Automated Teller Machine and Impact on Banking System

Author Tushar kumar[1], Rama Chawla[2]

[1]Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Panipat Institute of Engineering and Technology, Haryana, India

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Panipat Institute of Engineering and Technology, Haryana, India

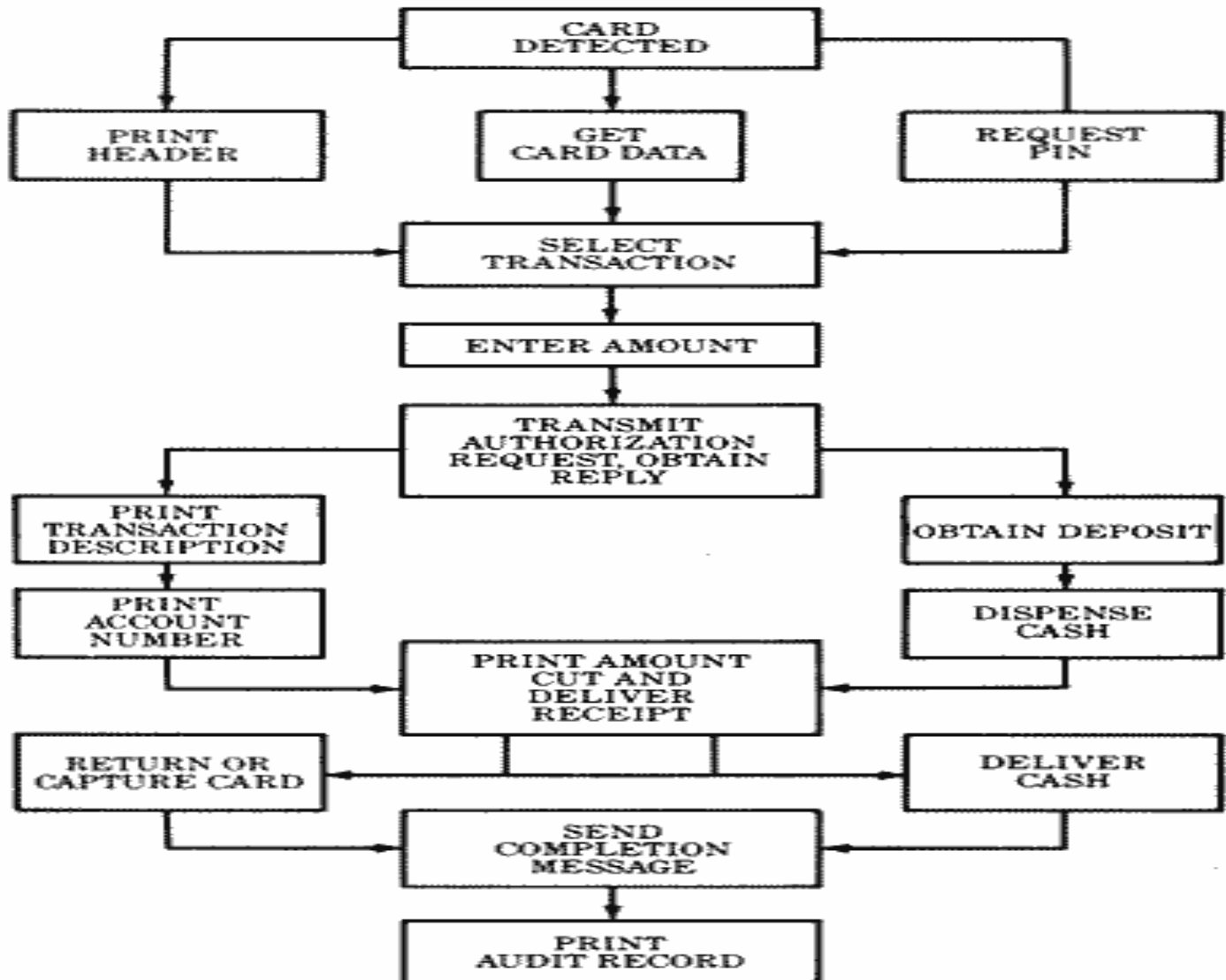Email: - tusharkumar3432@gmail.com, rama.cse@piet.co.in

