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***“THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 TOWARDS MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
TRAVEL PATTERN AND TRENDS”.***

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant influence on Malaysian university students in both public and private universities across the country. Malaysian university students were not allowed to study because all universities had been closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic that had spread throughout the country. After that, Malaysian university students are also not allowed to travel inside and outside of the country. This will be affects Malaysian university students especially for students majoring in tourism and the tourism industry in Malaysia due to travel restrictions imposed by the government. However, to minimize the impact on the country's economy, the government is allowing the travel sector remain open by implementing several standard operating procedures (SOP's) to curb the pandemic.

Therefore, the main objective of this research is to investigate the impacts of COVID-19 towards Malaysian university students, travel patterns and trends. A total of 220 respondents from all universities in Malaysia whether public or private universities have been surveyed and analyzed by using questionnaire from Google-form. This questionnaire was given to respondents using social media such as Whatsapp, Telegram, Facebook and Instagram. The results are shown in this research study and the COVID-19 pandemic are mostly given impact towards Malaysian university students especially when they are need to study and struggle with online-method in their learning process. This research study also concludes that travel patterns and trend in tourism has changed completely for Malaysian university student where they need to go through a new normal life with the recovery phase of the COVID-19 case and must comply to standard operating procedures (SOPs) set by the government to prevent the epidemic from spreading further.

Keywords: Impact, COVID-19, Malaysian university student, Travel pattern, Travel trends.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will provide an overview of the entire study. The aim of this research is to see how COVID-19 has impact Malaysian university students' travel patterns and trends. The background of the study, the problem statement, the research questions, the research objectives, the significance of the study, and the definition of words are all included in this chapter.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to understand the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian university student travel pattern and trends. Corona viruses are a type of virus that come in a variety of shapes and sizes, and some of them cause disease. A newly discovered Corona virus, SAR-CoV-2, has created a worldwide respiratory infection pandemic known as COVID-19 (Lauren M. Sauer, 2020). The COVID-19 outbreak is shown to have started in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and quickly spread across the world (Meena S, 2020).

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic on March 12, 2020 (Sigala M, 2020). More than 59,169,475 people have been sick and roughly 1,396,475 have perished worldwide as of today (20 November 2020). COVID-19 was originally discovered in Malaysia in January 2020. In comparison to tourists, the cases that were recorded at the time were generally minor. The primary cluster of local outbreaks was linked to the Tabligh Jumaat spiritual gathering in late February and early March, culminating in a sudden and rapid increase in local cases and those exported to neighbouring nations. Within weeks, Malaysia has become the Asian country with the fastest-growing COVID-19 outbreak (Sundarassen S, 2020).

A nationwide Movement Control Order (MCO) was issued on March 18, 2020, with the goal of preventing the virus spread (Sundarassen S, 2020). The decision to travel is risky because of the global epidemic, not only because of the unknown surrounding the situation, but also because of the potential negative consequences of a decision

(Wang D., 2020). The Malaysian people were condemned to an extended period of social isolation as a result of the MCO. The unprecedented rules had drastically impacted people's lifestyles and social connections, resulting in high levels of anxiety as well as the fear of getting the illness outbreak (Sundarasan S, 2020). Quarantines, stick isolation, social distancing, emergency remote lectures, and concern and delays in the start of school, colleges, and universities all contributed to the COVID-19 outbreak in Malaysia (Sundarasan S, 2020). The pandemic has disrupted the study of more than one billion students in 129 nations throughout the world, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Many colleges throughout the world have turned to emergency remote teaching (ERT) using online platforms, which has increased student stress (Sundarasan S, 2020). Students may avoid using public transit and shared mobility because of increased risk of acute respiratory infection and the potential for psychological distress during this pandemic (Meena S, 2020).

The impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian university student travel patterns and trends is examined in this study using descriptive research techniques. The study's findings will help transportation planners and policymakers in providing safe transportation for university students during this time. Public transportation operators should concentrate on making it a safer mode of transportation and attempting to provide a minimal service to meet demand for critical travel (Meena S, 2020). If these providers are unable to provide safe solutions, it will have a significant impact on the travel patterns and trends of Malaysian university students.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

COVID-19 is a sickness caused by a new coronavirus strain that first appeared in China in December of 2019. According to Bender, the COVID-19 virus is a new virus that belongs to the same family of viruses as the *severe acute respiratory syndrome* virus (SARS) (Bender L., 2020). Communities from across the country face many problems in resolving the COVID-19 issue. This issue gets a lot of attention because the virus spreads very quickly and regardless of age. Therefore, there are companies that have to close for a while, and a community of workers has to work from home to avoid getting infected. This issue also affects not only the working community but also giving impact to the Malaysian university students travel pattern and trends.

It can be seen that most of Malaysian university students are unable to continue their journey to their respective universities due to the COVID-19 that hit. For example, some Malaysian students such as students from Sabah and Sarawak who have bought tickets to return to their university had to cancel or postpone their flight home to avoid being infected with the virus. According to Bakar, the manager of *Perkhidmatan Perjalanan Merdeka Sdn. Bhd* said even there are restrictions on inter-district mobility in the state, as well as a targeted enhanced movement control order (TEMCO) in four districts: Tawau, Semporna, Kunak, and Lahad Datu. However, airplane ticket costs will not be changed. As a result, Bakar stated that students who need to reschedule their airline tickets can do so immediately without paying a price as a result of the postponed university registration process at higher education institutions (Mail Malay, 2020). On 21 March 2020, some students from Sabah and Sarawak remain in their colleges. This was due to the fact that some of them couldn't afford the costly return flight and didn't want to infect their family members. One of the Sarawak students that study at university in Selangor said she would love to fly home to be with her family in Sibul, but she aware of the increasing number of positive COVID-19 cases so she decided not to over fears of contributing the virus and spreading it to others (Daily Express, 2020).

Since COVID-19 hit, the tourism industry like hotels has had to close. This caused the country's economy to decline because no tourists came to travel to Malaysia due to trends for the tourism industry have also changed. However, during COVID-19 period, the Malaysian university students travel pattern and trends change completely. For example, most of the students have to cancel or extend their tickets before going back or return to university. They could not return to their respective universities until the COVID-19 virus cases decreased. Moreover, due to COVID-19, the trends of travel have shifted. Many tourism businesses can be seen being pressured to close, but it is something that gets a lot of demand from local tourism. Therefore, the Malaysian community can still travel in the country. So now it became a domestic trend of travel.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- i. What is the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Malaysian University students?
- ii. What is the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Malaysian University students travel patterns?

- iii. What is the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Malaysian University students travel trends?

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- i. To study what is the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Malaysian University students.
- ii. To investigate what is the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Malaysian University students travel patterns.
- iii. To determine what is the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Malaysian University students travel trends.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

This research specifically focuses on the impact of COVID-19 towards Malaysian university student, travel pattern and trends. The purpose of this research is to find out how COVID-19 effects Malaysian university students, travel patterns, and trends. The researchers also tried to identify what effect COVID-19 caused. Based on travel patterns and trends, the researchers will be able to tell the impact of COVID-19 and be able to assist Malaysians, particularly Malaysian university students. However, this issue has attracted the attention of Malaysians to travel in the country. Therefore, travel trends during the pandemic of the COVID-19 season can only be done domestically. In addition, this topic is more important for researchers by providing ideas for reviewing and completing the research study. The conceptual information that they receive throughout the semester can also be used by researchers. This research is important because of the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian university students, travel patterns, and trends that are now ongoing.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

1.7.1 Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was discovered in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, in this research. The sickness is caused by a new coronavirus, which

is the seventh coronavirus to infect humans (Fan Zheng & Xu, 2019). COVID-19 have several common symptoms such as fever, cough, fatigue, breathing difficulties and loss sense of smell and taste.

1.7.2 University students

The definition of university student in this study is people who are studying or are in a learning situation (Farlex, 2003).

In Malaysia, there are various levels of learning progress which is started from kindergarten level, primary and secondary level, and university levels. Universities provide a variety of degrees, including diplomas, bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, and doctoral degrees. Undergraduate and postgraduate education are typically provided by universities.

1.7.3 Travel patterns

The definition of travel patterns in this study are distance, international connections, attractiveness, image, cost, and specific events.

Firstly, the reason for people travelling is distance. Next, the reason for people travelling are international connections. Moreover, the reason for people travelling is attractiveness. Hence, the reason for people travelling is image. Furthermore, the reason for people travelling is cost. Last but not least, the reason for people travelling are specific events.

1.7.4 Trends

The definition of trends in this research proposal are leisure travel, mobile bookings, experience tourism, and solo travelling. Due to tourists' demand for new experiences, rapid global technological breakthroughs, and climate change, the travel and tourism sector is continually changing. The tourism industry is certainly facing huge problems and uncomfortable adjustments in the face of the COVID-19 epidemic. As a result, there are some tourism trends that survive and thrive and rebound in the post-COVID-19 period.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian university students' travel patterns and trends is presented in Chapter 2. This chapter illustrates the relationship among the variables and other characteristics used in this study by evaluating the literature. We will be determined to finalize this problem by referring the same findings that we are seeking to solve from a previous study from another country. Furthermore, the challenge may be used to design or build a technique based on previous research. By conducting the analysis, we will be able to develop a good structure for the research proposal. In addition, the study framework and hypothesis will be presented in this chapter.

2.2 IMPACT OF COVID-19

2.2.1 DEFINITION OF COVID-19

Corona virus that belongs to the subfamily Corona virus (Granlinski L. E. & Menachery V. D., 2020). Four subtypes of these zoonotic viruses have been identified based on their genomic structure: alphacoronavirus, betacoronavirus, gammacoronavirus, and betacoronavirus (Wang D., 2020). Only mammals are infected by alphacoronavirus and betacoronavirus, whereas birds are infected by gammacoronavirus and deltacoronavirus. From the former group, seven viruses have been identified as causing human disease (Azhar, 2014). Four of these viruses, HCoV229E, HCoV43, HCoVNL63, and HCoVHKUL, caused minor infections, while three others, SAR-CoV, MER-CoV, and the newly discovered SARS-CoV2, cause severe respiratory disease in humans (Azhar, 2014). The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic on March 12, 2020 (Sigala M, 2020).

