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eCommerce for Small Enterprise Development

A Handbook for Entrepreneurs in India

2005

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This handbook can be used together with '**eCommerce for Small Enterprise Development – A Handbook for Enterprise Support Agencies in India**', which has been designed specifically for use by agencies that are assisting micro and small-scale enterprises with eCommerce.

View/download both handbooks from:
<http://www.ecomm4dev.org/>

View/download additional handbooks concerning ICTs and enterprise development at:
<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/research/is/ictsme/index.htm>

Exchange rate used in handbook: 1 US Dollar = 50 Indian Rupees.

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How To Use This Handbook

This handbook is designed for entrepreneurs running micro and small-scale enterprises (MSEs) in India, including small-scale industries (SSIs). The handbook is designed for those who are new to eCommerce and have little knowledge of what is involved as well as for enterprises that are already using information and communication technologies (ICTs) in their businesses – including computers, email and mobile phones.

The objectives of the handbook are to:

- Outline some basic information about eCommerce for Indian enterprises including the benefits and the pitfalls (Section A).
- Present some local case studies showing how eCommerce has been used in practice by Indian small enterprises (Section B).
- Help entrepreneurs make decisions about eCommerce (Section C).
- Provide information about different aspects of eCommerce (Section D).
- Direct entrepreneurs toward further information and support for eCommerce in India and abroad (Sections E&F).

First, read through **Section A** to learn more about eCommerce. Then look at **Section B** and decide where you are on the 'eCommerce ladder'. You can then look through case studies of Indian enterprises using eCommerce.

Section C will help you to find out if your enterprise is ready for eCommerce. **Section C1** asks you to think about your business goals and carry out an analysis of your own enterprise. The analysis focuses on your potential for 'web-based eCommerce' and examines your markets, your customers, your products and services, your location, your skills, technology and finances.

You will then need to decide what level and type of eCommerce will suit you. **Section C2** will help you do this by suggesting some of the costs and benefits for each 'step to eCommerce' and the overall likely impact of eCommerce on your business.

A final decision you will have to make concerns whether you should develop eCommerce yourself or whether you should work through an 'eCommerce facilitator'. **Section C3** outlines some strengths and weaknesses of a range of 'eCommerce facilitators' you may wish to trade with or consider for support.

Finally, look at **Section D**, which provides information on various aspects of 'best practice' in eCommerce, and **Sections E&F** which provide sources of further information and support for eCommerce in India and from overseas.

A. Introduction

Since the time of Indian independence in 1947, a significant feature of the Indian economy has been the rapid growth of the small-scale industry (SSI) sector. The SSI sector is considered to have a major role in the Indian economy due to its 40% share of national industrial output along with an 80% share in industrial employment and nearly 35% share in exports. The SSI sector has been assigned an important role in the industrialisation of the country by the government of India.

SSIs are distinguished from the large-scale and the medium-scale industries on the basis of capital resources and labour force in the units. In 2002-2003 there were more than 3.5 million SSI units trading throughout India, with a fixed investment of Rs.90.5 billion (US\$1.8 billion). The SSI sector employed about 20 million people and produced Rs.7420 billion (US\$148 billion) of output – Rs.860 billion (US\$17 billion) of which went for export. These figures highlight the importance of the SSI sector.

In an increasingly competitive and globalised world, SSIs need to compete more effectively in order to further boost domestic economic activity and contribute toward increasing export earnings. SSIs will also continue to play an important role in increasing employment and incomes and thus contribute to poverty reduction on a sustainable basis.

eCommerce is emerging as a new way of helping business enterprises to compete in the market and thus contribute to economic success. eCommerce is important for economic growth, increased business opportunities, enhanced competitiveness and better access to markets. At present in India most small enterprises lack the knowledge of how investment in eCommerce could benefit their businesses and help them develop that competitive edge. This is at a time when the opportunities for small enterprises to adopt eCommerce are growing due to improved access to the technical and communication infrastructure.

Rural businesses may be among the biggest beneficiaries. Lower costs afforded through eCommerce can provide opportunities for many rural and regional communities to revitalise their economic base. The Internet can give small enterprises and communities the ability to present a regional image to the world and create focal points (or portals) for inquiries about local businesses and their offerings.

Whether your business is based in a rural or urban area, this handbook will help you to understand more about eCommerce and what eCommerce has to offer your business.

A1. What Is eCommerce?

eCommerce involves the sale or purchase of goods and services by businesses, individuals, governments or other organisations and is conducted over computer networks. eCommerce builds on traditional commerce by adding the flexibility and speed offered by electronic communications. This can facilitate improvement in operations leading to substantial cost savings as well as increased competitiveness and efficiency through the redesign of traditional business methods.

eCommerce is the application of current and emerging information and communication technologies (ICTs) to conduct business. These include telephone, fax, TV, electronic payment and money transfer systems, electronic data interchange (EDI) and the Internet.

- Mobile phones, email and the Internet provide most scope for small businesses. Applications include Internet retailing, Internet banking and electronic settlements, browsing and customer selection of products and services. The Internet provides access 24 hours a day, seven days a week – any time – anywhere. Thus, time and place are no longer binding factors.
- Participation in eCommerce is important not only for conducting commercial transactions, but rather in the way it encourages transformation of internal systems and increases efficiencies in terms of cost, responsiveness to customers, customisation of offerings, and through the potential emergence of new products and services.
- eCommerce also offers a landscape of opportunities for improving people management, strengthening communication-intensive business processes, and for deepening affiliation among employees, and workforce capabilities.

eCommerce may involve selling directly from businesses to consumers (B2C eCommerce). eCommerce can also be conducted directly between businesses (B2B eCommerce). This is where eCommerce is growing most rapidly. These include portals that operate as electronic marketplaces (e.g., www.exportindia.com) or as auction sites (e.g., www.matexnet.com). Benefits of eMarketplaces can include reduced costs, better research and quicker transactions for buyers. Rewards for sellers include improved customer service levels and cheaper exposure to customers.

There is also business-to-government (B2G) eCommerce that refers to the growth in supply of goods and services for online government procurement – potentially a large growth area in India.

A2. How Can eCommerce Help Improve Your Business?

eCommerce can provide substantial benefits for your business via improved efficiencies and raised revenues. It can enable new ways of working to emerge as your business faces the future and embraces the new economy. eCommerce enables you to gain access to better quality information, and thus empowers you to take informed decisions about your business.

Most importantly, eCommerce can give a competitive advantage. It can help strengthen your market position and open up new business opportunities with the potential to improve profits. Benefits of eCommerce can arise in the following ways:

Cost Reduction Benefits

- *Reduced travel costs:* by using a mobile phone, email and other ICTs to substitute for journeys.
- *Reduced cost of materials:* more information means better choice of suppliers and more competitive prices.
- *Reduced marketing and distribution costs:* for example, publishing a brochure online can reach an unlimited number of potential export customers and allow regular update.
- *Reduced sales costs:* the Internet provides unprecedented opportunities for businesses to reduce the costs of trade locally and, even more, across borders.
- *More efficient supply chain management:* can eliminate the need for middlemen leading to lower transaction costs (including marketing, sales, transaction processing), reduced overhead, and reduced inventory and labour costs.
- *Improved internal functions:* cutting down on meetings, improving the exchange of critical knowledge, eliminating red tape, and streamlining communications.

Market Benefits

- *Greater reach:* a web presence can allow you to reach out to customers far beyond your immediate location.
- *More brand awareness:* offering new avenues of promotion for products and services.
- *Improved customer service:* providing more responsive order taking and after-sales service to customers; this, in turn, can lead to *increased customer loyalty*.
- *Increased market awareness:* you can become more aware of competition within your market and more aware of market changes, which can lead to *product/service innovation* or *quality improvement*.

Other Competitiveness Benefits

- *Increased efficiency:* eCommerce not only reduces costs but it can also increase the speed of transactions; both buying and selling.
- *Continuous trading:* suppliers and customers, if they wish, can access a 24-hour/7-day sales service – particularly important when trading through time zones.
- *Specialisation:* eCommerce can help you to focus your activities – making it easier to build relationships with other enterprises and communicate your needs to support agencies.

Many of these benefits can be gained through relatively modest investments in new technology and systems. Greater benefits accrue as the enterprise moves up the eCommerce adoption ladder (see Section B1). It is important to realise, however, that the benefits outlined are not exclusively tied to eCommerce. For example, market benefits may be achieved more effectively through better business networking and the

building of personal business relationships, rather than through use of the Internet. This emphasises the importance of adopting an approach towards eCommerce that puts business objectives first, rather than believing that technology alone can deliver the benefits described above.

A3. eCommerce Pitfalls

There are great potential benefits but there are also pitfalls of going into eCommerce. They are the financial costs, the business 'opportunity costs' and the dangers of failure. These are detailed below:

- eCommerce will bring extra costs as well as cost savings. The start-up costs (initial investment in a computer/network connection, etc) will be high and there will be additional running costs (see Advice Sheet 9).
- eCommerce activity will need to run in parallel with existing business methods. For example, you will need to continue to produce paper-based marketing material (brochures, stationery, leaflets, etc) as well as build up your web presence. This will duplicate some activities adding to overall costs.
- eCommerce may divert attention away from 'more important' offline activities. It is important that online and offline efforts are not in competition with each other within a business. In fact, for most SSIs, offline activities (such as face-to-face meetings and personal networking) will remain far more important than online communication.
- An eCommerce venture may well fail completely like any new business venture. This highlights the importance for small businesses of not throwing all their eggs into the eCommerce basket.

