FACTORS INFLUENCING ONLINE SHOPPING TRIAL DECISION IN HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM

Tran Viet Nhan¹, Arun Kumar Tarofder², S. M. Ferdous Azam³

¹Graduate School of Management, Management Science University, Level 3, Platinum Sentral, Jalan Stesen Sentral 2, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
²Faculty of Business Management & Professional Studies, Management Science University, Section 13, 40100, Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
³Faculty of Business Management & Professional Studies, Management Science University, Section 13, 40100, Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

Abstract:
Internet shopping has turned out to be increasingly prominent in Vietnam. In the previous couple of years, the normal spending per individual on web based shopping is expanding over half every year. An ever increasing number of individuals have picked this innovation to spare time, cash and other accommodation highlights. In any case, there are very few research identified with this field in Vietnam has been led. There are different inquires about directed concentrating on the variables affecting individuals aim to receive web based booking. In any case, there are very few inquiries about concentrate on the expectation to attempt internet booking. This expectation to attempt is vital since individuals prefer to attempt initially, at that point they will assess their trial encounter, thus, embrace or reject web based booking innovation. Therefore, this examination underscores on discovering factors that impact individual’s goal to attempt web based booking. The study has been created in light of serious survey of written works identified with web based booking; web based shopping, selection hypotheses, shopper practices. The polls have been disseminated and the information

¹Correspondence: email viett.nhan.tran@gmail.com
has been handled utilizing SEM-PLS to decide the connection between factors that impact Vietnamese expectation to attempt internet booking. Subsequently, this exploration is required to have critical commitment in both hypothesis and common sense. Regarding hypothesis, this examination effectively provided the model that show the expectation to attempt web based booking which is once in a while talked about in past investigates. In term of common sense, this examination gives a general bits of knowledge of Vietnamese online booker trademark for online travel organization working in Vietnam keeping in mind the end goal to enhance their business execution.

**Keywords:** online booking trial, e-commerce trial, Vietnam tourism industry

1. Introduction

There are a few meaning of web based business given by researchers; one of well-known analyst is Fedrickssons (2013). Fedriksson (2013) characterizes web based business as an exchange of offer or buy of merchandise and administration utilizing a PC or web. In the most recent decade, internet business was blasting on the planet with a marvel development rate since it has incredible potential, for example, worldwide achieve, higher profile, 24 x 7 accessibility, directed concentration and cost investment funds (Loshin and Vacca, 2004). As indicated by an exploration directed by eMarketer (2014), income from internet business has the development of more than 400 billions US dollars from 2012 to 2014, it is anticipated that the income of web based business in 2018 will be evaluated around 2356 billion US dollars (Statistica, 2015).

Greene (2014) brings up that the development of web based business will be proceeded with quickly because of the reception of web based business in Pacific Asia area by and large and China particularly. eMarketer (2014) portrayed the development of online business as following outline:

![Figure 1: Ecommerce development in the world](Source: eMarketer 2014)
The graph above demonstrates that the web based business on the planet is moved in three districts as Asia – Pacific, North America, and Western Europe. In the previous couple of years, the development of internet business in Asia – Pacific is speedier than North America and Western Europe. Since 2014, Pacific – Asia has turned into the greatest online market on the planet with the aggregate income around 525.5 billions US dollars contrasted with 482.6 billions in North America and 347.4 billions in Europe (Greene, 2014).

As a part of Pacific – Asia, South East Asia (ASEAN) has awesome potential for web based business, in any case, the development of internet business in this district is as yet restricted. In 2014, ASEAN has the internet business income at 7 billion US dollars. This is only a little sum contrasted with the entire Pacific Asia area yet the capability of ASEAN ought not be thought little of (Kearney, 2014). Kearney (2014) recommend that the capability of ASEAN web based business advertise is incredible on account of its substantial populace, developing web entrance, and enhancing web based advertising. The explanation behind the low income is identified with the low normal spending per individual. ASEAN has 87 millions online purchasers contrasted with 86 millions purchasers in Japan. Be that as it may, the normal spending per purchaser is likewise low at 7 USD contrasted with 119 USD per purchaser in Japan (Kearney, 2014). Kearney (2014) recommends if the legislatures in South East Asia have reasonable procedures, the web based business in the area will be blasting in the time of 2017.

