



Investigation of Shopper's Web Based Shopping Purchasing Conduct with Its Elements

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ABSTRACT

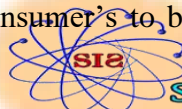
The review result propose that buyers' web based shopping conduct is being influence by a few variables like segment factors, social elements, customer web based shopping experience, web composition, virtual entertainment, situational factors, working with conditions, item qualities, deals special plan, installment choice, conveyance of products and after deals administrations go about as a significant job in internet shopping.

The review result can't be summed up to the all web based shopping clients for the explanation that of little example size and geological area from where information is gathered. Future examinations may likewise apply a few additional measurable methods to build the convincingness of the responses revealed in this review.

The outcomes ought to bear some significance with the web-based retailers in concluding their advertising program. The paper depends on unique work, the survey has been lay out solid subsequent to checking the KMO values upholds the ability of test size. It will assist the academicians and researchers in their examination with working in the design of a writing on web based shopping. It will likewise give rules to online retailers in making their advertising program.

Introduction

The electronic shopping has been rising rapidly in India. The electronic clients has been rising and their purchasing power fostering The yearly use power of Indian customers have been rising, it is projected to be more than \$1.5 trillion by 2024, driven by growing prospering of emerging common people, whose general population should create to 580 million when. Internet services are the underpinning of online shopping, there will be 95 million web ally in India close to the completion of 2023 (Bank of America Merrill Lynch (BofA ML) report, Oct, 2021). On a site like Flipkart, online customers can browse north of 35 million items in more than 75 classifications, including books, ordinary things, purchaser hardware, and way of life things. Amazon has furthermore better its scope of things from 18 million to 35 million and Snapdeals has been responsibility more than 15 million novel things, SBI Investigation. There are more than 160 online shopping destinations open in India giving work and items straightforwardly to the buyers. These e-retailers give an electronic things. The customer select the things from their record and purchase the thing by contrast it and various things. It appreciates many advantages like overall reach, extent of things with required information, According to Taylor Nelson Sofres Natural's "Overall online business Report," the general raise in online business activity is by and large clear for explicit thing orders, similar to books, music accounts, electronic items, sports equipment, and toys, and for organizations, for instance, client banking and cash, and prosperity information. It save time during the buying of merchandise, since it dispense with the movement time expected to go to the store. Customer can buy items 24X7, it likewise give items at least feasible cost, and purchaser gets offers and limits on buying items on the web. Due to the discounts, gifts, and quality of the online store, customers have decided to shop there. Web based shopping additionally has a few detriments like while we don't buy products following looking through it online then it brings about burning through of time, it isn't possible without web association and one electronic devices (PC and versatile), it important additional cash for orchestrating these two things. When we get faulty products, it take time in reverse pickup, replacement and refund system. Online shopping websites also charge money for delivery of products in some cases, online shopping dont have delivery of goods in some regions. Many research have conducted investigation for identifying the driving factors which affect consumer's online shopping behavior, what drive consumer's to buy online? What Makes Consumers



Buy from Internet? Barriers to Online Shopping in Switzerland (Rudolph, Rosenbloom, and Wagner, 2004)

Literature review

According to Said S. Al-Gahtani & Malcolm King (1999) comparative advantage of the system contributed most to attitudes and satisfaction. Compatibility of the system to the task performed contributed the majority to use and is the most important antecedent of the belief variables, including relative advantage. They also advised that the usage-satisfaction relationship is unclear and confusing and there is a strong optimistic correlation between satisfaction and usage. They advocated that attitude is 'more than' a substitute for satisfaction and that satisfaction should be used as a complement to usage when evaluating end-users' acceptance of computer technologies.

According to Toñita Perea y Monsuete Benedict G.C. Dellaert Ko de Ruyter, (2004) attitudes headed for online shopping and intention to shop online are not only affect by ease of use, usefulness, and enjoyment, but also by factors like consumer character, situational factors, product characteristics, earlier online shopping experiences, and faith in online shopping.

