

Travel and Satisfaction

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ABSTRACT

This study is to find out travel purposes and what participants are satisfied with in their travel destination. In this study, 10 people around world are randomly chosen for sampling. This is internet-based survey and survey questionnaires are sent by email and messenger. Age is between 20 and 51. Participants are from both underdeveloped and developed countries. Traveling time ranges from within 1 year to 15 years in Asian and European countries big cities and towns. Travel purposes are job, education, research and vacation. What attracts the respondents in touring areas are social system and management, highly-paid job, education system and self-awareness and self-improvement.

KEYWORDS: *travel, tour, satisfaction*

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1. Travel, satisfaction from travel

Tour is defined in Cambridge English dictionary as a visit to a place or area, especially at this time you look around the place or area and learn to travel, travel for pleasure, especially as a vacation, to visit several different places in one area, and planning multiple places to visit are in countries or regions that are made for special purposes, such as those made by politicians, sports teams, or performance groups.

Travel is the movement of people between geographically distant regions. Outward or return journey is possible, and it can be done on foot, by bike, vehicle, rail, boat, bus, plane, boat, or any other mode of transportation, with or without baggage. As in the tourism industry, trips can occasionally involve relatively brief pauses in between transfers stay.

It seems the origin of the word "travel" has disappeared in history. The word "travel" may come from the old French word travail, which means "work". According to Merriam Webster's Dictionary, the word travel first appeared in the 14th century. Others claim that the word comes from Middle English travailen, travelen (meaning torture, work, hard work, or travel) and Old French travailler (meaning suffering, work, hard work, or travel) (meaning hard work, hard work).

The word travail, which signifies struggle, is still used sometimes in English. The words journey and tribulation, according to Simon Winchester's book *The Best Travelers' Tales* (2004), have an even older root: the tripalium, a Roman torture weapon (in Latin it means "three stakes", as in to impale). This link could be a reflection of ancient travel's tremendous difficulty. Depending on the destination, modern travel may or may not be substantially easier. More demanding forms of travel include trips to Mount Everest, the Amazon rainforest, extreme tourism, and adventure travel. Depending on the mode of transport, traveling by bus, cruise ship, or even ox carts can be more difficult.

Leisure, vacation, tourism, research trip, collecting information, visiting people, charity volunteer travel, relocating to a new area to begin a new life, religious pilgrimage and mission travel, business travel, commuting, and other reasons, such as obtaining medical care, leading or fleeing a conflict, or enrolling in the army, are all examples of reasons why people may travel. Transportation modes are between walking and cycling, or public transportations like trains, ferries, boats, cruise ships, and airplanes.

The satisfaction from travel is associated with the liberation from work and its pressure. There is a study conducted on the satisfaction. According to the results from the survey, leisure satisfaction has far more effect on life satisfaction than that of job even though they both influence on sense of well-being. And even satisfaction from leisure travel lasts longer.

In modern days, people take a trip to the places within the country or other continents for several purposes and different periods of time. In accordance with this, what they get satisfaction has diverse options on account of their perception.

2. Method, measurements

This study qualitative study is based on online surveys which are sent to respondents through email and messenger apps. Sample size is 10 people from Asian and European countries.

Questionnaire includes age, nationality, traveling time, traveling country, employment, satisfaction and traveling purpose.

3. Results

In this study, 10 people around world are randomly chosen for sampling. This is internet-based survey and survey questionnaires are sent by email and messenger. Age is between 20 and 51. Participants are from both underdeveloped and developed countries. Traveling time ranges from within 1 year to 15 years in Asian and European countries big cities and towns.

30% of the participants travel purpose is job related, 10% relocation, 30% education, 10% research and specialization, 20% vacation respectively.

60% of total respondents work part-time (freelancer) and 40% full-time.

Half of the survey partakers responded that they are satisfied with income. 70% feel satisfied with social system and management, 40% environment and education system respectively, 20% self-improvement and self-awareness, and 10% freedom and novel experience separately.

4. Conclusion

This study is to determine on what purpose people travel to other destinations and what they are satisfied

with in those places. Most of the people are attracted to social system and management of their traveling countries and regions. And they move from their hometowns for better job opportunities and get higher amount of salary than before which, in turn, heightens quality of life and economic potential. Another apparent aim of travel is quality tertiary education system based on abundant resource from well-equipped libraries and laboratory. With this, they are trained by globally accepted teachers and professors and education curriculums. It leads them to more opportunities and competitive income from giant companies. Another advantage of the tour is improving their self-awareness and self-improvement.

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