At present, Vietnam has more than 30 millions web clients out of 91.5 million populace and 73% of these client is utilizing web regular (mysterious, 2012). As per Vietnam E-trade and Information Technology Agency (VECITA) (2013), there are 57% of web client in Vietnam transmitted web based business with the normal spending is 145 US Dollar for every individual yearly. This report additionally call attention to 25% of web clients purchase their air ticket on the web, and 25% of them book inn room/visit on the web (VECITA, 2014).

In rundown, the online business has been created quickly in the previous couple of years. Asia is considered as one of the quickest developing business sector of this sort of business. As a piece of South East Asia, Vietnam (having 30 million dynamic web clients) is relied upon to be a standout amongst the most potential markets in the locale. Be that as it may, the reception of internet business in this nation is very low. Along these lines, this exploration is led so as to discover following criteria:

- To recognize the variables that make Vietnamese web clients delay to attempt web based shopping.
- To look at which factors are urging Vietnamese to attempt internet shopping.
- To give reasonable systems to online organizations to enhance their notoriety and acquire clients.
2. Literature Review

2.1 E-commerce in Vietnam

Vietnam is a developing nation in South East Asia. The economy of Vietnam just begun to become after the time of 2000. In this manner, the online business is a very new field in Vietnam. As of now, Vietnam has 35 millions web clients, 58% of these clients conducts web based shopping with the normal spending per individual at 145USD of every 2014 (VECITA, 2014). The aggregate income for B2C online business in 2014 is 2.97 billion US dollars. The accompanying are the measurements of online business in Vietnam 2014 given by VECITA (2014) which is an administration office in charge of web based business.

As per VECITA (2014), the utilization rate of web in Vietnam is high. Just 10% of them utilize web for under 3 hours for every day. There are 36% utilizing web from 3 – 5 hours for every day. Furthermore, there are 21% of individuals utilizing web for over 9 hours for every day which is high. For individuals who are utilizing web habitually, they tend transform everything in their life into the web. In this manner, they will have a higher inclination to attempt internet shopping.

In term of mainstream exercises on the web in Vietnam, a great many people utilize the web for refresh data, research and study, excitement, and informal organization are the most famous purpose behind utilizing web (VECITA, 2014). Nonetheless, a critical number of web clients directed internet shopping. 16.3% of them shop online regular, 20.5% shop week after week, 36.2% shop month to month. There are 26.9% of web clients don’t shop on the web (VECITA, 2014). Regarding attractive, 41% of online customers in Vietnam happy with their buy while 48% of them give unbiased sentiment. Just 5% of online customers in Vietnam are disappointed with their buy (VECITA, 2014).

VECITA (2014) brings up that garments, shoes, corrective/innovation/kitchen and home apparatus are top 3 top rated items online in Vietnam. Be that as it may, visit and lodging booking, air ticket, and films ticket are top 3 top of the line benefit online in Vietnam. In 2014, the quantity of exchanges identified with visit and inn booking has increment 30% contrasted with 2013 while air ticket booking are as yet the same. This can be clarified as the quantity of online customers has huge increment (VECITA, 2014). Furthermore, the vast majority of exchanges online reaches from 100k – 3000k VND (around 50 – 150 US dollars), be that as it may, items costs less than 500k VND (around 25 US dollars) are additionally extremely prominent (VECITA, 2014).

Vietnamese individuals love to purchase items on special web based business sites. Informal organization site, for example, Facebook is likewise exceptionally well known, there are 53% of web client purchases items web based utilizing interpersonal
organization site. Gathering purchasing site is marginally lower than informal community site. As the development of cell phones and tablets, versatile trade in Vietnam is additionally developing. The buy strategy from portable application develops twofold from 2013 to 2014 (VECITA, 2014).