The threat of COVID-19 became more noticeable in Malaysia when, on January 23, 2020, nearby Singapore announced its first imported COVID-19 case from Wuhan, China, which was also the republic's first positive case. Eight close contacts were found

in Johor, Malaysia, as a result of this case (Shah, 2020). For the time being, there is no specific treatment for the infection. People who develop ill from COVID-19 should be given supporting measures to help them feel better.

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported. Symptoms may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus. People with this symptom may have COVID-19 fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficult breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting and diarrhea

2.2.2 IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TRAVEL ACTIVITIES

Although China had already isolated the whole population of 11 million in Wuhan due to the fatal illness, Malaysia had no intention of restricting tourists from China on January 25, 2020 (Majid, 2020). Due to the country's political troubles at the time, as well as their belief that the virus would not spread easily in the country, Malaysians were mainly unprepared to handle the outbreak (Shah, 2020).

However, Malaysia got worried when the number of positive COVID-19 cases surged from 99 on March 8 to 200 in less than a week, and the first two deaths were reported in mid-March. As a result, the government has taken a variety of steps to calm the public and protect the health of Malaysians (Shah, 2020). On March 18, 2020, a Movement Control Order (MCO) was implemented to help the Medical Officer of Health (MoH) keep the spread and deaths under control. People entering or exiting the region are controlled by the MCO due to movement restrictions (Shah, 2020). Malaysia's economy has been impacted by the MCO. Most organizations allow employees to work from home, and some employees have had to stop working as a response (Shah, 2020). NGO's have been actively assisting individuals who provide shelters for the homeless, giving protective masks, disinfection chambers, and assisting citizens in learning about COVID-19 (News Straits Times, 2021).

COVID-19 has forced educational institutions, schools, and higher education institutions to suspend operation. However, this hasn't stopped university researchers from assisting citizens in the fight against COVID-19. For example, the University Putra Malaysia (UPM) has developed a quick hand sanitizer and face shields (Sinar Harian, 2020). Universities and colleges have also made contributions to assist students who have been infected with the illness. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) and

Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, for example, are two of the most prestigious universities in Malaysia. This "new normal" way of living had biggest impact on Malaysians. For example, the majority of individuals have begun working from home (News Straits Times, 2021). Malaysians have even started to prefer staying at home in order to protect themselves from germs and viruses in the future, a symptom of the fear and anxiety people feel while going to the supermarket, riding public transportation, or travelling. They've also begun to wear protective masks in public, wash their hands frequently, and avoid large crowds (Shah, 2020).

This pandemic has created opportunity for Malaysian researchers to play their part by developing different technologies to help Malaysian facing the pandemic. For example, these developments include COVID-19 rapid test kit (Gomes, 2021).

2.2.3 IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT

A student is primarily a person enrolled in a school or other educational institution and who is passionate to learning with goals of acquiring knowledge, developing professions and achieving easy employment at a particular field. In the broader sense, a student is anyone who applies themselves to the intensive intellectual engagement with some matter necessary to master it as part of some practical affair in which such mastery is basic or decisive.

According to the Second Edition Student Dictionary (Farlex, 2003), students are people who are studying or are in a learning situation. In Malaysia, there are various levels of learning progress which is start from kindergarten level, primary and secondary level, and university levels. Universities are one of the places where people can continue their studies after taking the highest exams at the school level. At university, you can continue your studies in various fields that interest you such as science, philosophy, art of architecture and many more. Universities provide a variety of degrees, including diplomas, bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, and doctoral degrees. Undergraduate and postgraduate education are typically provided by universities.

A student enrolled at a college or university is referred to as a university student. A college student is a current or previous college or university student. Someone who has been accepted to a college or university is described to as a matriculate. Now, due to pandemic COVID-19, learning method has change to online learning. The most

difficult is their internet connectivity to attend online classes and doing assignment. This makes it difficult for students to understand their learning. University students have to learning and make an assignment from home. After the COVID-19 experience, it has an impact on the behaviors of university students who are not accustomed to identifying potential situations and making alternative plans. Pandemic prevention measures such as wearing a mask, face mask, and hand sanitizer are next on the list. As a result, university students are at risk, and they must cancel their vacation to prevent being exposed to the virus COVID-19.

2.2.4 IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TRAVEL PATTERNS

Traveling is the most entertaining way to meet new people and explore new places if the route is free of illness, crime, and catastrophes. The travel diaries will fill up with unforgettable experiences. However, due to pandemic COVID-19 right now, it gives the risks to Malaysian university students travel pattern and trends. Pandemics and epidemics are two of the most terrifying news stories for travelers and planners. In such circumstances, avoiding the disease may be difficult or impossible. Furthermore, not only the passengers, but also the people they meet along the way, are at risk. Passengers play a critical role in the spread of epidemics and pandemics from one location to another (Hollingsworth T.D., Ferguson N. M., & Anderson, 2006). Due to the rise of a deadly coronavirus, the world has been focused on epidemics in recent months.

Human conduct is influenced by the social norms, which are what people perceive others are doing or what they believe others approve of, and this is not peculiar to pandemics (Van Bavel, J. J., & Pereira A, 2020). As a result, researchers have proposed using behavioral change principles to “nudge” people into desirable behaviors in order to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. Stay-at-home requests, which include adjusting one's travel habits and adopting self-restraint for non-essential activities, fit clearly within the scope of travel behaviors analysis. Pandemic COVID-19 have changed a lot of travel pattern which are Malaysian university students have to cancel or delay their trips, with the spread of virus COVID-19. They must also adapt to the new rules such as masking, social distance, emergency remote teachings, and uncertainty, as well as postponing their journey.

Before to COVID-19, the characteristics of movement pattern trips for Malaysian university students were significantly different. Before COVID-19, they free to do activities without restrictions but now they need to follow Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) by the government when going out. After COVID-19, when students want to do assignment that need to cross state, they need to get permission from government authorities. It may also have an impact on Malaysian university students' travel patterns. Furthermore, during pandemics, people's understanding, perceptions, and attitudes may influence travel decisions and methods of travel.

2.2.5 IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TRENDS

A trend describes the general direction in which something is evolving, developing, or changing to something new. A phenomenon can also be defined as a trend or frenzy. The verb 'to trend' denotes a general development or shift. If something is trending on social media, it is the subject of several posts. A trend is a pattern of progressive change in a process, output, or condition in the business world. It's a general or ordinary attitude.

A trend is just a reflection of what appears to be popular at any given period. A trend can exist in any field and is not limited to fashion, pop culture, or entertainment. A positive or bearish stock market trend, based on economic indicators, or a political trend reflecting a nation's present mood might also exist. Some trends are enjoyable, some are great, but many still are revolting, but no matter how long they endure, there will always be a new trend to replace the old.

The travel and tourism sector are currently undergoing significant changes as a result of tourists' need for new experiences, rapid worldwide technological breakthroughs, climate change, and other factors. The tourism industry is currently confronted with significant problems and unwelcome developments as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. As a result, there are some tourism trends that survive and thrive and rebound in the post-COVID-19 period.

In Malaysia, the number of young travelers is increasing, with students from both public and private universities participating. These young tourists have the means and desire to travel both domestically and internationally. Due to the enactment of COVID-19, all communities, including students, were used to allow domestic and international tourism operations. Travelers never stop studying and arranging their

vacations, even during the deadliest days of the pandemic. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 case, however, the government has allowed any domestic tourism operations that are limited or in smaller groups to follow SOP restrictions. In order to avoid COVID-19 disease, current travel behaviors are also changing.

2.3 HYPOTHESIS

A review of the literature reveals independent variables like university students, travel patterns, and trends have been affected. Therefore, the study plan to examine the level of effect among these variables. The hypothesis of this study was summarized in the following manner based on the literature review that was stated.

H1	The more the impact of COVID-19, the more the impact towards Malaysian University students will be occurred.
H2	The more the impact of COVID-19, the more the impact towards Malaysian University students travel patterns will be occurred.
H3	The more the impacts of COVID-19, the impacts towards Malaysian University students travel trends will increase rapidly.

2.3.1 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

According to the Second Edition Student Dictionary (Farlex, 2003), students are people who are studying or are in a learning situation. In Malaysia, there are various levels of learning progress which is started from kindergarten level, primary and secondary level, and university levels.

The biggest challenge for Malaysian university students during COVID-19 is their learning methods change to online learning. Students will struggle to comprehend their lessons as a result of this. In order to ensure that lectures are delivered more successfully, the university should give additional training to boost professors' online teaching skills (Subramaniam & Chung, 2020).

According to Irfan (2020), due to COVID-19 suddenly hit, learning methods also had to change abruptly. Due to that change the potential risk of death because of COVID-19, The general population and students have experienced greater worry and stress as a result of isolation and locking. The students experience stress due to the change and abnormal depression. This not only affects their performance but also associated with increased self-injury and suicide attempts.

2.3.2 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 AND TRAVEL PATTERNS.

Traveling is the most entertaining way to meet new people and explore new places if the route is free of illness, crime, and catastrophes. According to Trudeau, travel is about being exposed to new cultures, peoples, languages, and ways of life. It's not so much a holiday, but a learning experience that defines who you are as students travel. The experiences you encounter as a student have tremendous influences on how you make the decisions and even the kinds of people with whom you plan to interact.

However, because of COVID-19, the government ordered it to comply with the SOP along the travel route. For example, need to always wear a face mask, take care of social imprisonment, and always use hand sanitizer. Therefore, this COVID-19 effect the Malaysian university students to travel.

2.3.3 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 AND TRENDS.

