

Job of Technology On Banking Services: Problems And Opportunities

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Abstract

Innovation reception has changed the substance of banking in India. Which began as a simple robotization of some standard work processes in banks during the 80's has continued on toward become business process re-designing which has brought about making banking administrations branchless, whenever and anyplace; worked with new item advancement and, empowered close to continuous help conveyance. Innovation has assisted saves money with arriving at the doorsteps of the client by defeating the restrictions on actual reach in branch banking and facilitating the asset and volume imperatives presented by the physical model. Every one of the partners have profited from the extension of conveyance channels, item development and effectiveness upgrade which have been worked with by innovation reception. Banks, in any case, need to prepare for losing individual touch with their clients in such innovation driven climate as this would bring about their losing important data required for their business. Generally speaking, innovation that started its excursion in Indian banking as an empowering agent, has now turned into a business driver, and is ready to be an indivisible piece of banking business process. The current paper attempts to feature a portion of the mechanical applications with issues and difficulties in the Indian Banking Services.

Keywords: Technology, Banking Services, , Customer Expectation, Customer Satisfaction.

1. Introduction

Most people's perception of the banking industry was shaped by the fit counters, long lines of disgruntled employees sitting on high seats and counting cash. The banking industry, on the other hand, has seen a significant transformation as a result of the application of innovation and its advancements. Everything used to be done physically, and long records were kept to keep track of all the transactions. Those days are long gone. These days, we find branches that are equipped with PCs, counting machines, counterfeit note recognition machines and other technology like as Automatic Teller Machines (ATM), Self Adjusted Kiosks (SSK), Cash Deposit Machine (CDM) and other similar devices. The excursion of banking area with innovative headways had begun with the computerization of branches and presently it has arrived at a position where there are e-corners set up with only a couple of individuals monitoring the total branch. With these new advancements at domain the financial cycles has been robotized and in this way has decreased the holding up time. Likewise the extent of slip-ups and risk from fake practices has been radically decreased as a result of it. Alongside these, the financial area has additionally utilized data innovation in Customer asset the executives (CRM), Human asset the board (HRM) and Enterprise risk the board (ERP). Nowadays, larger

part of the banks utilize paperless financial practices in their interior exchanges and furthermore in the installment of compensations and additions to its representatives. Presentation of ATMs has been a huge achievement in the change of banking area with Information Technology. However pulling out cash utilizing a piece of plastic card from a machine has been drawn closer with wariness, it has before long acquired notoriety with its Unique Service Proposition (USP) of any time cash office. With the coming of ATMs, the requirement for client to visit branch has been diminished and banks are likewise ready to direct business outside branch premises. There has been a slow advancement of charge card industry. With the assistance of both ATM and Visa there has been a significant expansion in web-based exchanges and installment passage exchanges.

2. Technological Advantages:

The benefits in view of use of innovation in financial administrations are three-directional - to the client, to the bank and to the representative.

2.1. For the customer:

Banks are aware of their clients' desire for new administrations and are working to make them available to them. IT has increased the level of competition among businesses and made it more difficult for them to coordinate new developments in order to meet the needs of their customers. They have previously evolved and carried out a particular number of arrangements amongst themselves, including the following:

- **Self-inquiry facility:** Office for signing into the stated self-request terminals at the branch in order to ask questions and view the exchanges recorded in the system's database.
- **Remote banking:** Remote terminals at the customer's location that are connected to the specific branch through a modem, allowing the client to submit requests for information about his records online without having to leave his workplace.
- **Anytime banking Anywhere banking:** Establishment of automated teller machines (ATMs) that provide constant money withdrawal, settlements, and request offices. When automated branches are interconnected between cities and within cities, customers of these branches will be able to execute from any of the branches when the systems are administered by the city.
- **Telebanking:** A telephone service that is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, through which requests for balances and exchanges in the record can be made.
- **Electronic Banking:** A Graphical User Interface (GUI) programming on a Personal Computer (PC), which allows corporate or high-benefit clients to inquire about their monetary exchanges and records, cash movements, check book issuance, or rate requests without having to visit the bank, is made possible. In addition, the customer can send an LC message and intricacies on bills, and the bank can download something very similar to what the client has sent. The electronic information exchange technology that was employed to provide this help is referred to be a breakthrough (EDI). In order to facilitate communication between organisations and individuals, a common format for communicating deals is adopted.