According to Lakshmanan (2016) product preferences, problems face by the customers, more number of products with discount, risk perception and past sales services are the factors which affects client satisfaction towards online shopping.

According to Evanschitzky, Iyer, Hesse, Ahlert (2004) financial safety of the transactions convenience and site aim are the most important factors affecting e- satisfaction.

According to Szymanski & Hise (2000) consumer perception of online convenience, merchandising (product offerings and product information), site plan, and financial security are dominating factors affecting e-satisfaction assessments.

According to Sirrka L., Peter A. (1996) Goods perception, shopping experience, customer service, and perceived consumer risk are the factor affecting electronic shopping on the internet.

According to Sang Yong Kim & Young Jun Lim (2001)) the factors of entertainment, expediency, dependability, and information quality and speed plays vital role in customer satisfaction while shopping online.

According to Hausman, Siekpe (2008) person factor, Entertainment, informative, irritation, usefulness, attitude towards website, revisit intention are the significant aspect of a good website and it affect consumer's online shopping purchasing behavior.

According to Bai, Law, Wen (2008) website quality has a direct and positive impact on client satisfaction, and that customer satisfaction has a straight and positive impact on obtain intentions.

According to Hasanov Jasur, Khalid Haliyana (2015) website value is not the only formative factors that could increase customer purchasing intention. Other qualities such as good customer service, efficient product distribution and logistics and also positive reviews from customers also play an significant role.

According to Nitish Singh Georg Fassott Mike C.H. Chao Jonas A. Hoffmann, (2006) attitude toward using the site is shown to have a strong impact on their intent to purchase from these international websites.

According to Forsythe Sandra M., Shi Bo (2003) Internet shoppers recognize several risks in Internet shopping, these perceived risks may not significantly influence Internet patronage behaviors along with current Internet shoppers in an extensive and methodical way.

According to Constanza Bianchi Lynda Andrews, (2012) perceived risk online had an inverse association with consumers' attitude and that approach has a positive influence on intentions to continue purchasing.

Research Methodology

Respondents were selected from Ghaziabadr city because it had ease for the researcher. The

sample selected had at least one time online shopping practice. The size of the sample selected was 164. A combination of Judgmental and snowball sampling were used because of the list of the online shoppers was not available. The first set of respondent was selected on the basis of judgment. Subsequently additional units were obtained on the basis of information given by initial sample units and then further referrals were taken from those selected in the sample. Total 250 questionnaires were distributed out of that 175 was received and 75 questionnaires were found incomplete. So only 164 questionnaires were selected finally for further analysis of data. The structured questionnaire including dichotomous, multiple choice, and semantic differential questions. All the degree of difference questions are considered to be based on interval scale. The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, reliability test based on KMO and Bartlett's Alpha value, factorial analysis were the statistical measures and test used for data analysis.

Data Analysis

Frequency distribution of demographic variables

Table 1 was drawn to understand the Socioeconomic background of the respondents and it was found that out of the total sample (n=164) 77.8% consisted of male and 22.2% of female. Further we have divided the age group in four categories and we found that more than half (85.2%) of respondents were below 25 years of age, while (9.3%) belonged to the age group of 25 to 30, (5.6%) respondents belonged to the age group of 30-35 years of age. We have categorized marital status in two categories i.e. un-married and married and it was observed that more than half (88.9%) of respondents were un-married and (11.1%) of them were married.

We have categorized education level in five categories i.e. High school, intermediate, bachelor, master, above master degree. It was observed around (63%) of respondents were bachelor, (22.8%) were masters, (10.5%) having intermediate, (1.2%) having high school and (2.5%) were having above master degree. We have categorized family monthly income in three categories, It was observed around (80.9%) of respondents were having less than ₹ 25000, (16%) were in income group 25000 to 50000, (3.1%) were in income group of greater than 50000.

