



IMPACT ON CONSUMERS' SATISFACTION AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING WITH REFERENCE TO CHENNAI CITY

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ABSTRACT

In this modern era, customers are influenced by online shopping. Online shopping is a kind of electronic commerce that enables customers to pay a merchant directly using a computer browser while browsing the internet for goods and services. The term "current" is used for a variety of things, including "e-web shop," "on-line store," "online front," and "virtual store." Online shopping is the expansion and development where customers engage with sellers in real-time and directly purchase goods, services, etc. from them. The act of purchasing merchandise via online retailers is known as online shopping. Since the World Wide Web first appeared, businesses have tried to sell Online searching may be a kind of electronic commerce that permits the consumers and consumers to directly purchase product or services from a merchant over the web employing a web browser. There are totally different names given to the current akin to e-web-store, e-shop, e-store, web shop, web-shop, web-store, on-line store, online front and virtual store. Online shopping is the growth and progression whereby consumers directly buy goods, services etc. since a seller interactively in real-time without an intermediary service over the internet. Online shopping is the process of buying goods products from merchants who sell on the Internet. Since the surfacing of the World Wide Web, merchants have sought to sell their products to people who surf the Internet. Shoppers can visit web stores from the comfort of their homes and shop as they sit in front of the computer. Consumers buy a variety of items from online stores.

Modern trend of internet is not just another medium to get in touch with customers, but it is an important channel to find potential customers as well as channel to continue relationship with existing customers. Particularly and essentially, the idea of online shopping is to lead customers to a convenient way of shopping. Users and customers will be able to save their time and money, plus retrieve all the product information with just few clicks in few minutes. Moreover, purchasing can be done anywhere, anytime according to their preferences.

Key words: Electronic Commerce, Modern Trend, Potential Customers and Preferences.

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INTRODUCTION

The modern age has hundreds of shopping patterns and the most famous of all time is online shopping. Online shopping is a form of electronic commerce that enables buyers and consumers to purchase goods or services directly from a seller over the Internet using a web browser. There are different names for this, such as e-webstore, e-shop, e-store, Internet shop, web shop, web shop, online shop, online storefront and virtual shop. or application. There is variety of advantages and easiness in online shopping. An online shop evokes the physical analogy of buying products or services at a bricks-and-mortar retailer or shopping centre the process is called business-to-consumer (B to C) online shopping. In the case where a business buys from another business, the process is called business-to-business (B to B) online shopping. The largest of these online retailing corporations are Alibaba, Amazon.com and eBay.¹

Online shopping is the growth and progression whereby consumers directly buy goods, services etc. since a seller interactively in real-time without an intermediary service over the internet. Online shopping is the process of buying goods products from merchants who sell on the Internet. Since the surfacing of the World Wide Web, merchants have sought to sell their products to people who surf the Internet. Shoppers can visit web stores from the comfort of their homes and shop as they sit in front of the computer. Consumers buy a variety of items from online stores. Nowadays, online shopping is a fast growing phenomenon. Growing numbers of consumers shop online to purchase good product and services, gather product information or even browse for enjoyment. Online shopping environment are therefore playing an increasing role in the overall relationship between markets and their consumers (look *et al.*, 2008)². It is clear that consumer-purchases are mainly based on the cyberspace appearance such as pictures, image, quality information, and video clips of the product, not on the actual experience. Since the internet has now become a truly global phenomenon, the number of internet users worldwide is expected to reach 1.8 billion by 2010 according to the survey of clicks stats, this growing and diverse internet population means the people having diverse taste and purposes are now going to web for information and to buy products and services. The by and large use of internet and the rapid growth of technology have created a new market for both the customers and business.

¹www.onlineShopping.in

²look *et al.*, 2008)

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Users and customers will be able to save their time and money, plus retrieve all the product information with just few clicks in few minutes. Moreover, purchasing can be done anywhere, anytime according to their preferences.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THIS STUDY

Historical profile of online shopping reveals many things to learn. British entrepreneur Michael Aldrich invented online shopping in 1979. The computer system he had, got connected a modified domestic TV to a real-time transaction processing computer via a domestic telephone line. He immensely trusted and believed that video text, the modified domestic TV technology with a simple menu-driven human-computer interface, was a 'new, universally applicable, participative communication medium - the first since the invention of the telephone'. This experience 'closed' corporate information systems to be opened to 'outside' correspondents not used for transaction processing but also for e-messaging and information retrieval and dissemination, later known as e-business. There was different learning about mass communications. However, his definition of the new mass communications medium as participative was fundamentally different from the traditional definitions of mass communication and mass media and a precursor to the social net working on the Internet 25 years later.³

