



Indian Streams Research Journal



A STUDY OF E-TRADE APPLIANCE OF E-RETAILING: A CASE OF INTERNET SUPPLIERS RETAIN PROMISES AND OBLIGATIONS OF E-TRADE CONSUMERS IN NAGPUR DIVISION

Ashish Ashok Ghorpade Researcher

Abstract:

In this research paper the authors observed that eretailers promise their Consumers that online experiences will be satisfying ones, understanding what creates a satisfying customer experience becomes crucial. Even though this understanding appears crucial, no studies have examined the factors that make consumers satisfied with their eretailing experiences. The authors examine the role that consumer perceptions of online convenience, merchandising (product offerings and product information), site design, and financial security play in e-satisfaction assessments. They concluded that convenience, site design, and financial security are the dominant factors in consumer assessments of esatisfaction.



KEY WORDS: FDI, Inflows, Economic policy, Investment, Liberalization.

INTRODUCTION

E-trade is a field of commerce with the use of different networks such as the Internet so that Etrade provides online sales support operations and customer service. E-trade can be liked with electronic market where sellers (suppliers, or companies, or shops), intermediaries (brokers) and buyers, continue in providing products and services in the virtual or digital format, and pay the money. In general, it is a comprehensive expression that means any type of business or commercial operations involving the exchange of goods and services at any time via electronic channels and using so-called electronic payment gateways. E-trade can be achieved through connecting to the Internet, using the credit card and having an address for shipping. E-trade offers many benefits; it is not only for individuals but also for the community of people and

E-trade offers many benefits; it is not only for individuals but also for the community of people and institutions to the abundance of Internet access and easy access to website through secure electronic payment channels.

One of the primary goals of E-trade is customer satisfaction. The interested companies in customer's satisfaction are the companies that have reputation and credibility of helping spread and breadth of their business. The customer is always looking for quality and price; therefore, companies seek to earn customer satisfaction by offering affordable prices and multiple services. According to the research, the definition of customer satisfaction has been widely debated as organizations increasingly attempt to measure it. Customer satisfaction can be experienced in a variety of situations and connected to both goods and services. It is a highly personal assessment that is greatly affected by customer expectations. Satisfaction also is based on the customer's experience of both contact with the organization (the "moment of truth" as it is called in business literature) and personal outcomes. Some researchers define a satisfied customer within the private sector as one who receives significant added

value in brief with a definition that may apply just as well to public.

Because customer satisfaction is important for E-trade; many researchers conducted researches to investigate the factors influencing customer satisfaction in E-trade. Schaupp et al. conducted a research to examine the factors influencing the website satisfactions of E-trade and online community using DeLone and McLean information systems (IS) success model by adapting subjective norms to the model and found out that individual impacts and system quality have significant effects on website satisfaction with e- commerce. This finding indicated that services provided by website system influence on customer satisfaction with E-trade, particularly timely and faster transaction and search for information. Nusair & Kandampully discussed Consumers ' satisfaction through quality services in travel sites including quality service's weaknesses and strengths. In their studies, six important criteria in determining Consumers ' satisfaction (navigability, playfulness, information quality, trust, personalization, responsiveness) were identified based on online sites.

Table 1: Opinion of E-trade website Consumers of Nagpur Division regarding never overcharged by Internet suppliers during sales transactions

Never overcharged by Internet suppliers during sales transactions	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	05	5%
Disagree	25	25%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	20	20%
Agree	30	30%
Strongly Agree	20	20\$
Total	100	100.0%

Above Table 1 illustrates opinion of E-trade website Consumers of Nagpur Division about satisfaction with online suppliers. It is evident from the information that 5.0% E-trade website Consumers strongly disagreed that they were never overcharged by internet suppliers during sales transactions, which was followed by disagreement that they were never overcharged by internet suppliers during sales transactions (25.0%). Furthermore, 20.0% E-trade website Consumers neither agreed nor disagreed whereas 30% and 20% E-trade Consumers agreed and strongly agreed that they were never overcharged by internet suppliers during sales transactions.

