ISSN: 2162-6359 Open Access

Customers Perspective on Opportunities and Challenges of E-Commerce

Arnold Japutra*

Department of Marketing, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia

Abstract

E-commerce refers to use of internet for marketable and/ or business deals. These papers concentrate on digitally enabled marketable and/ or business deals. Ecommerce has converted the way business is done in India. The Indian E-commerce request is prognosticated to grow to US\$ 200 billion by 2026 from US\$38.5 billion during the time 2017. Anticipated growth of the assiduity has been touched off by an increase in internet and smartphone penetration in the recent times.

Keywords: Self-efficacy • Privacy breach • Litigation intentions • Privacy control beliefs • Litigation • Complexity

Introduction

The number of internet connections in India has significantly increased to 760 million druggies and it has been motivated by the programme 'Digital India '. By considering the overall internet connections, civic area regard for 61 of the internet connections and of which 97 connections were wireless. Gautam refocused out in order to boost their competitive advantage through stabilised frugality, developing countries like India are espousing the stylish practices from the advanced nations to achieve the wider requests through the low cost availability.

Description

Vaithianathan said that relinquishment position ofe-commerce by International Journal of Economics, Finance and Management lores developing nations are comparatively low due to the challenges in the separate nations but still it's growing precipitously in our country and it's creating a biggest revolution in retail assiduity. Creation of openings in public and transnational requests throughe-commerce will results positive effect on profitable growth [1]. Hence, the developing nations should pay required attention toe-commerce which will bring the implicit growth for developing nations. Retailers have to work digital retail channels which would enable them to spend lower plutocrat on real estate while reaching out to further guests in league II and league III metropolises. It's projected that by 2021, e-commerce retail share will reach 7 of the total retail request. Nonetheless, long- term outlook for the assiduity looks positive supported by favorable demographics, rising income, entry of foreign players, and adding urbanization.1.1. An Overview on Major Players in E-Commerce Industry Major players ine-commerce assiduity includes brands like Amazon, Flipkart, Snap deal, Alibaba, Myntra, India MART, Ajio, Zomato, Swiggy, Make my trip, Big Basket, Pizza shack.1.2. Overview of E-Commerce E-commerce or electronic commerce is most useful within the ultramodern business, which addresses the necessity of business associations, merchandisers and buyers to gauge back cost and adding the speed of delivery. E-commerce refers to involves 1. Electronic Data Interchange, 2. (EDI) Electronic Correspondence (e-mail), 3. Electronic Bulletin Boards, 4. Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT), 5. Other Network- grounded technologies. E-commerce provides the following services 1. Non-Cash Payment It provides non-cash payment service like disbenefit card, credit card [2]. 2. 24*7 Service vacuity it provides 24*7 services to their guests. 3. Advertising/ MarketingE-commerce enhances the spread of advertising and marketing of products and services of colorful enterprises. 4. Bettered DealsE-commerce gives a massive enhancement to being deals volumes. 5. Inventory Management E-commerce systematizes force operation. Request Size of E-Commerce Assiduity According to Consumer Leads report by FICCI and Deloitte, 2019, Internet penetration in India grew from just 4 in 2007 to52.08 in 2019, registering a CAGR of 24 between 2007 and 2019. The quantum of internet druggies in India is prognosticated to extend from687.62 million as of September 2019 to 829 million by 2021. Investments/Developments some of the main development within the Indian ecommerce sector are as follows 1) In January 2020, Divine Solitaires launched its Ecommerce platform. 2) In February 2020, Flipkart set up out a 'Furniture Experience Center' in Kolkata, its first offline presence in eastern India. 3) Reliance diligence bought 60 stake in Net meds, a web drugstore for the worth of Rs. 620 crore. This procurement provides entry into a perpendicular e- commerce space for Reliance Retail. Theoretical Background of the Study Electronic trade incorporates any kind of financial movement directed through electronic associations. The request collaboration element is their normal trademark. Administrations with inside the trip assiduity, plutocrat, or protection enterprises, Electronic information exchange (EDI) and electronic communication, for illustration, are focal business bias introductory the exertion of electronic trade yet it's delicate to change over EDI without a fairly binding understanding. It assists the public authority with conveying public help like Healthcare, training, and social help at least expenditure and better way [3]. E-Commerce Business Modelsi, B2B- Business to Business A business to plan of action centers on giving particulars starting with one business also onto the coming. ii. B2C- Business to ConsumerE-Commerce B2C are the regular retail model where a business offers to individualities yet business is driven online as opposed to in a genuine store. iii. C2C- Consumer to Consumer iv. C2B-Consumer to BusinessE-Commerce C2B or client to business is another model that lesser part slip t incontinently consider.v. B2G- Business to Government It's an exchange between the business organisation as a provider and an administration body as a customer. vi. G2B- Government to Business It refers to the trade associations between Government and Business Organisation. vii. G2C- Government to Citizen It's a term that alludes to the trade associations between Government and occupant. Forms of E-Commerce Business Revenue Models 1. Private labelling and manufacturing. 2. White Labelling. 3. Subscription. 4. Drop Shipping [4].

the paperless exchange of business information using the posterior ways. It

Exploration methodology as applicable to the exploration like types of exploration design, slice system & size, source of data, instruments for

Copyright: © 2022 Japutra A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Date of Submission: 02 June, 2022, Manuscript No. IJEMS-22-73887; Editor Assigned: 05 June, 2022, PreQC No. P-73887; Reviewed: 14 June, 2022, QC No. Q-73887; Revised: 20 June, 2022, Manuscript No. R-73887; Published: 26 June, 2022, DOI: 10.37421/2162-6359.2022.11.655

^{*}Address for Correspondence: Arnold Japutra, Department of Marketing, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia; E-mail: arnold_japutra88@uwa.edu.au

data collection and tools for data analysis. The same order of exploration methodology has been followed then Type of Research Design Experimenter has espoused descriptive exploration and presented the exploration work in a descriptive manner. Testing system and Size Accessible slice system has been used by experimenter to collect the responses from the target replier. Watson Jeff in his composition named how to determine sample size, has given procedure to elect the sample size, consequently the experimenter has taken 101 online buyers guests as a sample size for study purpose assuming 95 confidence position with a three percent periphery of error and 100000 as the estimated population size [5].

Conclusion

Source of Data Sources of data for the present exploration has been collected from both primary and as well as secondary source. Instruments for Data Collection Experimenter has collected information from replier using the Google form grounded structured questionnaire. Tools for Data Analysis Tools for data analysis are descriptive analysis and ladened average ranking score system.

Acknowledgement

None.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest associated with this manuscript.

References

- Altman, Irwin. "Privacy regulation: Culturally universal or culturally specific?." J Soc Issues 33 (1977): 66-84.
- Angst, Corey M and Ritu Agarwal. "Adoption of electronic health records in the presence of privacy concerns: The elaboration likelihood model and individual persuasion." MIS Quart (2009): 339-370.
- Bennett, Colin J. "The accountability approach to privacy and data protection: Assumptions and caveats." Palgrave Macmillan, London (2012): 33-48.
- Casadesus-Masanell, Ramon and Andres Hervas-Drane. "Competing with privacy." Manag Sci 61 (2015): 229-246.
- Chadda, Rakesh K. "Youth & mental health: Challenges ahead." Indian J Med Res 148 (2018): 359.

How to cite this article: Japutra, Arnold. "Customers Perspective on Opportunities and Challenges of E-Commerce." Int J Econ Manag Sci 11 (2022): 655.