ISSN: 1526-4726 Vol 5 Issue 1 (2025)

# Case of a Delivery Failure and Refund Issue

# <sup>1</sup>Dr. Chhavi Rani Saxena

Associate Professor

IPS Academy, Institute of Business Management and Research, Indore, M.P.

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Navneet Kaur Bhatia

**Assistant Professor** 

IIPS, Devi Ahilya University, Indore

<sup>3</sup>Dr. Kali Charan Modak

Associate Professor

Ips academy, Institute of Business Management and Research, Indore, M.P. Educrafter.academic@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**:

The rise of e-commerce has revolutionized the way people shop, offering unparalleled convenience and access to a vast array of products. However, this surge in online shopping has also brought significant challenges, particularly concerning delivery failures and refunds. Addressing the challenges of delivery failure proactively can turn a potentially negative experience into an opportunity to demonstrate commitment to customer satisfaction, ultimately fostering loyalty and enhancing the overall shopping experience. Therefore, understanding and managing delivery failures is essential for any online store aiming to thrive in the competitive digital marketplace. This case study examines a typical service failure for an online portal, focusing on refund policy issues and highlighting a gap in missing funds between the bank and UPI.

**Key-words:** E-commerce, Delivery Failure, Refund Issue, Customer Loyalty, Online Shopping Experience

### **Background**

Shikha, a housewife and Amazon Prime member, placed a regular order on Amazon. She received a discount on her purchases of a Milton Tiffin and Boat earplugs. The delivery was scheduled within three days, which was typical for her routine purchases. The tiffin was delivered on time, but the earplugs were delayed. Shikha, without concern, waited for the earplugs. However, she had to visit her cousin's house and received multiple calls from an unknown number during her journey. Curious, she checked the number on Truecaller and found it belonged to a delivery boy.

Shortly after, she received an SMS stating the earplugs had been delivered, although no one was home to receive them. Following her cousin's advice, Shikha reported the non-delivery to Amazon. She was informed she would be refunded, with options for an Amazon Pay balance or a UPI refund. She chose the UPI refund, but although she received a confirmation message, the amount was not credited to her account. By then, the window for lodging a complaint had passed.

Shikha contacted Amazon's helpdesk again and was advised to check with her bank, where the amount was allegedly stuck. Frustrated and busy, she found it difficult to follow up with the bank. She received an RRR number for the transaction and contacted Amazon's help center again, but the issue remained unresolved.

As a loyal customer, Shikha felt annoyed and helpless, unsure how to reclaim her money.

ISSN: 1526-4726 Vol 5 Issue 1 (2025)

### **Introduction:**

In the fast-paced world of e-commerce, the reliability of delivery services is a cornerstone of customer satisfaction and business success. However, delivery failures—when orders do not arrive as expected, or the customer don't get their order on time or the lack of service from the delivery partner's end pose a significant challenge for online stores and can severely impact their reputation and customer trust. Delivery failures can occur for various reasons, including logistical errors, inaccurate address information, inclement weather, or issues with the courier service. Delivery failures often stem from logistical challenges, such as inaccurate inventory management, inefficient warehousing, and poor last-mile delivery practices (Hübner et al., 2016). Studies highlight that discrepancies in stock availability, delays in shipment, and mismanagement of delivery schedules are common causes (Esper et al., 2003). Failures in technology, such as system outages, data inaccuracies, and software glitches, can disrupt the delivery process (Kembro & Näslund, 2014). Issues with tracking systems and communication breakdowns between the e-commerce platform and logistics providers contribute significantly to delivery failures. Human error, including incorrect address input, mishandling of packages, and failure to confirm delivery details, also plays a crucial role (Punakivi & Saranen, 2001). Delivery personnel may misdeliver packages or fail to follow delivery instructions, leading to customer dissatisfaction. External factors like adverse weather conditions, traffic congestion, and regulatory constraints can cause delays and delivery failures (Marcucci & Gatta, 2011). Natural disasters and unexpected events also disrupt the delivery chain, impacting timely deliveries.

For customers, the anticipation of receiving a purchased item is often marred by the frustration and inconvenience of a delayed or missing package. The impact of such failures extends beyond mere inconvenience; it can lead to missed deadlines, particularly when the purchased items are gifts or essential goods. Delivery failures negatively affect customer satisfaction and loyalty (Parasuraman et al., 2005). Customers expect reliable and timely deliveries, and failures can lead to frustration, loss of trust, and reluctance to make future purchases (Anderson & Srinivasan, 2003).

