

Region Mobility and Tourism

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A one-way between subjects ANOVA was conducted to compare the effect of lockdown during covid period on mobility and tourism in all Indian states, pre covid lockdown, during covid lockdown, partial covid lockdown, and after covid lockdown conditions.

A one-way independent-samples analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to investigate the impact of course (Pre Covid, During Covid, Partial Covid, After Covid) on mobility and tourism.

1. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Tamil Nadu was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,1976) = 39.5604, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Tukey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.2404, SD = 3.4904$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -2.5778, SD = 13.9634$). However, the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -11.4323, SD = 23.1919$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = -5.4404, SD = 20.5889$), partial lockdown condition, and pre covid lockdown condition. Thus, after lockdown condition did not significantly differ from the pre covid lockdown condition, during covid lockdown condition, and partial covid lockdown condition. Partial lockdown conditions did not significantly differ from during covid lockdown condition, and after covid lockdown condition.
2. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Maharashtra was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2296) = 220.7721, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.0052, SD = 0.4397$) was significantly different than the after covid lockdown condition ($M = 1.1165, SD = 9.7256$). However, the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -11.0591, SD = 24.8392$) did not significantly differ from the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -21.5809, SD = 21.7167$), pre covid lockdown condition, and after covid lockdown condition.
3. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Uttar Pradesh was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2196) = 38.0699, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = 0.2109, SD = 2.4426$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = 0.2418, SD = 154230$). However, during covid lockdown condition ($M = -9.6145, SD = 23.0058$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = -6.2345, SD = 24.833$), pre covid lockdown condition, and partial covid lockdown condition.

4. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Delhi was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,1716) = 126.2249, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the all are significant. Pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.5349, SD = 3.7884$) did not significantly differ from the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -27.5535, SD = 33.9005$), partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -11.2907, SD = 15.8265$), and after covid lockdown condition ($M = -16.2767, SD = 17.3376$).
5. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state West Bengal was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2128) = 71.2018, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the all are significant. Pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.0844, SD = 1.8604$) did not significantly differ from the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -14.6323, SD = 24.9282$), partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -3.0075, SD = 12.5667$), and after covid lockdown condition ($M = -8.8480, SD = 21.5421$).
6. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Rajasthan was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2624) = 58.3382, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = 0.1096, SD = 0.8135$) was significantly different than the partial lockdown condition ($M = -0.2861, SD = 3.9262$). However, during covid lockdown condition ($M = -8.4932, SD = 20.4188$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = 2.6514, SD = 24.9231$), pre covid lockdown condition, and partial covid lockdown condition.
7. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Kerala was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2412) = 69.2129, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.1308, SD = 0.8965$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -1.9189, SD = 9.4798$) and during covid lockdown condition ($M = -9.3626, SD = 19.6148$) was significantly different than the after covid lockdown condition ($M = -10.2003, SD = 20.9635$).
8. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Punjab was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,1732) = 102.6074, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the all are significant. Pre covid lockdown condition ($M = 0.0138, SD = 1.4796$) did not significantly differ from the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -19.8618, SD = 25.4453$), partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -8.2419, SD = 14.9323$), and after covid lockdown condition ($M = -13.7650, SD = 18.2729$).

9. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Bihar was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, [$F(3,1944) = 158.2208$, $p = 0$]. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -3.3203$, $SD = 15.3901$) was significantly different than during covid lockdown condition ($M = -6.6899$, $SD = 16.3483$), and partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -2.5113$, $SD = 11.4989$). However, after covid lockdown condition ($M = 16.2136$, $SD = 26.1404$) did not significantly differ from the pre covid lockdown condition, during covid lockdown condition, and partial covid lockdown condition.
10. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Goa was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, [$F(3,1992) = 186.8371$, $p = 0$]. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.0802$, $SD = 1.0965$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.6834$, $SD = 4.6827$). However, during covid lockdown condition ($M = -22.5130$, $SD = 23.9650$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = -9.6894$, $SD = 23.9984$), pre covid lockdown condition, and partial covid lockdown condition.
11. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Assam was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, [$F(3,2164) = 17.8181$, $p = 0$]. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -8.5646$, $SD = 19.740$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -6.4354$, $SD = 14.5917$), and after covid lockdown condition ($M = -6.1089$, $SD = 22.4846$). Partial covid lockdown condition was significantly different than the after covid lockdown condition. Pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -1.1937$, $SD = 8.6303$) did not significantly differ from the during covid lockdown condition, partial covid lockdown condition, and after covid lockdown condition.
12. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Meghalaya was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, [$F(3,1752) = 204.8668$, $p = 0$]. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.9408$, $SD = 7.1213$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = 2.1025$, $SD = 10.4139$). However, during covid lockdown condition ($M = -17.3872$, $SD = 21.6218$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = 11.4169$, $SD = 24.6607$), pre covid lockdown condition, and partial covid lockdown condition.

13. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Andaman and Nicobar was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2372) = 619.9393, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.5758, SD = 4.4455$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.6717, SD = 10.4139$). However, during covid lockdown condition ($M = -8.5253, SD = 24.059$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = -44.2677, SD = 39.813$), pre covid lockdown condition, and partial covid lockdown condition.
14. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Manipur was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2316) = 88.1155, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = 0.0741, SD = 3.4219$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -2.2793, SD = 8.7505$). However, during covid lockdown condition ($M = -10.7345, SD = 20.0714$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = 3.0603, SD = 20.8289$), pre covid lockdown condition, and partial covid lockdown condition.
15. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Arunachal Pradesh was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2204) = 192.7604, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -1.9475, SD = 8.7614$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.3315, SD = 2.9877$). During covid lockdown condition ($M = -15.3279, SD = 22.0523$) was significantly different than the after covid lockdown condition ($M = -16.7192, SD = 16.8094$).
16. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Chhattisgarh was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2312) = 102.3035, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.0155, SD = 2.3110$) was significantly different than the after covid lockdown condition ($M = -0.5492, SD = 21.6314$). However, during covid lockdown condition ($M = -16.4387, SD = 24.9399$) did not significantly differ from the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -3.8964, SD = 15.386$), pre covid lockdown condition, and after covid lockdown condition.
17. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Daman and Diu was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2188) = 70.1232, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -7.6077, SD = 19.9827$) was significantly different than the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -8.6770, SD = 18.0009$). However, partial covid lockdown condition ($M = 0, SD = 0$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = 5.4544, SD = 25.8588$), pre covid lockdown condition, and during covid lockdown condition.

18. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Nagaland was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2204) = 80.0281, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -3.4946, SD = 14.3941$) was significantly different than the partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -1.4801, SD = 6.9148$). However, during covid lockdown condition ($M = -14.2264, SD = 24.004$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = 8.2391, SD = 38.8667$), pre covid lockdown condition, and partial covid lockdown condition.
19. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Mizoram was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2220) = 99.2465, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the all are significant. Pre covid lockdown condition ($M = 0.4586, SD = 4.5488$) did not significantly differ from the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -5.9335, SD = 15.3271$), partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -18.424, SD = 27.2691$), and after covid lockdown condition ($M = -11.7536, SD = 21.4282$).
20. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Dadra and Nagar Haveli was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,2012) = 109.475, p = 0]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -9.8949, SD = 23.1693$) was significantly different than the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -7.3651, SD = 19.5480$). However, partial covid lockdown condition ($M = 0, SD = 0$) did not significantly differ from the after covid lockdown condition ($M = 7.5179, SD = 14.7077$), pre covid lockdown condition, and during covid lockdown condition.
21. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in state Lakshadweep was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(0,0) = 0, p = 0]$.

Overall Result

1. There was a significant effect of course on mobility and tourism in that state of India (Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Kerala, Punjab, Bihar, Goa, Assam, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Nagaland, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep) was remembered at the $p < 0.05$ level for the four conditions, $[F(3,42848) = 830.2561, p = 1.1102e-16]$. Post hoc comparisons using the Turkey HSD test indicated that the mean score for the all are significant. Pre covid lockdown condition ($M = -1.4213, SD = 9.4213$) did not significantly differ from the during covid lockdown condition ($M = -12.3647, SD = 23.0190$), partial covid lockdown condition ($M = -4.1337, SD = 14.1411$), and after covid lockdown condition ($M = 0.0456, SD = 27.6851$).