However, there are also risks of ignoring eCommerce! Technology and innovation can bring positive changes to your business – which can improve the way you do business in the future. The risks of not effectively embracing technology may be felt throughout your business in years to come. For example:

- Having no website, or a badly designed or marketed website, may put your business at a disadvantage as compared with your competitors, particularly if you are an exporter or a tourism business.
- Unsuitable or inadequate technology can mean that your enterprise is without the communications systems that it needs to compete efficiently.
- Increasingly, enterprises that lack a customer and sales database may find it difficult to carry out the regular and effective direct marketing and communication that competitors conduct, and which customers expect.

A4. What You Need To Do For eCommerce

The basic requirements to get started are as follows:

- *A computer.*
- *A landline telephone.*
- *A modem.* This device converts digital information from computers into electronic signals that can be transmitted over telephone lines.
- *Internet Browser Software* – which usually comes installed already but make sure when purchasing your computer you ask if it has this software.
- *The services of an Internet Service Provider (ISP).* A list of these is provided at the end of this handbook together with their addresses.
- *An email address* in order that local, regional, and especially, international customers can communicate with you.

See the Advice Sheets at the back of this handbook for more details of all these requirements.

But don't forget – personal face-to-face contact is still the most important method of business communication – particularly with your customers. There are still many effective ways to build your business communications that don't involve modern technology, such as:

- **Building a good reputation** for your business. This will help to spread information about your business through word-of-mouth.
- **A professional image** will help to promote your business. The use of a printed business card, a letterhead and a logo, or signboard outside your business premises will help in this respect.
- **Advertising** your business. The use of printed leaflets, posters, cards in shops or adverts in local/national papers will reach a wide customer base.

The use of eCommerce technologies will help you build on these good business practices: for example, using the Internet (or a mobile phone) to promote your business; to take or give orders; or to communicate with your customers at a cheap rate via email.

B. Indian Enterprise On The Road To eCommerce

This section outlines the 'steps to eCommerce' describing the differing stages of eCommerce development – presenting six Local Enterprise Case Studies from India that highlight eCommerce applications for each stage. The case studies show how enterprises are benefiting from eCommerce, as well as some of the pitfalls. Which step of the eCommerce ladder are you on? Read through the case studies. You may identify an enterprise that is at a similar stage to your own.

B1. Moving Up The eCommerce Ladder

The 'steps' model can help you understand the different types of eCommerce business applications you may encounter. It may also help you to identify the type of assistance you may require.



Step 1. Starting Out: Simple messaging using mobile communications

Currently 'wireless' communications – including short messaging services (SMS) – provide a cheap and widely available option for enterprises. Mobile phones offer a number of key advantages over fixed line communications for small businesses – such as instant communications with customers and suppliers – even when on the move. They also provide greater connectivity and network coverage than landlines – users can be instantly connected by text messages and mobile chat – a powerful marketing and advertising tool.

Step 2. Getting Online: Email messaging

You can send or receive emails from a computer terminal either located on your business premises or via a facilitator (such as an Internet Café or Telecentre). Email is a cheap, quick and reliable way to exchange business information with customers, suppliers, and business contacts who are also connected to email. A variety of

information can be sent – not just messages, but documents, photographs, drawings, or any other computer data file (see Advice Sheet 2 for more information on email).

Step 3. Web Publishing

Web publishing can be used to make enterprise information available – by using an online brochure, for example. Its simplest form may consist of a 3-4 page website giving a basic business profile, some information about products and services, and contact information – physical and postal address, telephone and fax, and email contact. In a more advanced form it may include an online catalogue – an online version of a conventional catalogue that can be easily updated. Even a simple web presence offers the ability to access a wide – potentially global – market with 24/7 accessibility. (See Advice Sheet 4 for more information on creating websites).

Step 4. Web Interacting

Web interaction will allow customers (for example) more scope to browse through images, descriptions and specifications relating to your products and services. It may allow them to submit email enquiry forms, to order online, to use online services or to use a shopping cart facility and order confirmation – that could be paid for and fulfilled (delivered) offline. Interaction over the web can improve customer service and response to customer queries.

Step 5. Web Transacting

This can be termed as having a full eCommerce capability that covers the whole transaction process from the placing of an order to online payment for goods and services via secure networks. For B2C eCommerce this will involve making use of secure credit card payments systems, and for B2B eCommerce will involve payment through secure banking systems.

Step 6. Web Integration

eCommerce may also take on a wider role within a business through web integration. Web integration provides an electronic platform that links customer-facing processes such as sales and marketing (the "front office") with internal processes such as accounts, inventory control and purchasing (the "back office"). This is often called eBusiness or the business may be described as becoming fully "e-enabled". eBusiness links internal systems with external networks (customers, suppliers and collaborators) via the Internet. Integrating systems can make it easier and cheaper to do business, and it can encourage customer loyalty and repeat business.

Case Study 1: Gayatri Granites – eCommerce Step 1

Located in the Industrial Area of Ilkal, Bagalkot. The enterprise produces granite slab and tiles, and carries out polishing and styling. There are eight employees and the business was established in 1992-93 under the sole proprietorship of Mr. Ramanujan Darak. The main customers are located in India, and recent annual turnover was Rs.35 lakhs (US\$70,000).

ICT Resources:

2 landline phones; 2 mobile phones; 1 personal computer-Windows 98. The enterprise is using computers up to a basic level principally for keeping accounts.

eCommerce Benefits:

- The entrepreneur uses phones primarily to interact with clients on a very frequent basis.
- Use of mobile phones provides easy access to dealers of raw materials.
- The entrepreneur contacts clients by landline phone, and mobile phone for long distance calls – as it turns out cheaper.
- Use of phones gets an immediate response and it is a more direct means of communication.

eCommerce Challenges:

- Insufficient knowledge about computers or software.
- Phone lines go dead often. To make a complaint, one has to contact the local telephone exchange about 2 km away. They in turn have to be pestered continuously to repair the phone.
- Lack of awareness of eCommerce benefits.
- Need to overcome practical difficulties – e.g., high electricity bills. Rising costs – electricity charges, kerosene, materials, taxes levied on the industry

eCommerce Support:

The mobile network provider has been most supportive through providing a cheap and convenient service. As the entrepreneur states: *"before when clients used to call and we were not present in the office, we used to miss them. But now when they call and if we are not in the office, the person in the office gives our mobile number to them, and we are contacted. Thus we do not have to stick around in the office but can also do other work alongside."*

Lessons Learned:

The entrepreneur believes that when potential raw material dealers are contacted directly on the phone rather than through email, the rates usually differ and are much less. Thus the integrity of cost-related information of products displayed and exchanged via eCommerce is questionable. Also the entrepreneur feels that the unit's finished products cannot be displayed on the website, as the rates of the product is highly variable and has to be discussed verbally. The entrepreneur tried contacting clients while browsing on the net on a few sites. But these so-called potential clients did not respond when an email is sent to them. The entrepreneur feels that more importance should be paid to more practical issues like ensuring the quality of finished products etc. and eCommerce isn't really needed yet for his business.

Case Study 2: Shan Marc – eCommerce Step 2

Located at in the Peenya Industrial Estate. The business manufactures metal gaskets for spark plugs used in automobiles. The factory achieved the ISO 9001 certification in the year 2000. The business was established in 1987, there are 8 employees, and recent annual turnover was approx Rs.26 lakhs (c.US\$52,000).

The business serves only the home market for manufactured gaskets supplying large automotive firms. Recently, they started creating designs of gas turbines using computer-aided design (CAD) and sending them via email to international business clients. Designs of gas turbine parts are rendered in 3-D using the Pro E software package. These designs are sent via email to clients outside India. In the beginning the entrepreneur asked another company to make these designs. Now the designs are created by the entrepreneur himself. Contact: Mr. Maria Dass.
shanmarc@hotmail.com

ICT resources:

3 landline telephone lines, and a mobile phone for personal use. PC purchased in 1998, with Internet connection. AutoCad, MS Office 2000, and email software.

eCommerce Benefits:

- Fast and efficient connection to the Internet due to urban location.
- Use of email to enhance business by marketing and use of technology.
- Awareness of the changes in this area at the global level.

eCommerce Challenges:

- Lack of funds/subsidies resulting in the inability to procure new software and hardware.
- High cost of proprietary software packages and lack of affordability of high-end systems to support (for example) Pro E software.
- Lack of access to good hardware and software at affordable prices.
- Use of email/Internet does not remove the need for personal contact.

eCommerce Support:

Hardware and software vendors are from the same city and if there is any problem, the entrepreneur calls the vendor onto site. There is no annual maintenance contract necessary. The entrepreneurs have registered with www.tradeinfo.com The business has obtained a number of successful leads from this site, including a new client from Canada.

Lessons Learned:

It is necessary for enterprises to be aware of changing technologies and methods. Such information sourced on the web should be accessed from specialist websites and portals, and should be specific to individual sectors. Use email and the web to make contact with specialist organisations. In the area of developmental work, Mr Dass is in touch via email with organisations in France that are concerned about development of industries compassing various interests for the development of the small-scale engineering sector.

Case Study 3: Adam Sons – eCommerce Step 3

Located at the Industrial Estate in Mercara. The business makes machinery used in plantations such as machinery for processing coffee. They have 9 employees. 5% of the unit's work is for the export market. They have been exporting machinery for 5 years now. The home market is based all over their home district. Recent annual turnover was Rs.63 lakhs (US\$126,000)

Contact: Mr. Thahir. www.adamandson.com info@adamandson.com

ICT Resources:

5 Telephone Landlines; 3 Mobile phones; UPS – Power Package; 1 PC – Pentium 3. The business uses email and has a website.

eCommerce Benefits:

- They have attracted prospective clientèle and enthusiastic persons who have browsed through the net to get information regarding their coffee units.
- They have received good leads through www.googlesearch.com where they are listed.
- Orders are received through email.
- They have accessed the net for information about gasoline generators.
- Email has saved considerable postage costs.

eCommerce Challenges:

- Climatic conditions in Mercara and unreliability of telecommunications.
- The high charges for airtime when using mobile phones.
- Problems upgrading website to store profiles of interested/prospective clientele.

eCommerce Support:

The entrepreneur was motivated to make a website by a friend based in the USA as he said that it would enhance the scope of the business.