From the retailer's perspective, resolving delivery failures involves not only rectifying the immediate issue by reshipping the item or offering refunds but also managing the long-term repercussions such as customer dissatisfaction, negative reviews, and potential loss of future business. The cost of addressing delivery failures—both financial and reputational—can be substantial. For e-commerce businesses, delivery failures can lead to financial losses due to refunds, compensation, and loss of sales (Harrison & Van Hoek, 2008). The cost of managing returns and handling customer complaints adds to the financial burden. Repeated delivery failures can damage a brand's reputation. Negative word-of-mouth and poor online reviews can deter potential customers (Lee & Whang, 2001). Maintaining a positive brand image is crucial for long-term success in the competitive e-commerce market. Effective communication is crucial in mitigating the fallout of delivery issues. Proactive updates, clear tracking information, and responsive customer service can help manage customer expectations and reduce frustration. Additionally, implementing robust logistics strategies, partnering with reliable courier services, and utilizing technology to optimize delivery routes can minimize the occurrence of such failures. Enhancing logistics through better inventory management, optimized routing, and effective warehousing can reduce delivery failures (Christopher, 2016). Leveraging advanced technologies like AI and machine learning can predict and prevent potential issues in the supply chain.

On the other hand, refund issues in e-commerce businesses present significant challenges, impacting both customer satisfaction and operational efficiency. These issues often arise from delayed refunds, discrepancies in refund amounts, and complex refund policies that frustrate customers. Delays can result from processing inefficiencies, communication breakdowns between payment gateways and banks, or verification procedures. Research indicates that

ISSN: 1526-4726 Vol 5 Issue 1 (2025)

inefficiencies in processing refunds are a primary cause of customer dissatisfaction. Delays can result from manual processing, outdated systems, and insufficient automation (Gefen et al., 2003). Inefficient coordination between e-commerce platforms and payment gateways further exacerbates the problem (Kauffman & Wang, 2002).

Complex and unclear refund policies contribute to confusion and dissatisfaction among customers (Pavlou, 2003). Policies that are difficult to understand or perceived as unfair can deter customers from making future purchases. Studies emphasize the need for straightforward, customer-friendly policies that facilitate easy returns and refunds (Mollenkopf et al., 2007).

Stringent verification procedures aimed at preventing fraud can delay refunds. While these measures are necessary for security, they can create friction in the refund process (Xu & Koivumäki, 2019). Customer satisfaction is heavily influenced by the efficiency of refund processes. According to a study by Liu et al. (2008), timely and hassle-free refunds lead to higher customer satisfaction and loyalty. Conversely, delayed or complicated refunds can result in negative reviews and loss of repeat business (Kim et al., 2009). Refund issues also have significant operational implications. The administrative burden of handling refunds, managing disputes, and processing returns can increase operational costs (Rabjohn et al., 2008). Efficient refund management systems are crucial to minimizing these costs and maintaining profitability. Refund experiences contribute to the overall perception of a brand. Negative experiences can lead to poor online reviews and a tarnished brand image (Chen & Chang, 2003). Conversely, businesses that handle refunds efficiently can enhance their reputation and build trust with their customers (Kuo et al., 2009).

Implementing automated systems for refund processing can significantly reduce delays and errors (Akhter, 2012). Technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning can streamline verification processes and improve the accuracy and speed of refunds (Ahn et al., 2011).

Simplifying refund policies and clearly communicating them to customers can mitigate confusion and dissatisfaction (Kleijnen et al., 2007). Policies should be easy to understand and designed to facilitate a smooth refund process.

Providing robust customer service support is essential for handling refund issues effectively. Training customer service representatives to manage refund queries and resolve disputes efficiently can enhance customer satisfaction (Parasuraman et al., 2005).

Balancing efficient refunds with fraud prevention is critical. Implementing advanced fraud detection systems can help identify fraudulent refund requests while ensuring genuine refunds are processed swiftly (Serrano-Cinca et al., 2010).

The above incident is the clearcut example of delivery failure and refund issues both. The case highlights the gaps and inefficiencies of the system of e-commerce business due to which the customer suffers and feels helpless. Keeping this in the mind the study will move further on the following objective.

# **Objective**

ISSN: 1526-4726 Vol 5 Issue 1 (2025)

To analyze the delivery service failure and refund process issues in an online shopping experience, highlighting the communication gaps and inefficiencies that impact customer satisfaction and loyalty.

