil based goods evaluating system and abbreviate slacks, government ought to abbreviate the modification time frame and decrease the variance edge. (TERI 2018) Mr. Bhavesh Kumar Rathod, Dr. Gajendra Naidu (2018) The researcher examines in many places all over India he covers about 25 countries. This study may be helpful to the researchers, govt. agencies and other stakeholders to deal with petrol and diesel price. Regression, correlation and trend analysis has been used to analyze the objectives and will help the study to disclose the results in an effective way. Benjamin Leard\* Virginia McConnell Yichen Christy Zho (2017) (Leard, Linn, and McConnell 2016) The analyst analyzes only oil he contrast the armada request reaction with family unit request amid a similar period and find that, by and large, family unit and armada purchasers react to fuel costs changes in comparative ways. This outcome legitimizes a supposition generally utilized in the vehicle request writing and the efficiency valuation writing. We additionally find, in any case, that the reaction to fuel value changes differs over the sorts of armada purchasers: rental organizations react firmly to fuel value changes, while business and government purchasers are lethargic. Reinhard Hossinger, Axel Sontag, Juliane Stark (2017) (Hössinger et al. 2017) The researcher described about the petroleum prices. This article complements the literature by proposing a situational stated preference approach to provide a complementary tool for estimating fuel price elasticities, particularly for unprecedentedly high fuel price increases.

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This technique is feasible if the environment is sufficiently stable. However, RP estimates imply an extrapolation from the range of past variation. If the environment changes dramatically in terms of new options or a fundamental change of circumstances, this may cause biased results. He took survey all over the world. Abubhakar Umar, Rashidha Bint Mohd pilus(2017) (Umar et al. 2018) The author studied about the petroleum prices. This subject has experienced an extensive research over the years, with highly complicated theories regarding the phenomena involved in its formation (emulsification) and breaking (demulsification). Crude oils, irrespective of their origin, contain certain components or characteristics which tend to make them emulsifiable. These crude oil components are referred to as emulsifiers, and they vary so widely with the nature of the crude oil. Both cases would be discussed in this review and it gives clear view about petroleum. He took survey on almost 1500 peoples. DR. MOHAMMED ANAM AKHTAR, KHURRAM AJAZ KHAN, PANKAJ KUMAR TRIPATHI (2016) (IEA 2016) The specialist learned about the oil cost. Hence, this examination paper endeavors to investigate the effect of retail petroleum value development upon advertise records (Sensex) taking case of a state, Uttar Pradesh. The investigation is essentially in light of optional information, taken from Bombay stock trade and Bharat Petroleum. Crude information is taken for the period between 07/08/2012 to 02/09/2014 for a long time, through the accessible information, it is attempted to build up the connection between the development of stock lists and retail oil costs in Uttar Pradesh, to draw out the relationship between the two arrangement of information Sensex development and retail oil costs in Uttar Pradesh. Karl Pearson coefficient relationship is been utilized alongside the scattered outline to fortify the result of the investigation. The analyst took the study on Uttar Pradesh people groups. He took review on Uttar Pradesh. M. Yusuf Saari (2016) (Saari et al. 2016) The analyst investigates on raw petroleum and oil prices. Recently, concerns have ascended about the distributional ramifications of natural strategies. Although monetary arrangements are normally known to be monetarily proficient instruments for accomplishing ecological objectives, they may not be manageable approaches if pay imbalance is truly influenced. Every ethnic gathering background wage misfortune with the genuine livelihoods of Malay family units more than the Chinese and Indian households. The test estimate is everywhere throughout the world he explore with numerous people groups. Lucas W. Davis (2016) (Davis 2016; Bondia, Ghosh, and Kanjilal 2016) The analyst looks at about the oil prices. In August 2015, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) raised residential fuel costs by 25%. U.A.E's vitality serve, Suhail Al-Mazrouei, clarified that the change was tied in with "building a solid economy that isn't subject to government subsidies." Then, toward the finish of 2015, Saudi Arabia raised local gas and diesel costs by over half with an end goal to, "accomplish wide basic changes in the national economy and diminish its reliance on oil." The specialist took overview on U.A.E nations. Amna Awad Abdel Hameed\* and Fatimah Mohamed Arshad (2015) (Bondia, Ghosh, and Kanjilal 2016) The analyst investigates