Lessons Learned:

The entrepreneur states *"Advertising in newspapers turns out to be expensive but if we have a website, we can just put the URL of the website in the newspaper – which saves a lot of space/money. Interested parties can log on to the net and find information about our business. Thus it should be on the agenda of every entrepreneur to have a website"*. He also stated that customers are more enthusiastic about reputable companies and having a website gives substantial evidence to the authenticity of the unit. They plan to upgrade the website in order to add more transactional functionality to it, like a chat facility to allow a one to one interaction with clients. They recommend seeking out a good network connection that offers attractive and less expensive packages. The entrepreneur states that the government should facilitate a website specifically for/about the small scale sector and also have a product catalogue displaying images of products along with a database from various SSI units. This would be beneficial, as it would inform the general public about the workings of the SSIs.

Case Study 4: Ace Foods Limited – eCommerce Step 4

Located at the Industrial Estate in Yeyyadi. The business produces packaged food products. It employs 25 men and women, and was established in 1984. 40 % of products are exported to the Middle East, Australia and the USA. The home market includes direct store distributors and retailers scattered all over the state of Karnataka. Contact Dr. Kasturi Umesh Pai, Mr. Annappa Pai. www.acefoodspl.com
info@acefoodspl.com

ICT resources

4 land-line telephone connections. The company has also mobile phones for all the 3 directors. 1 Computer – Pentium 4 purchased in 2001. The business has a static web model with a product catalogue. The web model serves to describe their products - a medium to convey broad details to their clients.

eCommerce Benefits:

- They find email inexpensive and easy to access.
- With the Internet export-related tasks have become simpler and more convenient. Such technology is time-saving which reaps many benefits over the old systems.
- The mobile phone is used more than the Internet. The entrepreneur believes in being in touch with customers constantly. As he says - "*Even just a hello matters*".

Dr Kasturi cited an example. The business was in constant touch with a client in USA on a casual basis through email and through phone calls. One day, this client placed a huge order. Communication makes a relationship grow. And of course, he added, a keen business acumen is also essential. He states: "*without the new technology we would not have been able to do what we are doing - as simple as that*".

eCommerce Challenges:

- Electricity billings have increased – however the benefits appear to outweigh such costs
- Knowledge of computers - the entrepreneurs have not undergone any formal training for the use of computers or software.
- A slow Internet connection is a disadvantage.

ECommerce Support:

A friend advised him to start using eCommerce and this entrepreneur guided him to use eCommerce. However, more professional help is needed.

Lesson Learned

The entrepreneur stated that in any business, communication is essential. Consumers today do not have much time to read or understand products. Thus, proper articulation is essential to this process. "*An email transaction should be professional and to the point... whereas a transaction on phone can also include a joke!*" A business needs to update its website to be able to interact and disseminate information more freely to customers. The entrepreneur can then refer clients to the website before enquiring for products. This saves time and effort.

Case Study 5: Kamal Bells – Elements of eCommerce Step 5

Located at the Industrial Estate, Rajajinagar. The business has 40 employees and was established in 1983. They manufacture machine and pressed metal components. Their customers are 100% home market, but some export products containing their components are used in the motor industry. Their main customers are large motor engineering companies, and recent annual turnover was almost Rs.2 crores (US\$0.4m). Contact: Mrs. Nirmala S. Murthy Kamalbells@vsnl.com

ICT Resources:

2 landline phones; 2 mobile phones – both are Tata Indicom connections.
3 personal computers, 1 with Internet connection. Software: Tally for Accounting. They also have a customised software package used for billing and formatting invoices. They use email but have no company website. However, they do make use of other websites in order to transact.

eCommerce Benefits:

- Well-informed about the various benefits of eCommerce due to location in Bangalore.
- Mobile phone is very useful to the CEO – Mr. Sarvanna Murthy as he is always on the move.
- They have registered with a site called www.exportindia.com through which they have received a lot of information from various similar units and clients from all over the world.
- Email has made communication much faster and easier

They cite an example where an entire transaction was done on the web. *"We received an order by email from HAL [Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd] in Bangalore. There was an application form on the net, which we filled in; and all further correspondence was followed up through email; thus the entire transaction was completed through the net".*

eCommerce Challenges:

- Slow access speeds, but D-link modem has now been installed.
- Electricity costs high.
- Lack of training in specialist software such as Unigraphics Modelling and AutoCad.
- Needs to integrate basic business processes such as inventory and product lists into web-based tools.

eCommerce Support:

The business has received support in the use of email from a client – AshokLeyland – who have already created their own website.

Lessons Learned:

There is a need for a continuous upgrading of technology. However, along with technology it is important the human element is retained in the unit; like the business owner says *"each employee in my unit is treated like a family member, and we discuss various problems together"*. Location is also important. The whole business community in Bangalore is aware of the use of email and the web.

Case Study 6: Project ToeHold – Getting to eCommerce Step 6

Located in Malleswaram, Bangalore. ToeHold manufactures and markets traditional leather slippers and sandals. These are manufactured by artisans of a marginalised community in the Belgaum Region of Karnataka. There are 8 full time employees. Established in 1999, it is run on a cooperative basis. ToeHold's customers are mainly shoe stores and boutiques in Australia, Japan, Italy and other countries. Contact: Madhura Chatrapathy – Director. Email: ascent.bangalore@vsnl.com

ICT technical resources:

The company has 3 computers at its head office and 1 in the manufacturing centre. ToeHold communicates with its customers and its own manufacturing unit via email. Its website contains a catalogue of its products and customers are able to browse and purchase its products via the integrated shopping cart application.

eCommerce Benefits:

- Orders are received via email and company representatives follow up with a quotation. Clients also use email to send in suggestions, alterations and photographic evidence of damage/faults in products that might need replacement. This helps ToeHold improve the quality of their product design.
- A management information system keeps track of customers and predicts their buying patterns. This helps them to optimise their leather and accessories purchases and keep inventory levels low.
- Workers in the villages are able to speak to their head offices via mobile telephony. Decisions get taken faster and get communicated down the line cheaper.

eCommerce Challenges:

- Retaining the intellectual property rights of its original designs. Showcasing their designs on the web meant it could be copied by others.
- Internet connectivity is also limited in rural areas and finding trained staff is difficult.
- Power supply remains erratic in the villages.

eCommerce Support:

A local ISP offered a free template-based shopping cart application. Donor agencies have also provided them with computers and software at subsidised costs.

Lessons Learned:

ToeHold would like to make the website more sophisticated in terms of buyers being able to build their own footwear and mix and match colours. ToeHold proposes the search, collection and storage of accurate information to be served up on demand as best practice. A digital camera is useful as images of new products or test designs can be edited and uploaded quickly. ToeHold has trained staff members in the use of computers and they can now manage most communication via email. The artisans come from a poorer section of society and their literacy levels are low. This has so far prevented them from being part of the process. ToeHold is trying to bring their levels to a basic standard so they may take a more substantial role in using ICTs.

C. Are You Ready For Web-Based eCommerce?

Before making a decision about what type of eCommerce to adopt – and whether you are ready for web-based eCommerce – you should ensure that:

- You have clearly defined your business goals and strategies.
- You intend to use eCommerce in creative ways to improve existing business tools and capabilities.
- You are able to successfully balance you existing offline activities and new online 'eCommerce' activities.
- You have a realistic and achievable plan for realising real benefits.

Planning for eCommerce: Planning for eCommerce involves setting achievable business goals, developing business strategies to achieve those goals, and making use of practical business tools. Table 1 can help you to identify your business goals and help you to consider potential strategies and practical tools to achieve those goals.

Table 1. Business Goals and Strategies

Possible Business Goals	Business Strategies You Could Adopt	Business Tools You Could Use
<i>Increase revenue from existing customers</i>	Build repeat orders. Develop customer loyalty.	Increased advertising and promotion. Better communication. Better customer service.
<i>Locate new customers in existing or new markets</i>	Expand domestic markets. Explore export markets.	Better market information. Attendance at trade shows. Better cross-border business networking.
<i>Diversify products and services</i>	Development of new products or services.	Market research. Use of consultants and/or technical assistance.
<i>Increase competitiveness through product/service innovation</i>	Undertake product or process improvements. Technology upgrading. New production or service technology.	Branding. Improved design and packaging. Standards compliance. Employee involvement.
<i>Increase competitiveness through cost reduction</i>	Internal/external business efficiency improvements.	Better purchasing. Workforce/resource planning. Training and skills development.

eCommerce technologies can help bring improvement to all of the business tool examples listed in Table 1 – particularly those that involve better communications – using email or mobile phones, for example.

It will also be important that you are able to prioritise your actions in order that you can use eCommerce to produce benefits in the areas that are most important to your business. For example, if your main strategy is to build repeat orders then efficient and effective communications with your existing local customers will be paramount. Here, effective use of mobile communications rather than web-based eCommerce should probably be prioritised, so that you can always be in touch with all your customers and they can also leave messages for you.

C1. How To Analyse Your Enterprise

The use of web-based eCommerce is likely to affect all aspects of your business. Therefore, it is very important for you to analyse all aspects of your business before you make any decisions regarding eCommerce. Go through the following sets of questions and note down some responses that apply to your business. Then read the comments alongside the questions to gain some feedback.