Despite the fact that the greater part of web clients in Vietnam leading web based shopping, be that as it may, there are a significant number of them are delay to attempt web based shopping. Here are Vietnamese’s explanation behind not shopping on the web discover by VECITA (2014). The most famous for not shopping on the web is identified with the troubles in inspecting the nature of the items/not having trusty dealer/not having enough data to choose and not having Visa. It demonstrates that unfit to utilize web based shopping capacity in Vietnam is very low. It is reasonable in light of the fact that half of Vietnamese customers purchases items from interpersonal organization which they are extremely commonplace as said above (VECITA, 2014).

Other than the explanations behind not shopping on the web, there are additionally a few hindrances that Vietnamese online venders need to overcome with a specific end goal to induce individuals to attempt internet shopping by and large and web based booking particularly. VECITA (2014) recommends that the greatest hindrance of web based shopping in Vietnam is the item quality or administrations more regrettable than publicize. It matches with the purpose behind not directing web based shopping above. What's more, strategic administration and security divulgence are likewise a major issue in Vietnam. Be that as it may, this examination is concentrating on online travel administrations, for example, lodging vouchers, air tickets, and so on. These items can be conveyed online to clients’ email tends to so this impediment ought not be considered.

What’s more, VECITA (2014) proposes the notoriety of online merchants is the most well-known thought factor when leading on the web business in Vietnam. As said above, it is extremely hard to locate a dependable online merchant in Vietnam so this factor must be considered precisely. Bychkhov (2013) calls attention to sellers’ notoriety assumes a vital part in purchasing choice. Purchasers tend to buy the items from famous seller or merchant prescribed by purchasers close to home system since they consider it as a hazard lessening method. What's more, Anonymous (2014) states that 30% of explorers pick a particular site/brand name when they are prepared to book travel benefit on the web.

Cost got 80% of individuals’ consideration Vietnamese when they consider internet shopping (VECITA, 2014). As per Leiber and Syverson (2011), cost is one of the key points to propel buyers to attempt web based shopping. They are portrayed as "switchers". The "switchers" have a tendency to go on the web and look at costs amongst on the web and disconnected shopping channel and they have a tendency to
pick bring down value alternative. Leiber et al (2011) additionally demonstrates that "switchers" are indispensable to online vendors.

Then again, the worries of Vietnamese are on online payment method. VECITA (2014) calls attention to that 42% of Vietnamese customer don't have charge card while 26% of them declines to lead web based shopping because of confused request methods. Online installment is additionally considered as an issue in Vietnam. The absence of charge card client in Vietnam backs off the infiltration of internet business. As per a report by International Finance Corporation (IFC) 2014, one of the most serious issues of internet business in Vietnam is identified with online payment method. 75% of reviewed firms affirm that the low appropriation of web based business is identified with online payment. Therefore, a large portion of the online business in Vietnam brings to the table COD (cash on delivery) benefit keeping in mind the end goal to pull in their clients. Also, the report demonstrates that 47% of online purchasers in Vietnam don't put stock in the e-payment.

VECITA (2014) recommends user interface is additionally considered by Vietnamese when they attempt web based acquiring (23% of Vietnamese online customers). Terrible web architecture can prompt the absence of data which made the Vietnamese customer desert their buy (46% of them). Prasad and Aryasi (2009) demonstrates user interface of an online store assumes a vital part in purchasing conduct. Since each site has diverse user interface, it is exceptionally troublesome for web customer to figure out how to utilize it keeping in mind the end goal to purchase an item. Charlton (2013) likewise calls attention to that site that have entangled enrollment/login process will make the customer forsake their buy.