about the oil prices. Studies on spatial and vertical value connections of wares go for looking at the degree of value transmission and market combination. Spatial connections give signs on whether costs are completely transmitted between areas. Hypothetically, in an undistorted world, the law of one cost should direct costs (Fackler and Goodwin, 2001). Various past investigations have tried to gauge the reliance among vegetable oil costs. Rabah Arezki, Douglas Laxton, Jiexiong Yao (2015) (Arezki et al. 2017) The scientist learned about the oil costs and When request and supply value flexibilities are low, aggravations on either side of the market can result in sharp value variances. Without a doubt, the oil advertise experienced expansive stuns amid this period. Request was influenced by negative amendments to worldwide monetary prospects. Supply aggravations had various sources: furnished clash; new revelations and extraction advances; key moves with respect to the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); et cetera. He took review on 1000 people groups. M M Rohani and N Pahazri (2014) (Rohani and Pahazri 2018) The author examined about the petroleum price. It was conducted by distributing questionnaires to respondents of private vehicle users in selected city such as Johor Bahru, Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya, Melaka, Perak, Selangor and Kelantan. This study, found that the trip patterns of those who were using their own vehicles had changed after the rising of fuel prices. Dr. Shefali Dani (2014) (Dani et al. 2014) The researcher studied about the petrol price. This research gives the clear view about petroleum. The survey was done in India. There are many different sources of energy consumption, such as coal, crude oil, natural gas, hydroelectric, solar, wind, and nuclear energy. Out of India's total energy consumption, crude oil accounts for 24 per cent, natural gas 6 per cent, coal 40 per cent, combustible renewable and waste 27 per cent, hydroelectric power 2 per cent, and nuclear energy and wind energy about 1 per cent each; solar energy has an insignificant share. The objective of this study is to create awareness on fuel among peoples. UMA C SWADIMATH, DR. K H ANILKUMAR, PRASANNA B JOSHI (2013) The scientist done this diary to a) To comprehend the extraction of oil and parts of unrefined petroleum. b) To comprehend the determinants of raw petroleum cost. c) To comprehend the explanations behind changes in cost of raw petroleum d) To think about the effect of value ascend in raw petroleum on the Indian economy. He additionally say that in tables. Marianne Delsaut (2012) (Delsaut 2014) The analyst researches on fuel costs in railroads and he take review on rail and street ways. In the transient, an expansion of 10% in fuel value prompts a fall of 1.4% in the street movement while in the long haul, it prompts a fall of 2.8%. He investigate on rail and roadways. He likewise take references on numerous assets. Phil Goodwin, Joyce Dargay, Mark Hanley (2011) morning (Goodwin, Dargay, and Hanley 2004) The researcher investigates on oil cost and he took diagram on 1800 social orders and in various countries

The results are widely consistent with a couple of earlier reviews, anyway not by and large with momentum hone. The work was finished as one of two parallel 'outwardly weakened' written work reviews, the other being compressed in an accomplice paper by Graham and Glaister: the results are widely, anyway not in each respect, unsurprising. Çelik Kayseri, Birol Akgül (2011) (Ito and Sato 2006) The examiner found out about the oil prices. The Turkish economy has seen steady fluctuations in fuel oil costs in the midst of the latest decade in light of the adjustments in crude oil costs in overall markets. In this way, continually supplanting grungy oil costs in like manner caused fluctuations in fuel oil costs in Turkey. Especially in the repercussions of the fiscal crisis we experienced in 2001, changing fuel oil costs hampered the accomplishment of the counter swelling program executed by the Central Bank of the Turkish Republic. He took his survey on turkey. J.issac bananon (2010) (Isaac Brannon 2003) The analysts inspected on oil prices. The information demonstrate that when the punishments for abusing the Unfair Sales Act were reinforced, the normal markup of retail petroleum over the discount cost expanded essentially in Wisconsin without an equivalent change in the normal markup in the market outside of Wisconsin. It is additionally discovered that value scattering is essentially lower over a two-year time span in the secured Wisconsin showcase than in the unprotected markets. he look into on numerous nations and on my articles and he took review on around 1500 people groups. Logan Rangasamy (2010) (Rangasamy 2017) The expert considered about on South African oil costs are adjusted month to month in light of an import balance esteeming rule he develops the request . What is the effect of these changes on extension? This paper attempts to uncover some knowledge into this request by separating how fuel cost additions and decreases have impacted swelling results in South Africa since the mid-1970s. He took investigate on various spots for cases Bryan, Francis Danjuma Bobai The scientist investigates on oil costs The outcomes indicates positive relationship exists between PMS, AGO and expansion. PMS had more impact on expansion, while negative relationship exists amongst swelling and DPK. Be that as it may, the general impact demonstrated increment in oil based commodity cost increment the rate of swelling in Nigeria. he take the overview in negeria nation individuals D.N.Manning (1991) (Manning 1991) The analyst investigates on uk oil value it is extremely old research it depends on uk nations and this examination gives a reasonable vision about oil and oil costs rises likewise gives an unmistakable view by putting scale and charts and he taken study around uk nations and he took overview with numerous people groups