First, you should consider your Market

Are your main competitors marketing or selling similar products or services over the Internet?

Do your main customers or suppliers have access to the Internet or are they seeking to use eCommerce?

Feedback: If you answered predominantly 'Yes' then you need to consider whether you are ahead, on a par, or behind in comparison with your competitors, customers and suppliers, in using the Internet and eCommerce. If you answered predominantly 'No' then web-based eCommerce may not be a priority for you.

... and then your proximity to the Market

Where are your main customers and suppliers located?

Where are your business premises located?

Feedback: If your customers or suppliers are located outside of India, and you are located in a well-connected urban area, then you have high potential for web-based eCommerce. If your customers or suppliers are located in India and you are located in a rural area, then you may want to consider using a mobile phone or gaining access to a telecentre to use email.

... what about the Products and Services you offer

Do your products or services have broad or specialised (niche) market appeal?	Feedback: More specialised products or services are more suited to Internet marketing or selling. Conversely, if your products or services are serving saturated markets where there are large numbers of competitors then your potential for web-based eCommerce may be lower. If you are unsure about the suitability of your products then you need to do some additional market research.
Are your products or services suitable for marketing or selling over the Internet?	
Can your products or services be delivered electronically?	

... pay special attention to your Existing Customers

Are your customers 'other businesses' or 'final consumers'?	Feedback: If your customers are large or medium-scale businesses operating in high potential sectors or if they are consumers with high disposable incomes then you have high potential for eCommerce. If your customers are low-income consumers or small and medium-scale enterprises operating in low potential sectors then you may have lower potential for eCommerce. If you are unsure then you need to do some additional market research concerning your customers.
Are your business customers small or large enterprises or organisations?	
Are your customers operating in sectors that have high or low potential for eCommerce?	
If you sell to final consumers, do they tend to have high disposable incomes or low?	

... next consider your Business

Is your enterprise new or well established?	Feedback: The size and the growth-rate of your enterprise are not as important as your market, your products and the nature of your customers for determining your potential. However, if you have a larger well-established businesses then you are more likely to have greater available resources for investment in web-based eCommerce. On the other hand, if you have a greater number of employees then climbing the steps to eCommerce may present greater challenges in terms of transforming skills and attitudes across your workforce. Smaller enterprises employing 2-5 persons may find it easier to adapt, although it is likely that available financial resources will be lower.
How many employees does your enterprise have?	
Is your enterprise growing, contracting or reasonably stable?	
What was the turnover of your enterprise in the last financial year?	

... your <u>Access to ICTs</u>	
Do you currently have access to email or the Internet on your business premises or via a third party?	Feedback: If you are already a computer/email or Internet user and those facilities are accessible on your business premises, you have greater potential to climb the steps to eCommerce. If you have yet to develop ICTs within your enterprise then you need to consider carefully the issues covered in this handbook and decide what type of ICTs would be most beneficial.
Does your enterprise currently have a website?	
Are your internal IT systems networked?	
To what extent are your business processes (customer database, accounts, invoicing, purchasing, etc) computerised?	

... your <u>ICT and Business Skills</u>	
Are you an ICT enthusiast and do you have ICT skills?	Feedback: Enthusiasm (commitment and leadership) is probably the most important skill you can bring to any eCommerce initiative. It will also be necessary to develop the technical and business skills to successfully implement the technology and the innovations that will lead to new ways of doing business. If you already have ICT skills and experience this will greatly increase your potential for eCommerce. However, good business skills – the ability to recognise how new technology can be used both wisely and cost effectively – are likely to be more important than your technical skills
Are your employees familiar with ICTs and what is their level of ICT skills?	
Do you have ICT support available 'in-house' or do you depend upon external maintenance and development of your ICTs?	

... your <u>Business Environment</u>	
Are local telecommunication services provided to suit eCommerce?	Feedback: The ability of your enterprise to climb the steps to eCommerce will not only depend upon your own skills, but also upon the level of support, and the constraints, that exist locally. An increased level of awareness of these 'e-readiness' issues will help you understand the constraints under which your enterprise is likely to be operating.
How advanced is your region of India regarding the legal, regulatory and banking requirements for eCommerce e.g., secure payments?	
To what extent can transport and delivery systems meet the needs of potential eCommerce customers?	

... And most importantly <u>your Finances</u>	
How financially stable is your business?	Feedback: It is necessary that you have access to financial resources to make your initial investment, but you also need to be able to generate sufficient revenue to sustain your eCommerce activities in the years ahead. A lot will depend on your business continuing to thrive and grow. It is important that eCommerce can contribute to growth of revenue (and profits) whilst not imposing a heavy burden on your cash flow or threatening your financial stability. Ideally, the financial benefits will need to exceed the financial costs significantly.
What investment resources do you have available?	
Are you aware of the total likely financial cost (investment & recurrent costs) of eCommerce?	
Have you weighed the costs against the benefits?	

After analysing your own situation, you may decide not to adopt web-based eCommerce and instead concentrate on other aspects of business development or make better use of cheaper communication technologies – such as mobile phones, or you may decide to make use of facilities provided by others (Internet cafes or telecentres) rather than invest your own resources in new ICTs.

Careful analysis of the factors outlined will help you understand your own strengths and weaknesses for eCommerce. If you do consider web-based eCommerce to be an essential part of your business plan, then take a step-by-step approach that avoids the pitfalls. Take note of the following tips:

C2. Ten Tips For eCommerce

Tip 1: A sound and stable commercial proposition is a very crucial first step. Getting carried away by all the eCommerce hype could cause a loss of control over the eCommerce venture.

Tip 2: Your target market should shape your business planning. Remember, your eCommerce plans cannot be separated from your business plans. Your available resources will also influence your plan. Make sure the costs can be justified by the benefits.

Tip 3: Flexibility all through the venture is very important for the venture to meet with success. Which means you simply can't keep waiting for technology to catch up. The venture has to be treated as an on-going process.

Tip 4: Often, the whole venture is controlled by an IT specialist, not sales people. Once a website goes live, the marketing team is of utmost importance. That's when the public will flood the site and no amount of software technology will come in handy. So an excellent rapport with the marketing and sales team sets apart a successful eCommerce venture.

Tip 5: Vendors will only deliver the exact technology or application you want when you properly communicate it to them. A lack of understanding between the user and vendor can cause huge losses in investment and a flagging morale at the end of the day. A thorough knowledge of the technology you need and effective communication with your vendors could avoid big headaches.

Tip 6: Considering the outsourcing option is quite natural and necessary at times, so always know what you need to outsource. Gauge your in-house talent to see if you meet the requirement. There are plenty of cases of companies, without the adequate know-how, having approached consultants who vanish when they're in need of ongoing support (when the project goes live). Staying in control is absolutely necessary. Ideally, the IT people should handle the outsourcing contracts and not the business department.

Tip 7: Never underestimate the scale on which your site has to operate. The losses will be Herculean if a site that cannot support customers comes to a grinding halt. In spite of knowing the importance of a scalable system, many eCommerce ventures are not prepared for a, say, 100% traffic increase. eBusiness sites need to scale rapidly in order to respond to the changes in market and an increasing number of hits.

Tip 8: Get as much advice on technical architecture as possible before you go live. Keep a tab on your expenses as most of the times the budget seems to be exhausted much before a certain level of functionality is even reached. It should not occur that the business platforms are up and running while the IT development side has staggered into the background. Business on the Internet may seem extremely easy to begin but after that it is very difficult to continue if the necessary technology is absent.

Tip 9: More than half of eBusiness ideas fail to break even. A thorough understanding of the key business issues and a good relationship between technology heads and the financial officers is very important. IT directors need to use the language of the business as eCommerce makes links between IT and business closer than ever. The approach towards an eBusiness solution should not be like that towards a project. A good planning approach and sound methodologies should do the trick.

Tip 10: Many eBusinesses forget planning about security measures from the initial cycle. This is a very grave mistake. Most companies bring in the security issue in the end, more as a panic response, after they have experienced a mishap. There are a number of things that affect security at the infrastructure level itself. So getting things to the right places at the right time from the start is important.

C3. What Kind Of eCommerce?

For those who want to get into eCommerce, the following chart is a guide to which of the eCommerce steps would be most appropriate

Table 2. Steps to eCommerce – What Kind of eCommerce?

Steps to eCommerce	Market Drivers	Benefits	Costs	Overall Impact
<i>Step 6: Web Integration</i>	Requirements of main customers and suppliers.	Merging online and offline processes. Reductions in operating costs. Better relationships with customers and suppliers.	Financial costs of investment in technology, systems and services are very high.	Very high costs, but potential high benefits.
<i>Step 5: Web Transacting</i>	Primarily driven by requirements of customers.	Speed and convenience, but overall limited benefits – only a requirement if offline transactions not processed effectively.	High costs of investment in necessary systems and secure network requirements.	Relatively low benefits, but high costs.
<i>Step 4: Web Interacting</i>	Requirements of customers suppliers, collaborators and support agencies.	Better business communications. Better marketing. Better knowledge of market and customers.	Moderate costs of investment in web-based technologies and network access.	High benefits with relatively moderate costs.
<i>Step 3: Web Publishing</i>	Requirements of customers and the marketplace.	Better marketing. Better branding. Easily updated, well presented materials.	Moderate investment costs.	Moderate benefits and relatively moderate costs.
<i>Step 2: Email Messaging</i>	Requirements of customers, suppliers, collaborators, support agencies and employees.	Considerably improved business communications.	Moderate investment costs.	High benefits and moderate costs.
<i>Step 1: Simple Messaging</i>	Requirements of customers suppliers, collaborators support agencies and employees.	Considerably improved business communications.	Low investment costs.	Potentially high benefits and relatively low costs.