GENERAL BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

There are different dynamisms working in buying and selling. There are so many categories of buyers too. Online consumer to buying pattern is used as the main tool to activate funds for the economic growth of the country. In order to have continuous and constant growth of economy in any country, well-functioning of security market is needed; the security market provides a bridge between critical savers and ultimate consumer, the chance to position the buying product of the careful at the disposal of the original, thus hopeful to raise the total level of sales and growth. The development and growth of securities market changes the quantum and composition of buying by the households. The presence and availability of yield-bearing securities induces people to consume less and more in high elastic, divisible, liquid securities. It is always interesting to know that strong domestic online shopping market show forms the basis for the well relating to consumer group to raise buying promotion in the online shopping markets.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study to identify consumers' satisfaction and attitude towards online shopping, When marketers get to know the factors affecting online consumers and buyer's behavior, then it create huge opportunity for the marketers to develop the marketing strategies. Accordingly and turn the potential customers into actual one and retain the exiting buyers. All the needs are strongly affected, by different situational factors i.e. can be cognitive involvement (indicates one's personal relevance with the Internet 4 as a medium of shopping.

³www.worldonlineshoppinghistory.in

It is observed that more cognitively involved persons usually believe that the Internet can also raise their shopping efficiency) and affective involvement (affective involvement include affective factors, such as hedonic and symbolic expectations, can also influence the personal relevance of a shopping medium.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

It turns out that there are many attitudes changes in our interpersonal relationships, and it is much more than a fundamental shift in online shopping in consumer buying behavior from traditional to modern avenues as observed in the late decade, ideal differences and changes that we find and this change has paved the way for a new range of post-consumer behaviors to meet the needs and attitudes of the individual consumer. In addition, we learn that various online shopping and consumer purchases also contribute to some regular changes to make the individual consumer save various risks that are perfectly normal. Online vs. Offline Shopping In traditional shopping, features of the atmosphere are a key factor influencing the consumer's perception. We here by learn that these features also affect whether the consumer is finding the shopping experience pleasurable or not, as stated by Sherman et al. (1997). It is on the other hand, the environment in online shopping includes a much narrower range of experiences and certain technological abilities are needed to function in such a setting. All the senses cannot be used to perceive online shopping experiences.⁴ It is learnt that the buying pattern of consumer among the online shopping, and its impacts on satisfaction of consumer behavior and consumer perception an exception to this for the balanced development of the nation; it is highly essential to analyze the online shopping of the consumer. Several factors play a role in this and this is the main reason the researcher chooses the research topic as an economic analysis in buying pattern of consumer in online shopping: An assessment and in depth study of consumer in Chennai.

HISTORY OF ONLINE SHOPPING

We know that online shopping is a form of electronic commerce in which consumers directly buy goods or services from a seller over the Internet without an intermediary service. It is a fact that an online shop, e-shop, e-store, Internet shop, web-shop, web-store, online store, or virtual store evokes the physical analogy of buying products or services at a bricks-and-mortar retailer or shopping center. Thus, it is known that the process is called business-to-consumer (B2C) online shopping. There is a tragic event taking place when a business buys from another business it is called business-to-business (B2B) online shopping.

CONTEXT AND THE REQUIREMENT OF THE STUDY

It feel it is very clear from the review of literature made in the succeeding paragraphs that not many studies have been undertaken exclusively to study the perceptions, preferences, and the behavior of online shopping consumer, a very crucial area in the formulation of policies and procedures which are very important for the orderly growth and development of online shopping and the same has to be disseminated positively in the minds of consumer important in any nation. By and large the studies reviewed have mainly covered the aspects at macro level, occupation wise break-up of paid-up value of consumer of individuals, buying patterns of consumer, geographical distribution of product in Chennai city. There are studies covering the issue of online shopping consumer buying pattern at micro level.

⁴Sherman et al. (1997) a study on online shopping in environment and shopping experiences.

When referred to the context of decline in the participation in particular, online consumer in the primary online market operations, withdrawal of consumer from the online shopping market into safer consumer avenues like cash on delivery bank withdrawal, online payment, debit cards and credit card payment, they become all the more important to study an economic analysis in buying pattern of consumer with special reference to Chennai city. It is understood to know that this may help the policy makers in evolving the suitable strategies to get online consumer in large numbers so that the mobilization and effective operation of the online shopping markets may improve.

Rupali Rajesh (2018)⁵ According to Rupali Rajesh online shopping in e-business concerns a vital role moving from transactional marketing, to one-to-one affiliation marketing, for users or the customer fulfillment. It is given special focus on key factor of online shopping like suitable and time saving, Clear Return policy, Variety of product and brands available on online sites, Trusted shopping, Product reviews, 24*7 Shopping, Cash on delivery and Credit card services availability of favorite brands, clarity about terms and conditions, risk at credit card transactions, past purchase experience etc., as well as customer satisfaction factors like return policy, product quality, experience, touch and feel factor etc. These results will enable, e-marketers to design better suitable strategies, aiming to shopping practice and fulfillment.