Abstract: The goal of this research is to determine the impact of Automated Teller Machine (ATM) on banking services. Information technology, which includes Automated Teller Machine, has been a key competitive tool. Successful organization's techniques for acquiring a competitive advantage over others. The rapid rise of the Banking sector has urged technology vendors to accommodate. This is evidenced by the presence of the ATMs of various types scattered around our bank's premises. This paper looks at how banks and other services providers might work together to deliver affordable and efficient ATM services. It also covers the question of consumer behavior in terms of quality services, concluding that ATM deployment by banks saves time, fosters competition and lowers bank risks.
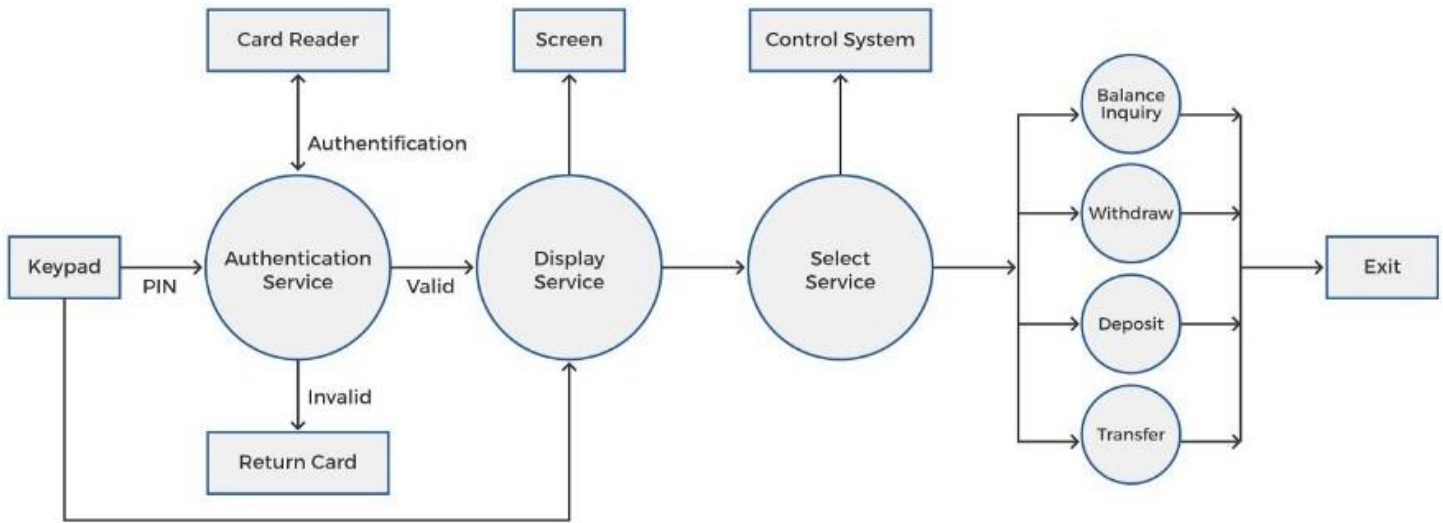
Keywords: Automated Teller Machines, ATM -Technology, Types of ATM, Growth of ATM, Usage of ATM.

Introduction

In today's business environment, everyone wants to grow and extend their company. This can be accomplished by the banking sector by incorporating technology into the business, which will result in innovation. The customer-integrated system (CIS) is one of the most recent computer technologies in the corporate world today. A Customer Integrated System is a transaction processing system extension that puts technology in the hands of an organization's customers and allows them to handle their own transactions. Perhaps the most common example of a CIS is ATMs. The automated teller machine (ATM), which is universally recognised by all banks, is one such banking sector invention. At the moment does not imply avoid travelling with money or any time money, but it does mean getting both. The primary function of an ATM is financial transactions, particularly withdrawal of money for the public from their personal account without using any human resources like a clerk, cashier, etc. These devices are user-friendly with comprehensible software which can be accessed by all. ATM plays an essential role in India, especially when the country is trying to achieve the status of complete financial inclusion. The evolution and the development can be implemented successfully only when the customer is supportive and satisfied. The customer satisfaction can be achieved only when the bank premises gratify the expectation of the customer through their user-friendly, solution seeking ideas which can be better achieved through technology rather than their bank employees. As a result of the impact, there have been apparent changes in the way financial services are provided to customers. Traditional distribution methods have given way to new delivery technologies including Internet banking, mobile banking, and a wide range of ATM products. Banks are cooperating with technology, software, and telecommunications companies to give new ways for clients to monitor account balances, make payments, pay bills, and purchase goods and services without using physical currency or checks or leaving their homes. ATMs have thus become a crucial technology in the banking sector for delivering banking products/services, and banks that invest in ATM technologies are expected to have a competitive edge over those that do not. However, studies on ATM system adoption reveal that early ATM adoption only increased market share in particular circumstances and that the competitive advantage conferred by early ATM adoption was fleeting, lasting only until competing banks implemented ATM technology. This paper throws light on the uses and development of ATM machines.