Outdoor activities are popular among Malaysian university students. Teaching and learning activities that take place outside of the classroom give a number of benefits to both students and teachers (McDaniel, Claiborne, & Bruff, 2011). For example, as a tourism student, they attend to travel for their assessment. This help students to get more experience and brave to explore about their research.

Before COVID-19 hit, all communities including students were used to allow domestic and foreign tourism activities. However, due to the ongoing COVID-19 case, the government allowed any domestic tourism activities. Current travel trends are also changing to prevent COVID-19 disease.

2.4 RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Figure 2.1 shows the conceptual framework of this study. This study shows that the impact of Covid-19 on university students, travel patterns, and trends.

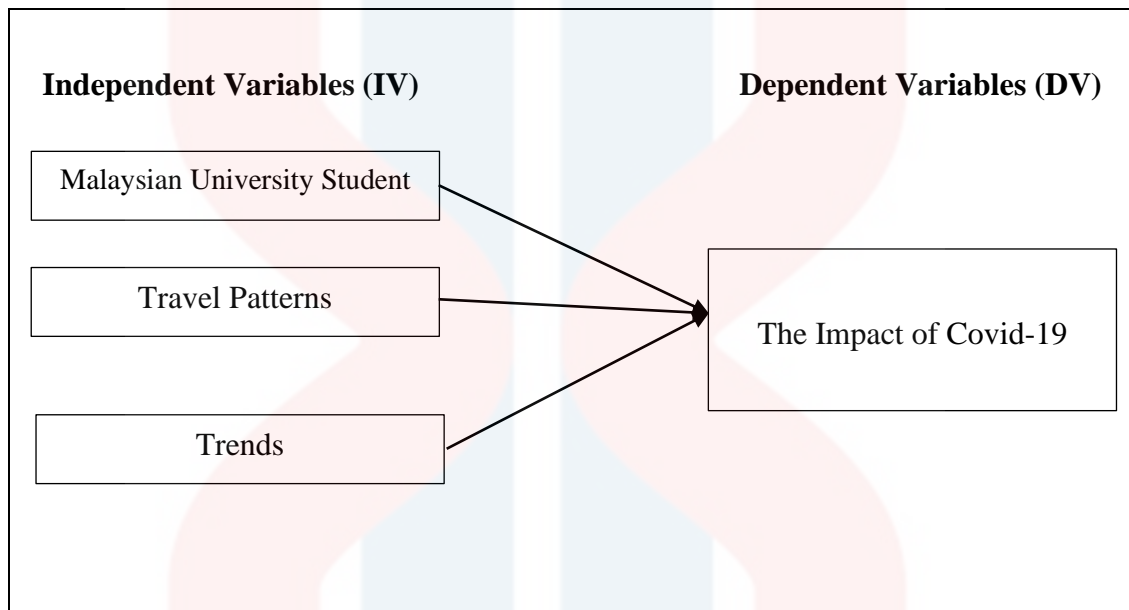


Figure 2.4.1: Research Framework

The conceptual framework shows what you want to see in your research. It is a graphic illustration that helps clarify the expected relation between cause and effect. It also defines the associated factors for analysis and maps of how they might be mutually advantageous. A literature analysis of recent studies on this topic constructs the methodological foundation (Swaen B, 2015).

2.5 SUMMARY

In this chapter, the researchers looked at previous research on COVID-19's impact on Malaysian university students' travel patterns and trends. Furthermore, the conceptual underpinning for this research is based on COVID-19's effects on Malaysian university students, travel patterns, and trends. The researchers will identify COVID-19's influence and describe it in further depth in this chapter. Last but not least, the researcher hopes that this study can benefit other researchers out there, especially those who are conducting research related to the impact of COVID-19.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 3 discusses the research design, quantitative research, descriptive research, target population, data collection method and data analysis. Besides that, the conclusion is included in this chapter.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a structure or framework for a marketing research project to be carried out. It explains how the knowledge used to arrange or solve marketing analysis challenges can be accessed. It is the general strategy of the way you will perform your study in plain terms (Relivingmbadays, 2013).

The importance of research design is to make sure that evidence generated from the data would be able to answer the research question confidently and convincingly (Vaus, 2001). Therefore, the strategy also contains the overall program descriptions for the final data review from drawing the theory to the organizational consequences.

3.2.1 QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

Quantitative research refers to a systematic way to collect and analyse the data were obtained from different sources. Quantitative research involves the use of empirical, 21 statistical and analytical methods to obtain results. Thus, the relationship of causes and effects of problems and factors can be described. A large-scale survey of research helps in obtain accurate statistics in quantitative research method through a questionnaire or structured interviews (SIS International, 2015). However, there are four types of quantitative design which are descriptive, correlational, experimental, and quasi-experimental.

As a result, the researcher applied a quantitative research strategy in the sense that numeric data, continuous data, and district data if being used. The numerical form is used to describe quantitative data.

3.2.2 DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH

Descriptive research is described research method used to explain the current phenomenon in the most accurate way possible. The term “existing phenomenal” compares to descriptive research with experimental study that will investigate the actual incident and also the incident after time given. In descriptive research, there are already available the observed phenomenal (Atmowardoyo, 2018). A descriptive research study may analyse one or more variables using a broad range of research methods. The researcher monitors or manipulates all of the variables, as does experimental research. They only observe and measure the variables (McCombes, 2019).

In this study, this research is based on the quantitative in descriptive research design. It can be applied because the researcher wanted to find the data or results about how COVID-19 can give impact to the Malaysian university students, Malaysian university students travel pattern and the researcher also wants to know how COVID-19 affected the Malaysian university student trends.

3.3 TARGET POPULATION

The population to which the sample may be collected is the overall category of individuals. The target population for some types of research may be as large as all humans, whereas for others, the target population may be a smaller group, such as teens, pre-school children, or drug users (McLeod S., 2019). Therefore, the target population for this study is Malaysian university students.

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE

The term "sample" refers to the elements of a population. The sample's university students are referred to as subjects, and the overall number of subjects in the sample is referred to as sample size. For this research study, the researcher used university students that studies in all over state of Malaysia whether public or private universities to see their perceptions of the impacts of COVID-19 towards Malaysian university student, travel patterns and trends. The sample is a specific group of people from which that will collect the data. The researcher used non-probability sampling, which is described as a sampling approach in which a sample is chosen based on the

researcher's subjective judgement rather than random selection. Observation is used to carry out a non-probability sampling selection strategy, which is commonly used in qualitative research.

The respondents that researcher chose are students that studies all over state of Malaysia whether public or private universities in Malaysia. The researcher manages to get 220 respondents as a sample in a specific time. Therefore, the researcher chose randomly for 220 respondents but the respondents must follow the researcher criteria which is Malaysian university students before answering the questionnaire.

3.5 SAMPLING METHOD

Universities are places for students to study. They will acquire knowledge at university and apply it in their future. In Malaysia, there are many kinds of universities. Each institution will give distinct skills and students want to pick a location to study and a huge number of students are also present at the institution. The research includes the usage of Malaysian university students for studying the travel patterns and trends of university students in Malaysia in public or private universities in Malaysia. The students utilized COVID-19 to conduct studies in Malaysia.

The sampling method the researcher used for this research is non-probability sampling. A sample is a specified set of persons that you will gather data from engaged in the research. Non-probability sampling, which involves non-random selection based on convenience or other criteria, allows you to collect data quickly (Mc Combes S, 2019). Based on this research, a convenience sample was used for the participants. A convenience sample is made up of people who are most easily accessible to the researcher. The respondents that we choose are Malaysian university students. This sampling technique has been chosen respondent from Malaysian university students and the sample n, is 220 respondents.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Data collection is a process of collecting information from all the relevant sources to find answers to the research problem, test the hypothesis and evaluate the outcomes. Data collection method is a consistent for gathering and measuring information from a variety of sources to get a complete and accurate picture of an area of interest. In this study, we use questionnaire to collect data, the online questionnaire that we created using by Google Form in order to collect responses. The respondents are university students travel pattern and trends in Malaysia, we share the online questionnaire link through Facebook and WhatsApp. Therefore, we select primary data to fulfil the research purposes.

Primary data can be obtained and gain by distribution of questionnaires. Indeed, researchers organize the primary data based on specific objectives to address the problem at hand (Driscoll & Brizee, 2017). In this study, a questionnaire was created to obtain cooperation and clarification from target respondents.

The method that used in collecting data is quantitative research which is questionnaire for the impact of COVID-19 to Malaysian university students, travel pattern and trends. The use of questionnaire is very popular as it can be used to gain insights among of university students in Malaysia. With use of questionnaires, collected data can be obtained in a depth way with non-professional dimension and perspective into impersonal data. Questionnaire method is a quick and simple method and easy to gain more data by only using through online survey.

In questionnaire section, we have 3 different parts that respondent needs to answer which is section A, section B and section C. We provide two language which are English and Malay in the online questionnaire. This is because two options of languages can be used by respondents to prevent confusion when answering the questions. A demographic analysis of university students' profile, including gender, age, race, educational level, and where they study, is presented in section A. The second section, section B, asks about the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian university students' travel patterns and trends, while section C asks about university students' suggestions and opinions on how their behaviors has changed as a result of the pandemic COVID-19, and how they have adapted to live in the new travel patterns and trends.

3.7 DATA ANALYSIS

According to Donald, data analysis is the process the most differentiates quantitative from qualitative research. Data analysis is a process in which a researcher conducts a search and organize the results in order to improve their understanding of the data and present it to others about what they've learned from their research. The goal of data analysis is to organized data by separating it into useful units based on topics and themes. The process of gathering and analyzing data in order to uncover patterns and trends is known as statistical analysis. Statistical analysis also looks at each and every data sample in a population (Sundarasen S, 2020).