Priyanka Sharma (2017)⁶ Appraised that online shopping was speed mounting changes in the way people doing business all over the world. In the business-to-consumer segment, sales through the web had been increasing eye opening moment over the last few years. Customers to perform not only those from well developed countries but also those from developing countries are getting used to the new shopping channel. The internet had given rise to great potential for businesses through connecting globally in online shopping. Cash on delivery was found most popular payment method for online shopping among consumers.

Gunjita Kumar (2017)⁷ - It was reported that before demonetization goods were bought online shopping to consumer preference and risk bearing capacity, but after demonetization it became almost mandatory to look for maximum payments through e-wallet for all kinds of goods and services bought. Prior to demonetization people consume to buy online either rare goods or goods which are not easily available in the nearby market, but after demonetization they were purchasing goods of their daily needs. Formerly people also liked to buy items online for which satisfaction gained was assured, but currently they can use to different sites providing the facilities like try and buy they were ready to take up the risk also.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the factors that influence of Pre and Post consumer behaviour
2. To evaluate the online shopping' perception and awareness level of online consumer' characteristics
3. To identify the factors that influence choice of buying product and expected return.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

⁵Rupali Rajesh. Evaluating the factors influencing Online Shopping and Its Consumer Satisfaction in Pune Area, International Journal of Social Sciences ISSN 2454-5899, Volume 4 Issue 1, pp.54-76, March 2018.

⁶Priyanka Sharma, A Study on Consumer behavior towards online shopping an empirical study with reference. International journal of advanced research in management 2017

⁷Gunjita Kumar, Influence of Demonetization on Consumer's Buying Behaviour towards Online Shopping. Journal of interdisciplinary research 2017

1. H_0 = There is no association between investment perception and investor characteristics.
2. H_1 = There is a association between consumer perception and the consumer characteristics
3. H_0 = There is no relationship between factors that influence choice of online consumer and consumer avenues
4. H_1 = There is a relationship between factors that influence choice of online consumer and consumer avenues

SOURCES OF DATA

Several systems are being followed to achieve the objectives, the researcher has used both primary and secondary sources to achieve the objectives sources, other secondary data has also been collected from government organizations such as: B. the Statistical Supervisor Report in the State. There is a range of data collected through the study and secondary data provided by these organizations from their annual reports and newsletters.

SAMPLING PLAN

The selected group or population of the locations selected for the study is very large and, due to practical difficulties, not all respondents could be interviewed. Only samples selected for research were produced in the study. Disclose your financial details, particularly the amount of money you have spent on various online purchases on the product. Therefore, data was collected from respondents who were willing to disclose the information. Simple random sampling is used for the study. A cluster sampling of different socio-economic groups is carried out to select the respondents. The study was conducted using the simple random sampling method most appropriate for this research.

LOCATION OF THE STUDY

Each study has a location that should be understood in terms of the factors involved in the study. The study used a simple random sampling method as students, businesspeople, retirees and grocers. 720 investor questionnaires will be distributed in the city of Chennai selected for the study. Of these, 615 questionnaires were collected. Of these questionnaires of the respondents, 15 questionnaires were found to be incomplete and unusable, from which incorrect conclusions can be derived, so that the exact and exact sample of the study is 600.

STATISTICAL TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

There has to be a reference to something to reference the research being done. This study is based on primary data collected from investors through questionnaires. There is also a good source of secondary data, which is also used, obtained from sources such as publications such as books, magazines, websites, journals, and annual reports. The information collected from both sources is analyzed, processed, tabulated and recorded in the simplest possible way for reference. The information collected was analyzed using a social science statistics package (IBMSPSS22). As a result, the study uses the following statistical tools to make it more professional and technical: there is a reference data set to know the measures of central tendency and the measures of dispersion, one-sided analysis of variance, analysis of K-medias conglomerates, the methods and techniques used are multiple discrimination analysis, multiple regression analysis, chi-square analysis and percent analysis. h It was also used to get the best and correct results necessary for this research.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The boundaries of a research are always a limitation and no study can have a limited geographical representation. Therefore, this research is limited to the city of Chennai, and hence the conclusion cannot cover the entire universe.
- By consolidating the results and conclusions of the study, we concluded that the results, suggestions and conclusion are only applicable to an economic analysis of consumer buying behavior when shopping online, with particular reference to the city of Chennai.

