

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 5, June 2023

A Study on the Public Opinion on Online Banking in India

R. Keerthivasan¹ and Dr. Shobha Jasmin K. S.²

BA, LLB 1st year¹ Associate Professor²

Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Science (SIMATS), Chennai vasankeerthi656@gmail.com and shobajasmin.ssl@saveetha.com

Abstract: These papers discuss the Financial balance in the online banking. The executives Framework is an application for keeping up an individual's record in a bank. In this task I attempted to demonstrate the workings of a financial record framework and spread the fundamental usefulness of a Ledger The executives Framework. To build up an undertaking for explaining budgetary utilizations of a client in banking condition so as to sustain the necessities of an end banking client by giving different approaches to perform banking assignments. Likewise to empower the client's work space to have extra functionalities which are not given under a traditional financial venture. The Financial balance The board Framework attempted as a venture depends on important innovations. The principle point of this undertaking is to create programming for Financial balance The executives Framework. This venture has been created to do the procedures effectively and rapidly, which is absurd with the manuals frameworks, which are overwhelmed by this product. The sample size is 839. The primary information is collected from the public. The statistic used are chi square, Anova and the independent variables are correlated with the dependent variable and analyzed. the paper concluded that the online banking in India is in neutral positions between good and bad.

Keywords: Web banking, interactive banking, e banking, features of intuitive banking, business executives

I. INTRODUCTION

This project may be a net based mostly application specially for banking sector. (Khande and Patil 2014)This application are employed by bank administrator and bank worker solely. by exploitation this application a bank worker will open or edit accounts (saving, fixed, and recurring) for customers.(Jassal et al. 2013)Any dealings like cash deposit, withdrawal, cash transfer, demand draft facilities area unit offered by exploitation this net application. The interest quantity is mechanically updated to saving deposit or fastened deposit or continual deposit. Loan and insurance facility is additionally offered during this net application. (Sáez 2004) The administrator has total management over the online application, use plastics escalating greenhouse gas emissions relating to its transport. If the administrator grants the activities done by the worker then it's with success in serious trouble the customers. (Sáez 2004; "Evaluation of Banking Sector Liberalization in India and China," n.d.)The web application is secured and guarded by user id, password, fingerprint and membrane scan. the target of the study is to research the general public opinion on on-line banking in India. All banks have rules about to what extent it takes to get to your stores, what number of platinum card exchanges you're permitted in multi day, and how much money you can pull back from an ATM. Access to the equalization in your financial records can likewise be restricted by businesses such as service stations and lodgings that spot hangs on your funds when you pay with a check card. (Bishnoi and Devi 2017)Platinum cards give simple access to the money in your account, but can cause you to pile on charges on the off chance that you overdraw your account or visit out-of-arrange ATMs(Inamdar and Rotti 2004).use plastics escalating greenhouse gas emissions relating to its transport. While platinum cards encourage more dependable spending than Visas, they don't offer a similar security or advantages. Regularly adjusting your checkbook or building up another strategy to remain over your account equalization is basic to successfully dealing with your financial records and keeping away from charges, declined exchanges and bounced installments. (Inamdar and Rotti 2004; Epstein 2017b)On the off chance that you have more

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-11668





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 5, June 2023

cash than you have to deal with your everyday costs, banks offer an assortment of choices for sparing, including currency market accounts, CDs, high-premium online investment accounts and fundamental bank accounts. use plastics escalating greenhouse gas emissions relating to its transport.(Westerhuis 2016)To shield your cash from electronic robbery, wholesale fraud and different types of fraud, it's essential to actualize fundamental precautions such as destroying account explanations, having complex passwords, safeguarding your PIN and just the second.The main objective of the study is to analyse public opinion on online banking in India.