Types of statistical analysis for this study is descriptive statistics technique to analyze the impact COVID-19 on Malaysia university student travel pattern and trends. Descriptive statistics are used to describe the basic features of the data in a study. They provide simple summaries about the sample and measures, and together with sample graphic analysis, they form the basis of virtually every quantitative analysis of data. In this research study we have lots of measures and measure a large number of people on any measure and with descriptive statistics, we can use to present quantitative description in a manageable form and descriptive statistics help to simplify large amounts data in a sensible way (Trochim., 2020).

To comprehend the data analysis, we use the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) statistical analysis program. SPSS software version 26 used to perform statistical analysis and SPSS software is also perform quantitative analysis. SPSS is a wide and flexible software that is responsible for analyzing the data (Shariet, 2020).

3.8 CONCLUSION

This chapter involved the researcher presenting the quantitative and descriptive research that included the primary data for this study. The target population for this study is Malaysian university students all over of Malaysia included Sabah and Sarawak. The researcher used a non-probability snowball sampling method to determine the impacts of COVID-19 on Malaysian university students, Malaysian university student travel patterns, and Malaysian university student trends by sharing the questionnaire link on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Telegram, and Instagram. Therefore, the researcher used the maximum number of sample size in this research as 300 target respondents that come from all universities in Malaysia. However, the researcher set the data collection number as 220 respondents to increase the result accuracy.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The analyses and research findings are discussed in this chapter. Data analysis was obtained from students studying throughout all over of Malaysia. The main target populations of this study are 220 respondents and they are students that studying at all universities and colleges whether private or public in Malaysia. Questionnaires were given through social media platforms, namely Google forms, which were distributed through WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram and Facebook applications. The methods described in Chapter 3 were used to get the results of this investigation. The reliability analysis, demographic characteristics of respondent analysis, descriptive analysis, and Pearson's correlation analysis were all included in this chapter. In this study, data have been collected and was analyze using IBM SPSS Statistics version 26.

4.2 RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Reliability analysis was used to measure the reliability of the questionnaire.

Table 4.1: Rules of Thumb of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient size

Source: Hair et al. (2007)

Alpha Coefficient Range	Strength of Association
<0.6	Poor
0.6 to <0.7	Moderate
0.7 to <0.8	Good
0.8 to <0.9	Very Good
0.9	Excellent

Table 4.1 illustration the overall consistency (pilot test) for the independent variables and dependent variable. The pilot test had been distributed by 220 respondents through the online survey method.

Table 4.2: Results of reliability Cronbach's Alpha for the Independent Variables and Dependent Variable

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Item	N
Independent Variables (IVs)			
Malaysian University Student	0.872	5	220
Travel Pattern	0.878	5	220
Trends	0.875	5	220
Dependent Variable (DV)			
The Impact of COVID-19	0.860	3	220

The aggregate value of Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient for the independent factors and dependent variable in this study can be found in Table 4.2. As a result, the conclusion presented is trustworthy and can be accepted in this study.

A total number of three independent variable has been tasted using reliability Cronbach's Alpha. There were five questions was used in measuring the first independent variable which is Malaysian university student. Cronbach's Alpha for this section's question was 0.872, which was very good, according to Table 4.2. As a result, the coefficients computed for the Malaysian university student variable are trustworthy.

Next, the second independent variables had five questions in measuring the travel pattern variable. Cronbach's Alpha for this section was 0.878, which is considered excellent. As a result, the coefficients for the questions in the travel pattern variable were trustworthy.

Then, the third independent variables were five questions in measuring the trends variable. Cronbach's Alpha for this section was 0.875, which is considered excellent. As a result, the coefficients for the questions in the trends variable were trustworthy.

Meanwhile, in measuring the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian University Students, three questions were been used and the Cronbach's Alpha result for this section's question was 0.860 which indicate as very good. Therefore, the coefficient obtained for this question measuring were also reliable.

This part concludes that surveys are very reliable and that the study can proceed because the variables have exceeded 0.8 to 0.9. All of the data indicates that the respondent fully comprehended the questions asked. This indicates that the questionnaires for this study have been approved.

4.3 RESULT OF FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

Frequency analysis was used in the basic observation of the researcher. Questions from several demographic factors of respondents, such as gender, age, marital status, and a pie chart, were included in section A of the questionnaire.

4.3.1 GENDER OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.3: Number of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	60	27.3	27.3
Female	160	72.7	100.0
Total	220	100.0	

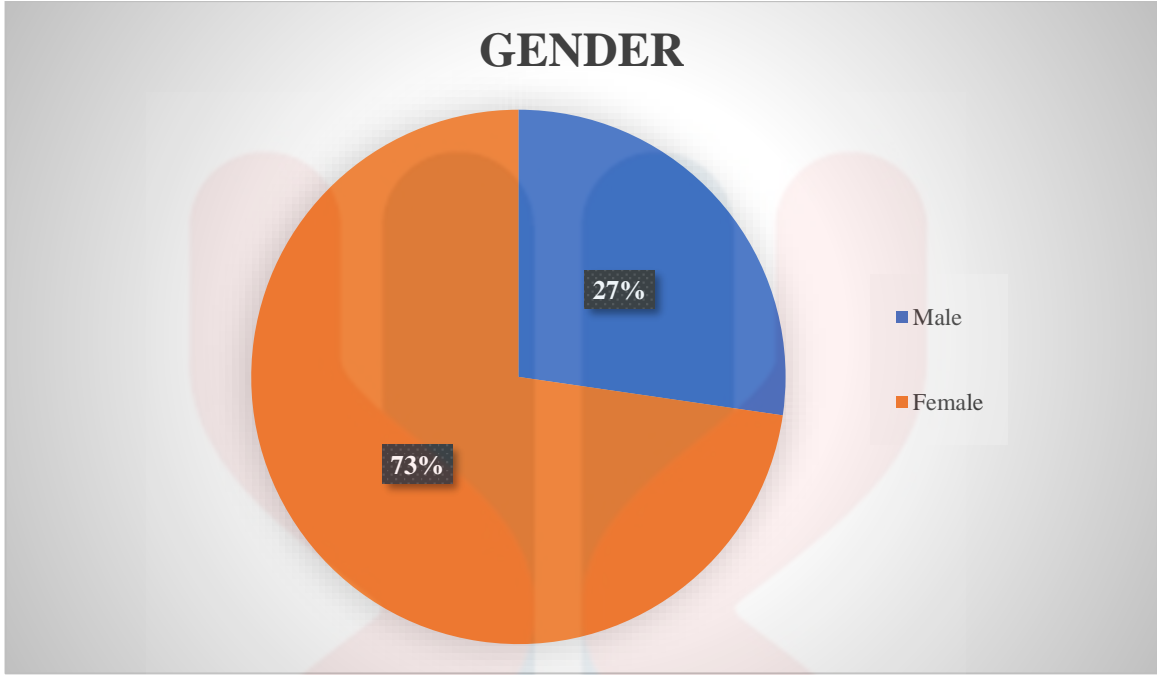


Figure 4.1: Percentage of Respondents by Gender

The gender of the respondents was shown in Table 4.3 and Figure 4.1. The total number of male respondents was 60, while the total number of female respondents was 160. Male respondents made up 27.3 % of the total of 220 respondents, while female respondents made up the remaining 72.7 %.

4.3.2 AGE OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.4: Number of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-23	152	69.1	69.1
24-29	64	29.1	98.2
30-35	1	0.5	98.6
36-40	3	1.4	100.0
Total	220	100.0	

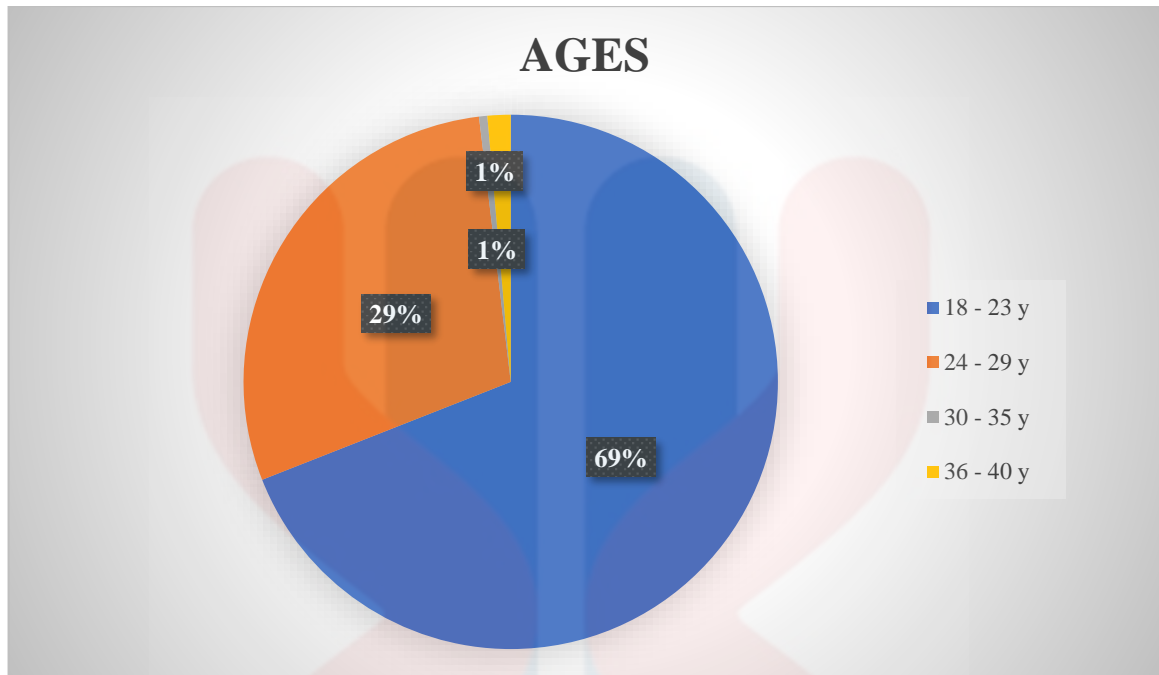


Figure 4.2: Percentage of Respondents by Age

Table 4.4 and Figure 4.2 showed the respondents by age. There were 220 respondents which were consisted of 18-23 years old (152 respondents), 24-29 years old (64 respondents), 30-35 years old (1 respondents) and 36-40 years old (3 respondents) had responded to the questionnaire. Figure 4.2 showed the highest percentage of respondents was respondents who have range of age from 18-23 years old (69.1%) and followed by 24-29 years old which was (29.1%) and the lowest percentage respondents was 30-35 years old (0.5%).

