

Factors Influencing Customer Satisfaction with Online Food Delivery Services in Lalitpur District

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Abstract

The digital transformation of the food industry has led to the proliferation of online food delivery services, making it crucial to understand the factors that influence customer satisfaction in this domain. This study aims to identify and comprehend these factors within Lalitpur Municipality, Nepal. The main objective of this research is to investigate the determinants of customer satisfaction with online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality. Employing a quantitative approach, this cross-sectional study utilized a judgmental sampling technique to select 110 respondents who had used online food delivery services in areas of Lalitpur Municipality, including Jawalakhel, Kumaripati, and Patan. Data was collected through self-administered questionnaires and analyzed using regression analysis. The theoretical framework guiding this study is the Expectancy Disconfirmation Theory (EDT). The findings revealed that while pricing did not demonstrate a significant positive relationship with customer satisfaction, factors such as ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy exhibited significant positive associations. Therefore, online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality should focus on enhancing the ease of use, food quality, promotional strategies, and privacy measures to improve customer satisfaction.

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Introduction

Online food delivery services play a vital role in today's society, offering unmatched convenience and accessibility to customers. These platforms serve as a lifeline for people with busy schedules, mobility limitations, or those simply seeking a convenient dining option (Rogers, Smith, J. and Bryans, 2018). In our fast-paced world, where convenience is increasingly valued, online food delivery services have become essential, allowing users to order meals effortlessly with just a few taps on their smartphones (Smith and Bryans 2020). Especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, these services emerged as crucial, providing a safe means for people to access food while following social distancing guidelines (Kumar, Zhang and Chen, 2020). Moreover, online food delivery contributes significantly to the gig economy, offering income opportunities for gig workers and supporting economic growth (Zhang, Kim and García-Hernández, 2019).

Additionally, these platforms enable culinary exploration by offering a wide range of cuisines, catering to diverse tastes and preferences (Kim, García-Hernández and Smith, 2017). Beyond convenience, online food delivery services also promote sustainability by reducing food waste and carbon emissions associated with traditional dining experiences (García-Hernández, Smith and Li, 2020). The role of online delivery services in shaping customer satisfaction has become vital (Smith, 2020). However, various factors influence the customer satisfaction with online delivery services.

Therefore, in today's digital marketplace, it is crucial to understand the various factors—online food delivery, customer satisfaction, pricing, ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy—that influence customer satisfaction with online food delivery services. Pricing strategies directly impact how consumers make decisions, with discounts and perceived value influencing their choices among different services (Sweeney and Soutar, 2001). Additionally, the ease of using online platforms, including website navigation and mobile app functionality, plays a critical role in enhancing customer satisfaction and ensuring repeat business (Kumar, Zhang and Chen, 2020).

Moreover, food quality is a key determinant, encompassing factors like taste, freshness, and presentation, which significantly impact customer satisfaction and their likelihood to order again (Wong and Kumari, 2021). Promotion tactics used by online food delivery platforms, such as advertising campaigns and loyalty programs, also have a significant influence on customer satisfaction levels (Li and Chen, 2019). Furthermore, ensuring the privacy and security of customer information is vital for building trust and confidence in online food delivery services (Shen, García-Hernández and Zhang, 2021). Despite existing research suggesting that customer satisfaction

is affected by pricing, ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy, there is a lack of studies specifically examining these factors in Lalitpur Municipality. Therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by investigating the unique factors that contribute to customer satisfaction in this area. This lack of localized research presents a significant opportunity to contribute valuable insights to both academia and industry. By conducting this research, online food delivery platforms and restaurants can gain insights into the specific preferences and needs of customers in Lalitpur Municipality, allowing them to customize their services accordingly. Therefore, it has emerged the following research question: What are the factors influencing customer satisfaction with online delivery system in Lalitpur Municipality? In order to address this research question, the main aim of the study is to identify and understand the factors that influence customer satisfaction with online delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality.