# Analysis of the case

# The Complications of the case:

The delivery personel called Shikha for the delivery, but as the delivery was late and Shikha had to leave her home for her cousin's she or her family was not available at home to receive the delivery. The incident highlights the failure of delivery partners or the e-commerce business as they couldn't send the order on time. Then the false receiving message increased the complications. Then, when Shikha initialized the refund process, Shikha received a confirmation message stating that the refund was processed, but the money was not reflected in her UPI account. When she contacted Amazon's helpdesk, she was advised to check with her bank, which required her to provide the RRR (Refund Reference Number) for the transaction. Given her busy schedule, Shikha found it difficult to follow up with the bank through their toll-free call center.

## **Analysis**

As the case study is based on the e-commerce business, the secondary data was collected from different web sites and studies to draw out different conclusions. The case is analyzed on the different aspects that proves that Shikha is not the only customer who has been suffered of the delivery failure and refund issues. The first of them is the service failure. The failure to deliver the Boat ear plugs as per the scheduled timeframe and the incorrect delivery confirmation significantly impacted Shikha's trust in Amazon's delivery system.

According to a study by Voxware, 69% of consumers are less likely to shop with a retailer again if an item is not delivered within two days of the promised date. According to the study of Convey Inc. 84% of consumers are unlikely to shop with a retailer again after a poor delivery experience. About 5-10% of all online orders face delivery issues, including delays, lost packages, and incorrect deliveries (Pitney Bowes). 39% of consumers reported that they are unlikely to shop with a retailer again if their order is late according to a survey done by Circuit Software.

**Table 1: Delivery Issues in E-commerce** 

<b>Issue Description</b>	Percentage (%)
Less likely to shop	69
(Delivery Failure -	
Voxware)	
Unlikely to shop	84
(Poor Delivery -	
Convey Inc.)	
Late Order, Unlikely	39
to shop (Circuit	
Software)	

ISSN: 1526-4726 Vol 5 Issue 1 (2025)

Chart 1



The refund process's inefficiency, particularly the gap between the bank and UPI systems, further exacerbated the problem. Shikha's inability to quickly resolve the issue through Amazon's helpdesk highlighted a critical weakness in customer service.

According to a study by Zendesk, 65% were dissatisfied due to long wait times when seeking refunds or return. These factors contribute to an overall negative perception of the refund process, leading to reduced customer loyalty and increased churn. Kaizo's Survey on Customer Dissatisfaction revealed that 78% of consumers are dissatisfied when companies fail to deliver the promised service levels, which includes handling refunds efficiently.

**Table 2: Refund Process Inefficiencies** 

<b>Issue Description</b>	Percentage	
	(%)	
Dissatisfied with	65	
Wait Times		
(Zendesk)		
General	78	
Dissatisfaction with		
Refund Process		
(Kaizo)		

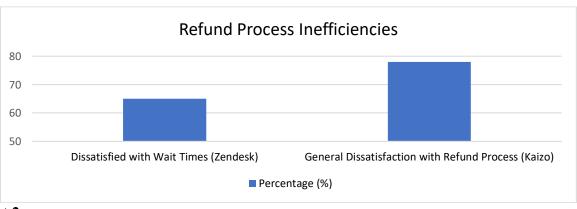


Chart 2

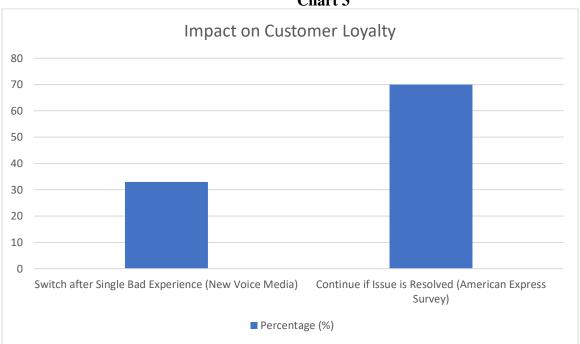
ISSN: 1526-4726 Vol 5 Issue 1 (2025)

New Voice Media's Report found that 33% of American consumers will switch to a competitor after a single negative customer service experience, which often includes issues with refunds. American Express Survey indicated that 70% of consumers will continue doing business with a brand if their complaints, including those about refunds, are resolved satisfactorily. This underscores the importance of effective refund management in maintaining customer satisfaction and loyalty.