Table 2: Opinion of E-trade website Consumers of Nagpur Division regarding internet suppliers will go out of their way to help customer, if there is any problem with transaction

If there is any problem with transaction, Internet suppliers will go out of their way to help customer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	05	5%
Disagree	25	25%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	30	30%
Agree	30	30%
Strongly Agree	10	10%
Total	100	100.0%

df- degree of freedom; Sig.- Significance

Above Table 2 illustrates opinion of E-trade website Consumers of Nagpur Division regarding internet suppliers will go out of their way to help customer, if there is any problem with transaction. It is evident from the information that 10.0% E-trade website Consumers strongly agreed that internet suppliers have sufficient expertise and resources to do business on internet, which was followed by agreement that internet suppliers have sufficient expertise and resources to do business (30.0%). Furthermore, 35.0% E-trade website Consumers neither agreed nor disagreed whereas 25.0% E-trade Consumers disagreed and

5.00% Consumers strongly disagreed that internet suppliers have sufficient expertise and resources to do business.

Table 3: Opinion of E-trade website Consumers of Nagpur Division regarding always-keeping promises and obligations by internet suppliers

Internet suppliers always keep promises and obligations	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	10	10%
Disagree	20	20%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	20	20%
Agree	45	45%
Strongly Agree	5	5%
Total	100	100%

Above Table 3 illustrates opinion of E-trade website Consumers of Nagpur Division regarding always-keeping promises and obligations by internet suppliers. It is evident from the information that 10.0% E-trade website Consumers strongly disagreed that internet suppliers keep promises and obligations, which was followed by disagreement that internet suppliers keep promises and obligations (20.0%). Furthermore, 20.0% E-trade website Consumers neither agreed nor disagreed whereas 45.0% and 5% E-trade Consumers agreed and strongly agreed that internet merchant always keep promises and obligations.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it is evident from the above information that majority of E-trade website Customers of Nagpur Division were never overcharged by internet suppliers during sales transactions.

Thus, it is evident from the above information that majority of E-trade website Consumers of Nagpur Division feel that internet suppliers will go out of their way to help customer, if there is any problem with transaction.

Thus, it is evident from the above information that majority of E-trade website Consumers of Nagpur Division are agreed that internet suppliers keep promises and obligations.

REFERENCE

- All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) (2011), website www.aicte-india.org
- Bernstein, T., Bhimani A.B., Schultz, E. & Siegel, C. (1996), "Internet Security for Business", John Wiley, New York.
- ❖ Camp, L. J. (2000), "Trust and Risk in Internet Commerce", The MIT Press.
- Center for the Study of Social Policy, "Customer satisfaction improving quality and access to services and supports in vulnerable neighborhood", 2007. Retrieved from http://www.cssp.org/publications/constituents-co-invested-in-change/customer-satisfaction/ customer-satisfaction-what- research-tells-us.pdf. 02/11/2015.
- Changa Hwang (2003), "Support Vector Fuzzy Regression Machines", In Transaction of Fuzzy Sets and Systems, Vol. 138, Issue 2, ACM, USA.
- Corder, G.W., Foreman, D.I. (2009), "Nonparametric Statistics for Non-Statisticians: A Step-by-Step Approach", Wiley.
- D. Dubois (1980), "Fuzzy Sets and Systems: Theory and Applications", Academic Press, USA.
- ❖ Dan J, Kim (2008), "An OBTG (Organizational Business Technological Governmental) E-business Adoption Model for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises", AMCIS 2008: 243.
- DeLone, W.H. and E.R. McLean, "The DeLone and McLean model of information systems success: a tenyear update", *Journal of Management Information Systems*, Vol. 19, No.2003, pp. 9-3
- ❖ Devendra Agarwal (2013), Web Personalization and Recommendation Model for Trust in E-trade Websites, Computer Engineering & Information Technology Shobhit University, Meerut-250110