Literature review

This section deals with the review of previous studies related with factors influencing customer satisfaction with online food delivery services in Lalitpur municipality. Johnson, Anderson and Fornell, 1995) defined customer satisfaction as the assessment of satisfaction derived from the consumption of a product or service. This assessment involves consumers forming impressions or preferences regarding whether their needs were adequately met following the consumption experience. Rust and Oliver (1994) have stated that customer satisfaction is a crucial factor for achieving sustainable growth and increasing revenue.

Geyskens and Steenkamp (2000) further emphasize that consumer satisfaction positively influences post-consumption attitudes, leading to repeat purchases. The level of consumer satisfaction, as noted by Oliver (1993) is affected by various factors including the severity and type of products consumed, as well as consumers' ability to use the product or service. Additionally, consumer satisfaction is intricately linked to the expectation theory, wherein consumers evaluate satisfaction based on their expectations.

Walsh, Henning-Thutau, Sassenberg and Bornemann (2010) highlight the importance of relative quality, which encompasses customer trust and satisfaction, in determining consumer satisfaction with a product or service. In the restaurant industry, Canny (2013) identifies tangible factors such as food quality and the physical environment, along with intangible factors like service and perceived value, as key determinants of consumer satisfaction. These factors collectively influence consumer satisfaction in detail.

Smith and Johnson (2019) conducted that study titled "Understanding the Impact of Pricing on Customer Satisfaction in Online Food Delivery Services." This study aims to investigate the relationship between pricing

strategies and customer satisfaction in the context of online food delivery services, recognizing the growing importance of this sector in the digital economy and the pivotal role of pricing in shaping consumer behaviour and satisfaction levels. The study was based on quantitative analysis utilizing survey data collected from a sample of online food delivery service users. The findings revealed a significant correlation between pricing strategies and customer satisfaction in online food delivery services. Specifically, the study identified that customers perceive value not only in the price of the food but also in factors such as delivery fees, discounts, and transparency in pricing.

Patel and Gupta (2020) aimed to investigate the relationship between ease of use and customer satisfaction within the context of online food delivery platforms. The purpose of the study was to understand how the ease of use of these platforms influences customers' overall satisfaction with the service. This study employed a quantitative research methodology with a survey questionnaire that included items measuring customers' perceptions of the ease of use of online food delivery platforms and their satisfaction levels with the service. The study a strong positive correlation between the perceived ease of use of these platforms and customers' overall satisfaction levels. Specifically, customers who perceived the platforms to be more user-friendly reported higher levels of satisfaction with the service.

Smith and Johnson (2017) conducted research regarding the relationship between pricing perception and customer satisfaction. The study utilized a mixed-method approach. Surveys were administered to a sample of customers to gather quantitative data on their perceptions of pricing and satisfaction levels, while qualitative interviews provided deeper insights into the reasons behind these perceptions. The study found that customers often perceive high prices as indicative of poor value for money, leading to decreased satisfaction with a product or service. This perception highlights the importance of pricing strategies in shaping customers' overall satisfaction level.

Chen and Hsiao (2012) conducted the study titled "Investigating the Effects of Website Quality on Customer Satisfaction and Purchase Intention: The Moderating Role of Transaction Experience." The study aimed to examine the influence of website quality on both customer satisfaction and purchase intention in the context of online shopping, while also exploring how transaction experience moderates this relationship. The study employs a quantitative approach, utilizing survey data collected from online shoppers. The findings of the study reveal several key insights. Firstly, website quality positively influences both customer satisfaction and purchase intention. Additionally, transaction experience moderates the relationship between website quality and customer satisfaction, as well as between website quality and purchase intention. Amin, Rezaei and Abolghasemi, M (2014) aimed

to evaluate the success of online shopping websites in Iran by identifying and assessing the key factors influencing their performance. The study adopted a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative—interview and quantitative techniques—survey. The study yields several significant findings regarding the success of online shopping websites in Iran. The analysis identifies multiple dimensions that contribute to website success, including website design, trust, perceived value, security, and customer service quality. Furthermore, the findings reveal that these dimensions significantly influence overall website success, with website design and trust emerging as particularly influential factors.