4.3.3 RACE OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.5: Number of Respondents by Race

Race	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Malay	148	67.3	67.3
Chinese	9	4.1	71.4
Indian	2	0.9	72.3
Others	61	27.7	100.0
Total	220	100.0	

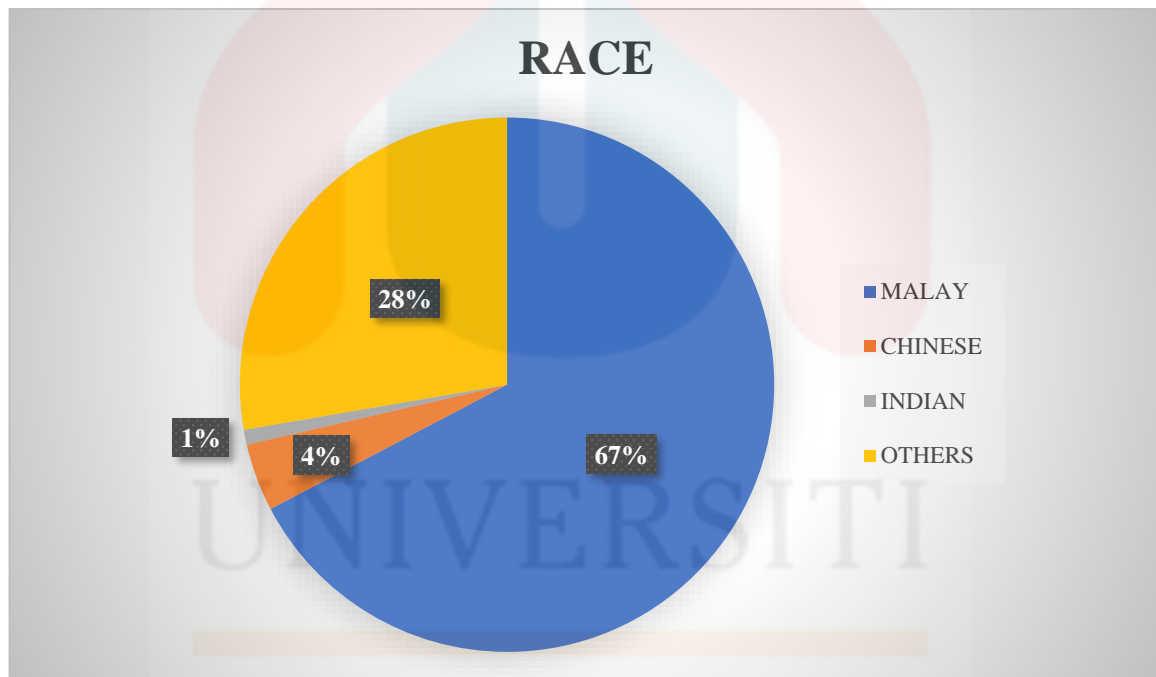


Figure 4.3: Percentage of Respondents by Race

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.3 showed the respondents by race. There were 220 respondents which were consisted of 148 Malay respondents, 9 Chinese respondents, 2 Indian respondents and 61 other respondents. Figure 4.3 showed the highest percentage of respondents for Malay respondents (67.3%), follow by other respondents (27.7%), Chinese respondents (4.1%) and the lowest percentage respondents was Indian respondents (0.9%).

4.3.4 STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.6: Number of Respondents by Status

Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	215	97.7	97.7
Married	5	2.3	100.0
Total	220	100.0	

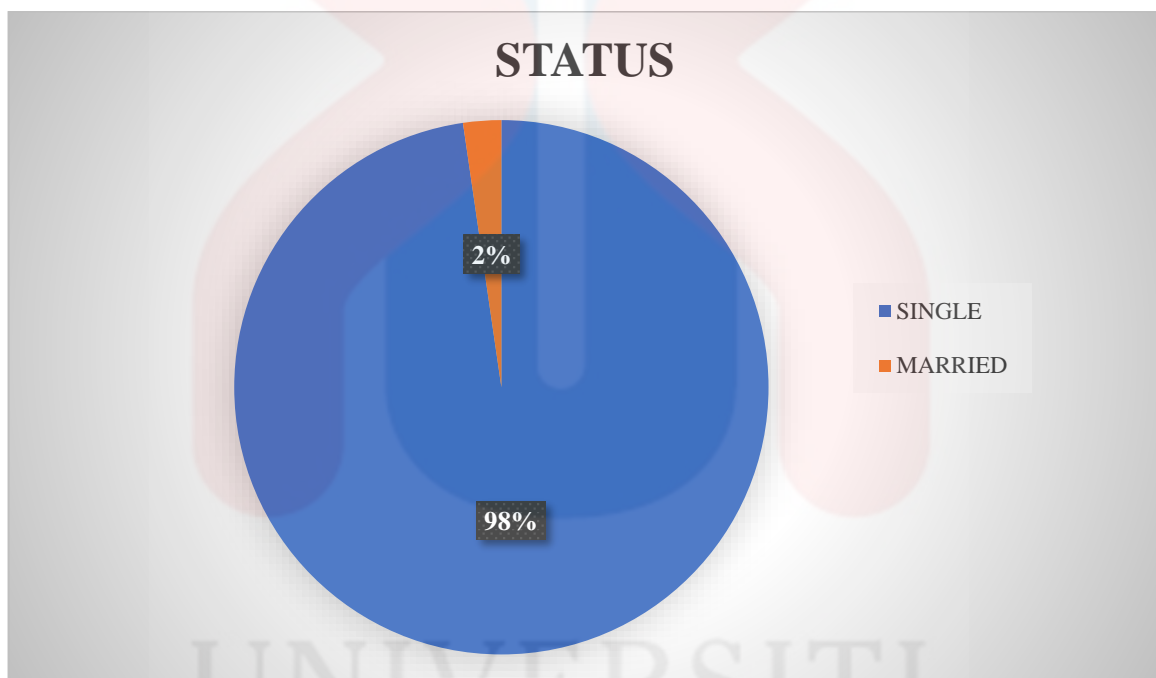


Figure 4.4: Percentage of Respondents by Status

The total respondents for marital status were shown in Table 4.6 and Figure 4.4. The total number of single respondents was 215, while the number of married respondents was 5. The total number of respondents in this survey was 220, with 97.7% being single and 2.3 % being married.

4.3.5 TYPE UNIVERSITY OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.7: Number of Respondents by Type of University

Type of University	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
IPTA	210	95.5	95.5
IPTS	10	4.5	100.0
Total	220	100.0	

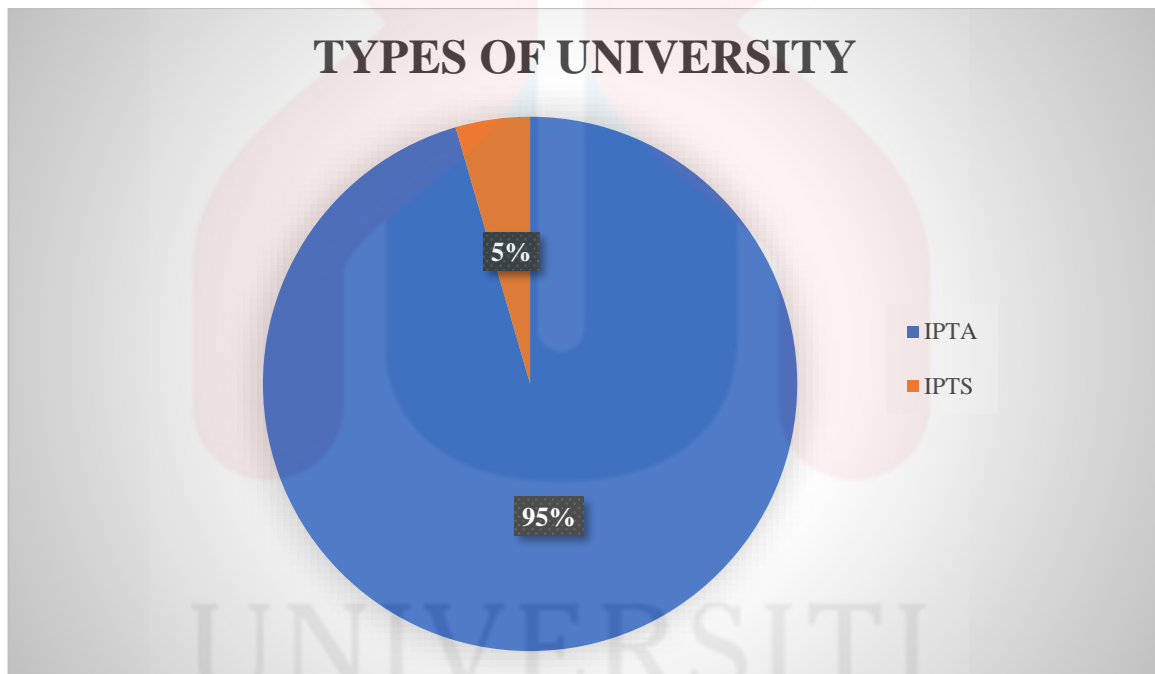


Figure 4.5: Percentage of Respondents by Type of University

The total responses for each type of university were shown in Table 4.7 and Figure 4.5. The total number of IPTA respondents was 210, whereas the number of IPTS was 10 respondents. 95.5 % of total responders were IPTA, and 4.5 % were IPTS, out of a total of 220 respondents.

