

“E-Commerce: An Overview of Different Methods of E-Commerce in Present Scenario”

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Abstract – *In current Scenario as the usage of Internet is increasing and people prefer E-commerce for different activities. In this paper, we are going to discuss in brief about E-commerce and methods of e-commerce. Nowadays, 'E' (Electronic) is gaining momentum and most of the things if not everything is getting digitally enabled. Thus, it becomes very important to clearly draw the line between different types of commerce or business integrated with the 'E' (Electronic) factor.*

Keyword: *E-commerce •E-commerce Methods- Business to Business, Business to Consumer, Business to Employee, Business to Government, Business to Manager, Consumer to Business, Consumer to Consumer, Government to Business, Government to Citizen, Government to Employee and Government to Government.*

INTRODUCTION

E-commerce is the use of Internet and the web to transact business but when we focus on digitally enabled commercial transactions between and among organizations and individuals involving information systems under the control of the firm it takes the form of e-business. Nowadays, 'E' is gaining momentum and most of the things if not everything is getting digitally enabled. Thus, it becomes very important to clearly draw the line between different types of commerce or business integrated with the 'E' factor. Based on the type of relationship between different sides of commerce, it can be categorized in different types. Today the concept of E-Commerce is known to everyone as the business trends are shifting from traditional to modern formats of business; E-Commerce is growing rapidly due to the drastic and dynamic changes in technologies. If we discuss what E-Commerce is, E-Commerce or Electronic commerce can be define as business done by an individual, group of people or organisation with the help of technology using internet/Electronic network to reach all over the world.

E-COMMERCE METHODS

E-Commerce or Electronics Commerce business models can generally categorized in following categories.

- Business - to - Business (B2B)

- Business - to - Consumer (B2C)
- Consumer - to - Consumer (C2C)
- Consumer - to - Business (C2B)
- Business - to - Government (B2G)
- Government - to - Business (G2B)
- Government - to - Citizen (G2C)

1. Business to Business (B2B)

The term "business-to-business" was originally coined to describe the electronic communications between businesses or enterprises in order to distinguish it from the communications between businesses and consumers (business to consumer). It eventually came to be used in marketing as well, initially describing only industrial or capital goods marketing. Today it is widely used to describe all products and services used by enterprises. Many professional institutions and the trade publications focus much more on business to consumer than business to business, although most sales and marketing personnel are in the business to business sector [1].

Business-to-business (B2B) describes commerce transactions between businesses, such as between a manufacturer and a wholesaler, or between a wholesaler

and a retailer. Contrasting terms are business-to consumer (B2C) and business-to-government (B2G).

The activities of Business-to-Business transactions are much higher than the activities of business to consumer transactions. The primary reason for this is that in a typical supply chain there are various business to business (B2B) transactions involving sub components or raw materials, and only one business to consumer transaction, specifically sale of the finished product to the end customer. For example, an automobile manufacturer makes several business to business transactions such as buying tires, glass for windscreens, and rubber hoses for its vehicles. The final transaction, a finished vehicle sold to the consumer, is a single (business to consumer) transaction.

Business to business is also used in the context of communication and collaboration. Many businesses are now using social media to connect with their consumers (business to consumer); however, they are now using similar tools within the business so employees can connect with one another. When communication is taking place amongst employees, this can be referred to as "Business to Business" communication.

2. Business-to-Consumer (B2C)

Business-to-consumer (B2C, sometimes also called Business-to-Customer) describes activities of businesses serving end consumers with products and/or services.

An example of a business to consumer transaction would be a person buying leather bag from a retailer. The transactions that led to the leather bag available for purchase, which is the purchase of the leather, cloth, rubber, etc. However, the sale of the shoe from the shoemaker to the retailer would be considered a (business to business) transaction.