Ray, Dhir, Bala and Kaur (2019) have aimed to investigate the influence of website quality on online purchase intention, with a specific focus on the role of offline brand trust in Omni channel retailing contexts. The study employed a quantitative research approach, collecting data through an online survey from a sample of consumers who had experience with omnichannel retailing. The study found that website quality positively influences online purchase intention in omnichannel retailing contexts. Additionally, they discovered that offline brand trust significantly moderates the relationship between website quality and online purchase intention. Specifically, consumers with high levels of offline brand trust are more likely to perceive website quality positively, leading to a stronger intention to purchase online.

Namkung and Jang (2007) conducted the study seeks to provide empirical evidence regarding the relative importance of these two dimensions of quality in shaping customer perceptions and behaviours. Their study employed a quantitative research approach, conducting surveys among restaurant patrons to gather data on their perceptions of service quality, food quality, satisfaction levels, and intentions to revisit or recommend the restaurant to others. The study found that both service quality and food quality significantly influence customer satisfaction and behavioural intentions in restaurant environments.

Zhang and Tang (2010) conducted the study to investigate the influence of website quality on online purchase intention, specifically examining the mediating roles of perceived playfulness and perceived enjoyment. The researchers employed a quantitative research design, collecting data through an online survey from a sample of online consumers. Their study found that website quality positively influences online purchase intention, both directly and indirectly through the mediating effects of perceived playfulness and perceived enjoyment. Specifically, they observed that consumers who perceive a website as high quality are more likely to perceive it as playful and enjoyable, which in turn increases their intention to make online purchases.

Belanger, Hiller and Smith (2002) made an investigation to provide an integrated conceptualization of internet privacy concerns and investigate

their impact on user behaviors. The researchers employed a mixed-methods approach, consisting of both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The study found that internet privacy concerns are multidimensional, encompassing various factors such as information collection, information dissemination, and control over personal information. The studies also revealed that internet privacy concerns significantly impact user behaviors, including information disclosure, e-commerce participation, and trust in online transactions.

Zeithaml (1998) investigated the pivotal role of service quality as a key determinant perceived by consumers in shaping the overall dining experience in restaurants. The study employs a literature review approach to synthesize and analyze research findings and related studies on service quality in the restaurant industry. By examining relevant articles, scholarly papers, and books, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of service quality on the dining experience. The study found service quality as a key determinant perceived by consumers in the restaurant industry. The findings highlight the need for restaurants to prioritize and deliver high-quality service experiences to meet consumer expectations and enhance overall satisfaction levels.

Dinev, Bellotto, Hart, Russo, Serra and Colautti (2006) investigated consumer perceptions of online privacy and security across different cultural contexts. The researchers employed a cross-cultural research design, collecting data through surveys administered to participants from multiple cultural backgrounds. The study found significant variations in consumer perceptions of online privacy and security across different cultural contexts. The study revealed that cultural factors influence consumers' attitudes and behaviours regarding online privacy and security, with some cultural groups exhibiting higher levels of concern and precautionary behaviours than others.

Despite extensive research on customer satisfaction within the online food delivery industry, there is a notable lack of studies focusing specifically on Lalitpur Municipality, Nepal. Existing literature primarily addresses general factors influencing customer satisfaction but fails to consider the unique cultural, economic, and social dynamics of Lalitpur. Additionally, while factors such as pricing, ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy have been examined individually, there is limited research integrating these variables within the context of this specific geographic area. This study aims to fill this gap by providing a comprehensive analysis of the determinants of customer satisfaction in Lalitpur Municipality, thereby contributing localized insights to both academic discourse and practical applications for service providers in the region.

This study was based on Expectancy Disconfirmation Theory (EDT). EDT stands as a pivotal framework within consumer behaviours, shedding light

on the cognitive processes that influence customer satisfaction. Introduced by Oliver in 1980, EDT suggests that individuals evaluate their satisfaction by comparing their expectations with the actual performance or outcomes they experience (Oliver, 1980). As per this theory, satisfaction hinges on the perceived difference between anticipated and realized results. When the perceived performance surpasses expectations, it results in positive disconfirmation, thereby enhancing satisfaction (Oliver, 1980). Conversely, if the perceived performance falls below expectations, it leads to negative disconfirmation, thereby reducing satisfaction levels (Oliver, 1980). EDT emphasizes the importance of comprehending customer expectations and effectively managing them to foster positive disconfirmation and improve satisfaction outcomes.