We have categorized occupation in three categories i.e. self-employed, employed and student, it was observed that more than half (80.2%) of respondents were students, (17.3%) of respondents were employed and (2.5%) of them were self-employed. We have also categorized the frequency of shopping online of respondents in same four categories i.e. daily, weekly, monthly and annually. It was observed that more than half (63%) of respondents were having monthly, (16.7%) of

Table 1: Demographic Profile of respondents			
Respondent		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	127	77.8
	Female	37	22.2
Age	15-20	58	35.2
	20-25	81	50.0
	25-30	16	9.3
	30-35	9	5.6
Income	less than 25000	132	80.9
	25000-50000	27	16.0
	Greater than 50000	5	3.1
Education	High school	2	1.2
	Intermediate	18	10.5
	Bachelor	103	63.0

	Master	37	22.8
	Above master degree	4	2.5
Marital Status	Married	19	11.1
	Unmarried	145	88.9
Occupation	Self employed	4	2.5
	Student	131	80.2
	Employed	29	17.3
Frequency of shopping online	Daily	7	4.3
	Weekly	28	16.7
	Monthly	103	63.0
	Annually	26	16.0
Total		164	100.0

respondents were having weekly, (16.1%) of them were having annually and (4.3%) of them were having daily online shopping.

Measures

Exploratory Factor Analysis

KMO and Bartlett test of sphericity sign post that the data was suitable for analytical factor analysis. As the KMO measures the sampling competence that should be greater than 0.5 and it was 0.752 indicating that the sample was adequate to consider the data suitable for factor analysis.

From the table 2, it can be observed that Bartlett's test of sphericity was 719.908 significant at 0.000 level of significance. It indicates that the correlation matrix was not an identity matrix. The above facts show that the data composed on different attributes of online shopping from respondents were suitable for factor analysis.

Table 2: KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.752
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	719.908
	df.	190
	Sig.	.000

The uncooked scores of 20 items were subjected to Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to identify the underlying factors that affect the consumer's online shopping buying behaviour. After the study, it was found that there were seven factors, with 61.372% of cumulative variance explain through the exploratory factor analysis. Following are the details of factors identified through EFA

Factor	Eigen Value	% Variance	Elements converged	Factor Load
Customer satisfaction	4.52	22.49	The information given about the products and services on the internet is sufficient.	0.753
			I do not mind paying in advance for the products on the internet	0.697
			I am satisfied with the customer services provided by the online shopping	0.572
			In my overall experience I am satisfied with online shopping.	0.563
			Online shopping Provides guarantee and warrantee	0.463
Availability of			Online shopping is more expensive than sold in	-0.709

products	1.662	8.305	retail store.	
			Online shopping provides variety of products for purchase.	0.458
Perceived usefulness	1.415	7.08	Online shopping provides special offers/discounts for purchase.	0.698
			Large selection of products.	0.649
			I am satisfied with the product tracking process provided shopping.	0.655
			Simplicity of purchase process	0.495
Economic	1.308	6.534	Easy refund and return policy	0.652
			Prefer online shopping if online prices are lower than actual price	0.642
			Detailed description and information availability to every product	0.495
Websitequality	1.075	5.370	Hidden charges causes confusion while purchasing product	0.822
			Prefer more secured website	0.753
Perceived risk	1.054	5.219	Online shopping is risky	0.430
			Hesitate to give my credit debit card number	0.853

Discussion and conclusions

In this research we found that there are seven factor that influence consumer's online shopping buying behaviour. These factor are perceived ease of use, perceived risk, perceived value, effect of website design, economic factor, ease of use of products, and customer fulfillment

Limitation and future research

A limitation of this study fabrication with the sample size and in the age distribution of the sample used in this study. Sample size 164 is small and approximately 50 percent of sample was in the age group of less than 25 years, thus, the results may not be generalized for consumers over age of 35- 40. We can develop regression model on the basis of the findings of this study. The geographical area for this study was Ghazibad region only.

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