C4. eCommerce Facilitators

A wide range of facilitating organisations can offer you different types of eCommerce support. This support may range from business advice to web development or market access. Different facilitators can play different roles depending on your eCommerce requirements. A full list of support organisations in India and overseas can be found in **Sections E and F** of this handbook.

When seeking out eCommerce assistance you should try to choose a facilitating organisation that is actively involved with your target market and in tune with your business requirements – as well as your technical requirements.

For small enterprises in India, facilitating organisations fall into several categories. As follows:

a) Sector-Based Agents/Brokers/Resellers

Example: <http://www.exportindia.com>

These offer web-based marketing activities and tend to be commission-based. They are able to accept and place orders and they are skilled at information brokering, logistics and supply chain management. They may also offer Internet transactions and electronic banking.

b) eCommerce Trading Hubs or Portals

Example: <http://www.matexnet.com>

These are also commission-based but offer solely web-based marketing activities. They are able to accept and place orders, and will be more likely to offer Internet transactions and electronic banking.

c) Industry Organisations/Business Associations

Example: <http://www.imtma.org>

These are usually membership-based (requiring payment of subscriptions). They probably will not have expertise in eCommerce, but can often provide market coordination and information brokering services.

d) Fair Trade Organisations

Example: <http://www.catgen.org/>

They provide market outlets based on fair trade principles. Most offer web-based services and marketing, and some offer a full transaction-based eCommerce service.

e) NGOs/Business Support Organisations or Telecentres

Example: <http://www.awake-india.org>

Providers of advice, training and some marketing assistance. They are not likely to have expertise in eCommerce, but may be able to offer advice and assistance.

f) ISPs/IT Consultants:

Example: <http://www.mahiti.org>

They can offer access to networks, web development services and possibly eCommerce advice and strategy planning.

You should consider the strengths and weaknesses of any organisation that you consider for support – whether or not the organisation can meet your own needs – particularly for fee-paying services.

Table 3. eCommerce Facilitators – Strengths and Weaknesses

Facilitating Organisation	Possible Strengths	Possible Weaknesses
<i>Sector-Based Agents/Brokers</i>	Good market proximity, market experience and knowledge. Market access.	Tend to create dependency relationships with suppliers and tie in producers to sole purchasing agreements. Likely low returns.
<i>Resellers</i>	Quick route to market. More flexibility for producers in the market.	Less security in the market. Price sensitive. Only purchase and resell
<i>eCommerce-Based Trading Hubs or Portals</i>	Wider market access.	Lack of personal market relationships and contacts.
<i>Industry Organisations</i>	Able to advocate on behalf of producers.	Limited access to market. Lack of market proximity.
<i>Fair Trade Organisations</i>	Assistance with quality control and product/service development. Special assistance to women producers. Better returns.	Tend to lose market share to commercial importers/agents. Narrow market that can be seasonal (high demand at Xmas, for example).
<i>NGOs and Business Support Organisations</i>	Possible sources of finance or subsidy. Local access to resources.	May have little market access, knowledge or proximity.
<i>ISPs IT Consultants</i>	Able to offer local technical support	May have technical expertise, but probably little knowledge of the market within which you are operating.

D. eCommerce Best Practice Guides

The guides provided in this section provide direct advice on practical issues that arise when small enterprises implement eCommerce.

Advice Sheet 1: Getting Connected And Making A Start

Getting connected: Connecting to the Internet is a fairly simple process. You will need a **computer**: new computers range from Rs.15000 (US\$300) to as much as Rs.45000 (US\$900) depending upon the type of computer, the software installed, where one buys the computer and the warranty given. Most computer points in India also sell second hand-reconditioned computers that range between Rs.4000 (US\$80) and Rs.12000 (US\$240). Mainly local computer shops provide second hand-reconditioned computers.

Computers can be purchased in India using hire purchase (paying by instalments), deferred payment and discounts for cash are available. Some charitable organisations and NGOs offer computers as gifts to schools and enterprises that cannot afford the purchase price.

You will also need a **telephone line and a modem**. A computer you buy may or may not have a modem fitted. Thus you should always ask whether this is available. You will also need Internet browser software which may well have been preloaded into your computer when you purchased it, but make sure when purchasing your computer you ask if it has this software.

Finally you will need to link your computer with a local **Internet Service Provider (ISP)** that will provide you with access to the Internet (and may also provide email, web space, etc). There are numerous ISPs in India mostly located in and around urban centres. Most ISPs provide 24-hour access through a dedicated dial-up number and will charge a monthly fee. Make sure you shop around for an ISP (a list is provided in Section E of this handbook)

Starting to use the Internet:

- Take a course or make use of (recent) guides.
- Start using email to communicate and check your email every day.
- Investigate local business websites and websites of companies in your business sector
- Use search, and search engine facilities, and investigate any business portals that cater for your business sector.

If you do not have your own computer and connection, make use of **Internet Cafes** in India. Most of these are located in urban centres where any individual who cannot afford to own a PC, but needs to use the Internet, can have access. The average charge in these cafes ranges from Rs.15 to Rs.25 per hour. More details concerning the possible costs associated with developing web-based eCommerce in India are contained in Advice Sheet 9.

Advice Sheet 2: Using Electronic Mail (email)

Electronic mail (email) is the exchange of messages between computers offering considerable advantages over letter-post and, increasingly, over fax communication.

It provides the cheapest, quickest and most reliable way to exchange business information with customers, suppliers, etc. who are also connected to email.

Emailing requires a computer with Internet access. Furthermore you need some client email software such as Microsoft Outlook, or Lotus Notes. The easiest way to use email is to go to a website that offers free email facilities, such as Yahoo or Hotmail. Emails arrive almost instantly through the telephone network. You can send 'attachments' with your email. These may be computer files of any kind (documents, photos, sound-clips, or even video clips).

Some advantages of email for business are:

- It allows a variety of information to be sent – not just messages, but also documents, photographs, drawings, or any other computer data file.
- Messages can easily be recorded, to keep a record of correspondence.
- Messages can easily be organised, e.g., by building up an address book.
- Messages can be protected from outside view.
- Messages can easily be sent to multiple recipients (such as all of your customers).
- Services can be accessed by the entrepreneur whilst on the move and away from the office.

The main barriers to using email at present are:

- The investment costs (the total cost of computer/modem ownership.)
- The running costs (network access).
- The relatively few businesses in developing countries able to send and receive emails (although the number is growing rapidly).

In order to use email, enterprises need access to an Internet-linked computer. Owning this is costly, but email services can also be accessed from shared facilities such as Internet Cafes and Telecentres.

If you are an exporter or you are regularly communicating with email-linked customers, suppliers and other business contacts within the region or worldwide (such as in the tourist sector), then email is by far the cheapest and quickest means of communication. It will increasingly be an essential tool for your export business.

Advice Sheet 3: eCommerce Skills

When adopting eCommerce, basic business skills remain unchanged – what we might call the **business fundamentals** – summarised as follows:

- A well-thought-out business plan and marketing plan.
- The ability to make yourself known and network effectively.
- The capacity to produce the right product/service and the right price in the right place at the right time.
- Knowledge of your customers and the ability to meet their expectations.
- The ability to pay your bills and get paid on time.
- The capacity to be flexible yet also plan for the future.

eCommerce can help to support these fundamental skills; for example, by capturing customer information and making it easier to segment your market or market directly to your customers possibly using email or web-based methods. eCommerce will also open up your business to **new skills and ideas** including the following:

- **Data Base Management.** Collecting information on website visitors – usually customers or potential customers. Information can be used to target marketing efforts and improve customer service as well as forecast future trends in customer behaviour.
- **Improving Business Processes.** This is a way of analysing the different tasks within an enterprise to identify better ways of achieving greater efficiencies. Restructuring your business whilst making use of eCommerce may assist your long-term survival and growth.
- **Knowledge Management.** More effective management of information and knowledge within your business can bring benefits. eCommerce will help you to improve your skills in this area.

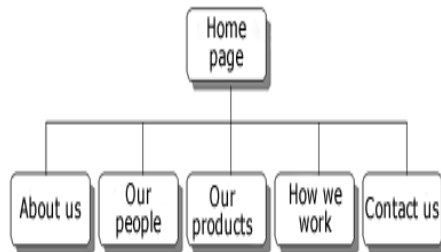
The Internet will also help you do **web-based market research**. By conducting investigation into market trends and customer requirements, enterprises can develop innovative strategies to compete. The Internet can be used to learn more about customers, industries, products and services, and market trends. You can collect information from the people who visit your website. Customer feedback provides a valuable insight into future needs and purchasing behaviour.

The Internet also has specific resources that will assist market research in relation to product development, business planning, eBusiness development and marketing. These can be accessed via a number of the websites listed in Section F2.

For those further advanced in eCommerce, the Internet may also help you with more advanced skills such as **Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Materials Requirements Planning (MRP)**. Both use ICTs to automate core business functions. MRP is similar to ERP but is substantially cheaper to install and is more suitable for SMEs. It requires computerisation of many aspects of the business including accounts, inventory, and purchasing. Benefits focus on reduced inventory costs, better stock control, ordering and order fulfilment.

Advice Sheet 4: Web Development

Websites can be static or dynamic. Dynamic websites create pages in response to visitor requests. For example, the amazon.com website builds its pages according to the types of books that interest specific visitors from information stored in a database – a database-driven website. A simple static website can be designed using HTML



and image files such as JPEGs or GIFs. It will typically link a home page to other pages containing information on the enterprise (see diagram). The website may include a shopping cart where customers can purchase products online with their credit card or where offline payment methods are outlined. To create a dynamic information-driven website, a database is integrated into the site and information can be displayed when someone

requests it. The advantage is that the database can be updated and changed regularly. The database serving the website may consist of client information, such as account details and sales history and can be stored on standard software packages such as Microsoft Access.

