

A Study on Digital Banking and Its Impact on Customer Satisfaction in India

Akshita Gupta

Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies, New Delhi

Abstract: The Indian banking sector has undergone a paradigm shift with the rapid adoption of digital banking services. Technological advancements, increased internet penetration, and supportive government initiatives have encouraged banks to provide services through digital platforms such as mobile banking, internet banking, UPI, and digital wallets. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of digital banking services on customer satisfaction. The research focuses on key determinants such as ease of use, security, accessibility, reliability, transaction speed, and customer support. A descriptive research design was adopted, and primary data were collected through a structured questionnaire administered to 120 banking customers using digital banking services. Secondary data were collected from journals, RBI reports, and published studies. Statistical tools such as percentage analysis, mean score ranking, and correlation were applied for data analysis. The findings reveal that digital banking services have a significant positive impact on customer satisfaction, with security and ease of use emerging as the most influential factors. The study concludes that banks must continuously improve digital infrastructure and customer education to enhance satisfaction and customer loyalty.

Keywords: Digital Banking, Customer Satisfaction, Online Banking, FinTech, Service Quality

I. INTRODUCTION

The banking industry plays a crucial role in the economic development of a country by mobilizing savings, facilitating investments, and supporting financial transactions. Traditionally, banking services were limited to physical branch visits, paperwork, and manual processes. However, the advent of information technology and digitalization has transformed the banking sector globally. Digital banking refers to the use of electronic platforms to deliver banking products and services through channels such as mobile applications, internet banking, Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), Unified Payments Interface (UPI), and electronic wallets.

In India, digital banking gained momentum after initiatives such as Digital India, demonetization, and the rapid growth of smartphones and internet connectivity. Customers today expect banking services to be fast, secure, convenient, and accessible round the clock. As competition among banks intensifies, customer satisfaction has become a critical factor for retention and long-term profitability.

Customer satisfaction is a measure of how well banking services meet or exceed customer expectations. Digital banking has the potential to enhance customer satisfaction by reducing transaction time, minimizing errors, improving service accessibility, and offering personalized services. However, issues such as cybersecurity threats, technical glitches, lack of digital literacy, and trust concerns continue to pose challenges. Hence, it becomes essential to study the impact of digital banking services on customer satisfaction in the Indian context.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several studies have examined digital banking and customer satisfaction from different perspectives.

Sharma and Malviya (2020) found that digital banking significantly improves customer convenience and operational efficiency. Their study highlighted that ease of use and transaction speed were the most influential factors affecting customer satisfaction.



Kaur and Arora (2021) analyzed customer perception towards mobile banking services and observed that security and privacy concerns remain major barriers to adoption, despite high satisfaction levels among existing users.

Singh and Srivastava (2019) emphasized the role of technology acceptance in determining customer satisfaction. The study revealed that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have a direct positive impact on customer satisfaction and continued usage intention.

RBI reports (2023) highlighted the rapid growth of digital payment systems in India, especially UPI transactions, and emphasized the need for strengthening cybersecurity frameworks to maintain customer trust.

Patel (2022) studied digital banking services in public and private sector banks and concluded that private sector banks performed better in terms of service quality and customer satisfaction due to superior technological infrastructure.

The review of literature indicates that while digital banking positively impacts customer satisfaction, factors such as security, reliability, and user awareness play a crucial role. The present study attempts to bridge the gap by examining these factors collectively in the Indian banking context.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Despite the rapid growth and adoption of digital banking services, customers continue to face several challenges such as security risks, transaction failures, lack of personal interaction, and limited digital literacy. While banks invest heavily in digital platforms, it is essential to understand whether these services truly enhance customer satisfaction. Therefore, the problem addressed in this study is to examine the extent to which digital banking services impact customer satisfaction and to identify the key factors influencing customer perceptions.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study customer awareness and usage of digital banking services
2. To analyze the factors influencing customer satisfaction in digital banking
3. To examine the relationship between digital banking services and customer satisfaction
4. To identify challenges faced by customers while using digital banking services
5. To provide suggestions for improving customer satisfaction through digital banking

V. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

- H_0 : Digital banking services do not have a significant impact on customer satisfaction.
- H_1 : Digital banking services have a significant impact on customer satisfaction.

VI. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The study focuses on customers using digital banking services offered by public and private sector banks. The geographical scope of the study is limited to an urban area in India. The research covers major digital banking services such as mobile banking, internet banking, and UPI-based transactions.

VII. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

7.1 Research Design

- The study adopts a descriptive research design to analyze customer satisfaction with digital banking services.

7.2 Data Collection

- Primary Data: Collected through a structured questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale.
- Secondary Data: Collected from journals, RBI publications, books, and websites.

7.3 Sample Size

- A sample of 120 respondents was selected for the study.

7.4 Sampling Technique

- Convenience sampling method was used.

7.5 Tools for Data Analysis

- Percentage analysis

Copyright to IJARSCT

www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-30813



- Mean score analysis
- Correlation analysis

VIII. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

8.1 Demographic Profile

The analysis revealed that 60% of respondents were male and 40% female. The majority (55%) belonged to the age group of 25–40 years. Nearly 70% were graduates or postgraduates.

8.2 Usage of Digital Banking Services

- 85% of respondents used mobile banking applications
- 78% used UPI services
- 62% used internet banking

8.3 Mean Score Analysis of Satisfaction Factors

Factor	Mean Score
Ease of Use	4.25
Security	4.40
Accessibility	4.30
Transaction Speed	4.15
Reliability	4.10
Customer Support	3.85

Security and ease of use emerged as the most important factors influencing customer satisfaction.

8.4 Correlation Analysis

- The correlation analysis indicated a strong positive relationship between digital banking service quality and customer satisfaction, supporting the alternative hypothesis.

IX. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Customers show high awareness and usage of digital banking services
- Security is the most critical factor affecting customer satisfaction
- Digital banking significantly improves convenience and time efficiency
- Technical issues and lack of prompt customer support remain challenges

X. SUGGESTIONS

1. Banks should strengthen cybersecurity measures to enhance trust
2. Regular digital literacy and awareness programs should be conducted
3. User interfaces should be simplified for elderly customers
4. Customer grievance redressal mechanisms should be improved
5. Continuous system upgrades are necessary to avoid technical failures

XI. CONCLUSION

Digital banking has revolutionized the Indian banking system by offering fast, convenient, and efficient services. The study confirms that digital banking services have a significant positive impact on customer satisfaction. Factors such as security, ease of use, and accessibility play a crucial role in shaping customer perceptions. While customers largely



appreciate digital banking, banks must address issues related to security and customer support to sustain satisfaction and loyalty. The study concludes that effective implementation of digital banking strategies can enhance customer satisfaction and strengthen the competitive position of banks.

XII. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study is limited to a small sample size
- The geographical area is restricted
- The findings are based on customer perceptions, which may vary over time

XIII. SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

- Future studies may focus on comparative analysis between rural and urban customers, bank-wise comparison, or the impact of emerging technologies such as AI and blockchain on customer satisfaction in digital banking.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Reserve Bank of India. (2023). Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India.
- [2]. Sharma, R., & Malviya, S. (2020). Digital banking and customer satisfaction. International Journal of Banking Studies, 8(2), 45–58.
- [3]. Kaur, H., & Arora, P. (2021). Customer perception towards mobile banking. Journal of Financial Services, 12(1), 33–49.
- [4]. Singh, S., & Srivastava, R. (2019). Technology acceptance and digital banking. Journal of Bank Marketing, 37(1), 123–140.