PERCENTAGEAN ALYSIS

The following section, the percentage analysis is submitted for all the demographic factors involved in the study.

Table- 1 Gender Distribution of the respondent

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	396	66.0	66.0
Female	204	34.0	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The given desk above 1 famous that information about gender sensible distribution of the respondents of those, six hundred respondents, a majority of 396 (66%) respondents are male even as 204 (34.0%) respondents are female. There is an remark from the above desk that mainly male choose to use on line purchasing than female.

Table - 2 Age of the Respondent

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
to 25 years	83	13.8	13.8
35 years	162	27.0	40.8
45 years	173	28.8	69.7
55 years	120	20.0	89.7
re than 55 years	62	10.3	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The given desk above table- 2 exhibits that data approximately age of the respondents. By and large 173 (28.8%) respondents are withinside the age organization of 36-forty five years, 162 (27.0%) the very best degree, respondents are withinside the age organization of 26-35 years, the second one maximum degree, 120 (20.0%) respondents are withinside the age organization of forty five-fifty five years, 1/3 degree, 83 (13.8%) respondents are withinside the age organization of upto 25 years and 62 (10.3%) continue to be the fourth degree respondents withinside the age organization of extra than fifty five years.

As a end result it's miles observed that majority of respondents fall beneath Neath age organization of 36-forty five years accordingly.

Table -3 Matrimonial status

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	209	34.8	34.8
Married	391	65.2	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

It is found withinside the desk above three explicit that information about marital reputation of the respondents. Out of six hundred respondents, 391 (65.2) respondents are married even as 209 (34.8) respondents stay single. There is an statement that maximum of the respondents are married.

Table 4 Segmentation in Family

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 2	59	9.8	9.8
Three	172	28.7	38.5
Four	186	31.0	69.5
Five	111	18.5	88.0
more than 5	72	12.0	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The above table-4 exhibits that information about own circle of relatives length of the respondents. Mostly 186 (31.0) respondents have four individuals withinside the own circle of relatives, 172 (28.7) respondents have three individuals of their own circle of relatives, 111 (18. five) respondents own circle of relatives length is five individuals, 72 (12.0) respondents own circle of relatives length is greater than five individuals and 59 (9.8) respondents have 2 individuals of their own circle of relatives accordingly. There fore majority of respondents have four individuals of their own circle of relatives accordingly.

Table - 5 Educational qualification

Particulars	Frequency Distribution	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Professional	60	10.0	10.0
Post-graduation	141	23.5	33.5
Under graduation	226	37.7	71.2
Diplomas	116	19.3	90.5
Schooling	57	9.5	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The desk above 4. five affords the ones information about academic qualification of the respondents. By and big, 226 (37.7) respondents have finished beneathneath graduation, 141 (23.five) respondents have long gone via post-graduation, 116 (19.3) respondents have exceeded their, 60 (10.0) respondents come over their expert diploma and 57 (9.five) respondents completed education accordingly. There is an statement from the above desk that through and big respondents are beneath Neath graduates who're used to shopping for merchandise via online buying accordingly.

Table -6 Professional status

Professional status	Frequency Distribution	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Govt. Employees	55	9.2	9.2
Private employee	230	38.3	47.5
Sole Trader	168	28.0	75.5
Business Expert	93	15.5	91.0
House Wife's	54	9.0	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The table - 6 reveals that details regarding job standing of the respondents. By and large, 230 (38.3) respondents are non-public employees, 168 (28.0) respondents are sole trader, ninety three (15.5) respondents do self-business, fifty five (9.2) respondents are performing at government sector and fifty four (9.0) respondents are house wife's. Therefore, most of the respondents purchase product through online looking from the private sector as brought up each.

Table 7 Customer's Annual Income of Online Shoppers

Particulars	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
≤ than 1 lakh	85	14.2	14.2
Between 1 to 2 lakhs	223	37.2	51.3
Between 2 to 3 lakhs	146	24.3	75.7
Between 3 to 4 lakhs	97	16.2	91.8
≤ than 4 lakhs	49	8.2	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The desk above table 7 affords that element approximately overall annual profits of the respondents. By and large, 223 (37.2) respondents own circle of relatives annual profits are among 1 to two lakhs, 146 (24. three) respondents overall own circle of relatives annual profits are among 2 to a few lakhs, 97 (16.2) respondents overall annual profits are among three to four lakhs, 85 (14.2) respondents overall annual profits are much less than 1 lakh and 49 (8.2) respondents' overall own circle of relatives annual profits are extra than four lakhs as stated to each. It indicates that maximum of the respondents' own circle of relatives annual re assets of profits are among 1 to two lakhs accordingly.