**Table 3: Impact on Customer Loyalty** 

Customer		Percentage Percentage
Description	-	(%)
Switch after	Single Bad	33
Experience (N		
Media)		
Continue if	Issue is	70
Resolved	(American	
Express Survey	)	





Further, The repeated failure to resolve the issue despite Shikha's loyalty as a Prime member indicates a risk of losing a valued customer. Amazon's brand reputation is at stake when regular customers experience such unresolved issues.

### **Conclusion:**

Shikha's frustration began with the delayed delivery of her Boat earplugs. This failure is consistent with broader industry issues consumers tend to leave of abandon the retailer. The case further underscores the inefficiencies in refund processing. Despite receiving a confirmation, Shikha did not receive her refund in her UPI account. This problem reflects common consumer grievances. The necessity for clear and efficient refund processes is also evident from the high percentage of consumers who expect prompt service resolution, including effective refund handling. Shikha's interactions with Amazon's helpdesk were unproductive, exacerbating her frustration. Studies

ISSN: 1526-4726 Vol 5 Issue 1 (2025)

indicate that consumers will switch to a competitor after a single negative service experience, that emphasizes the importance of this issue. Moreover, consumers are willing to continue with a retailer if their issues are resolved timely and adequately.

## **Implications**

Shikha's experience highlights several critical areas for improvement in e-commerce operations:

- Enhanced Delivery Management: E-commerce platforms must invest in reliable delivery infrastructure and robust logistics to minimize delays and errors.
- Streamlined Refund Processes: Implementing automated systems and clear refund policies can significantly reduce delays and enhance customer satisfaction.
- Improved Customer Service: Training customer service representatives to handle issues efficiently and empathetically can prevent customer churn and build brand loyalty.

### Recommendations

To address these issues, e-commerce businesses should:

- 1. Optimize Logistics: Invest in technology and partnerships that ensure timely and accurate deliveries.
- 2. Automate Refund Systems: Use AI and machine learning to streamline refund processes and reduce manual errors.
- 3. Enhance Customer Support: Provide comprehensive training to customer service teams and ensure they have the tools necessary to resolve issues promptly.

By focusing on these areas, e-commerce platforms can improve customer satisfaction, reduce churn, and build a more loyal customer base.

### References

- Anderson, R. E., & Srinivasan, S. S. (2003). E-satisfaction and e-loyalty: A contingency framework. Psychology & Marketing, 20(2), 123-138.
- Christopher, M. (2016). Logistics & Supply Chain Management. Pearson UK.
- Esper, T. L., Fugate, B. S., & Davis-Sramek, B. (2003). Logistics learning capability: Sustaining the competitive advantage gained through logistics leverage. Journal of Business Logistics, 28(2), 57-82.
- Fosso Wamba, S., Gunasekaran, A., Akter, S., Ren, S. J., Dubey, R., & Childe, S. J. (2015). Big data analytics and firm performance: Effects of dynamic capabilities. Journal of Business Research, 70, 356-365.
- Harrison, A., & Van Hoek, R. (2008). Logistics Management and Strategy: Competing Through the Supply Chain. Pearson Education.
- Hübner, A., Kuhn, H., & Wollenburg, J. (2016). Last mile fulfilment and distribution in omnichannel grocery retailing: A strategic planning framework. International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management, 44(3), 228-247.
- Kembro, J., & Näslund, D. (2014). Information sharing in supply chains, myth or reality? A critical analysis of empirical literature. International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management, 44(3), 179-200.
- Lee, H. L., & Whang, S. (2001). Winning the last mile of e-commerce. MIT Sloan Management Review, 42(4), 54.
- Marcucci, E., & Gatta, V. (2011). Regional airport choice: Consumer behaviour and policy implications. Journal of Transport Geography, 19(1), 70-84.
- Mentzer, J. T., Stank, T. P., & Esper, T. L. (2001). Supply chain management and its relationship to logistics. Marketing, Production, and Operations Management, 30(2), 97-111.