Available online at www.lbp.world

- Ding, Mao (2010), "A Study of Consumer Trust in Internet Shopping and the Moderating Effect of Risk Aversion in Mainland China" An Honours Degree Project Submitted to the School of Business, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, April 2010
- ❖ F. Azimzadeh, S.Khatun, B.M. Ali (2007), "A Method to Incorporate Negative Value into a Trust Model", International Review on Computers and Software, Vol. 2, n. 2, pp. 190-197.
- ❖ Feldman Stuart (2000), "The Changing face of E-trade: Extending the Boundaries of the Possible", IEEE Internet Computing.
- Gefen and Straub (2000), "The Relative Importance of perceived Ease of Use in Information System Adoption: A Study of E-trade adoption", Journal of the Association for Information System, Vol. 1, No. 8, pp. 1-21.
- ❖ Grewal, H., Grewal S. (2012), "E-trade: Security Challenges & Growth: An Indian Perspective", in International Journal of Management Sciences, Vol.1, Issue 2.
- ❖ Humpery Jonh, et.al. (2003), "The Reality of E-trade with developing Countries", Report
- ❖ Jarvenpaa and Todd (1997), "Consumer Reactions to Electronic Shopping on the World Wide Web", International Journal of Electronic Commerce, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 59-88.
- ❖ Kleindi and Burrow (2005), *E-trade Marketing*. Thomson South-Western.
- **♦ Koh Ai Tee. (2000),** "E-trade in an Era of Creative Destruction", Available: http://www.alumni.nus.edu.sg/almnus/jul2000/ecom.html.
- Lin, C. C., Wu, H. Y., & Chang, Y. F., "The critical factors impact on online customer satisfaction", *Procedia Computer Science*, Vol. 2011, pp. 276-281.
- Liu, X., He, M., Gao, F., & Xie, P., "An empirical study of online shopping customer satisfaction in China: a holistic perspective", *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, Vol. 36, No. 11, 2008, pp. 919-940.
- ❖ M. Darbari, B. Karn, V. Kr. Singh, S. S. Ahmad (2008), "Integrating Natural Language Requirements and OPEN Process Activity Theory Model for Platform Independent Web Monitoring", International Review on Computers and Software, Vol. 3, n3, pp. 283-287.
- M. J. Kargar, A. R. Ramli, H. Ibrahim, S.B. Noor (2007), "Towards a Practical and Valid Model for Assessing Quality of Information on the Web", International Review on Computers and Software, Vol. 2, n. 2, pp. 80-88
- ❖ Nikhashemet. al (2011) "Study on Customer Perception Towards Online-Ticketing in Malaysia", Eproceedings for 2011 International Research Conference and Colloquium on Contemporary Research Issues and Challenges in Emerging Economies.
- Nusair, K., & Kandampully, J., "The antecedents of customer satisfaction with online travel services: a conceptual model", *European Business Review*, Vol. 20, No. 1, 2008, pp. 4-19.
- Pang Shuping. concept and nature of E-trade
- Pearson and Young (2002) "Technology Acceptance: An Individual Perspective, Current and Future Research in Malaysia". Available at: http://ramayah.com/journalarticlespdf/techacceptanceindividual.pdf
- ❖ Petter, S., W. DeLone and E. McLean, "Measuring IS success: models, dimensions, measures, and interrelationships", *European Journal of Information Systems*, Vol. 17, 2008, pp. 236-263.
- ❖ PEW/Internet (2008), "Online Shopping", Survey Report.
- Pwc Annual Report (2011), "Emerging Opportunities Financial Services M&A in Asia 2011", Available at http://www.pwc.com/gx/en/mergers-acquisitions-industrytrends/survey/index.jhtml
- Ravi Kalakota , Andrew B. Whinston (1996), "Frontiers of electronic commerce", Addison Wesley Longman Publishing Co., Inc., Redwood Division, CA
- Ravi Kalakota, Andrew B. Whinston (1997), "Electronic Commerce: A Manager's Guide", Addison Wesley.
- Schaupp, L. C., Belanger, F., & Fan, W., "Examining the success of websites beyond e- commerce: An extension of the IS success model", *Journal of Computer Information Systems*, Vol. 49, No. 4, 2009, pp. 42-52

Wigand, R. T (1997), "Electronic Commerce: Definition, Theory and Context, The Information Society", Vol 13, 1-16

- Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia (2011), "Introduction about India" Available: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India
- ❖ Yinan Yang, Lawrie Brown, Ed Lewis (2001), "eCommerce Trust via the Proposed W3 Model", Published in proceedings ofpostgraduate ADFA conference on computer science, University of New South Wales, Australia
- Zwass. V (1998), "Structure and Macro-Level Impacts of Electronic Commerce: From Technological Infrastructure to Electronic Market Places in Emerging Information Technologies" ed. Kenneth E. Kendall, Thousand Oaks, CA: Saga Publications