In outline, there are 30 a great many web clients in Vietnam these days and 58% of them lead internet shopping including 25% of them booking air ticket and lodging room, and visits on the web. Vietnamese are concern for the most part about nature of the item, cost, and sending approach, and individual protection when they lead internet shopping. Then again, the convenience when directing is additionally an issue that should be understand. There is additionally a considerable measure of web clients in Vietnam never attempt internet shopping because of reasons, for example, not having Mastercard, dealer trustworthiness, absence of item data. Shockingly, just 8% of web clients in Vietnam show they don't shop online on the grounds that they can't utilize shopping capacity. This is a decent flag for online business in Vietnam since when individuals know how to utilize the shopping capacity; they simply require inspiration from outside with a specific end goal to attempt it. The following piece of this part will examine about which factors propels individuals to attempt web based business by and large and web based booking particularly.
2.2 Adoption Theories and Research Model

Hung et al (2011) propose dispersion of development hypothesis is the most much of the time utilized for mechanical data. Web based booking is viewed as a mechanical data, in this way, dissemination of development hypothesis ought to be considered. Rogers (1983) brings up triability is a standout amongst the most essential factors that impact the general population to receive or dismiss a development. For this situation, the triability of web based shopping innovation ought to be considered.

Then again, Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) recommended by Davis et al (1989) has been generally utilized for researching internet business applications ought to be considered. Innovation acknowledgment demonstrates (TAM) was created by Davis, Bagozzi and Warshaw (1989) is claiming to be able to research the selection of advancement innovation (Talukder, 2014). Karahanna et al (2006) calls attention to this model has prescient legitimacy to discover the preparatory reception and persistent utilization of data innovation framework. Besides, Al-Ghatani and King (1999) recommend this model is likewise reasonable for researching the subjective and full of feeling of unequivocal elements of innovation acknowledgment. Then again, Lou et al (n.d) and Essawy (2013) propose TAM display is one of the well-known model for examining web based booking. The accompanying figure is the structure of TAM show:

![Figure 2: Technology acceptance model](source: Davis et al (1989))

TAM Model is created from hypothesis of contemplated activity (TRA), Davis et al (1989) removed the subjective standards and included saw convenience and saw usability as the precedencies of state of mind (Talukder, 2014). These components are clarified as following:

- Perceived usefulness is identified with one’s confidence in utilizing a specific development would upgrade his or her execution (Talukder, 2014). Seen helpfulness is guaranteed to be likeness relative preferred standpoint quality of Rogers’ dissemination of development hypothesis (Kamel, 2004).
Perceived ease of use is identified with the desire of the client that the framework is easy to understand. This is pertinent to the similarity and unpredictability of dispersion of advancement hypothesis. On the off chance that a development is hard to utilize, client won't receive it (Rogers, 1983).

As of recently, TAM is a standout amongst the most prevalent model that is adjusted and reached out from numerous points of view and many fields identified with innovation reception (Chuttur, 2009). Thus, the hypothetical structure of this examination depends on the combination between Diffusion of Innovation hypothesis (Rogers, 1983) and TAM show (Davis et al, 1989) as following:

- **People influence**: Belew (2014) called attention to that online customer are not just affected by their loved ones, they are additionally impacted by culminate outsiders on the web.
- **User interface**: User interface is characterized as a PC program intended for simple cooperation between the client and PC commonly by browsing gatherings of symbols or menus (Business Dictionary, 2016). For this situation, they are the web based booking sites which enable web client to book travel administrations on the web.
- **Promotion**: Promotion is the demonstration of making the item pick up mindfulness among potential clients. Online travel organizations have numerous approaches to advance their items and administrations online, for example, rebates, commercial, coupons, groupons, Facebook page, and so forth. (Kotler et al, 2012)
3. Methodology

3.1 Sampling Method

The outcome from an examination directed by VECITA (2015) calls attention to that 81.5% of online business client in Vietnam is office specialists (60.8%) and understudies (20.7%). Hence, the objective populace of this exploration will be centered around office laborers and understudies.

As per Statistical Office In Ho Chi Minh City - an administration office accountable for measurement (2011), there are around 7.5 millions individuals living in Ho Chi Minh city. It is evaluated that the work compel in this city is around 2.3 millions individuals in 2010 (Statistical Office In Ho Chi Minh City). Then again, Linh (2011) calls attention to there are 500,000 understudies are additionally living in Ho Chi Minh City. Subsequently, the objective populace of this exploration is around 2.8 millions.

Zickmund et al (2009) proposes there are two mainstream procedures of testing as following:

- Probability sampling: An individual from every populace has meet opportunity to be chosen.
- Non-probability sampling: Sampling unit is chosen in view of the individual judgment of analyst.