Updating your website: To update a dynamic website you have three options:

- Agree an annual fee with your web developer for a set number of changes.
- Make the required changes yourself – requiring specific skills.
- Build an update facility into your website design.

The preferred (and cheapest) option is for an employee – using a username and password – to be able to add, modify or delete information on the website using the web browser.

Basic Web Design Tips:

- Pages must display or download quickly. If your website downloads too slowly the customer may give up and try a competitor's website.
- Images (photographs and graphics) need more time to download than text, so use a small number of images, repeat the same few illustrations or logo throughout the site, or install a button on the web page, to allow the customer to access a text-only version.
- Short paragraphs and sentences are the norm when writing for the web.
- Customers need to locate information easily. Visitors to websites tend to scan pages rather than read the entire text, so signpost the information with clear headings.
- Information on the site needs to be organised and easy to find. Links and buttons, which take the visitor to different places on the site, should be labelled.
- Some buttons need to be on all pages, such as: Home, Sitemap, Contact Us and Search. Important information should be easily navigable.
- Websites also require tailoring for your customers. Customers want to buy products that are described in their own language, priced in their local currency, and supported by people they can communicate with.

Advice Sheet 5: Online Promotion

The Internet provides an additional (and complementary) means of marketing your products and building your enterprise profile. You should consider use of the Internet alongside other media like telephone (such as a help line), radio, and print. A website will not provide a solution to all your marketing problems but it may become as necessary as other forms of media – particularly if your competitors also have websites.

To be effective, websites need to attract the right customers. A high proportion of people who visit a website find it through a search engine or directory. These services present important marketing opportunities. Search engines generate lists of URLs (web addresses) in response to particular queries entered by the potential customer. The sites most likely to be visited are those at the top of the list. Web pages, therefore, need to be designed so that they're located high on lists produced in response to relevant keywords. Your web presence can particularly assist in the following two ways:

Branding: Customers tend to stick with tried and trusted brands rather than risk buying an unknown brand. An online brand will be an extension of your offline brand. Your website needs to integrate your brand into the customer experience of visiting the site. The brand (e.g., Amazon.com) should be associated with an easy to use website that offers high value in terms of information and services, has a trustworthy reputation, and is visually appealing.

Personalisation: Customer information (names, addresses and registration details) can be used to track preferences and tailor the contents of your website to suit individual tastes. For example, your site can suggest products that a particular customer might be interested in, based on his or her purchasing history or the pages they have already viewed.

The most useful methods of direct promotion to customers are:

Email marketing: Email is likely to be the most cost effective way to market your business. You should add a signature file to all emails. This is the same as using headed paper or attaching a business card. Most email software enables this to be done easily.

Testimonials: These are genuine comments that satisfied customers have made about your products or services. Effective use of testimonials builds credibility and makes customers feel more secure – especially for online purchasing. Effective testimonials will be unedited, genuine, freely given, used with the author's permission and accompanied by the author's name and location.

Other online marketing methods include:

- **Viral marketing** – using your email contact list to spread your details through your contacts lists – by giving an incentive to pass on the message.
- **Banner ads** – adverts that appear on web pages.
- **Reciprocal links** – links to other sites that provide an easy way for a customer to travel from a related site to your website, and vice versa.

Advice Sheet 6: Networking And Communities On The Internet

By networking we mean connecting computers in order to share information. A network allows a small enterprise to share hardware (printer or a phone line) and software (an accounts package or email). The network may be extended internally to include local offices through an **Intranet** or externally to key customers and suppliers forming an **Extranet**.

Networking a small enterprise would involve linking PCs, printers, fax machine, scanners and phone connections. A common language or protocol known as TCP/IP allows computers, software and other hardware devices to communicate with each other. (SMTP and POP – commonly used for transmitting and receiving emails – are part of the TCP/IP protocol). These protocols allow different systems to share data and communicate with each other regardless of the type of operating system or computer used.

For larger networks you will need networking software such as Microsoft's NT or Novell NetWare. This software will set up one of your PCs to act as the main server that will hold the enterprise database and act as the central point sending (to a printer, for example) and receiving data/information.

Key Benefits of Networking

- Information is shared quickly and efficiently.
- Hardware devices (e.g., printers) are better utilised by sharing with other colleagues.
- Access to information such as stock and accounts can be obtained any time of day from any location.
- Suppliers and customers can be included in the network and efficiencies achieved as a result.
- Communication within the enterprise improves overall.

Better communication can also be facilitated through networking over the Internet and web. For example, **online communities** can open up interaction between enterprises and customers and boost other marketing efforts. Networking avenues include:

- **eNewsletters:** They allow enterprises to send regular, targeted stories and messages to people who have invited them to do so – a form of advertising.
- **Email discussion forums:** People can subscribe and then send emails that will be automatically forwarded to all other subscribers. People seeking information can post emails to the forum, and those who are able to give advice reply. These are good for accessing technical advice and for stimulating new ideas.
- **Bulletin boards:** These allow subscribers' emails to be posted in a central location. Unlike email discussion forums, subscribers do not receive any emails; they have to visit the bulletin board to see what people are saying. These can be used in online auctions and for accessing invitations to tender.

Advice Sheet 7: Contracting Out Web Services

The decision whether to buy external web services or to develop your website in-house will depend partly upon budgetary constraints. As well as the necessary financial resources (see Advice Sheet 9) you should also make sure that you have the experience and know-how to do the job and a clear understanding of your business goals and strategy.

When involving outsiders, it will be necessary to inform them of your requirements. This will also provide a useful checklist for future reference when the project is up and running. Also, pay attention to the back-up service on offer, together with contractual terms and conditions of your potential website developer.

The core ingredient for any website is content. The presentation and content should be worked out between you and your developer – taking into account the needs of your customers. The developer should have a clear understanding of your requirements. You could use the following requirements checklist for your website:

- A description of the business sector and a short outline concerning any important issues specific to your industry.
- Clarity on how important the Internet will be to the enterprise's future.
- The objectives for the site. These should be concise and realistic.
- The target audience for the site.
- Who is going to develop the content?
- Will a writer/content editor be required to develop and structure content?
- What will the customer be able to do on the site? Will the website facilitate online transactions, reply forms, search queries, etc?
- Will your enterprise require mailing lists and bulletin boards?
- What will be the time frame for construction of the website?
- How will web content be updated?

You will also need to consider who is going to host the site – **Website Hosting**. This provides the necessary hardware and software to store your website and allows access via telephone or other connections. All websites require hosting that typically includes: a one-off fee to a hosting company plus an annual subscription and (if required) credit card authorisation costs. These payments may be dependent on the expected number of visitors (traffic) to the site. When choosing a host, reliability is as important as speed. Downtime – time when your website is not accessible due to maintenance or some system failure of the host – can be expensive for a small enterprise.

Some website design companies offer turnkey solutions – **All In One Packages**. These are useful for enterprises with no IT background. They eliminate the need to find specialists supplying different Internet services. There are increasingly low cost or in some cases free packaged software solutions on offer.

Advice Sheet 8: Order Fulfilment And Logistics

Order or service delivery tends to be an area of weakness for many eCommerce ventures – depending, as it does, on the existing transport and supply infrastructure (the 'bricks' rather than the 'clicks'). Poor delivery damages customer loyalty and the enterprise reputation if not handled well. eCommerce therefore needs good logistics: getting the correct goods to the right place at the right time, in the right condition with the minimum of cost.

Some products or services are delivered more easily than others. Books and other forms of media are frequently purchased online due to their suitability for shipping through the post or via couriers. Remember, when a customer buys online they tend to expect a better standard of service.

Ask yourself the following questions:

- How are you going to distribute the goods or services to your customer?
- What are the delivery options and their associated costs?
- How can you improve your response and delivery times?
- How dependent are you on the ability of others in your supply chain to respond to customer needs?
- Do you have a strategy for customer dissatisfaction or returns?
- Are you aware of your own limitations and those of your supply chain?

The use of the Internet will be more important if you are conducting B2B eCommerce. As trade between businesses increasingly moves online, so the processes and services that support this trade, such as logistics and document management, also move online. Involvement in B2B eCommerce can help small enterprises maximise both internal and external efficiencies (e.g., filling excess transport capacity). Electronic networks may also open up new ways of managing the supply chain (e.g., cutting down on paperwork and speeding up communications), allowing streamlining of business operations, reducing costs and improving efficiency.

Some Tips for Improved Order Fulfilment

Keep the customer informed – probably via email. This is vitally important and may include: confirming the sale, the expected delivery date and follow-ups to check delivery has been completed. Effective communication will help establish a relationship of trust with your customers. With eCommerce, many of these functions can be automated using off-the-shelf software.

Establish personal contact – this should not be neglected – by telephone or in person if local. This is especially important when customers have problems or complaints. Customer service help lines should emphasise human interaction rather than recorded messages.

Advice Sheet 9: Costs Of Web-Based eCommerce

The basic cost components (outlined in Advice Sheet 1) for web-based eCommerce include a computer (PC or similar), an internal/external modem plus an Internet connection via a landline: A suitable computer should include the necessary software packages that may be off-the-shelf or free software options.