4.4 RESULT OF DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

This research has analyzed the mean standard deviation for section B and section C of the questionnaires to find out the impact of COVID-19 towards Malaysian university student, travel patterns and trends. The researcher compared the mean between the independent and dependent variables for each item in the questionnaire based on the analysis results. The responses by respondent are scaled by using 5-Likert. The result of the analysis is shown in the following table.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree / Sangat tidak setuju	Disagree / Tidak setuju	Neutral / Berkecuali	Agree / Setuju	Strongly Agree / Sangat bersetuju

4.4.1 MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT

Table 4.8: Descriptive statistics of Malaysian university student

Item Description	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. Does COVID-19 cause your activities as a university student to be limited and difficult?	220	4.73	.562
2. Is online learning due to COVID-19 burdening you?	220	4.63	.653
3. Are your plans to travel with a college friends delayed due to COVID-19?	220	4.60	.678
4. Do you agree when the implementation of SOPs COVID-19 and MCO throughout Malaysia changes your learning style?	220	4.22	1.106
5. Do you feel that this COVID-19 is have been impacted your daily life?	220	4.47	.824
Total Mean		4.5318	
Valid N (listwise)	220		

Table 4.8 showed the mean and standard deviation analysis on the independent variable which was motivational. The highest mean value was item 1 which was 4.74, where respondents agreed COVID-19 cause their activities as a university student to be limited and difficult. The lowest mean value was item 4 which were 4.22, where the respondent slightly online learning due to COVID-19 burdening them. For the data set from 220 respondents with the standard deviation most of the value which lowest than 1, it indicated the values close to mean.

4.4.2 TRAVEL PATTERN

Table 4.9: Descriptive statistics of travel pattern

Item Description	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. Do you agree that COVID-19 influences the travel patterns of Malaysian University Students?	220	4.70	.588
2. Has the implementation of MCO throughout Malaysia due to COVID-19 caused your travel plans to be disrupted?	220	4.64	.644
3. Do you obey and practice SOPs COVID-19 in your life now?	220	4.60	.678
4. 4) Do you agree that if COVID-19 has been successfully overcome, it will increase the travel patterns of Malaysian university students?	220	4.26	1.087
5. 5) Do you agree that university students in Malaysia need to travel when they have free time?	220	4.43	.876
Total Mean		4.5282	
Valid N (listwise)	220		

Table 4.9 showed the mean and standard deviation analysis of respondents on the independent variable which was travel pattern. Item 1 score the highest mean value which was 4.70, where the respondents agreed that if COVID-19 has been successfully overcome, it will increase the travel patterns of Malaysian university students. The lowest mean item 4, with the mean value of 4.26, where the respondents agree that university students in Malaysia need to travel when they have free time. From the data set from 220 respondents with the standard deviation most of the value which lowest than 1, indicated the values close to mean while the standard deviation which greater than 1, it indicated the values were more dispersed.

4.4.3 TRENDS

Table 4.10: Descriptive statistics of trends

Item Description	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. Does COVID-19 influence the tourism trend of Malaysian University students?	220	4.65	.648
2. Will there be bad impacts if university students in Malaysia are not allowed to travel within or outside the country?	220	4.60	.699
3. Is the tourism sector particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic?	220	4.26	1.087
4. Is the trend of tourism among Malaysian University Students is no longer relevant?	220	4.49	.830
5. Does the implementation of the COVID-19 SOPs disrupt the tourism trend among Malaysian University Students?	220	4.26	1.127
Total Mean		4.4518	
Valid N (listwise)	220		

Table 4.10 showed the mean and standard deviation analysis on the independent variable which was trends. The highest mean value was item 1 which was 4.65, where

respondents agreed the tourism sector particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The lowest mean value was item 5 which were 4.26, where the respondent slightly agreed that the trend of tourism among Malaysian University Students is no longer relevant. Furthermore, the data set from 220 respondents with the standard deviation most of the value which lowest than 1, it indicated the values close to mean.

4.4.4 THE IMPACT OF COVID-19

Table 4.11: Descriptive statistics of the impact of COVID-19

Variables	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. Does COVID-19 have a significant impact on the travel patterns and trends of university students in Malaysia?	220	4.47	.824
2. Has COVID-19 made a difference in my daily life as a university student in Malaysia?	220	4.43	.876
3. Do you agree that COVID-19 has changed the learning patterns of university students in Malaysia from physical learning to online learning?	220	4.26	1.127
Total mean		4.3879	
Valid N (listwise)	220		

Table 4.11 showed the mean and standard deviation analysis of respondents on the dependent variable which was the impact of covid-19. Item 1 score the highest mean value which was 4.47, where the respondents agreed that COVID-19 have a significant impact on the travel patterns and trends of university students in Malaysia. The lowest mean item 3, with the mean value 4.26, where the respondent slightly agreed that the COVID-19 has changed the learning patterns of university students in Malaysia from physical learning to online learning. From the data set from 220 respondents with the standard deviation most of the value which lowest than 1, indicated the values close to mean.

4.5 PEARSONS CORRELATION ANALYSIS

One of the most important analyses is the Pearson Correlation Coefficient analysis, which measures the strength of the linear relationship between the independent variables (IV) and the dependent variable (DV). The purpose of this study is to see if there any correlations between the independent variables (Malaysia University students, travel patterns, and trends) and the dependent variable (the impact of COVID-19). If the researchers discover a correlation, they must define the direction and direction of the relationship between the variables.

The level of strength of the association determined whether it acceptable.

Table 4. 12: Strength Interval of Correlation Coefficient

Source: Abgunbiade and Ogunyika, (2013)

Size of Correlation	Interpretation
0.90 to 1.0 (-0.90 to 1.0)	Very high positive (negative) correlation
0.70 to 0.90 (-0.70 to -0.90)	High positive (negative) correlation
0.50 to 0.70 (-0.50 to -0.70)	Moderate positive (negative) correlation
-0.30 to 0.50 (-0.30 to -0.50)	Low positive (negative) correlation
0.00 to 0.30 (-0.00 to -0.30)	Negligible correlation

Pearson Correlation Result

Table 4.12: Result of Pearson's correlations between variables

	University students	Travel Pattern	Trends	The impact of COVID-19
University students	1			
Travel pattern	0.983**	1		
Trends	0.898**	0.861**	1	
The impact of COVID-19	0.891**	0.863**	0.920**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.12 showed the relationship between Malaysia University students and the impact of COVID-19. The Pearson correlation of Malaysia University students and

the impact of COVID-19 was high positive correlation which is 0.891. The p-value is 0.000, which mean it has less than the significant level of 0.01. The respondents agreed that COVID-19 really give a big impact to Malaysia University students. The biggest challenge for Malaysia university students during COVID-19 is their learning methods change to online learning. The most difficult is their internet connectivity to attend online classes and doing assignment. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted.

The second relationship between travel pattern and the impact of COVID-19. The Pearson correlation of travel pattern and the impact of COVID-19 was high positive correlation which is 0.863. The p-value is 0.000, which mean it has less than the significant level of 0.01. The respondent agreed that COVID-19 have changed their travel pattern and they need to follow Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) by the government when travel or going out. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted.

The next relationship between trends and the impact of COVID-19. The Pearson correlation of trends and the impact of COVID-19 was very high positive correlation which is 0.920. The p-value is 0.000, which mean it has less than the significant level of 0.01. It also represents a positive relationship value. Respondents agreed that the tourism industry is facing significant challenges and unsettling developments as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. As a result, there are some tourism trends that continue to thrive and rebound in the post-COVID-19 period. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted.

The summary for this section is Malaysia University students, travel pattern and trends and the impact of COVID-19 have a high positive correlation relationship.

4.6 HYPOTHESIS TESTING / DISCUSSION BASED ON RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Table 4.13: Summary for hypothesis testing

	Hypothesis	Pearson's Correlation Results	
H1	There is a high relationship between Malaysia University students and the impact of COVID-19	r = 0.891, p < 0.01	Supported
H2	There is a high relationship between travel pattern and the impact of COVID-19	r = 0.863, p < 0.01	Supported
H3	There is a high relationship between trends and the impact of COVID-19	r = 0.920, p < 0.01	Supported

Based on table 4.13, the hypothesis on this significant relationship between Malaysia University students, travel pattern and trends with the dependent variable which is the impact of COVID-19. All the hypothesis was accepted at 0.01 significant level.

4.7 SUMMARY

This chapter presented the details of the data analysis in this study. The data analysis included Reliability Analysis, Frequency Analysis, Descriptive Analysis and Pearson's Correlation Analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics version 26. As we can summarize, all the relationships among the variables, the study found that the three research objectives or hypothesis in this study are all acceptable. All the independent variable (IV) showed the same correlation analysis with the dependent variables (DV), which is supported and related each other. It had been answered the research question whether there are any relationships between all the variables. To conclude this chapter, there are significant relationships between the impact of COVID-19 towards Malaysian University Student, Travel Patterns and Trends.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian University Students, Travel Patterns, and Trends, as well as the discussion of research findings, research objectives, scope and limitations of research, recommendation, and conclusion. The researcher also discussed the hypothesis test either the researcher hypothesis was accepted or rejected. In addition, the limitations of the study were discussed in this chapter, as well as some recommendations for further research.

5.2 DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

This research conducted to examine a relationship between the impact of COVID-19 towards Malaysian university students, travel pattern and trends. This study is focused on how the relationship between the impact of COVID-19 towards Malaysian university students, travel pattern and trends. Based on the relationship, the researcher can know how all the variables can be related with the impact of COVID-19. The results shown in the Chapter 4 are based on the questionnaire which is designed by the researcher to the respondents. The questionnaire consists of a total number of 29 questions which included three (3) sections. Section A is focused on the demographic information of the respondents which are the gender, age, race, marital status, type of university and where they study. Section B focused on independent variables (IV) which are Malaysian university students, travel pattern, and trends while section C focused on the dependent variable (DV) which is opinion about the impact of COVID-19.