The conceptual framework (Fig. 1) for investigating the factors influencing customer satisfaction with online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality is rooted in the Expectancy Disconfirmation Theory (EDT). This theory posits that satisfaction stems from the comparison between expectations and actual experiences. In the context of online food delivery, customers form expectations regarding various factors such as pricing, ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy. These factors serve as independent variables within the framework.

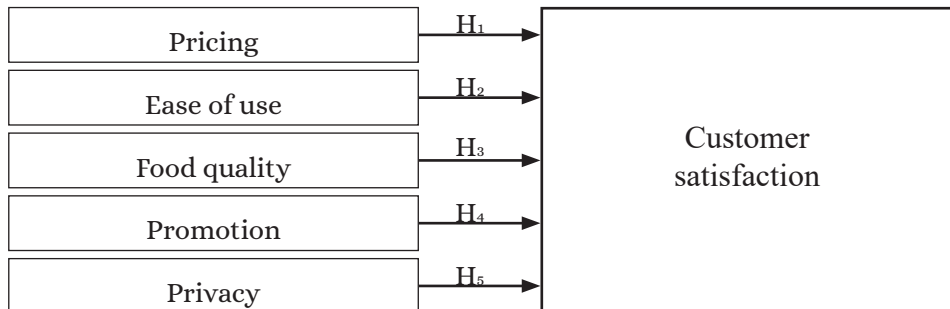


Figure 1: *Conceptual framework of the study*

Five hypotheses were proposed based on previous studies and conceptual framework:

- H1: Pricing has significant negative impact on customer satisfaction
- H2: Ease of use has significant positive impact on customer satisfaction.
- H3: Food quality has significant positive impact on customer satisfaction.
- H4: Promotion has significant positive impact on customer satisfaction.
- H5: Privacy has significant positive impact on customer satisfaction.

Methods

This research adopted a cross-sectional research design. By employing quantitative approach, data was collected from a diverse sample of online

food delivery service users within the Lalitpur Municipality at a single point in time. The study aimed to capture valuable insights into the satisfaction levels with online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality at that time. This study focused on key respondents who had used online food delivery services residing in Jawalkhel, Kumaripati, and Patan areas of Lalitpur Municipality, Nepal. A judgmental sampling approach was employed to deliberately select 110 samples, reflecting a deliberate and knowledgeable choice of participants based on specific criteria. This targeted sampling method was particularly relevant in capturing insights from individuals who had firsthand experience with online food delivery services in these distinct localities. To calculate the required sample size (n) using the formula,

$$n = \frac{E^2 \times Z^2 \times p \times (1-p)}{\text{Margin of error}^2}$$

Where,

n = required sample size (given as 110)

Z = Z -score corresponding to the desired confidence level (1.96 for a 95% confidence level)

p = estimated proportion of the population with a particular characteristic (one third of the total population, which is denoted as 0.33)

E = desired margin of error (5%, which is expressed as 0.05)

Substituting the given values:

$$110 = \frac{0.05^2 \times 1.96^2 \times 0.33 \times (1-0.33)}{\text{Margin of error}^2}$$

Solving for the unknown

$$\text{Margin of error}^2 = \frac{0.05^2 \times 1.96^2 \times 0.33 \times (1-0.33)}{110}$$

$$\text{Margin of error} = \sqrt{\frac{0.05^2 \times 1.96^2 \times 0.33 \times (1-0.33)}{110}}$$

Margin of error ≈ 0.0505

So, the calculated margin of error is approximately 0.0505, which is very close to the desired margin of error of 5%. This validates the provided sample size of 110, given the estimated proportion and desired margin of error. The data collection for this study utilized a survey method with a focus on quantitative data. A self-administered questionnaire was designed, incorporating close-ended questions featuring a five-point Likert scale. Drop-up-pick-up method was used. Respondents were provided with a range of response options on the Likert scale, enabling them to express their level of agreement or disagreement with statements related to factors influencing customer satisfaction with online food delivery services. This study utilized frequency distribution, percentage, reliability test, correlation, and regression analysis, supported by SPSS software, to analyze

the 110 responses regarding relationship between customer satisfaction and factors like ease of use, food quality, service quality, promotion, and privacy. Regression allowed for thorough testing of each factor's impact on customer satisfaction. SPSS facilitated the execution of complex models, providing detailed output tables with beta values, t-values, and p-values.