- Because data is unified and updates are accessible at all times from any location, single-window administration becomes possible, resulting in a significant reduction in holding up time for customers.

2.2. For the bank:

While an astonishing amount of new products have been added to the banking industry over the last ten years, banks have utilised data innovation (IT) to a broad range of back and front office tasks. The following are the key advantages that the bank will reap from implementing IT:

- A wide range of request offices are easily accessible, assisting the bank in business improvement and follow-up.
- Managers and Chief Managers have access to terminals, which allows them to respond to client inquiries quickly and without involving the record guardian.
- Pre-planned and concise completion of standing instructions on the due date and age of reports.
- Age of various Management Information System (MIS) or Management Intelligence System (MIS) reports and periodical earnings as measured by time since their respective due dates.
- Quick and modern data movement enables faster decision-making by connecting modernised branches and controlling workplaces, resulting in faster decisions.

2.3. For the employees:

The following are examples of how information technology has increased their efficiency:

- Precision registering of sluggish and tiresome positions, such as adjusting and interest estimations on due dates, among other things;
- Pre-programmed printing of covering plans, store receipts, and pass book/pass sheet, freeing up the staff from performing these time-consuming tasks and allowing them to devote their full attention to the needs of the customer.
- Signature recovery office, which sits at their own terminal and assists with the verification of exchanges.
- Due to the presence of a single-point information route, there is a reluctance to duplicate section content.

In general, mechanical progression has resulted in more efficient data handling and transmission, more straightforward showcasing of banking products, improved client access and awareness, more extensive system administration, and, on a noteworthy scale, local and worldwide connections. (Information and Communications Technology) IT advancement has consequently altered the product range, product development, administration channels, and types of financial administrations, as well as the bundling of such administrations, resulting in significant efficiencies not only in banks, but also in subordinate and feeder administrations to banks, as well as the bundling of such administrations. The monetary administrations industry has in this manner become basically subject to IT advancement. Most banks put forth noticeable attempts to stay aware of new frameworks and cycles and in this way convey further developed administrations to clients.

3. Banking Services Through Technology

These are some financial administrations through innovation:

- **Self-inquiry facility:** With easy self-request frameworks in place throughout all branches, consumers can request assistance without needing to make an appointment or visit the assistance desk. When a customer uses their ATM card, they can see their current account balance and obtain their bank identification number. This allows both parties to regain lost time.
- **Remote banking:** Distant terminals at the client site that are connected to the separate branch through a modem, allowing the customer to submit requests for information about his records without having to leave his office. This office has also enabled anytime banking, since consumers can now use ATM machines to store cash on their accounts at any time. Individuals in rural areas have been able to create a habit of saving money as a result of the development of remote banking.
- **Anytime banking-Anywhere banking:** Establishment of automated teller machines (ATMs) that provide uninterrupted money withdrawal, settlement, and request services. When electronic branches are interconnected between cities and within cities, clients of these branches will be able to execute from any of the branches when the systems are administered by the city.
- **Telebanking:** A telephone service that is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, through which requests for balances and exchanges in the record can be made.
- **Electronic Banking:** Through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) innovation, the bank is able to provide corporate or high-benefit clients with Graphical User Interface (GUI) programming on a PC, allowing them to inquire about their monetary exchanges and records, cash transfers, check book issue, and rate requests without having to visit the bank. As a result, it makes it possible to discuss deals in a PC-decipherable structure among groups and individuals working in a traditional company.
- **Automated Teller Machine (ATM):** ATMs first became familiar with the Indian banking market in the mid-1990s, when a number of unfamiliar institutions introduced them. Most unfamiliar banks, as well as several private area players, suffered a genuine setback around the time of the absence of a well-organized branch organisation. ATM innovation was utilised as a means of somewhat overcoming this handicap by contacting customers at lower initial and exchange costs and by providing hassle-free administrations. From that time forward, advancements in ATM technology have made significant strides forward, and customer responsiveness has become increasingly complicated. The advancement of ATM networks is not only utilised for the purpose of lowering exchange expenses, but it is also utilised as a powerful showcasing channel asset as well.