While the term E-commerce refers to all online transactions, business to consumer stands for "business-to-consumer" and applies to any business or organization that sells its products or services to consumers over the Internet for its own use. When most people think of business to consumer E-commerce, they think of Flip kart and Amazon, the online bookseller that launched its site in 1995 and quickly took on the nation's major retailers. In addition to online retailers, business to consumer has grown to include services such as online banking, travel services, online auctions, health information and real estate sites. Peer-to-peer sites such as Craigslist also fall under the business to consumer category.

Business to consumer e-commerce went through some tough times, particularly after the technology-heavy NASDAQ crumbled in 2000. In the ensuing dotcom carnage, hundreds of e-commerce sites shut their virtual doors and some experts predicted years of struggle for online retail ventures. Since then, however, shoppers have continued to flock to the web in increasing numbers. In fact, North American consumers adopted ecommerce so much that despite growing fears about identity theft, they spent \$172 billion shopping online in 2005, up from \$38.8 billion in 2000.

By 2010, consumers are expected to spend \$329 billion each year online, according to Forrester Research. What's more, the percentage of U.S. households shopping online is expected to grow from 39 percent this year to 48 percent in 2010.

In October 2010, an extension of business to consumer, B21 was coined (sometimes referred to as B2I). While business to consumer includes all manners of a business marketing or selling to consumers, B21 is specifically targeted towards an individual. B21 requires specific Personalization for that individual. B21 requires Insight in order to create the personalized experience [2].

3. Business to Employee (B2E)

Business-to-employee (B2E) electronic commerce uses an intra-business network which allows companies to provide products and/or services to their employees. Typically, companies use B2E networks to automate employee-related corporate processes.

Examples of B2E applications include [3]:

- Online insurance policy management
- Corporate announcement dissemination
- Online supply requests
- Special employee offers
- Employee benefits reporting
- 401(k) Management

4. Business to Government (B2G)

Business-to-government (B2G) is a derivative of business to business marketing and often referred to as a market definition of "public sector marketing" which encompasses marketing products and services to various government levels - including federal, state and local - through integrated marketing communications techniques such as

strategic public relations, branding, marcom, advertising, and web-based communications.

B2G networks provide a platform for businesses to bid on government opportunities which are resented as solicitations in the form of RFPs in a reverse auction fashion. Public sector organizations (PSO's) post tenders in the form of RFP's, RFI's, RFQ's, Sources Sought, etc. and suppliers respond to them.

Government agencies typically have pre-negotiated standing contracts vetting the vendors/suppliers and their products and services for set prices. These can be state, local or federal contracts and some may be grandfathered in by other entities (i.e. California's MAS Multiple Award Schedule will recognize the federal government contract holder's prices on a GSA General Services Administration Schedule).

There are multiple social platforms dedicated to this vertical market and they have risen in popularity with the onset of the ARRA/Stimulus Program and increased government funds available to commercial entities for both grants and contracts [4].

5. Business to Manager (B2M)

Business-to-Manager or B2M is a new mode of E-business. It refers to transaction between enterprises (product sellers or any other workers) and professional managers. B2M schema consists of finding out the information on the net and earning commission by providing services for enterprises [5].

6. Consumer to Business (C2B)

Consumer-to-business (C2B) is an electronic commerce business model in which consumers (individuals) offer products and services to companies and the companies pay them. This business model is a complete reversal of traditional business model where companies offer goods and services to consumers. We can see this example in blogs or internet forums where the author offers a link back to an online business facilitating the purchase of some product (like a book on Amazon.com), and the author might receive affiliate revenue from a successful sale.

This kind of economic relationship is qualified as an inverted business type. The advent of the C2B scheme is due to major changes:

Connecting a large group of people to a bidirectional network has made this sort of commercial relationship possible. The large traditional media outlets are one direction relationship whereas the internet is bidirectional one.

Decreased cost of technology: Individuals now have access to technologies that were once only available to large companies (digital printing and acquisition technology, high performance computer, powerful software) [6].