Result

The demographic characteristics of 110 respondents in terms of gender, age group, education level, and occupation those reflected varied backgrounds and experiences within the survey population are presented in Table 1. Male respondents constitute the majority at 56.36%, while females account for 43.64%. The largest age group is 18-28 years old, comprising 67.27% of the sample, and the majority of respondents hold a bachelor's degree (47.27%). Regarding occupation, employed individuals represent the largest group at 31.82%. These demographic profiles provide valuable insights into the characteristics of respondents, which can influence their satisfaction levels and preferences regarding online food delivery services.

Table 1: Demographic information of respondentstal 110 100

Background	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	62	56.36
	Female	48	43.64
Age group	18-28	74	67.27
	29-38	19	17.27
	39-48	12	10.91
	49 and above	5	04.55
Education level	High school or low	40	36.36
	Bachelor	52	47.27
	Master	17	15.45
	Ph.D.	1	00.91
Occupation	Student	31	28.18
	Employed	35	31.82
	Self-employed	27	24.55
	Others	17	15.45

Source: *Field survey*

Cronbach's Alpha reliability test (Table 2) provided valuable insights into the internal consistency of the variables under consideration. Across the dimensions examined, the majority exhibited commendable reliability. Particularly noteworthy were ease of use and promotion, which boasted high Cronbach's Alpha coefficients of 0.823 and 0.811, respectively, indicative

of strong internal consistency among their respective items. Moreover, both variables demonstrated impressive composite reliability (CR) scores of 0.981 and 0.959, further solidifying their reliability and robustness in measuring their constructs. Customer satisfaction also exhibited satisfactory reliability, with a Cronbach’s Alpha of 0.766 and a CR of 0.942, affirming its stability as a measurement tool. However, food quality and privacy showed slightly lower but still acceptable reliability, with Cronbach’s Alpha values of 0.734 and 0.799, respectively, and CR scores of 0.798 and 0.749.

Table 2: Reliability test

Variables	Number of items	Cronbach’s Alpha	Composite reliability (CR)
Price	5	0.771	0.878
Ease of use	5	0.823	0.981
Food quality	5	0.734	0.798
Promotion	5	0.811	0.959
Privacy	5	0.799	0.749
Customer satisfaction	5	0.766	0.942

Source: *Field survey*

The correlational analysis reveals significant relationships between the independent variables (price, usability, food quality, promotion, and privacy) and customer satisfaction in the context of online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality. Price (PRC) exhibits a moderate positive correlation with customer satisfaction ($r = -0.205$, $p < 0.01$), indicating that lower prices are associated with higher satisfaction levels. Ease of use (EOU) demonstrates a strong positive correlation with customer satisfaction ($r = 0.788$, $p < 0.01$), highlighting the importance of an easy-to-use platform in enhancing satisfaction. Food quality (FQ) shows a moderate positive correlation with customer satisfaction ($r = 0.607$, $p < 0.01$), emphasizing the significance of high-quality food offerings. Similarly, promotion (PRM) and privacy (PVC) also exhibit significant positive correlations with customer satisfaction, indicating that effective promotional activities and privacy protection contribute to higher satisfaction levels among users.

Table 3: Correlational analysis

Variable	Prc	EoU	FQ	Prm	Pvc	CS
Prc	1					
EoU	0.543**	1				
FQ	-0.173	0.268*	1			
Prm	0.053	0.377**	0.446**	1		

Pvc	-0.099	0.211	0.538**	0.286*	1	
CS	-0.205	0.788**	0.607**	0.648*	0.624**	1

** Significantly correlated at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Significantly correlated at the 0.05 (2-tailed).