4. Challenges

Following are some of the Challenges in Indian Banking Service:

- 1. Coverage:** Probably the greatest test connects with the augmentation of the inclusion of banking administrations to the remotest pieces of the nation and to the most weak segments.

- 2. Reliable and secure banking transactions:** Client must safeguarded against be "net-jacked" for example he should be shielded from misrepresentation. Breaking login and passwords is a typical approach to tinkering with the information. Application for account opening can be acknowledged over Internet yet record ought to be opened solely after legitimate presentation and actual confirmation of the client. Security technique embraced by bank, for verifying client, should be perceived by Law like Know Your Customer (KYC) Norms by RBI. The mystery and classification of clients account must be kept up with. Buyer Protection Act is pertinent to banking administrations also.
- 3. Transparency:** There is need for straightforwardness in offering administrations as clients mindfulness has developed significantly.
- 4. Data Diddling:** Information can be adjusted in an unapproved way. A client can subsequently get bills of higher sums than the real exchanges.
- 5. Session hijacking:** Ruffians become unapproved delegates between the server and the client; they can then seize the information and keep it from arriving at the objective.
- 6. Breach of privacy:** Online exchanges enter immediately into the records uncovering the personality of client. Accordingly dark cash can't be moved effortlessly.
- 7. Bandwidth:** However organizations guarantee to offer great speed and high transmission capacity, still there are issues in getting to rapid on net. Web banking can go high just on the wings of legitimate foundation involving broadcast communications and data transmission.
- 8. Computer literacy & Financial Literacy:** PC proficiency in India is still extremely low and that is a boundary in quick acknowledgment of Internet banking. The mentality of the Indian client should be changed. Residents should be monetarily educated and be brought under monetary consideration.
- 9. Denial of services:** Coordinating great many questions can obstruct PC organization. Accordingly, the servers should be equipped for taking care of quick, exact and high volume exchange right away.
- 10. Proper understanding of the customer:** Legitimate ID of their necessities and needs. Are expected for upgraded client care. For this a monstrous overview should be embraced might be in a joint effort with different banks.
- 11. Customers expectations:** In the period of e-banking and extreme contest, the assumptions for the bank clients have expanded. Because of this banks ought to offer a wide scope of stores, speculation and credit items through assorted appropriation stations including overhauled branches, ATMs, phone and Internet.
- 12. Infrastructure:** For compelling organization of e-banking administrations, it is important to have a solid and savvy foundation that can be open to most of the populace. The base correspondence

framework for e-banking is PC network with web office. The majority of the exchanges use web to speak with the clients.

13. Heavy Investment Costs: To offer e-banking administrations, banks need to put away tremendous measure of cash. They need to bring about weighty upkeep costs too. This may not be the issue for deep rooted banks. Yet, if there should be an occurrence of new and little banks, they need to deal with monetary issues at the underlying stage. Banks in created nations have previously sent immense measure of ventures for e-banking administrations.

14. Balancing Personal Touch and Automation: It is a moving errand to find some kind of harmony among robotization and individual touch, since, supposing that things are dealt with physically then help hours are fixed and there will be irregularity and lead to postpone and human mistakes. On the off chance that computerized, it will need individual touch and client will feel that they are not being taken appropriate consideration while profiting the assistance from the bank.

5. Conclusion

The nature of client care in banks has altogether worked on because of various utilizations of innovation which has been seen to be basic. Moving banking from manual mode to anyplace electronic financial climate of today has been a structural shift making incentive that mirrors the strength of banks to embrace to quick changes. The financial balance currently gets with clients rising above the restrictions of distance the nation over eliminating the issues of development of assets. In general, mechanical advancement has resulted in faster data handling and transmission, more straightforward marketing of banking products, an improvement in client access and awareness, more extensive system administration, and, on an unprecedented scale, connections across national and international borders. As a result of IT advancement, the product range, product development, administration channels, and type of banking administrations, as well as the bundling of such administrations, have been transformed, resulting in significant efficiencies not only in banks, but also in auxiliary and feeder administrations to banking organisations. As a result, the financial administrations industry has become increasingly dependent on technological improvement. Most banks put forth apparent attempts to stay aware of new frameworks and cycles and accordingly convey further developed administrations to clients.

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