As specified over, the exploration from VECITA brings up that there are two sorts of applicants that are overwhelming the online customer classifications as office workers (60.8%) and students (20.7%). Accordingly, inspecting strategy ought to be coordinated to these two sorts of applicants, in this way, non-likelihood examining procedure is utilized. What’s more, portion inspecting, which is a well-known
examining strategy of non-probability sampling, enables analysts to separate the objective populace in subgroups and each gatherings fulfill the normal for the examination. As specified over, this examination is focusing on two gatherings that are office specialists (60.8%) and understudies (20.7%). In quantity inspecting, each subgroup has a standard so the detailing of examining ought to be 3 office worker and 1 student.

3.2 Data Collection Method
This exploration gathers both primary and secondary data. The optional information is gathered by means of course readings, research journals, text books, online magazines and newspapers from licensed sources. The essential information is gathered utilizing survey disseminated on the web. The poll is created in light of the escalated survey of writings. The questionnaire has 64 questions as following:

- 10 multiple choice questions related to participants’ demographic profiles.
- 54 scale question using Likert’s 7 points scale as “Strongly Agree, Agree, Somewhat Agree, Undecided, Somewhat Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree”. These questions are divided into 9 parts based on the variables mentioned above.

There are 50 surveys circulated to members for pilot testing. The dependability of pilot testing has been figured utilizing Cronbach’s Alpha technique, and the Alpha outcome is over 0.7 which is worthy. After pilot testing, 250 surveys have been conveyed and 160 gathered back. After information screening process, there are 139 cases is utilized for breaking down the aftereffect of this exploration.

4. Results

4.1 Participants’ Demographic Profiles
The number of inhabitants in members can be portrayed as generally from 18-29 years of age (59.7%), 59.7% of them are female which is practically identical to the examination directed by VECITA (2015). 67.4% of the populace has four year certification and 54% of them are fulltime specialists. They all have the high web utilization rate which is from 3-9 hours for every day (90.6%) and the vast majority of them utilize cell phones and PC to interface with the web. Be that as it may, the advanced mobile phone is the most mainstream (42.4%).

The expressive measurement about the appropriate response of respondents are led utilizing SPSS. The mean score for every one of the appropriate responses is from 4.58 to 5.44 which demonstrates the uplifting state of mind. Also, the Kurtosis is
beneath 10 and Skewness underneath 3 which demonstrates the information of this exploration is ordinarily disseminated by Kline (2009).

Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) is directed utilizing SPSS to appraise the factor stacking of each inquiries. As indicated by Habing (2003), factor loadings esteem more than 0.6 is viewed as dependable for explores that have more than 100 members.

The information has been processed unwavering quality test utilizing Cronbach’s Alpha, between connection test is additionally connected. The accompanying is the consequence of unwavering quality test:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People Influence</td>
<td>0.725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Interface</td>
<td>0.798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion</td>
<td>0.743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Word of Mouth (E-WOM)</td>
<td>0.784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment Method</td>
<td>0.732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor’s Reputation</td>
<td>0.762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 3: Reliability of Testing**

### 4.3 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is connected utilizing SEM-PLS conducted by means of Smart PLS version 3. The auxiliary condition display demonstrates the outcome that some theory is upheld and some are not bolstered as following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
<th>Direct Effect Path</th>
<th>Weigh</th>
<th>P Values</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>PI → INTT</td>
<td>.242</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>UI → INTT</td>
<td>.073</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>PRO → INTT</td>
<td>.131</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>EWOM → INTT</td>
<td>.176</td>
<td>.178</td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5</td>
<td>PAY → INTT</td>
<td>.205</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H6</td>
<td>REP → INTT</td>
<td>.129</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H8</td>
<td>DEV → INTT</td>
<td>.147</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H9</td>
<td>FREQ → INTT</td>
<td>.205</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H10</td>
<td>RECC → INTT</td>
<td>-.039</td>
<td>.189</td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 5: Hypothesis Testing SEM-PLS**