Source: *Field survey*

The regression model (Table 4) summary indicates that the predictors (pricing, ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy) collectively explain 29.3% of the variance in customer satisfaction, with an R-squared value of 0.293. The adjusted R-squared value of 0.274 suggests that the model provides a good fit for the data, with a standard error of estimate of 0.58302. The ANOVA results reveal that the regression model is statistically significant ($F = 8.674$, $p < 0.05$), indicating that the predictors jointly have a significant effect on customer satisfaction. Individually, ease of use ($\beta = 0.248$, $p < 0.01$), food quality ($\beta = 0.163$, $p < 0.05$), promotion ($\beta = 0.237$, $p < 0.01$), and privacy ($\beta = 0.197$, $p < 0.01$) show significant positive relationships with customer satisfaction. However, pricing ($\beta = -0.033$, $p > 0.05$) does not demonstrate a significant association with satisfaction. These results suggest that factors such as ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy play crucial roles in influencing customer satisfaction with online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality, highlighting areas for improvement to enhance overall satisfaction levels.

In addition, the hypotheses testing results indicate that while pricing (H1) does not have a significant positive relationship with customer satisfaction ($\beta = -0.033$, $p = 0.622$), ease of use (H2), food quality (H3), promotion (H4), and privacy (H5) all demonstrate significant positive associations with customer satisfaction. Specifically, ease of use ($\beta = 0.248$, $p = 0.001$), promotion ($\beta = 0.237$, $p = 0.000$), and privacy ($\beta = 0.197$, $p = 0.003$) exhibit strong positive relationships, as evidenced by their respective beta values and statistically significant t-values. Similarly, food quality ($\beta = 0.163$, $p = 0.017$) also shows a significant positive relationship with customer satisfaction, albeit to a slightly lesser extent. These findings support the acceptance of hypotheses H2, H3, H4, and H5, suggesting that factors such as ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy play significant roles in influencing customer satisfaction with online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard error of Estimate
	0.54	0.293	0.274	0.58302
a. Predictors: (Constant), Pricing, Ease of use, Food quality, Promotion, Privacy				
b. Dependent Variable: Customer satisfaction				
ANOVA				

Model		Sum of square	df	Mean square	F	Sig
1	Regression	26.342	5	5.2684	8.674	0.000 ^a
	Residual	63.789	105	0.607		
	Total	90.131	110			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pricing, Ease of use, Food quality, Promotion, Privacy

b. Dependent Variable: Customer satisfaction

Regression coefficient

Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig
B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	0.98	0.343	-	2.854	0.005
Pricing	-0.027	0.054	-0.033	-0.494	0.622
Ease of use	0.246	0.07	0.248	3.538	0.001
Food quality	0.126	0.052	0.163	2.411	0.017
Promotion	0.225	0.063	0.237	3.586	0.000
Privacy	0.216	0.072	0.197	3.008	0.003

a. Dependent Variable: Customer satisfaction

Discussions

The findings of the current study align with and contribute to the existing body of literature on factors influencing customer satisfaction in online services, particularly within the context of online food delivery platforms. When comparing the hypotheses testing results of the current study with previous research, several similarities and differences emerge. Firstly, while Smith and Johnson (2019) study found a significant correlation between pricing strategies and customer satisfaction, the current study did not observe a significant positive relationship between pricing and satisfaction. This variance suggests that the role of pricing in influencing satisfaction may vary across different contexts and populations.

Additionally, Patel and Gupta (2020) investigation into the relationship between ease of use and customer satisfaction echoes the current study's findings, highlighting the importance of user-friendly interfaces in enhancing overall satisfaction levels. Both studies demonstrate a strong positive correlation between ease of use and customer satisfaction, underscoring the universal importance of platform usability in driving customer experiences. Moreover, the findings regarding the influence of food quality on customer satisfaction in the current study are consistent with the literature. Amin, Rezaei, and Abolghasemi (2014) study on the success of online shopping websites identified food quality as a key determinant of website success, emphasizing its significant impact on overall satisfaction levels. Similarly, Namkung and Jang (2007) found that food quality significantly influences

customer satisfaction in restaurant environments, further supporting the notion that quality plays a critical role in shaping customer perceptions and behaviours across different service contexts.