The sample size of the respondents was 300 and it was determined by using the equation that developed by Krejcie and Morgan (1970). The total number of respondents who had answered the questionnaire through Google form was 220 respondents. The reliability, frequency, descriptive, and Pearson Correlation Coefficient analyses were all used in this data study. Independent variables (IV) were subjected to a reliability test to ensure that the measurement implement was internally

consistent. Cronbach's Alpha Coefficients for all scales were within acceptable limits. If Cronbach's Alpha Coefficients is 0.6 or higher, it indicates that the system is reliable.

Table 5.1: Result of Pearson's correlations between variables

	Malaysian University students	Travel Patterns	Trends	The impact of COVID-19
The impact of COVID-19	0.891**	0.863**	0.920**	1

The first independent variable (IV) is Malaysian university students. Table 5.1 shown the result of Pearson correlation between Malaysian university students and the impact of COVID-19 was high positive correlation which is 0.891. Based on our research question, what is the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian University students, it answered our research question. The respondents agreed that COVID-19 really give a big impact to Malaysia University students. The biggest challenge for Malaysian university students during COVID-19 is their learning methods change to online learning. The most difficult is their internet connectivity to attend online classes and doing assignment. Majority of the respondents agreed and supposed that COVID-19 has given impact to their daily life. It is a proven that COVID-19 have given impact which is COVID-19 pandemic have changed the daily life of university students. They have to cancel or delay their trips because of the spread of virus COVID-19. They also have to adapt to new norms which are wear mask, practicing social distancing, emergency remote teachings, and practice SOP's regulations that have been ruled out by the Malaysian Government through Ministry of Health Malaysia. Therefore, there is a strong relationship between Malaysian university students and the impact of COVID-19.

Travel patterns is the second independent variable (IV) in this study. In this variable, due to pandemic COVID-19 right now, it's change travel patterns. Based on our research question what is the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian University students travel patterns, it answered our research question. Table 5.1 shown the result of Pearson's correlations between variables. The Pearson's correlation of travel patterns and the impact of COVID-19 was high positive correlation which is 0.863. The

respondent agreed that COVID-19 have changed their travel patterns and they need to follow Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) by the Malaysian government when travel or going out. Epidemics and pandemics are two of the most frightening news for travelers or planners. In such cases, it may be difficult or impossible to avoid the disease. Besides, not only the travelers but also other people that might be the contact of COVID-19 during the journey are at risk. Before COVID-19, the characteristics of movement pattern trips be remarkable differently for university students in Malaysia. Before COVID-19, they free to do activities without restrictions but now they need to follow Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) by the government when going out. It also could affect the travel behaviors of university students. In addition, people's understanding, perceptions, and attitudes could also affect the travel decisions during COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, there is a significant relationship between travel patterns and the impact of COVID-19.

The last independent variable (IV) for our study is Trends. Based on our research question, what is the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian University students travel trends, it answered our research question. COVID-19 also affected the travel trends of Malaysia University students where they have to follow the SOP's that has been set by the Malaysian government. Table 5.1 shown the result of Pearson correlation analysis. The Pearson correlation of trends and the impact of COVID-19 was very high positive correlation which is 0.920. Therefore, the safety and hygiene tourism trends has become a trend in Malaysian society including Malaysian university students. The university students also need to practice hygiene and safety policies and steps that need to be taken for Malaysian university students in daily life to be safe. Respondent agreed that COVID-19 have been affected the tourism trend of Malaysian university students. Before COVID-19 happened, all communities including students were used to travel in domestic and international tourism sectors. However, due to the ongoing COVID-19 cases, the Malaysian government not allowed any domestic and international tourism activities. Current travel trends are also changing to prevent COVID-19 disease. From the result, we know that COVID-19 has had an impact on Malaysian university students, travel pattern and trends.

5.3 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF RESEARCH

There were a few challenges faced by researchers in this study during the distribution of questionnaires. Initially, researchers do not have the capabilities to produce questionnaires through a google form. Since it is a medium that researchers rarely use. It takes one to three days to complete the questionnaire. Furthermore, the researcher must learn one by one how to fill in the questions, answer choices, and even more at that time. This made it hard for the researcher to complete the questionnaire because the researchers lack skills.

In addition, the collection of data from the respondent is another limitation caused by the challenge. The Likert scale is used by researchers, which is one of the study limitations. Researchers were struggling to ensure that the respondents responded honestly to the questions of study by understanding the issues, so they would tick whatever they want without reading or understanding the questions. The interviewer took a long time to achieve the researchers' goal of data collection. It took three weeks for 220 respondents to collect their data. As a result, researchers spent three weeks distributing the google form connection on any medium that can communicate with Malaysian university students, such as Whatsapp, Telegram, and Instagram.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The reason of this research is to study the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian university student travel pattern and trends. From this research, this research also will help other parties such as researcher and other universities in Malaysia to do similar research, for the importance in the future. For researcher, this research could help them to use this research as a reference to achieve their research objective.

Apart from that, this study can also help the university manage the return trip of their students during COVID-19 or if something undesirable happens, causing an impact on Malaysia university student travel patterns and trends. Those university in Malaysia could use this as a material to improve their university student travel including transportation service, infrastructure, environments and others. For future studies, foreign university students should be involved as respondents in such studies.

With this, we can find out travel patterns and trends for university students abroad and can help in their research. The Malaysian universities should improve their

service such as transportation for example by cooperating with public transport service or so such as Airline or bus and at the same time ensure that Malaysian university student always comply with the SOP's set by the Malaysian government to ensure Malaysian university students are in a safe state.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The researcher must present the purpose of this study in relation to the problem statement in this study at the end of this chapter. The impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian university students, travel patterns, and trends is examined in this research study. The purpose of the research aimed to investigate the relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

Through the use of a questionnaire, 220 people participated in this study. IBM SPSS software version 26 was used to collect and analyse the data, which included reliability analysis, demographic characteristics of respondent analysis, descriptive analysis, and Pearson's correlation analysis. Overall, the reliability study revealed that the variables were quite good. As a result, the conclusion presented is trustworthy and may be accepted in this research investigation.

The independent and dependent variables were then evaluated using IBM SPSS software version 26 and Pearson's correlation analysis. It shows that the dependent variable is affected by the independent variable. The association between the influence of COVID-19 on Malaysian university students, travel patterns, and trends is quite substantial, according to the findings. Finally, the findings of this research study demonstrated that there is a link between COVID-19 and Malaysian university students' travel patterns and trends.

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APPENDICES



UNIVERSITI
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Dear respondents,

We are doing an academic research entitled:

The Impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian University Students Travel Patterns and Trends.

We are students of Bachelor Degree of Entrepreneurship (Tourism) with Honors in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK). As a part of our Final Year Project (FYP), we are currently conducting a survey on the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian University Students Travel Pattern and Trends. Financially, it will not cost you anything and you will not be paid anything if you're answering this survey. However, your participation can help us to find out the impact of COVID-19 on Malaysian University Students Travel Pattern and Trends.

Your personal information will not be exposed to the public as it is strictly used for the research and academic purpose only!

Thank you for your assistance in completing this research survey / questionnaire.

Prepared by,

MUHAMMAD UWAIS AL – QARNI BIN AZMI (H18B0274)

SHAFIQAH SHAZLEEN BINTI SHAMSUL ASWADI (H18A0551)

DEBORAH JOSEPH (H18B0094)

NURUL ZAZLIANA BT ZEMI (H18A0515)

Bachelor Degree of Entrepreneurship (Tourism) with Honors in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan



UNIVERSITI
MALAYSIA
KELANTAN

Wahai responden yang dihormati,

Kami sedang membuat satu penyelidikan akademik yang bertajuk:

Kesan-Kesan COVID-19 terhadap Corak dan Trend Melancong Pelajar – Pelajar Universiti Malaysia.

Kami adalah pelajar Ijazah Sarjana Muda Keusahawanan (Pelancongan) dengan Kepujian di Universiti Malaysia Kelantan. Sebagai sebahagian daripada Projek Penyelidikan Tahun Akhir (PPTA), kami sedang melakukan satu tinjauan yang berkaitan dengan kesan-kesan COVID-19 terhadap Corak dan Trend Melancong Pelajar-Pelajar Universiti Malaysia. Dari segi kewangan, tinjauan ini tidak melibatkan sebarang pembayaran atau perbelanjaan daripada pihak kami dan pihak responden. Walau bagaimanapun, penyertaan daripada pihak tuan/puan dapat membantu kami mengumpul maklumat dan data mengenai kesan-kesan COVID-19 terhadap Corak dan Trend Melancong Pelajar-Pelajar Universiti Malaysia.

Maklumat peribadi anda tidak akan didedahkan dan ianya hanya digunakan untuk tujuan penyelidikan yang berkaitan dengan topik ini sahaja!

Terima kasih atas bantuan dan masa anda dalam mengisi borang tinjauan penyelidikan ini.

Disediakan oleh,

MUHAMMAD UWAIS AL – QARNI BIN AZMI (H18B0274)

SHAFIQAH SHAZLEEN BINTI SHAMSUL ASWADI (H18A0551)

DEBORAH JOSEPH (H18B0094)

NURUL ZAZLIANA BT ZEMI (H18A0515)

Ijazah Sarjana Muda Keusahawanan (Pelancongan) dengan Kepujian di Universiti Malaysia Kelantan.

SECTION A: RESPONDENT'S DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

BAHAGIAN A: MAKLUMAT DEMOGRAFI RESPONDEN

Section A consists of 6 questions. In this section, researcher will ask about simple questions about respondent's demographic information. Please tick (/) for your answer.

Bahagian A mengandungi 6 soalan. Dalam bahagian ini, penyelidik akan bertanya beberapa soalan mudah berkaitan dengan maklumat demografi responden. Sila tandakan (/) untuk jawapan anda.