In India an **Internet connection** can be achieved in a number of ways:

Most popular are dial-up Internet services (recommended for light users) using normal telephone lines through an ISP via a modem. The modem is usually internally placed in the computer. Your local landline provider will charge for every minute you are connected. There is also an annual charge for dial-up Internet services – approximately Rs.1000 (US\$ 20) per month or Rs.12000 (US\$240) per year and in addition a set up fee of Rs.2500 (US\$50) is charged especially for those clients without internal modems.

In some areas it is also possible to connect to broadband. Broadband offers high-speed, 24-hour Internet access and does not block your telephone lines during use. However, this comes at a high cost (from Rs.15000 (US\$300) annually for the lowest bandwidth (64kbps) to Rs.120000 (US\$2400) per year for the highest bandwidth (512 kbps)). In addition an installation fee of Rs.5000 (US\$100) is charged.

Other Options and Additional Costs:

For enterprises that cannot afford their own computer and dial-up connection, cost saving options include a monthly/annual membership with Internet Cafes.

Additional costs for web development may include: website domain registration (registration of the name of your website), hosting and design and search engine subscriptions. For full eCommerce, other costs may include shopping cart facilities and databases used to store and manipulate customer or sales information. In India, registration of the domain costs an average of Rs.500 (US\$100) for one year. Hosting and maintaining the website will depend on the complexity of the website. A simple website requires at least 15-50 megabytes (MB) of storage capacity, and costs between Rs.3000 (US\$60) and Rs.7500 (US\$150) per year.

Designing a website costs approximately Rs.250 (US\$5) per page for a simple website with few graphics. The cost of a full website ranges from Rs.25000 (US\$500) to Rs.150000 (US\$3000) for a relatively simple website. However, the price is not fixed – it depends on the designer and complexity of the site required. Thus to have a website up and running would require an initial cost of Rs.4500 (US\$90) to Rs.45000 (US\$900) with hosting and subsequent costs between Rs.6000 (US\$120) and Rs.36000 (US\$720) per year for maintenance. Updating costs should be taken into account at the design and development stage. It is possible either to train a staff member to look after the website or to sign a contract with the web development company.

Advice Sheet 10: Some Legal/Regulatory Issues

The Internet presents new legal/regulatory challenges. The global nature of electronic communications requires a global view of the legal implications. Legal issues and risks will become more severe as you climb the eCommerce ladder. A marketing type website will offer fewer challenges than a fully interactive eCommerce portal. Of critical importance is the location and nature of the target audience and the laws that are likely to apply in the user's country.

Some of the key issues are specified below. These will need investigating further in relation to specific local requirements and concerns.

Terms and conditions of use: These should be legally incorporated into the relationship between the website and the user. Electronic contracts have legal validity. Acceptance of a contract should be recorded in an acceptable manner giving the time and date of each customer's acceptance (payment, of course, maybe made offline in the usual manner). It is possible for users to 'click' acceptance of terms and conditions of use when they enter a website.

Intellectual property rights (IPRs): The ease with which electronic content can be copied and reproduced raises a multitude of IPR issues. It is often not clear who owns the intellectual property in a website – particularly when using outside developers or all-in-one packages.

Hyperlinking: This encourages users to move to and from other websites. In all cases the consent of a third party website owner should be obtained, or it may be possible to examine the terms and conditions of the other site you wish to link to – via the Internet.

Data protection: A database of customers, subscribers or members constitutes a significant enterprise asset that should be protected. In the absence of a framework of law covering these issues, it is up to the enterprise to ensure that its own data is protected.

Consumer protection: There is a growing body of law that offers protection to consumers in their day-to-day transactions and requires the disclosure of certain information to consumers. In practical terms, website operators should ensure that the fundamental ingredients of a contract (e.g., offer and acceptance) are appropriately dealt with on their websites. Certain prior information such as the identity of the supplier, price of the goods, delivery costs, delivery arrangements and cooling-off periods should also be provided on-screen prior to the submission of an online order.

Overseas jurisdictions: Small enterprises are not in a position to be able to obtain legal advice on the jurisdictions in which their website is accessible. Insofar as it is possible therefore, website operators should seek to ensure that the laws and jurisdiction of their country of establishment apply to the website. Therefore, you should check the rules of the country where your website is hosted.

Advice Sheet 11: Web Security

Protecting information from unauthorised access is a critical Internet issue. It is also the case that the collection, storage and distribution of information via the Internet is increasingly governed by legal regulation.

The following points are an explanation of some basic security measures that can be installed in your computer or built into your website:

Authentication: A common security measure that requests the user to login authorisation details before allowing access to restricted areas of a website. These details usually include a *username* and a *password*.

Email security: It is possible to protect your email messages from snoopers, and ensure that email conversations remain private. One method is 'public key encryption'. This technology transmits email messages in a code or cipher, and decodes them at the other end, making it possible for the recipient to read them. An encryption facility should be available as part of your email software (e.g., on MS Outlook Express).

Firewalls: These are security systems that protect the information contained in your computer system from outside hackers. Firewalls are particularly useful for protecting a business network that sends and receives emails, transfers data over the Internet or connects with outside computers.

Digital certificates: A digital certificate is confirmation by a respected third party that the client company is legitimate and can guarantee security of a financial transaction. When a customer goes online and decides to buy something the web browser checks to see if a website has a digital certificate. If the required confirmation is detected, the vendor's site server is accepted and the visitor is able to shop with peace of mind.

Digital signatures: A combination of services that allows you to electronically sign a document and affords the recipient the opportunity to authenticate the signature.

Another security problem is **viruses**. Computer viruses are passed from computer to computer via Internet downloads, email attachments, shared disks, and shared files. Caution should be exercised when exchanging information between computers and downloading from the Internet. Reputable suppliers of anti-virus software include Symantec or McAfee.

More advanced security measures become necessary when transactions are conducted over the Internet such as through the use of credit cards: These include **public key infrastructure (PKI)** and **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**. These are methods of encryption whereby the recipient of a ciphered message unlocks the code by applying a mathematical key to it. In addition to standard authentication procedures, SSL uses encryption coding to lock in client information and is the industry standard where online credit card transactions occur.

Advice Sheet 12: Open Source Software

Open Source typically means that the software code (the underlying computing instructions) can be read, re-distributed and modified, independent of the people that created it. A key benefit of the Open Source system is its potential ability to reduce software costs as it is usually free to obtain and saves on licence costs. It also allows you to upgrade your business software at your own pace, rather than having to keep up-to-date with commercial software upgrades.

The boundaries between Open Source and proprietary software (such as Microsoft) are becoming muddled, as proprietary software adopts some Open Source standards and often freely publishes its own formats. The choice between Open Source and proprietary systems comes down to what is right for your business: you may want to look at what other businesses in your field use, but there are a number of eCommerce-related Open Source products now available.

Potential benefits of Open Source include the following:

- You can get some Open Source software free by downloading it from the Internet.
- Even if you purchase tailored packages from third parties the initial price can be much cheaper than for proprietary software.
- There are no copyright costs – you are free to copy and distribute Open Source software to additional users.

Potential costs:

- For commercial use, Open Source software may need more skill when it comes to installation and management than proprietary products. Also if a part of an Open Source system lets you down, it can be hard to know where to turn for help.
- Open Source may save on some initial costs, but for many business costs related to eCommerce – gathering data, training staff, changing the way you work – it has no cost advantage.
- The installed base of most Open Source software is much smaller than for dominant proprietary packages, so it can be harder (or more costly) to obtain support and training.

Other factors depend on the particular software. For example, choosing Open Source may mean you are not tied to a particular global software producer, but it may tie you in to one particular local support firm. Open Source might provide greater reliability, attention to security, and capacity for customisation to your eCommerce needs. Or it might not: it all depends on which particular Open Source and which particular proprietary software you are comparing.

Overall, Open Source is a useful option that small enterprise entering eCommerce should consider. But you should gather information and local opinions about it first.

E. Finding eCommerce Support In India

Professional advice will be important for success. There are many potential sources of help with your eCommerce plans. These include the type of eCommerce-facilitating organisations outlined in section C4; some other examples of support organisations for small enterprise in India are listed below. It will also be important to talk to other entrepreneurs who have taken the eCommerce route.

E1. India-Based Small Enterprise Support Agencies

1. Asian Centre for Entrepreneurial Initiatives

111,1st Floor, 11th Main Road, Near 15th Cross, Malleswaram,
Bangalore 560 003
Phone: 080-334 7318/331 0184
Fax: 080-331 5396/334 7318
Email: ascent.bangalore@vsnl.com
Web: <http://www.toeholdindia.com>

2. Asian Society for Entrepreneurship Education & Development

ASEED House C-8/8007, Vasant Kunj
New Delhi 110070
Phone: 011-6130635,6130242,6896151
Fax: 011-6130635,6130242,6896151
Email: training@aidmat.com

3. Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Small Scale Industries

No. 37, Velachery Road, Chennai
600 042 Tamil Nadu
Phone: 044 22430661
Fax: 044 22431046
Email: raabpipe@vsnl.net

4. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development

Plot No. 1 (A&B), Belur Industrial Area, Belgaum Road,
Dharwad
580 011 Karnataka
Phone: 0836 2486868, 2486836, 2486837, 2486869
Fax: 0836 2486695
Email: dircedok@hotmail.com, dircedok@rediffmail.com
Web: <http://nitpu3.kar.nic.in/cedok/>

5. Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India

No. 419/4 (Upstairs), XII Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road (80 Feet Road), 6th Block
(nr Bhashyam Circle) Rajajinagar,
Bangalore 560 010
Phone: 080-23119361, 09880324135
Fax: 080-23119360
Email: ediro@giasbg01.vsnl.net.in
Web: <http://www.ediindia.org/>