Furthermore, the significant positive relationship observed between promotion and customer satisfaction in the current study aligns with previous research on the influence of marketing efforts on satisfaction levels. Ray, Dhir, Bala and Kaur (2019) have demonstrated that promotional activities positively influence online purchase intention, highlighting the importance of effective marketing strategies in driving customer satisfaction. Similarly, Chen and Hsiao's (2012) investigation into website quality's influence on purchase intention emphasized the role of promotional content in enhancing customer experiences and satisfaction levels.

Additionally, the current study's findings regarding the positive association between privacy and customer satisfaction corroborate previous research on the impact of privacy concerns on user behaviours. Belanger, Hiller and Smith (2002) found that internet privacy concerns significantly influence user behaviours, including trust in online transactions, underscoring the importance of addressing privacy concerns to foster positive customer experiences and satisfaction levels. Similarly, Dinev, Bellotto, Hart, Russo, Serra, and Colautti (2006) have revealed significant variations in consumer perceptions of online privacy across different cultural contexts, highlighting the need for tailored privacy measures to meet diverse consumer needs and preferences.

Conclusion

The main purpose of this study was to analyze the factors influencing customer satisfaction with online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality, Nepal. Utilizing the Expectancy Disconfirmation Theory as the theoretical framework and employing a quantitative cross-sectional research approach, the study identified several key findings. While pricing did not demonstrate a significant positive relationship with customer satisfaction, factors such as ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy emerged as significant determinants of satisfaction levels. Specifically, ease of use, promotion, and privacy exhibited strong positive relationships with customer satisfaction, supported by statistically significant beta values and t-values. Additionally, food quality also showed a significant positive relationship with satisfaction, albeit to a slightly lesser extent. These findings highlight the importance of considering various factors beyond pricing in shaping customer satisfaction with online food delivery services. Moving forward, businesses operating in the online food delivery sector in Lalitpur Municipality should focus on enhancing the ease of use, ensuring food quality, implementing effective promotional strategies, and addressing privacy concerns to meet customer expectations and enhance overall

satisfaction levels.

This study carries significant implications for the online food delivery industry, particularly within Lalitpur Municipality, Nepal, as it unveils key factors influencing customer satisfaction in this mushrooming sector. The identification of ease of use, food quality, promotion, and privacy as crucial determinants emphasizes the importance for online food delivery services to prioritize these aspects to enhance customer satisfaction. While pricing did not emerge as a significant factor, the emphasis on other elements suggests that customers prioritize convenience, quality, and promotional offers when evaluating their satisfaction with online food delivery services. Therefore, businesses operating in this domain should invest in user-friendly platforms, maintain high standards of food quality, implement effective promotional strategies, and ensure robust privacy measures to meet customer expectations and foster loyalty. By addressing these factors, online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality can not only enhance customer satisfaction but also strengthen their competitive position in the market, ultimately contributing to sustainable growth and success in the digital era.

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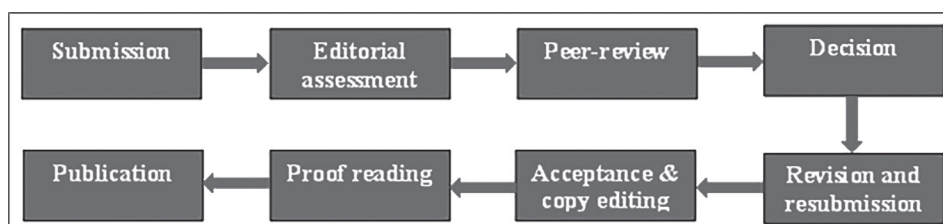
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Word count	There are no restrictions on word count, number of figures, or amount of supporting information. However, we encourage you to write article within the limitations of 7,000 - 10,000 words including illustrations, graphs, and charts.
Language	Manuscript must be submitted in English language and in exceptional cases Nepali articles can also be submitted.
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Title	The title should be no more than 20 words.
Font	Times New Roman, standard font size – 12. Limit manuscript sections and sub-section to 3 heading levels. Heading: 16, Alignment: Center; Sub-heading: 14, Alignment: Left; Body: 12, Alignment: Justification
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Table and figure	Captions should be preceded by the appropriate label in Table and Figure, for example 'Table 1' and 'Figure 1'. Footnotes can be included below the table.
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Outlines of research article			
Preliminary section	Main text		Supplementary section
1. TITLE	1	INTRODUCTION	REFERENCES
2. Author(s)	2	LITERATURE REVIEW	
3. ABSTRACT	3	METHODS	
4. Key words	4	RESULTS	
	5	DISCUSSION	
	6	CONCLUSION	

1. PRILIMIARY SECTION

Preliminary section should include the following topics:

1.1. Title

- The maximum length should be 100 characters.
- Title of the article should be brief-clear, concise and informative.
- The title of each manuscript should identify the content of the article.