Table 8 Customer using Internet for Shopping

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
At House	203	33.8	33.8
In Working Place / Office	225	37.5	71.3
Cyber café	112	18.7	90.0
Schools /Colleges /Universites	60	10.0	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The table given on top of in eight reveals the data regarding net access of the respondents. of the overall respondents, 225 (37.5) respondents understood that they use internet from their activity sites and offices, of the total respondents, 203 (33.8) respondents use internet at their house, 112 (18.7) respondents access internet from cyber restaurant and sixty (10.0) respondents access internet from school/college/university accordingly.

there's an observation that shows, clearly from the above table most of the respondent's access internet from their operating place/office itself

Table 9 People using Internet for Online shopping

People using Internet for Online shopping	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 1 hour	112	18.7	18.7
1-2 hrs	171	28.5	47.2
2-3 hrs	160	26.7	73.8
3-4 hrs	98	16.3	90.2
More than 4 hrs	59	9.8	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The higher than table - 9 shows that detail regarding length of your time on a median spent by respondents per day. Of the full respondents, one71 (28.5) respondents pay 1-2 hours per day averagely, a hundred and sixty respondents spend 2-3 hours per day for access web, 112 (18.7) respondents spend lower than 1 hour every day and fifty-nine (9.8) are respondents spend over four hours to access internet per day accordingly

Table 10 Purchase power for merchandise and services of the net online customers

Purchase power for merchandise and services of the net online customers	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Self	188	31.3	31.3
Spouse	135	22.5	53.8
Wife	133	22.2	76.0
Children	88	14.7	90.7
Friends & Relatives	56	9.3	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The given table 10 deals with the totality of the respondents, Of the totality of the respondents, 188 (31.3) respondents buy products and services through online shopping with self-decision, 135 (22.5) respondents buy products with the help of their husbands, 133 (22.2) Respondents buy products with the help of a wife, 88 (14.7) respondents are influenced by their children and 56 (9.3) respondents are influenced accordingly by their friends and family. Therefore, most of the respondents buy their products based on their own decision.

Table 11 Payment method of the online customers

Payment method	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bank Debit or Credit card	156	26.7	37.7
NEFT/ RTGS	193	35.5	48.2
Cash on Delivery	152	26.0	85.2
Online fund transfer	99	11.8	100.0
Total	600	100.0	

Source: Primary data

The table above under 11 shows this detail about the respondents' payment method. of all respondents, 183 (30.5) respondents pay their amount by online NEFT/RTGS, 156 (26.7) respondents send their money by bank credit card / debit card, 152 respondents pay cash on delivery and 99 respondents transfer their amount online accordingly. Therefore, most of the respondents pay their money via online bank transfer.

TEST THE PERSONAL FACTORS OF CHISQUARE AND THE PRESENCE OF PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS VIA ONLINE

Table 12 Chi-square analysis of the relationship between personal factors and the occurrence of product purchases

S. No	Particulars	Values of Chi-Square	Degrees of Freedom	Accepted /Not Accepted	Results
1	Gender	8.522	2	0.202	NS
2	Age	31.063	6	0.152	NS
3	Marital status	3.224	2	0.780	NS
4	Family members	33.333	8	0.097	NS
5	Education level	20.098	10	0.691	NS
6	Professional status	32.467	10	0.116	NS
7	Annual income	19.227	8	0.740	NS
8	Internet access	15.879	6	0.601	NS
9	Time spent on the Internet	35.508	8	0.041	NS

Significant @ 1% level

In the table above in Table - 12 it can be clearly seen that the hypothesis is accepted (not significant) in eight cases and rejected (significant) in other cases. From this it can be concluded that gender, age, family members, level of education, occupancy, annual income and internet access did not affect the frequency of product purchases via the online system along with other factors and the time spent and have an influence on the frequency of product purchases.

Table13 ANOVA for Preemption Score with Age

Particulars	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean	Frequency	Sign.
Among Groups	4.887	8	.922	.748	.629
Within Category	663.072	595	1.114		
Total	665.958	599			

Source: Primary data

significant at 5% level

In order to analyze the difference between age and the pre-purchase decision, the above table in Figure 13 was tested in an ANOVA tool in such a way that there is no tangible difference between the age groups, or in their pre-purchase rating.

Table 14 KMO and Batlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.610
Approx. Chi-Square		911.805
Df		105
Sig.		.000

Significant at 1% level

From the table give above in 14Batlett's test has been used to test whether the correlation matrix is an identity matrix. The test value is 911.805 and the significant level ($p < .000$) are given above. With the value of test statistics and the associated significant level is so small, it appears that the correlation matrix is not an identity matrix, i.e., there exists correlations between the variables. Another test is Kaoser-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy. The test is based on the correlations and partial correlations of the variables.