1.1 Objectives

- 1. To know the concept of online banking in India.
- 2. To analyze the concept of online banking in India.
- 3. To bring informative things on online banking in India.
- 4. To know the recent cases on online banking in India.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

Online banking was first started in the 80's. The term online became famous in the late '80s. Online banking during the formative years included usage at terminal, keyboard and TV (or monitor) with an intention to approach the banking system using a phone line. (Westerhuis 2016; Epstein 2017a)Online services started in New York in 1981 when four of the city's major banks offered home banking services using the videotext system. Later on, the concept of videotext became popular in France. (Westerhuis 2016; Epstein 2017a; Iibf 2007)In the UK, first home online banking services were set up by the Nottingham Building Society (NBS) in the year 1983. It was based on the UK's Prestel system and used a computer, such as the BBC Micro, or keyboard connected to the telephone system and television set. (Bezbaruah 2015)It provided customer an option to make bill payment for gas, electricity and telephone companies and accounts with other banks. It was Stanford Federal Credit Union which offered online internet banking services to all of its customers.

Internet banking refers to the use of the Internet as a remote delivery channel for banking services such as opening a deposit account or transferring funds at different accounts etc. Further, it is a desirable opportunity for banks where the key to success is customer adoption. There is an evolution in the development of internet banking. (Cronin 1998)At the basic level, Internet banking includes the setting up of a web page by a bank to give information about its product and services . At an advanced level, it involves the provision of facilities such as accessing accounts, funds transfer, enabling integrated sales of additional process and access to other financial services such as investment and insurance . (Parameswaran 2001)There is an advantage for customers as it provides opportunity to handle their banking transactions without visiting bank tellers .The services through Internet banking are e-tax payment; access the account to check balance, online trading of shares, online remittance of money, electronic bill payment system, railway reservation, transfer of funds from one customer's account to other, application of loan, etc.

Internet banking channel is convenient compared to bank branch system because stakeholders can access their account at any time. Banks leveraged the advantage of the Internet by offering online services in recent years .(Revathy Sriram, Ramanan, and Chandrasekhar 2008)Thulani et al. identified three functional levels of Internet banking which are informational, communicative and transactional. Under informational level, it has been identified that banks have the marketing information about the bank's products and services on a standalone server. (Revathy Sriram, Ramanan, and Chandrasekhar 2008; Asifulla 2016)The risk is very low as informational systems have no path between the server and the bank's internal network. (Revathy Sriram, Ramanan, and Chandrasekhar 2008; Asifulla 2016)The risk is very low as information between the bank's systems and the customer. This level of interaction is limited to e-mail, account inquiry, loan application, static file updates and it permits no fund transfer. Transactional level Internet banking allows bank customers to electronically transfer funds to/from their accounts, pay bills and conduct other banking transactions online.(Kubicek and Diederich 2015) There are higher risk levels in transaction levels as compared to that of other two levels.Electronic banking has attracted interest from policy makers, researchers and bankers. Retail payments have assumed importance in the backdrop of rapid technological changes, influence of market forces and regulatory developments. (Kubicek and Diederich 2015; Raysman and Brown 2001)Efforts are being made to make retail payments affordable and integrated. Both individual country and banks cope

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-11668





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 5, June 2023

up with growing challenges (Roy 2018; Queen Mary College (University of London). Centre for Commercial Law Studies 1985)and opportunities in the area of regulatory changes, increased competition, enhanced role of non-banks and technological advances. Retail payments contribute in improving relationship between bank and retail customers and remains anchor for banking services, which includes savings, credit and other services . (Commission and ISPO — European Commission 2001)Various advantages associate with development of efficient retail payments, such as geographical expansion reduction of labour cost for banks, curtailing in cost of handling cash . DeYoung argued in favor of internet-only banking model as high-volume, low-cost strategy for delivering basic banking services.(Commission and ISPO — European Commission 2001; Infosys and Infosys 2001) Blount and Swatman , based on case studies of two Australian banks, examined the relationship among e-commerce strategies, overall business and Human Resource Management (HRM) concluded that even though national banks are leaders in many segments, the community banks were(Roy 2018) lately responding to the challenge by offering Internet based products and services which are transactional, informational and strategic to enhance the relationship building competitive advantage for community banks.

Based on customer studies, researchers have placed considerable advantages for electronic banking in terms of convenience, convenient and cost effective channel, and service quality.(Seitz and Stickel 2001)Based on a survey on 300 electronic bank customers, found that e-banking services did not match with the importance rating specified by the customers except convenience/accuracy and efficiency. Customers experience some problems with electronic banking and want that some conditions should be met by the banks to make them satisfied.