System Design

Review of Literature

Davies, Moutinho and Curry, 1996) states that ATMs go about as a middle person between the investor what's more, the client. It likewise goes about as an interfacing gadget among people and man-made reasoning.

(Jetley, 2004) The mechanical improvement in different areas outlines the requirement for new imaginative ideas like ATM in the financial area too. The progression in ATMs in the new times is appeared through the climate agreeable methodologies take on by the banks, for example, sunlight-based power ATM focuses. Sunlight based power ATM focuses will turn into a need sooner rather than later as India is experiencing the absence of satisfactory stockpile of power deepest of its areas. Power is the greatest obstruction for the improvement of ATMs in India.

(Kumar, 2011) This study communicates the justification for expanding utilization of ATM in India. The capacity to give significant offices like bill installment, cash move and other monetary administrations serves to clients to save their time. The trust pervasive over the ATMs is high that the clients don't count subsequent to pulling out their money from the machine.

(Renuka and Paulraj, 2014) This study focuses on clients fulfillment at the place of withdrawal, 24 hours and on the store framework. Yet, there is absence of mindfulness among the people.

Materials and Methodology

This Applications is carried out utilizing JAVA SQL. SQL (Structured Query Language) is a programming language intended for overseeing information in a social data set, the most well-known strategy for getting to information in data sets today. However, SQL is normally involved by engineers in programming improvements it's likewise well known with information experts for a couple of reasons:

• It's semantically straightforward and learn.