If the test value, or KMO measure is closer to 1, then it is good to use factor analysis. If KMO is closer to 0, then the factor analysis is not a good idea for the variables and data. The value of test statistics is given above as .610 which means the factor analysis for the selected variables is found to be more appropriate to the data.

Table 15 Analysis of factors relating to outlook based on factor analysis

Statements	Factors	Name of the factor
important discount are not readily available	Factor 1	Advantage of physical purchase
I am not sure regarding product quality		
I cannot good buy or agree		
I have to remain for a long time to take liberation		
not easy to make a decision based only on narrative or view		
I at all times acquire good value what time I purchase online	Factor 2	Value for money
Products purchased in online carry out in good health		
It takes less time to obtain delivery than retail stores		
I forever evaluate prices previous to buying online	Factor 3	Competitive price
I charily plan my purchase previous to buying online		
Excellence of other products are similar in online		
Have saved lot of money by shopping online	Factor 4	Money savers
I can benefit on time release of products		
In online the price is higher other than its quality is improved		
I can purchase many considered goods in online	Factor 5	Single click shopping convenience

The five factors derived from the fifteen statements using factor analysis were further analyzed for significant differences among the groups of selected personal variables. For this purpose the following additional hypotheses were framed and tested.

Table 16 T-test for online shopping satisfaction score with gender and marital status

S. No	Study factors	T-Test value	Sig. Value	Significant/Not significant
1	Gender	.599	.266	NS
2	Marital status	3.859	.000	S

From the table give above in 4.101 T-test has been used to analyse the significant difference between online shopping satisfaction score with gender and marital status. The scaled up significant value .266 for gender is higher than the table value. It is clearly found that there is no significant difference between online shopping satisfactions with gender. The scaled up significant value .000 for marital status is lower than the table value. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected that there is significant difference between online shopping satisfactions with marital status accordingly.

MAJOR FINDING AND SUGGESTIONS

The following section presents the percentage analysis of all demographic factors involved in the study. Table 1 provides details on the gender distribution of respondents. Of these, 600 respondents, a majority of 396 (66%) respondents are men while 204 (34.0%) respondents are women. There is an observation from the table above that most men prefer to use online shopping than women.

Table 2 reveals the information on the age of respondents. In general, 173 (28.8%) respondents are in the age group of 3645, 162 (27.0%) the highest level, respondents are in the age group up to 25 years and 62 (10.3%) fourth-level respondents stay in the over 55s. age range. Therefore, it turns out that most of the respondents are in the 3645 age range. We can see in Table 3 that they give details of the marital status of the respondents. Out of 600 respondents, 391 (65.2) are married while 209 (34.8) remain single. It can be seen that most of the respondents are married. Table 4 only reveals details about the family size of the respondents. Most respondents 186 (31.0) have 4 family members, 172 (28.7) family size is greater than 5 members and 59 (9.8) the respondents therefore have 2 members in their family. Therefore, the majority of respondents have 4 family members as a result. Table 5 presents these details on the educational qualifications of the respondents. Respondents obtained their vocational diploma and 57 (9.5) completed their studies as a result. The table above observes that in general, respondents are university graduates accustomed to purchasing products through online shopping as a result. Respondents work in the public sector and 54 (9.0) are housewives. Therefore, most of the respondents buy products through online shopping from the private sector. Typically 223 (37.2) the annual family income of the respondents is between 1 and 2 lakh, 146 (24.3) the total annual income of the respondents is less than 1 lakh and 49 (8.2) the total annual family income of the respondents is greater than 4 lakhs as everyone said. most of the respondents' sources of annual family income are therefore between 1 and 2 lakh. Table 4.10 deals with the total number of respondents, the total number of respondents, 188 (31.3) respondents buy products and services through online shopping with self-determination, 135 (22.5) respondents buy products with help of their husbands, 133 (22.2) buy products with help from their wives, 88 (14.7) are influenced by children, and 56 (9.3) respondents are influenced accordingly by their friends and relatives. Therefore, most of the respondents buy their products, respectively according to their own decision.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

The method of analysis used is Chi square test which is used to test the significance of influence of personal factors of the respondents, over the study factors at 1% and 5% level of significance. While applying the chi-square test, the factors in the study are classified into two groups. The earlier group consists of personal factors namely, Gender, Age, Marital Status, Family Members, Educational Qualification, Occupation, Annual Income, Internet Access, Time spent on Internet. The second groups consists of study factors namely Frequency of purchase of products through online, Daily basis, Weekly basis, Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annually, Yearly basis, The results are presented in the following tables, with suitable hypothesis and rel Event interpretations.