2.1 HYPOTHESIS

H0: Security of transactions is a big issue. Your account information might get hacked by unauthorized people over the Internet

Ha: Online account is simple to open and easy to operate.

III. MATERIALS AND METHOD

For the purpose of the study descriptive research is used. Convenience sampling method is used to collect samples The independent variables are age ,gender, educational qualification. The survey is conducted in Chennai through questionnaire method. The paper use both primary and secondary information .The sample size is 839.The primary information is collected from the public. The statistic used are chi square, Anova .The online banking in India and the independent variables are correlated with the dependent variable and analyzed.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

FREQUENCY TABLES

8					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid		107	12.8	12.8	12.8
	20-30	352	42.0	42.0	54.7
	31-40	219	26.1	26.1	80.8
	41-50	114	13.6	13.6	94.4
	Above 50	47	5.6	5.6	100.0
	Total	839	100.0	100.0	

In the age group of 20 to 30 the frequency is 107, the valid percent 12.8 and cumulative percent 12.8 in 30 to 40 times the frequency is 352, the valid percent 42.0 and cumulative percent 54.7. In the age group, above 50 the frequency is 47, the valid percent 5.6 and cumulative percent 100.0.

Gender

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-11668





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 5, June 2023

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid		108	12.9	12.9	12.9
	Female	324	38.6	38.6	51.5
	Male	386	46.0	46.0	97.5
	Prefer not to say	21	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	839	100.0	100.0	

The female the frequency is 324, the percent 38.6, the valid percent 38.6, the cumulative percent 51.5. In male the frequency is 386, the percent 46.0, the valid percent 46.0, the cumulative percent 97.5. Prefer not to say the frequency is 21, the percent 2.5, the valid percent 2.5, the cumulative percent 100.0

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid		110	13.1	13.1	13.1
	HSC	260	31.0	31.0	44.1
	PG	100	11.9	11.9	56.0
	SSLC	112	13.3	13.3	69.4
	UG	257	30.6	30.6	100.0
	Total	839	100.0	100.0	

Education gualification

The higher secondary, the frequency is 260, the percent. 31.0, the valid percent 31.0, the cumulative percent 44.1. The Pg the frequency is 100, the percent. 11.9, the valid percent 11.9, the cumulative percent 56.0. The SSLC the frequency is 260, the percent. 31.0, the valid percent 31.0, the cumulative percent 44.1The undergraduate, the frequency is 257 , the percent 30.6, the valid percent 30.6, the cumulative percent 100.0.

Manual Banking is more convenient than Internet Banking.

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid		111	13.2	13.2	13.2
	Agree	90	10.7	10.7	24.0
	Disagree	246	29.3	29.3	53.3
	Neutral	126	15.0	15.0	68.3
	Strongly agree	26	3.1	3.1	71.4
	Strongly disagree	240	28.6	28.6	100.0
	Total	839	100.0	100.0	

The first question is the Manual Banking is more convenient than Internet Banking. Agree the frequency is 111, the percent 13.2 the valid percent is 13.2 and the cumulative percent 13.2 .Disagree the frequency is 246 the percent 29.3, the valid percent is 29.3 and the cumulative percent 53.3. the neutral the frequency is 126, the percent is 15.0, the valid percent is 15.0 and the cumulative percent is 68.3 .the strongly disagree 240 the frequency the percent 28.6 and the cumulative percent is 100

Human contact is important for online banking relation

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-11668





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 5, June 2023

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		112	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Agree	237	28.2	28.2	41.6
	Disagree	107	12.8	12.8	54.4
	Neutral	169	20.1	20.1	74.5

The second question is Human contact is important for online banking relations the Agree the frequency is 237 ,the percent 28.2 ,the valid percent is 28.2 and the cumulative percent 41.6 .Disagree the frequency is 107 ,the percent 12.8 ,the valid percent is 12.8 and the cumulative percent. 54.4 .the neutral the frequency is 126 ,the percent is 15.0 ,the valid percent is 15.0 and the cumulative percent is 68.3

Manual Banking is more convenient than Internet Banking.