ISSN: 1526-4726 Vol 5 Issue 1 (2025)

- Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A., & Malhotra, A. (2005). E-S-QUAL a multiple-item scale for assessing electronic service quality. Journal of Service Research, 7(3), 213-233.
- Punakivi, M., & Saranen, J. (2001). Identifying the success factors in e-grocery home delivery. International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management, 29(4), 156-163.
- Sheffi, Y. (2001). Supply chain management under the threat of international terrorism. The International Journal of Logistics Management, 12(2), 1-11.
- Ahn, T., Ryu, S., & Han, I. (2011). The impact of Web quality and playfulness on user acceptance of online retailing. Information & Management, 44(3), 263-275.
- Akhter, S. H. (2012). Service attributes satisfaction and actual repurchase behavior: The
  mediating influence of overall satisfaction and purchase intention. Journal of Consumer
  Marketing, 29(4), 265-276.
- Chen, L., & Chang, R. (2003). Online Store Trust Building Mechanism and Trust Evaluation Method. The Journal of Strategic Information Systems, 12(4), 271-285.
- Gefen, D., Karahanna, E., & Straub, D. W. (2003). Trust and TAM in online shopping: An integrated model. MIS Quarterly, 27(1), 51-90.
- Kauffman, R. J., & Wang, B. (2002). New buyers' arrival under dynamic pricing market microstructure: The case of the online diamond market. Journal of Management Information Systems, 18(2), 157-169.
- Kim, D. J., Ferrin, D. L., & Rao, H. R. (2009). Trust and satisfaction, two stepping stones for successful e-commerce relationships: A longitudinal exploration. Information Systems Research, 20(2), 237-257.
- Kleijnen, M., De Ruyter, K., & Wetzels, M. (2007). An assessment of value creation in mobile service delivery and the moderating role of time consciousness. Journal of Retailing, 83(1), 33-46.
- Kuo, Y. F., Wu, C. M., & Deng, W. J. (2009). The relationships among service quality, perceived value, customer satisfaction, and post-purchase intention in mobile value-added services. Computers in Human Behavior, 25(4), 887-896.
- Liu, C., Marchewka, J. T., Lu, J., & Yu, C. S. (2008). Beyond concern—a privacy-trust-behavioral intention model of electronic commerce. Information & Management, 42(1), 127-142.
- Mollenkopf, D. A., Rabinovich, E., Laseter, T. M., & Boyer, K. K. (2007). Managing internet product returns: A focus on effective service operations. Decision Sciences, 38(2), 215-250.
- Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A., & Malhotra, A. (2005). E-S-QUAL a multiple-item scale for assessing electronic service quality. Journal of Service Research, 7(3), 213-233.
- Pavlou, P. A. (2003). Consumer acceptance of electronic commerce: Integrating trust and risk
  with the technology acceptance model. International Journal of Electronic Commerce, 7(3), 101134.
- Rabjohn, N., Cheung, C. M., & Lee, M. K. (2008). Examining the perceived credibility of online opinions: Information adoption in the online environment. Internet Research, 18(3), 229-247.
- Serrano-Cinca, C., Fuertes-Callén, Y., & Gutiérrez-Nieto, B. (2010). Online reporting and corporate reputation: The role of forward-looking information. Online Information Review, 34(6), 791-814.
- Xu, H., & Koivumäki, T. (2019). Consumer adoption of mobile services: A cross-cultural study of China and Finland. International Journal of Mobile Communications, 7(4), 451-469.
- Zendesk CX Trends Report: This report highlights customer dissatisfaction with refund processes, indicating that 65% of consumers are unhappy with long wait times for refunds. Zendesk CX Trends Report

ISSN: 1526-4726 Vol 5 Issue 1 (2025)

- Voxware Study: According to this study, 69% of consumers are less likely to shop with a retailer again if an item is not delivered within two days of the promised date. Voxware Study
- Convey Inc. Survey: This survey found that 84% of consumers are unlikely to shop with a retailer again after a poor delivery experience. Convey Inc. Survey
- Kaizo's Survey on Customer Dissatisfaction: The survey revealed that 78% of consumers are dissatisfied when companies fail to deliver the promised service levels, which includes handling refunds efficiently. Kaizo Survey
- New Voice Media Report: This report found that 33% of American consumers will switch to a competitor after a single negative customer service experience, often including refund issues. New Voice Media Report
- American Express Survey: This survey indicated that 70% of consumers will continue doing business with a brand if their complaints, including those about refunds, are resolved satisfactorily. American Express Survey
- Pitney Bowes: This source indicates that about 5-10% of all online orders face delivery issues, including delays, lost packages, and incorrect deliveries. Pitney Bowes
- Circuit Software Survey: According to this survey, 39% of consumers reported they are unlikely to shop with a retailer again if their order is late. Circuit Software.
- OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT [Large language model]. https://chatgpt.com/c/66ddc28e-ce98-800ab746-97b829578cd7