1.2. Author(s)

- **First:** Name of author(s)
- **Second:** Designation
- **Third:** Name of department
- **Fourth:** Name of an organization
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1.3. Abstract

- Each manuscript must be conveyed by an informative abstract of no more than 200 words.
- It should provide a brief summary of the research including the background, objective, methods, and findings.
- Reference citations are not allowed in the Abstract of a manuscript.
- It should be written in italics.

1.4. Key words

- Keywords should contain words that suggest what the topic is about.
- Five to eight key words should be provided at the bottom of the abstract.

2. MAIN TEXT

Main text should be organized in the following steps:

2.1 Introduction

This section should give the reader about the background that puts the manuscript into context and allows readers outside the field to understand the purpose and significance of the study. It should start by giving a short review of the literature pertaining to the research topic, starting with broad topics and slowly focusing at the work at hand. It can be started with:

- Research background
- Problem statement
- Research questions
- Research objectives

2.2 Literature review

This section should include comprehensive overview of all the knowledge available on a specific topic till date. Additionally, this section includes theoretical framework, conceptual framework and hypothesis. Review the previous literatures related to the research topic.

2.3 Methods

This section should include research methodology used in research to ensure reliable and valid results that address the research objectives. It should be done to make the research article scientific and allows other researchers to verify the findings, if they wish, by following the same set of methods. This section should include:

- Research approach
- Research design
- Sampling design
- Data collection
- Data analysis

2.4 Results

This section should include results with descriptive and inferential statistical tools. Result should address the objectives/ specific objectives systematically. This section should always be written in the past tense.

2.5 Discussion

Discussion section should provide: a) interpretation of the results without repeating them, b) comparison of the results with previous research findings presented in LR section.

2.6 Conclusion

This section should point out the main findings, which must be justified by the analysis of the data. Preconceived ideas should not override the results and conclusions.

3. SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION

• References

References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. In reference list, include only those sources that are cited in the research work. These should be done by following APA, 7th Edition style. Please follow Appendix 1 for APA, 7th Edition below.

Appendix 1

APA 7th Edition

Book	<p>Last name of author, First letter of first name. (Date). Name of book. Place of Publication. Name of Publisher</p> <p>Example, Smith, J. A. (2020). <i>Environmental Science</i>. New York: Green Press.</p>
Journal article	<p>Surname of author, First alphabet of first name. (Year). Article title. Journal name in italics, Volume (Issue), Page range</p> <p>Example, Xyz, C. (2016). Health benefits. <i>Primary Health Care</i>, 26 (8), 34-42.</p>

Journal article with DOI or URL	<p>Surname of author, First alphabet of first name. (Year). Title of article. Title of the Journal, Volume (Issue), Page range. DOI or URL</p> <p>Example, DOI Smith, J. A. (2023). The impact of climate change on biodiversity. <i>Journal of Environmental Studies</i>, 15 (2), 45-60. https://doi.org/10.1234/jes.2023.001</p> <p>Example, Website Smith, J. A. (2023). The impact of climate change on biodiversity. <i>Journal of Environmental Studies</i>, 15 (2), 45-60. Retrieved from https://www.journalwebsite.com/full-article-url</p>
Webpage	<p>If date is available Title of the Webpage. (Year, if available). Website Name. URL</p> <p>Example, Prabhu Bank, (2022). Profile of bank. https://www.prabhubank.com/profile/profile-of-bank</p> <p>If date is not available, Title of the Webpage. (n. d). Website Name. URL Prabhu Bank, (n. d). Profile of bank. https://www.prabhubank.com/profile/profile-of-bank</p>

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