Crosstab

Manual Banking is more convenient than Internet Banking.

			Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Total
Age		105	0	0	1	0	1	107
	20-30	5	45	84	58	14	146	352
	31-40	0	23	107	40	3	46	219
	41-50	0	17	41	22	6	28	114
	Above 50	1	5	14	5	3	19	47
Total		111	90	246	126	26	240	839

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	832.652 ^a	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	631.703	20	.000
N of Valid Cases	839		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.46.

The age group 20 to 30 agree is 45 ,disagree is 84 ,neutral is 58 ,strongly agree is 14 and strongly disagree is 146 .31 to 40 agree is23 ,disagree is107 ,neutral is 40 ,strongly agree is 3.and strongly disagree is 46 . 41 to 50 agree is 17 ,disagree is 41,neutral is 22 ,strongly agree is 6 and strongly disagree is 114. Above 50 the agree is 1 ,disagree is 14 ,the neutral is 5,strongly agree is 26 ,the strongly disagree is 19.

Human contact is important for online banking relation

Crosstab

Count

Human contact is important for online banking relation

		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	Total
	105		0	2	0		107
20-30	6	101	55	63	103	24	352
31-40	1	84	27	63	28	16	219
41-50	0	40	20	31	16	7	114
Above 50	0	12	5	10	15	5	47
	112	237	107	169	162	52	839
	31-40 41-50	31-40 1 41-50 0 Above 50 0	20-30610131-4018441-50040Above 50012	105 0 0 20-30 6 101 55 31-40 1 84 27 41-50 0 40 20 Above 50 0 12 5	105 0 0 2 20-30 6 101 55 63 31-40 1 84 27 63 41-50 0 40 20 31 Above 50 0 12 5 10	105 0 0 2 0 20-30 6 101 55 63 103 31-40 1 84 27 63 28 41-50 0 40 20 31 16 Above 50 0 12 5 10 15	105 0 0 2 0 0 2 20-30 6 101 55 63 103 24 31-40 1 84 27 63 28 16 41-50 0 40 20 31 16 7 Above 50 0 12 5 10 15 5

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-11668





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

IJARSCT

Volume 3, Issue 5, June 2023

Chi-Square Tests							
			Asymptotic				
			Significance (2-				
	Value	df	sided)				
Pearson Chi-Square	806.396 ^a	20	.000				
Likelihood Ratio	611.129	20	.000				
N of Valid Cases	839						

The age group 20 to 30 agree is 101, disagree is 55, neutral is 63, strongly agree is 103 and strongly disagree is 24 .31 to 40 agree is 84 , disagree is 55 , neutral is 63 , strongly agree is 28 and strongly disagree is 16 . 41 to 50 agree is 1 40 , disagree is 20 , neutral is 31 , strongly agree is 15 and strongly disagree is 7 . Above 50 the agree is 12 , disagree is 5, the neutral is 10, strongly agree is 15, the strongly disagree is 5.

V. DISCUSSION

Web Banking alludes to the financial administrations given by the banks over the web. A portion of these administrations include paying of bills, funds move, seeing account articulation, and so forth. Banks likewise convey their most recent products and administrations over the web. Web banking is performed through a computer framework or comparable gadgets that can associate with the financial webpage by means of the web. These days, you can likewise use web putting money on your cell phones using a Wi-Fi or 3G association. Without any difficulty of accessibility of digital bistros in the urban communities, it has turned out to be quite popular. Banking is currently not any more restricted in proceeding to visit the bank face to face for various purposes like saving and pulling back cash, requesting for account proclamation, stop an installment, and so on. You can do every one of these errands and a lot all the more using the online administrations offered by the banks. You can likewise monitor your account exchanges and parity constantly. Presently getting passbooks updated to realize the complete account parity involves past.