The table above demonstrates that lone theory H4 and H10 is not supported because of \( p > 0.005 \). Among those hypothesis, people influence, payment method and frequency of past trying have most grounded impact on goal to attempt web based booking. On the other hand, promotion, booking device and vendor’s reputation likewise consequences for aim to attempt web based booking. Thus, the total variable connections demonstrate is represented in following figure:
5. Discussion

5.1 Summary of Findings

In the previous couple of years, web based shopping has turned out to be increasingly mainstream in Vietnam. There are many looks into have been led attempting to discover which factor impacting individuals to embrace this new innovation. Be that as it may, there are a couple of them concentrating on discovering which factors impact web client to attempt internet booking. Rogers (1983) calls attention to triability is vital amid the advancement selection handle. Subsequently, this exploration is concentrating on discovering which factors impact individuals to attempt web based booking before receiving this new innovation with a specific end goal to give methodologies to online travel retailers.

The determination of populace of this examination depends on the consequence of VECITA (2015) measurement of web based business in Vietnam 2015. Consequently, the objective populace concentrates on individuals who are less than 40 years of age who are office specialists and understudies. There are 250 survey has been disseminated and 160 has been gathered. Amid the information screening process, 11 cases have been evacuated so the testing size of this exploration is 139.

Figure 6: Structural Equation Model
The aftereffect of this exploration demonstrates that people influence has the most grounded impact on individuals’ expectation to attempt web-based shopping. What’s more, they are likewise impacted by user interface and payment method. This outcome mirrors the discoveries from Hisotugi (n.d) that Asian individuals are less demanding impacted by their companions, family and even entire outsiders.

Payment method has the second most astounding impact on Vietnamese choice to attempt web-based shopping. This can be clarified by a considerable measure of embarrassments identified with online installment as of late in Vietnam. Indeed, even some high notoriety partnership keep running by the administration, for example, Vietnam Airlines, Vietcombank got issue with online installment and information security (Phi, 2015; Sy et al, 2016). Likewise, the outcome from look into led by VECITA 2015 calls attention to that Vietnamese have issue with online installment since they don’t have charge card, accordingly, a hefty portion of Vietnamese online customers and retailers like to utilize COD installment technique to have better internet shopping knowledge (IFC, 2014).

User interface likewise assumes a vital part in Vietnamese internet shopping groups. There are 27% of Vietnamese online customers brings up they got troubles identified with site user interface when they need to attempt internet booking (VECITA, 2015). Then again, the quantity of Vietnamese utilizing cell phones for associating with the web is higher than the PC because of its usability, be that as it may, numerous internet shopping site still concentrate on PC UI (VECITA, 2015). Subsequently, the aftereffect of this exploration is likewise mirror the present circumstance of the customer request in Vietnam.

In rundown, there are different components that impact the goal to attempt web-based shopping of Vietnamese. The three most essential factors that this exploration discovered is individuals impact, installment technique, and UI. Subsequently, online retailer business should concentrate on enhancing these three factors by utilizing promoting strategy to enhance individuals impact, expanding the unwavering quality of online installment technique, and growing more usability UI on both PC and cell phones applications keeping in mind the end goal to pull in more potential client to attempt web-based shopping.

5.2 Managerial Implications
In term of administrative ramifications, the consequence of this examination brings up online retailer business ought to consider following systems so as to draw in more individuals to attempt internet shopping:
People influence: People impact has most elevated impact on individuals goal to attempt web based shopping. The consequence of this exploration demonstrates that Vietnamese are firmly impact by their loved ones. Moreover, they are additionally affected by entire outsiders on the web. Along these lines, retail business ought to have promoting systems, for example, referral programs on their sites or Facebook page so as to animate the general population impact. Thus, the quantity of individuals attempting web based shopping will increment.

Payment method: Payment strategy is essential to web based shopping. As said above, there are a considerable measure of Vietnamese online customers and online retailer concentrating on COD installment technique since it's more dependable on the grounds that individuals can assess the items before paying for it. Be that as it may, this installment technique is dawdling and cash. Sooner rather than later, genuine online installment strategy, for example, charge card, bank exchanges ought to be connected keeping in mind the end goal to enhance client encounter, sparing time and cash.