7. Consumer to Consumer (C2C)

Consumer-to-consumer (C2C) (or citizen-to-citizen) electronic commerce involves the electronically facilitated transactions between consumers through some third party. A common example is the online auction, in which a consumer posts an item for sale and other consumers bid to purchase it; the third party generally charges a flat fee or commission. The sites are only intermediaries, just there to match consumers. They do not have to check quality of the products being offered.

Consumer-to-consumer (C2C) marketing is the creation of a product or service with the specific promotional strategy being for consumers to share that product or service with others as brand advocates based on the value of the product. This type of e-commerce is expected to increase in the future because it cuts out the costs of using another company. An example cited in Management Information Systems, is for someone having a garage sale to promote their sale via advertising transmitted to the GPS units of cars in the area. This would potentially reach a larger audience than just posting signs around the neighbourhood. In the economic downturn which commenced in 2008 C2C commerce levels increased dramatically online [7].

8. Government to Business (G2B)

Government-to-Business (abbreviated G2B) is the online non-commercial interaction between local and central government and the commercial business sector, rather than private individuals (G2C). For example <http://www.dti.gov.uk> is a government web site where businesses can get information and advice on e-business 'best practice'. <http://g2b.perm.ru> is another example [8].

9. Government to Citizen (G2C)

Government-to-Citizen (abbreviated G2C) is the communication link between a government and private individuals or residents. Such G2C communication most often refers to that which takes place through Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), but can also include direct mail and media campaigns. G2C can take place at the federal, state, and local levels. G2C stands in contrast to G2B, or Government-to-Business networks.

One such Federal G2C network is USA.gov: the United States' official web portal, though there are many other examples from governments around the world [9] [10].

10. Government to Employees (G2E)

Government-to-employees (abbreviated G2E) is the online interactions through instantaneous communication tools between government units and their employees. G2E is one out of the four primary delivery models of e-Government [11] [12] [13].

G2E is an effective way to provide E-learning to the employees, bring them together and to promote knowledge sharing among them [14]. It also gives employees the possibility of accessing information in regard to compensation and benefit policies, training and learning opportunities and civil rights laws. G2E services also include software for maintaining personnel information and records of employees [15].

G2E is adopted in many countries including the United States, Hong Kong and New Zealand [16] [17].

11. Government to Government (G2G)

Government-to-Government (abbreviated G2G) is the online non-commercial interaction between Government organisations, departments, and authorities and other Government organisations, departments, and authorities. Its use is common in the UK, along with G2C, the online non-commercial interaction of local and central Government and private individuals, and G2B the online non-commercial interaction of local and central Government and the commercial business sector. G2G systems generally come in one of two types:

- Internal facing - joining up a single Governments departments, agencies, organisations and authorities - examples include the integration aspect of the Government Gateway, and the UK NHS Connecting for Health Data SPINE.
- External facing - joining up multiple Governments IS systems - an example would include the integration aspect of the Schengen Information System (SIS), developed to meet the requirements of the Schengen Agreement [18].

CONCLUSION

Now a day's if we want to purchase anything first option comes to our mind is e-commerce, as internet has become part of our routine life and all facilities are available to us with the help of E-Commerce / Electronic Marketing. It includes the use of an internet media like website in

combination with online promotional techniques such as search engine marketing (SEM), social medial marketing, interactive online ads, online directories, e-mail marketing, affiliate marketing, viral marketing and so on. With the help of online marketing, business prospects have reached to a higher level where it is easy for the marketers to reach targeted customers with minimum efforts and better usage of E-Commerce techniques.

Thus, we can say that all methods of E-commerce we have discussed in this paper are important and in future more methods are going to add as per requirement and innovation of techniques in E-commerce.

E-commerce is a key technology for speeding up the innovation process, reducing time scales, fostering greater networking in the economy and making faster diffusion of knowledge and ideas possible. Effective risk management strategies coupled with adequate legal documentation will go a long way in protecting e-commerce companies. Although the Internet is a goldmine, without adequate legal protection, it could become a landmine.

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