• Since it tends to be utilized to get to a lot of information straightforwardly where it's put away, experts don't need to duplicate information into different applications.
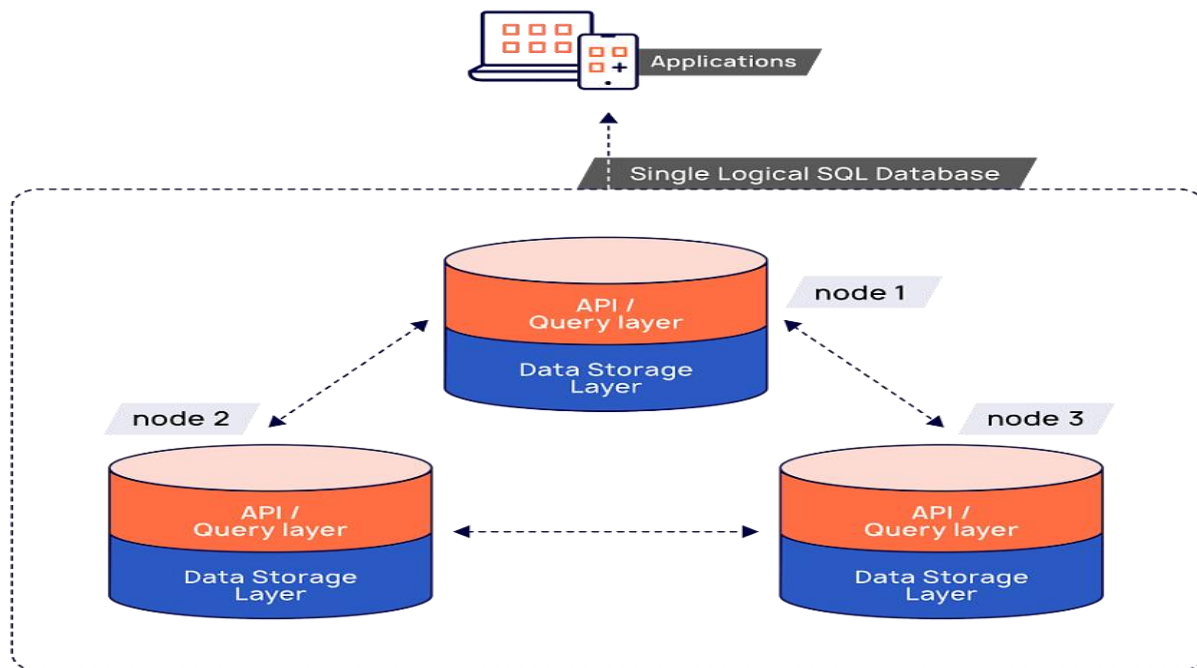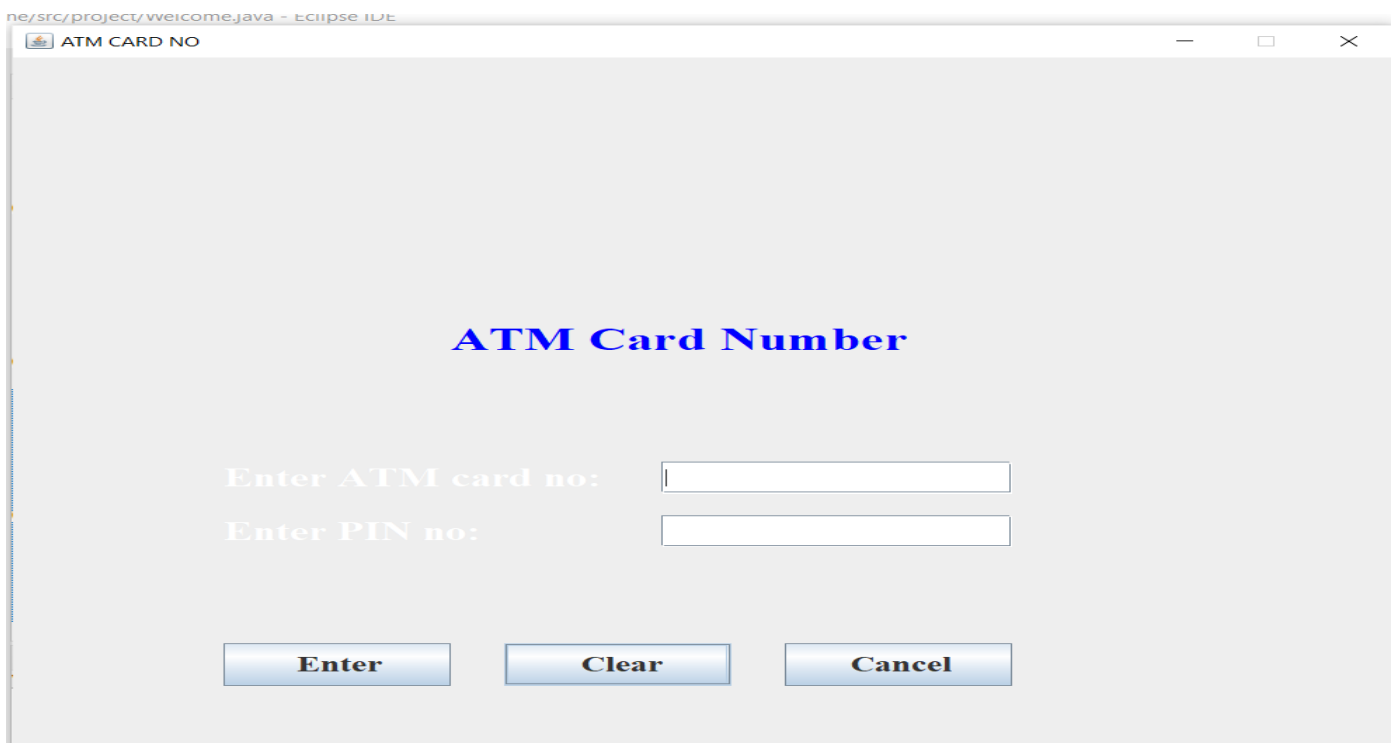

Figure 1: distributed SQL database

TESTING OF THE WEB APPLICATION

The application is tested on the local host. The applications are tested by the Developers.

Figure 2, figure 3

Conclusion

This paper has given an outline of the client Center work centered upon the arrangement of the ATM UI. Having embraced an assortment of subjective and quantitative strategies, withlaboratory-and field-based investigations, our examination has uncovered various non-trifling issues with the introduction of this kind of innovation to the overall population. Besides, because of our mediations we have made progress in fundamentally improving, according to a client's point of view, the execution of this innovation. While innovation proceeds to advance and improve, morework is expected to address the convenience issues which will be critical to fruitful execution of biometrics withina overall population application like banking. At long last, how we might interpret client issues as for public innovation, and explicitly the ATM, is enhanced, similar to how we might interpret the significance andapplication of ease-of-use procedures at various stages ofthe plan and improvement lifecycle

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