6. Federation of Indian Women Entrepreneurs

5A, Tiger Lane Western Avenue
Sainik Farm
New Delhi 110062

7. Karnataka Small Scale Industries Association

2/106,17th Cross, Magadi Chord Road,Vijayanagar
Bangalore
560040 Karnataka
Phone: 080 23353250/23358698
Email: kassia@blr@vsnl.net.in
Web: <http://www.kassia.com>

8. Marketing Organization of Women Entrepreneurs

No 26 & 27, 1st Floor Corporation Shopping Complex 3rd Cross Road, R A Puram
Chennai
600 028 Tamil Nadu
Phone: 044 495 4317
Web: <http://www.indianngos.com/moowes/>

9. National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development

A-23, Sector-62, Industrial Area, Phase- II
Noida
201301 Uttar Pradesh
Phone: 095120-2403051 91-95120-2403052 91-95120-2403053
Fax: 095120-2403062 91-95120-2403057
Email: info.niesbud@nic.in

10. National Institute of Small Industry Extension

Yousufguda
Hyderabad
500 045 Andhra Pradesh
Phone: 040-23608544-218 / 23608316-217
Fax: 040-23608547 / 23608956 / 23541260
Web: <http://www.nisiet.org>, <http://www.nisiet.gov.in>, <http://www.nisiet.com>

11. The National Small Industries Corporation

NSIC Bhavan, Okhla Industrial Estate,
New Delhi 110020
Phone: 011 - 26926275, 26926370,
Fax: 011 - 26926820, 26920907
Email: cp@nsicindia.com
Web: <http://www.nsicindia.com>

12. Self-Employed Women's Association

SEWA Reception Centre
Opp. Victoria Garden , Bhadra
Ahmedabad 380 001
Gujurat
Phone: 079-25506444, 25506477, 25506441
Email: mail@sewa.org
Web: <http://www.sewa.org>

13. Small Scale Industries Advisory Board

Ministry of Small Scale Industries
Room 254, Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg
New Delhi 110011

14. Small Industries Development Bank of India

Temple Tower, 5th Floor, 476, Anna Salai, P.B. No.1312, Nandanam
Chennai
600 035 Tamil Nadu
Phone: 044-4330062
Fax: 044-4340348
Web: <http://www.sidbi.com>

15. Small Industries Development Organisation

A-Wing, 7th Floor, Nirman Bhavan
New Delhi 110011
Phone: 011-23022220, 23022221, 23022211, 23022209, 23022202
Fax: 011-23018315, 23016726, 23016068
Email: dcssi@laghu-udyog.com

16. Small Industries Service Institute

Rajaji Nagar Industrial Estate
Bangalore
560 044 Karnataka
Phone: 080-3351540 , 080-3351581, 080-3351582
Fax: 080-3205951
Email: sisibng@bgl.vsnl.net.in
Web: www.sisikarnataka.org

E2. Internet Service Providers (ISPs)

1. All India On Line

632, Sahidnagar
Bhubaneswar
Orissa - 751007
Phone : 91-674-2545328
Fax : 91-674-2544578
Email: aiolbbsr@aiol.com
Web: <http://www.aiol.com>

2. Broadband Pacenet (India) Pvt Limited

7/B, Shah Industrial Estate
Off Veera Desai Road, Andheri (W)
Mumbai - 400053
Phone : 91-22-56954516
Fax : 91-22-56954515
<http://www.pacenet-india.com/>

3. HCL Infinet Ltd.

E-4,5 & 6, Sector 11
Noida - 201301
Uttar Pradesh
Fax : 91-120-2442860
Web: <http://www.hclinfinet.com>

4. i2i Enterprises Limited

A4, B Cross Road, MIDC
Andheri (East)
Mumbai 400 093
Phone : 91-22-28352751/52/56
Fax : 91-22-28362335
Email: contact@i2ienterprise.com
Web: <http://www.i2ienterprise.com>

5. IceNet.Net Limited

3rd Floor Capri House
Behind Express Hotel
Alkapuri, Baroda
Phone : 91-265-2323377
Email: baroda@icenet.net

6. Mantra Online/Bharti Infotel Ltd.

234, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase-III
New Delhi 110 020
Tel: 91-11-51709031
Fax: 91-11-51709033
<http://www.mantraonline.com/>

7. Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd.

1st Floor, Gulmohar Cross Road no. 9
JVPD Scheme, Vileparle (w)
Mumbai 400049
Phone : 91-22-30388380
Web: <http://www.powersurfer.net/>

8. Sify Limited

II Floor, Tidel Park
No.4, Canal Bank Road
Taramani, Chennai - 600113
Phone: 91-44-22540770-77
Fax : 91-44-22540771
Web: <http://www.sifycorp.com>

9. Trak Online Net India (P) Limited

B4/47, Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi 110 029
Phone : 91-11-26104192/93
Fax : 91-11-26102781
Email: info@net4india.com
Web: <http://www.net4india.com>

10. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

Videsh Sanchar Bhavan
M.G.Road Fort
Mumbai - 400001
Phone : 91-22-56578765
Web: <http://www.vsnl.in/>

This list represents just a small sample of the ISPs operating in India.

F. Understanding More About eCommerce

F1. Glossary/Jargonbuster

Browsers

A browser is software that allows your computer to access and display web pages. E.g., Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Browser.

Communications

Every network requires some medium or connection to transport information from one point to the next – that connection may be physical such as 'twisted pair' or 'coaxial' cable, or wireless such as mobile, microwave, radio or satellite.

Domain names (e.g., www.amazon.com)

A domain name is the address at which a website is located on the Internet. Each website has a unique domain name. An example is **.com**, the most globally recognised, and the most suitable if wishing to trade abroad.

Digital

Describes the way in which data is transmitted – as 1s/0s – by computers and modern phone lines and mobile phones.

Directory

A collection of computer files stored in one place.

EDI

Electronic Data Interchange: computer-to-computer exchange of electronic documents for business.

Email

The transfer of messages between computers.

File

When work is done on a computer and then stored on a disk, the result is called a file.

GSM

Global System for Mobile communications: a digital phone network standard.

Home Page

The first page you see when you connect to a website on the Internet.

HTML

HyperText Markup Language: a computer language used to create web pages.

Hyperlink

A connection linking different web pages via the Internet.

ICT

Information and Communication Technology: electronic means of handling digital data.

Internet

World-wide communication system – a network of networks – that connects computers and allows them to exchange data.

ISP

Internet Service Provider: a company that provides you with access to the Internet.

Modem

Modulator/demodulator: a device that allows computer signals to be transmitted over traditional ('analogue') phone lines.

Network

Computers joined together so that they can communicate with each other. A local area network (LAN) covers a single building; a wide area network (WAN) covers a broader area, typically linking computers in different towns or countries.

Protocol

In a network, information is sent or passed down the connection from one device to another in 'packets' or blocks of information. This whole process of sending blocks of information in packets is controlled by network protocols (e.g., TCP/IP).

Search Engines

Search engines are tools that enable people to search the web's pages for specific information or websites. 'Google' is among the most popular.

Software

The instructions that make a computer work. A particular set of instructions that performs a function is called a program. If offered for general sale, this is proprietary software; if produced for a single, specific customer, this is custom software.

Traffic

The number of visitors a website receives is known as its traffic.

Web Directories

Directories perform a similar task to search engines in that they hunt for information on websites. Among the most popular directories is Yahoo.

World-Wide Web (WWW)

A collection of linked documents (*pages*) connected via the Internet. The pages can hold words, pictures, sound and video.

Websites

Collections of pages created and maintained by a company, organisation, or individual. The sites are found via the Internet and so are accessible from any Internet-enabled computer in the world.

F2. Further Information – Web-Based Sources

A selection of online information about eCommerce for enterprise development from global sources.

<http://www.agriwatch.com/> Example of an (Indian) information portal and agriculture eMarketplace. The site offers the latest news and market updates, research reports and directory enquiries.

<http://www.catgen.org/> CatGen is free B2B and B2C eCommerce catalogue software offered by the NGO PEOPLink for MSEs. MSEs can choose to open different accounts. Services cost between US\$10 and US\$50. There is an email helpline as well as language options and examples of catalogues by MSEs in developing countries. See also:

<http://www.peoplink.org/>

<http://www.ecomlink.org/> Ecomlink is a knowledge-management gateway supporting enterprises in developing countries in the establishment of eCommerce and eBusiness.

<http://www.ecomm4dev.org/> eCommerce for Development website on which this handbook can be found.

<http://www.ecommerce-guide.com/> An eCommerce-focused source for independent, up-to-date information on eCommerce. There are daily news feeds, editorials, product descriptions, case studies, discussion forums on eCommerce, and lots more.

<http://www.g77tin.org/> The Trade Information Network portal is a South—South initiative by Chambers of Commerce in the G77 States. It provides business information on 133 countries and publishes offers for eCommerce training and services as well as serving as a database for B2B-contacts between SMEs in developing countries. You can download eCommerce training material from the site.

<http://www.it-ab.net/> Focuses on IT usage in Southern African business but reaches out to other African and Asian regions.

<http://www.line56.com/> Line 56 is a source for global information on eCommerce technology and strategy. You can find information on every part of eCommerce and eBusiness, including company profiles.

http://www.nfib.com/page/pg_20040527449633.html US National Federation of Independent Business page of guides on eCommerce.

<http://www.smetoolkit.org/> The SME Toolkit from the International Finance Corporation includes a Technology section with pointers on eCommerce.

<http://r0.unctad.org/ecommerce/> UNCTAD reports and policy analysis on eCommerce.

<http://webmonkey.wired.com/webmonkey/e-business/> Web Monkey offers concrete procedure descriptions ("how-to"-listings) with practical hints for the establishment of your own eBusiness website.