VI. CONCLUSION.

Banks give security and comfort to dealing with your cash and once in a while will enable you to make cash by gaining premium. Comfort and charges are two of the most significant interesting points when picking a bank. Composing and keeping checks are maybe the most fundamental approaches to move cash all through financial records, but progressions in innovation have included ATM and charge card eWithout any difficulty of accessibility of digital bistros in the urban communities, it has turned out to be quite popular. Banking is currently not any more restricted in proceeding to visit the bank face to face for various purposes like saving and pulling back cash, requesting for account proclamation, stop an installment, and so on. You can do every one of these errands and a lot all the more using the online administrations offered by the banks. You can likewise monitor your account exchanges and parity constantly. Presently getting passbooks updated to realize the complete account parity involves past. Exchanges, ACH moves, online bill pay and portable exchanges to the blend.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Asifulla, A. 2016. Introduction To Electronic Banking. Educreation Publishing.
- [2]. Bezbaruah, Supriti. 2015. "Banking on Equality." https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315713540.
- [3]. Bishnoi, T. R., and Sofia Devi. 2017. "Banking Reforms." *Banking Reforms in India*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-55663-5_2.
- [4]. Commission, Ispo —. European, and ISPO European Commission. 2001. "Internet Banking in Europe." *Electronic Banking*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-322-86627-1_8.
- [5]. Cronin, Mary J. 1998. Banking and Finance on the Internet. John Wiley & Sons.
- [6]. Epstein, Rachel A. 2017a. "Banking on Markets." Oxford Scholarship Online. https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198809968.001.0001.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-11668





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 5, June 2023

- [7]. "European Banking Union." Oxford Scholarship Online. https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198809968.003.0005.
- [8]. "Evaluation of Banking Sector Liberalization in India and China." n.d. *Banking Sector Liberalization in India*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-7908-1982-3_7.
- [9]. Garczorz, Ingo. 2004. "Online-Banking Als Innovative Finanzdienstleistung." *Adoption von Online-Banking-Services*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-322-81178-3_2.
- [10]. Iibf. 2007. Security in Electronic Banking. Macmillan.
- [11]. Inamdar, Sumant C., and S. B. Rotti. 2004. "Computer Use among Medical Students in an Institution in Southern India." *The National Medical Journal of India* 17 (1): 8–10.
- [12]. Infosys, and Infosys. 2001. "BankAway! Internet Banking Issues & Challenges." *Electronic Banking*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-322-86627-1_14.
- [13]. Jassal, Rajpreet, Assistant Professor, Bbsbec Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab, and India. 2013. "Study of Online Banking Security Mechanism in India: Take ICICI Bank as an Example." *IOSR Journal of Computer Engineering*. https://doi.org/10.9790/0661-131114121.
- [14]. Khande, Rajeshree, and Yashwant Patil. 2014. "Online Banking in India: Attacks and Preventive Measures to Minimize Risk." *International Conference on Information Communication and Embedded Systems* (ICICES2014). https://doi.org/10.1109/icices.2014.7033940.
- [15]. Kubicek, Herbert, and Günther Diederich. 2015. "Sicherungsverfahren Im Online-Banking Im Vergleich." Sicherheit Im Online-Banking. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-09960-2_2.
- [16]. Parameswaran, R. 2001. Indian Banking. S. Chand Publishing.
- [17]. Queen Mary College (University of London). Centre for Commercial Law Studies. 1985. *Electronic Banking: The Legal Implications*. Hyperion Books.
- [18]. Raysman, Richard, and Peter Brown. 2001. "Electronic Banking Developments." *Electronic Banking*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-322-86627-1_10.
- [19]. Revathy Sriram, M., P. K. Ramanan, and R. Chandrasekhar. 2008. CORE BANKING SOLUTION: EVALUATION OF SECURITY AND CONTROLS. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- [20]. Roy, Anjan. 2018. "Business Impacts of Electronic Banking Technologies." International Journal of Electronic Banking. https://doi.org/10.1504/ijebank.2018.095585.
- [21]. Sáez, Lawrence. 2004. "Banking in India: The Institutional Framework." *Banking Reform in India and China*. https://doi.org/10.1057/9781403981257_3.
- [22]. Seitz, Juergen, and Eberhard Stickel. 2001. "Internet Banking An Overview." *Electronic Banking*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-322-86627-1_9.
- [23]. Westerhuis, Gerarda. 2016. "Commercial Banking." Oxford Handbooks Online. https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199658626.013.7.