### III. METHODOLOGY

The sort of research utilized in the investigation is descriptive. Convenience examining strategy is utilized to gather the samples. The test measure for the examination is around 1480. The dependent variables are gender, income and age. The independent variable are vehicle, more use of the vehicle, over population, government spontaneous decisions, more assess for fuels, demand for petroleum, and political issues. The statistical tools utilized here are correlation, independent test t test, and ANOVA.

### IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION RESULTS

#### Null Hypothesis (H0):

There is no significant difference in the mean scores of level of agreeability regarding reasons for increase in fuel price among the age groups.

#### Alternate Hypothesis (H1):

There is significant difference in the mean scores of level of agreeability regarding reasons for increase in fuel price among the age groups.

**Table 1: ANOVA - Reasons for Increase in Fuel Price and Age**

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Over Population	Between Groups	2.246	3	.749	.602	.614
	Within Groups	1835.159	1476	1.243		
	Total	1837.405	1479			
More usage of the vehicle	Between Groups	9.439	3	3.146	3.860	.009
	Within Groups	1203.185	1476	.815		
	Total	1212.624	1479			
Government unplanned decision	Between Groups	1.302	3	.434	.510	.676
	Within Groups	1257.043	1476	.852		
	Total	1258.345	1479			
More tax for fuels	Between Groups	15.188	3	5.063	5.412	.001
	Within Groups	1380.769	1476	.935		
	Total	1395.957	1479			
Demand of petrol	Between Groups	5.803	3	1.934	1.959	.118
	Within Groups	1457.682	1476	.988		
	Total	1463.486	1479			
Political issues	Between Groups	6.999	3	2.333	2.303	.075
	Within Groups	1494.887	1476	1.013		
	Total	1501.886	1479			

Source: Primary data

#### Interpretation

Since the p value is greater than 0.05 except more usage of vehicles (0.009) and more tax for fuels (0.001), it was found that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of level of agreeability regarding the other reasons for increase in fuel price among the age groups. The level of agreeability regarding reasons for increase in fuel price does not vary with age groups other than vehicles usage and fuel tax.



## Null Hypothesis:

There is no significant relationship between the preference towards kinds of vehicle and the income of the respondents

## Alternate Hypothesis:

There is significant relationship between the preference towards kinds of vehicle and the income of the respondents

**Table 2: Correlation – Kind of Vehicle and Income**

Variable 1	Variable 2	p-value	Correlation coefficient
Kind of Vehicle	Income	0.027	0.057*

Source: Primary data

\* → Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

## Interpretation

Correlation analysis is used to test the significant relationship between the preference towards kinds of vehicle and the income of the respondents. Since  $p < 0.05$ , null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance. There is significant relationship between the preference towards kinds of vehicle and the income of the respondents. Almost 45% of the respondents prefer petrol vehicles and 43% prefer diesel vehicles.

## Null hypothesis:

There is no significant difference between the more usage of vehicles and the gender.

## Alternate hypothesis:

There is significant difference between the more usage of vehicles and the gender.

**Table 3: More Usage of Vehicles and Gender**

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
More Usage of Vehicles	Male	883	3.71	.909	.031
	Female	597	3.87	.893	.037

Source: Primary data

**Table 4: Independent Sample t test: More Usage of Vehicles and Gender**

	Value	df	p-value
Independent Sample t test	3.390	1478	0.001

Source: Primary data

## Interpretation

Using Independent sample t test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is significant difference between the more usage of vehicles and the gender. It shows that level of agreeability regarding more usage of vehicles differs between the male and female.

## V. CONCLUSION

This study is used to found about the public opinion on fuel price. The empirical study is used in this survey. This study gives a clear view about the fuel price and types of fuel. Fuel is a substance such as coal, oil, or petrol that is burned to provide heat or power. It is help find out the opinion on fuel price. The findings of the study are level of agreeability regarding more usage of vehicles differs between the male and female. The level of agreeability regarding reasons for increase in fuel price does not vary with age groups other than vehicles usage and fuel tax. The further scope of the study is the researcher can investigate about fuel price in other countries. This study concludes that people are suffered more for rise in petrol price and the public opinion is to less the fuel price.

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