User interface: As an ever increasing number of individuals utilizing cell phones for associating with the web, online retailers should focus on creating applications that enable individuals to purchase items web based utilizing advanced mobile phones. There are some outside speculation retailers, for example, Lazada and Shopee that offering cell phone applications, in any case, Vietnamese online retailer are waver to do it. Also, even some Vietnamese business has cell phone applications, these applications are drowsy and hard to utilize. Keeping in mind the end goal to enhance the new client to attempt internet shopping, Vietnamese ought to consider about the UI on cell phones.

5.3 Limitations
This exploration has a few confinements that decrease the validity and its result. Members’ statistic profile is one of the real confinement of this examination. Because of the time obliges, this exploration can't research the distinctions reactions from individuals with various vocation foundations. Moreover, the real gathering of members concentrates on individuals who are under 30 years olds as prescribed by VECITA (2015), in this manner, the outcome for the gathering who are more seasoned than 30 years of age is not as dependable as alternate gatherings.

This exploration demonstrates that the connection between electronic verbal (EWOM) and aim to attempt web based booking theory is not upheld in Vietnam right now. In any case, there are inquires about that demonstrated electronic verbal exchange have impacts to online customers in some different nations and areas of the world.
Therefore, this is additionally a constraint of this exploration. It is suggested that EWOM ought to be examined more in future looks into.

Then again, in spite of the fact that the connection amongst advancement and web based shopping theory is not upheld in this exploration, in this present reality, online retailers in Vietnam are focus on this promoting procedure. Web based shopping sites, for example, Lazada, Shopee are marking down items day by day keeping in mind the end goal to pull in new clients. Thus, this issue ought to be considered in future examines.

Above are impediments of this investigation. They are identified with time obliges, members' statistic profile and the impediment of past looks into about internet shopping trial. This is prescribed that more looks into about this issue ought to be directed sooner rather than later since most organizations need to persuade individuals to attempt web based booking before they really receiving this innovation.

5.4 Recommendations for Future Researchers

Future researchers ought to investigates more about the connections between various statistic profiles of members as far as wage, profession, conjugal status, family unit, and so on keeping in mind the end goal to give more nitty gritty proposals to online retailers.

It is suggested that future researchers may explore the impact electronic verbal (EWOM), advancement, seller's notoriety since they are additionally critical to aim to attempt web based shopping.

References


67. Luo, M. M., Remus, W., & Sheldon, P. J. TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE OF A TRAVEL WEBSITE: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY.
72. Lu June, (2014),"Are personal innovativeness and social influence critical to continue with mobile commerce?", Internet Research, Vol. 24 Iss 2 pp. 134 - 159
77. Ming-Chuan Pan Chih-Ying Kuo Ching-Ti Pan Wei Tu, (2013),"Antecedent of purchase intention: online seller reputation, product category and surcharge", Internet Research, Vol. 23 Iss 4 pp. 507 - 522
79. Min Li Z.Y. Dong Xi Chen, (2012), "Factors influencing consumption experience of mobile commerce", Internet Research, Vol. 22 Iss 2 pp. 120 - 141


100. Sevgi Özkan Gayani Bindusara Ray Hackney, (2010),"Facilitating the adoption of e-payment systems: theoretical constructs and empirical analysis", Journal of Enterprise Information Management, Vol. 23 Iss 3 pp. 305 - 325


121. Xi Yu Leung Seyhmus Baloglu , (2015),"Hotel Facebook marketing: an integrated model", Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes, Vol. 7 Iss 3 pp. 266 - 282

122. Xinyuan (Roy) Zhao Liang Wang Xiao Guo Rob Law , (2015)," The influence of online reviews to online hotel booking intentions ", International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, Vol. 27 Iss 6 pp. 1343 - 1364

123. Xi Yu Leung Seyhmus Baloglu , (2015),"Hotel Facebook marketing: an integrated model", Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes, Vol. 7 Iss 3 pp. 266 - 282