Pre - Purchased Decision Making Factors

The analysis of the difference between age and pre-purchase decision was tested. It has obviously been found that the hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is understood in conclusion that there is no tangible difference between age groups, respectively, in their pre-purchase decision score. difference between family members.

Therefore, it is clear that from the above table the hypothesis is rejected and shows that there is a tangible difference between family members in their pre-purchase decisions as a result. It is therefore understood and clear from the table mentioned above, that there is no tangible difference between the diploma, in the pre-purchase decision score and the hypothesis is accepted. The tangible difference between different professional levels in their pre-purchase decision score. Significant value. 648 is greater than the value in the array. tangible difference between different professional levels in their pre-purchase decision score. The hypothesis is therefore accepted. The significant value is 0.107 is greater than the table value at a significant level of 0.05.

Therefore, the assumption is accepted that there is no tangible difference between their annual income and their pre-purchase decision score as a result. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected that there is a tangible difference between Internet access in their pre-purchase decision score as a result. The table analyzes the tangible difference between the time spent in their pre-purchase decision score. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted, it shows that there is no tangible difference between the time spent in their pre-purchase decision score.

ON-PURCHASE DECISION MAKING FACTORS

The analysis analyzes the tangible difference between age groups in their purchasing decision score. The significant value 0.062 is greater than the table value at significant levels of 0.05. Therefore, it is accepted that there is no tangible difference between age groups in their purchasing decision score. The significant value 0.040 is less than the table value at significant levels 0.05. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a tangible difference between family members in the score relating to the purchase decision as a result is rejected. Significant value.591 is greater than the table value at 0.05 significant levels. Therefore, it is accepted that there is no tangible difference between the educational qualification and the purchasing decision score as a result. He accepts the hypothesis that there is no tangible difference between the employment level in their purchasing decision score as a result. The significant value .000 is less than the table value at 0.05 significant levels. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a tangible difference between the annual income in the purchasing decision score is rejected. The significant value .351 is greater than the array value of 0.05 significant levels. Therefore, it is accepted that there is no tangible difference between Internet access in their purchasing decision score as a result. The average score is 3.144 and the F value is 2.662 for the Time Elapsed Purchase Decision Score. The significant value is 0.032 less than the table value at significant levels of 0.05. So there is a tangible difference between the time taken in their purchasing decision score. Certainly the hypothesis is rejected, according to the table above.

POST PURCHASE DECISION MAKING FACTORS

The mean score is 1334 and the F value is 1357 for the post-purchase decision score with age. Significant 0.247 is greater than table value at 0.05 significant levels. It is therefore accepted that there is no tangible difference between age groups in the score of post-purchase decisions as a result. The average score is 1.526 and the F value is 1.554 for the post-purchase decision score with family members. The significant value 0.185 is greater than the table value at 0.05 significant levels. Therefore, it is accepted that there is no tangible difference between family members in their post-purchase decision score. The average score is 1.453 and the F-value is 1.480 for the score for post-purchase decisions with a diploma. The significant value 0.207 is greater than the table value at significant levels of 0.05. We therefore accept the hypothesis that there is no tangible difference between the qualification in the score of the decisions following the purchase. The highest mean score is 5,631 and the F value is 5,902 for the post-purchase decision score with employment.

The significant value .000 is less than the table value at 0.05 significant levels. Therefore, the hypothesis of a tangible difference between the occupancy level in the post-purchase decision score is rejected accordingly. The calculated value 0.340 is greater than the table value at 0.05 significant level. Therefore, it is accepted that there is no tangible difference between the annual income in their post-purchase decision score. The calculated value 0.123 is greater than the table value at the 0.05 significant levels. Therefore, it is accepted the assumption that there is therefore no tangible difference between Internet access in their post-purchase decision score. It is therefore accepted that there is no tangible difference between the time spent in their post-purchase decision score.

OTHER DECISION MAKING FACTORS

The analysis analyzes the tangible difference between age groups in their decision score on other factors. The mean value is 0.743 and the F value is 0.715 for other factors with age. The significant value has increased. 582 is greater than the table value at 0.05 significant values. Therefore, it is accepted that there is no tangible difference between age groups in the decision score of other factors as a result. The average score is 3.382 and the F value is 3.308 for other factors with family members. The significant value increased by 0.011 is less than the table value at significant levels of 0.05. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a tangible difference between family members in their decision score on other factors is rejected. The average score is 0.552 and the F value is 0.530 for the other factors with annual income. The calculated value 0.714 is greater than the table value at 0.05 significant levels. Therefore, it is accepted that there is no tangible difference between the annual income in their decision score for other factors as a result. The significant value increased by 0.989 is greater than the table value at 0.05 significant levels. Therefore, the assumption is accepted that there is no tangible difference between Internet access and their decision score of other factors.

ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER ATTITUDE FACTORS TOWARDS ONLINE PURCHASES

Correlation matrix for the variables, item1toitem15, included in Question 15; Consumer Attitude towards online shopping was analyzed initially for possible inclusion in Factor Analysis. Usually a correlationvalueof0.3(absolute value) is taken as sufficient to explain the relation between variables. All the variables from1to 15havebeenretainedfor further analysis. Further, two tests are applied to the resultant correlation matrix to test whether the relationship among the variables is significant or not. The variances extracted by the factors are called the Eigen values. Now that we have a measure of how much variance each successive factor extracts and we can decide about the number off actorstoreta in. We can retain only factors with Eigenvalues greater than. In essence, this is like saying that, unless a factor extracts at least as much as the equivalent of one original variable, we drop it. This criterion is probably the one most widely used and is followed in this study also. In our example above, using this criterion, we wouldretain5factors (principal components). The five factors derived from the fifteen statements using factor analysis were further analysed for significant differences among the groups of selected personal variables. For this purpose the following additional hypotheses were framed and tested.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR CONSUMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING

It is observed from the above table that the multiple correlations between the selected independent variables and dependent variables (Online shopping Satisfaction Score) was 0.312, which indicated that there was a high level of correlations between the independent variables and dependent variables. The F-test value was significant showing 4.494. The R^2 value (0.097) indicated that 9.7% of variation in attitude was influenced by the related independent variables. Individually, from the regression co-efficient it was found that gender, number of family members, annual income, length of income and pre-purchase decisions had positive effect on the consumer satisfaction where as the other factors are negative aspects on the satisfaction level. However independent variables like marital status, number of family members, educational qualification, occupation, annual income and length of time score had significantly affected the consumer satisfaction level.

SUGGESTIONS

The examiner has finished delicate write to respondents who have purchased products and services through online. It is accomplished that the majority of the respondents have a good outlook regarding online shopping, although in crowd are so many evils to be enhanced by the vendors and examine providers.

1. As present are no appropriate laws on behalf of online purchases, they have to be implemented to avoid the unspecified intruders. This will lend a hand to keep up safety measures and private information appropriately relating to the respondents. So the website developers and service providers should take compulsory steps to overcome this problem
2. To provide website design and quality of services impact on online shopping satisfaction. So the vendor companies should focus more on the design part of the websites. Web based technology upgrades original conceptualization with the purpose of would get better the answer from knowledge know-how consumers. So the firms encompass to devote in such new technologies.
3. Internet backgrounds have to be enhanced in the areas of art, dynamic and interactive techniques. These development determinations provide supplementary illustration application.
4. The major drawbacks of respondents include felt are no proper recurring strategy to the product. After getting opinion from the respondent condition the on top of said problem occurs, and then they are hypothetical to be present guided in a appropriate way to go back the product. These resolves generate a good website standing and re-purchasing power of the respondents.
5. Due to the scientific growth the check providers must execute new original ideas to exhibit information about the product. Now-a-day's 360 degree method is mostly helpful to be acquainted with about all the location of the product. This process will help to create self-confidence about the product. So all the service provider's should realize these kinds of ground-breaking methods.
6. The dependability and accessibility of the release structure is the explanation accomplishment issue for a few online businesses and this determination create a center of attention the consumers repurchase objective.
7. Even although the customers have a basic knowledge about online shopping, they are ineffective to put into operation it since the language becomes a difficulty. upward regional language oriented websites would help new comers to improve their knowledge and also to augment the online purchasers.

CONCLUSION

It is here that before consumers had enough time to visit shopping malls, looking for various products, many consumers choose to bargain and decide their purchases after physical evaluation of raw materials. The whole process can vary from a few hours to a few weeks depending on the product, quantity, quality, brands, companies and source of purchase. Nowadays and today there is a drastic change in the whole storyline. There is a broad feeling that everything in the world today is internet oriented, such as electronic data interchange, electronic location, e-commerce, and e-commerce. Electronic commerce is the exchange of information using network-based technologies. In today's high cost situation, e-commerce may exist used as a competitive strategy, so it increasingly includes the whole online process of development, marketing, sales, delivery, support and payment products and services. The problem of online shopping is an immeasurable assembly technology. correct Used with guaranteed security and protection for transactions, it will thrive in a highly competitive and motivated environment. The population of Chennai city is very tech savvy and the city is dotted with businesses of many successful entrepreneurs. Chennai has many industries, properties, corporate hospitals and a number of engineering colleges. In the future, online shopping is expected to increase significantly given the growing youth population.

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