1) Gender / *Jantina*

Male / *Lelaki*

Female / *Perempuan*

2) Age / *Umur*

18 – 23 years old / *18 - 23 tahun*

30 – 35 years old / *30 – 35 tahun*

24 – 29 years old / *24 – 29 tahun*

36 – 40 years old / *36 – 40 tahun*

3) Race / *Bangsa*

Malay / *Melayu*

Indian / *India*

Chinese / *Cina*

Others / *Lain-lain*

4) Marital status / *Status perkahwinan*

Single / *Bujang*

Married / *Berkahwin*

5) Type of University / *Jenis Universiti*

Public / *IPTA*

Private / *IPTS*

6) Name of your University / *Nama universiti anda*

SECTION B: THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TRAVEL PATTERNS AND TRENDS.

BAHAGIAN B: KESAN-KESAN COVID-19 TERHADAP CORAK MELANCONG PELAJAR-PELAJAR UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA.

I) Based on your opinion, please indicate the most appropriate response with the scale given below. You can tick (/) for your answer. Thank you for time for answering this questionnaire!

Berdasarkan pendapat anda, sila jawab soalan yang diberi dengan jawapan yang munasabah dengan skala yang diberikan dibawah. Anda boleh menandakan (/) untuk jawapan anda. Terima kasih untuk masa anda untuk menjawab soalan tinjauan ini!

1	2
YES / YA	NO / TIDAK

No	Statement / Kenyataan	1	2
1.	Are you a university student in Malaysia? <i>Adakah anda seorang pelajar universiti di Malaysia?</i>		
2.	Do you travel often? <i>Adakah anda kerap melancong?</i>		
3.	Do you know about COVID-19 disease? <i>Adakah anda mengetahui penyakit COVID-19?</i>		
4.	Does COVID-19 affect the travel patterns and trends of Malaysian University Students? <i>Adakah COVID-19 ini memberi kesan terhadap corak dan trend melancong pelajar-pelajar Universiti Malaysia.</i>		
5.	Do you know and comply with the SOPs introduced by the Malaysian government? <i>Adakah anda mengetahui dan mematuhi SOP yang telah diperkenalkan oleh pihak kerajaan Malaysia?</i>		

II) Based on your opinion, please indicate the most appropriate response with the scale given below. You can tick (/) for your answer. Thank you for time for answering this questionnaire!

Berdasarkan pendapat anda, sila jawab soalan yang diberi dengan jawapan yang munasabah dengan skala yang diberikan dibawah. Anda boleh menandakan (/) untuk jawapan anda. Terima kasih untuk masa anda untuk menjawab soalan tinjauan ini!

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree / Sangat tidak setuju	Disagree / Tidak setuju	Neutral / Berkecuali	Agree / Setuju	Strongly Agree / Sangat bersetuju

The Impact of COVID-19 towards Malaysian University Students.

Kesan-kesan COVID-19 terhadap Pelajar-Pelajar Universiti Malaysia.

No.	Statement / Kenyataan	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Does COVID-19 cause your activities as a University student to be limited and difficult? <i>Adakah COVID-19 menyebabkan aktiviti anda sebagai pelajar Universiti menjadi terhad dan sukar?</i>					
2.	Is online learning due to COVID-19 burdening you? <i>Adakah pembelajaran atas talian disebabkan COVID-19 membebankan anda?</i>					

3.	<p>Are your plans to travel with a college friend delayed due to COVID-19?</p> <p><i>Adakah perancangan anda untuk melancong bersama-sama rakan kuliah tertangguh disebabkan COVID-19?</i></p>					
4.	<p>Do you agree when the implementation of SOPs COVID-19 and MCO throughout Malaysia changes your learning style?</p> <p><i>Adakah anda bersetuju apabila pelaksanaan SOP COVID-19 dan PKP di seluruh Malaysia mengubah gaya pembelajaran anda?</i></p>					
5.	<p>Do you feel that this COVID-19 is having an impact in your daily life?</p> <p><i>Adakah anda merasakan bahawa COVID-19 ini memberikan kesan dalam kehidupan seharian anda?</i></p>					

III) Based on your opinion, please indicate the most appropriate response with the scale given below. You can tick (/) for your answer. Thank you for time for answering this questionnaire!

Berdasarkan pendapat anda, sila jawab soalan yang diberi dengan jawapan yang munasabah dengan skala yang diberikan dibawah. Anda boleh menandakan (/) untuk jawapan anda. Terima kasih untuk masa anda untuk menjawab soalan tinjauan ini!

1	2	3	4	5
<p>Strongly Disagree / Sangat tidak setuju</p>	<p>Disagree / Tidak setuju</p>	<p>Neutral / Berkecuali</p>	<p>Agree / Setuju</p>	<p>Strongly Agree / Sangat bersetuju</p>

The Impact of COVID-19 towards Travel Patterns Malaysian University Students.

Kesan-kesan COVID-19 terhadap Corak Melancong Pelajar-Pelajar Universiti Malaysia.

No.	Statement / Kenyataan	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Do you agree that COVID-19 influences the travel patterns of Malaysian University Students? <i>Adakah anda bersetuju bahawa COVID-19 mempengaruhi corak melancong pelajar-pelajar Universiti Malaysia?</i>					
2.	Has the implementation of MCO throughout Malaysia due to COVID-19 caused your travel plans to be disrupted? <i>Adakah pelaksanaan PKP di seluruh Malaysia akibat COVID-19 menyebabkan rancangan melancong anda tergendala?</i>					
3.	Do you comply and practice SOP COVID-19 in your life now? <i>Adakah anda mematuhi dan mengamalkan SOP COVID-19 dalam kehidupan anda sekarang?</i>					
4.	Do you agree that if COVID-19 has been successfully overcome, it will increase the travel patterns of Malaysian university students? <i>Adakah anda bersetuju sekiranya COVID-19 telah berjaya diatasi, ia akan meningkatkan corak melancong pelajar-pelajar universiti Malaysia?</i>					
5.	Do you agree that University students in Malaysia need to travel when they have free time? <i>Adakah anda bersetuju bahawa pelajar-pelajar Universiti di Malaysia perlu melancong apabila mempunyai masa yang terluang?</i>					

IV) Based on your opinion, please indicate the most appropriate response with the scale given below. You can tick (/) for your answer. Thank you for time for answering this questionnaire!

Berdasarkan pendapat anda, sila jawab soalan yang diberi dengan jawapan yang munasabah dengan skala yang diberikan dibawah. Anda boleh menandakan (/) untuk jawapan anda. Terima kasih untuk masa anda untuk menjawab soalan tinjauan ini!

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree / Sangat tidak setuju	Disagree / Tidak setuju	Neutral / Berkecuali	Agree / Setuju	Strongly Agree / Sangat bersetuju

The Impact of COVID-19 towards Travel Trends Malaysian University Students.

Kesan-kesan COVID-19 terhadap Trend Melancong Pelajar-Pelajar Universiti Malaysia.

No.	Statement / Kenyataan	1	2	3	4	5
1.	<p>Does COVID-19 influence the tourism trend of Malaysian University students??</p> <p><i>Adakah COVID-19 mempengaruhi trend pelancongan pelajar-pelajar universiti di Malaysia?</i></p>					
2.	<p>Will there be bad impacts if University students in Malaysia are not allowed to travel within or outside the country?</p> <p><i>Adakah akan berlaku kesan yang buruk jika pelajar-pelajar Universiti di Malaysia tidak dibenarkan melancong di dalam atau luar negara?</i></p>					
3.	<p>Is the tourism sector particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic?</p> <p><i>Adakah sektor pelancongan sangat terkesan dengan pandemik COVID-19?</i></p>					

4.	<p>Is the trend of tourism among Malaysian University Students is no longer relevant?</p> <p><i>Adakah trend pelancongan di kalangan pelajar-pelajar Universiti di Malaysia tidak lagi relevan?</i></p>					
5.	<p>Does the implementation of the COVID-19 SOPs disrupt the tourism trend among Malaysian University Students?</p> <p><i>Adakah pelaksanaan Standard Operasi Prosedur (SOP) COVID-19 mengganggu trend pelancongan di kalangan pelajar-pelajar universiti Malaysia?</i></p>					

SECTION C: YOUR OPINIONS

BAHAGIAN C: PENDAPAT ANDA

Please state your honest opinions for answering this section. Thank you!

Sila nyatakan pendapat anda yang jujur untuk menjawab bahagian ini. Terima kasih!

1	2	3	4	5
<p>Strongly Disagree / Sangat tidak setuju</p>	<p>Disagree / Tidak setuju</p>	<p>Neutral / Berkecuali</p>	<p>Agree / Setuju</p>	<p>Strongly Agree / Sangat bersetuju</p>

No.	Statement / Kenyataan	1	2	3	4	5
1.	<p>Does COVID-19 have a significant impact on the travel patterns and trends of university students in Malaysia? / Adakah COVID-19 memberikan impak yang besar terhadap corak melancong dan trend pelajar-pelajar universiti di Malaysia?</p>					

2.	<p>Has COVID-19 made a difference in my daily life as a university student in Malaysia? / <i>Adakah COVID-19 telah mengakibatkan perubahan dalam kehidupan seharian sebagai seorang pelajar universiti di Malaysia?</i></p>					
3.	<p>Do you agree that COVID-19 has changed the learning patterns of university students in Malaysia from physical learning to online learning? / <i>Adakah anda bersetuju bahawa COVID-19 telah mengubah corak pembelajaran pelajar-pelajar universiti di Malaysia daripada pembelajaran secara fizikal kepada pembelajaran secara atas talian (online)?</i></p>					

That's all, thank you for your time for answering these questions!

“THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 TOWARDS MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TRAVEL PATTERN AND TRENDS”.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

15%	14%	8%	%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	etd.uum.edu.my	1
Internet Source		
2	umkeprints.umk.edu.my	1
Internet Source		
3	eprints.utar.edu.my	1
Internet Source		
4	mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de	1
Internet Source		
5	www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	1
Internet Source		
6	www.coursehero.com	1
Internet Source		