

Customers Preference Attributes in the Usage of Core Banking Services: An Empirical Investigation

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Abstract

Core banking services are increasingly becoming popular because of convenience and flexibility. The study was undertaken all the banking customers of Nandyal town. The sample size of the study was 250. The present study is based on the primary as well secondary data. The primary data is collected from the bank customers who are residing in Nandyal town. Data is analyzed and presented in tables. Statistical tools like percentages and weighted average method were used with the help of SPSS packages. The paper examines to know the customer preference attributes in the usage of core banking services and factors affected them in using core banking services. The finding of the study is majority of the customer's are preference is given by attributes convenience, availability of places, safety and security and familiarity of services followed by attributes cost of transactions, reliability, availability of time and accessibility of services. The study is useful to the corporate world to tap this area and improve the e-service standards of the banking sector.

Keywords: Core banking services, customer preference and attributes.

INTRODUCTION:

In the banking sector, Information Technology has shrunken the world, as a result of which, time and distance have become non-entities. It has enveloped every aspect of life. In this changing scenario, the concept of banking has drastically changed, where technology is the most dominating factor which has helped the banks to provide innovative banking services/ products.

Now a days Core banking solutions (CBS) helps automated front-end and back-end processes of banks to achieve centralized and smooth processing. These applications offer a single view of the customer and facilitate automation across delivery channels. The concept of CBS has helped banks to become one-stop shops for all the financial needs of retail and corporate customers by offering multiple services under one roof. Core banking can be defined as provision of banking products and services through electronic platforms such as ATM, Internet banking and mobile or irrespective of braches (Nitsure, 2003). Hence customers can access their accounts from any branch of their bank, irrespective of which branch the account was opened at. Currently, the number of bank branches in India with CBS implementation increasing by year-over-year.

Recently, The Union Government of India on 15 October 2013 decided to bring all the post offices across India under the core banking solution system to cover more people of urban and rural areas connected with AADHAAR seeded accounts, MGNREGA through direct benefits transfer and AADHAR card linked with bank accounts. It is a modern platform established for Indian Banking industry with an objective of increasing the productivity and efficiency of banks, reducing manual errors which are committed while recording a banking transaction and increasing transparency in all banking transactions.

REVIEW OF EXISTING LITERATURE:

The following are some of the related study reviews on customers preference attributes in the usage of core banking services.

Table 1: Summary of Studies Dealing with Customers Preference Attributes in the Usage of Core Banking Services

Investigator	Attributes	Statistical tools	Findings of the Study
Rahmath Safeena Et.al. (2010)	Perceived use, Consumer Awareness	Likert Scale and Cronbach's coefficient alpha	They found that perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use and consumer awareness are the important determinants of online banking adoption.
Khan (2010)	Convenience, Reliability and Ease of use	Mean T-Test, ANOVAs and Correlation.	His study concluded reliability, ease of use, privacy, convenience, efficiency and responsiveness as the key dimensions of service quality.
Laukkanem (2006)	Safety and Security	Laddering Technique and Means-End Approach	He explored privacy and security followed by safety related factors as major subjective factors in the acceptance of e-banking services.
IAMAI's Report (2006).	Convenience and Service preferability	Percentage and Factor Analysis	It was noticed that respondents were most preferred ATM followed by internet banking and mobile banking among the e-channels. The study found that convenience as most important factor whiles the use of core banking services.
Katono (2011)	Reliability, Location and Availibility	Both Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor analysis and Linear regression	He Study discovered that tangibles, card issues, reliability and location are the most important factors student service quality Evaluation dimensions of ATMs.
Mohan and Gania Goyal (2012)	Security and privacy	Multiple Regression	Their survey concluded main problem lies that still customer have a fear of hacking of accounts and thus do not go on for internet banking.
Divya and V. Padhmanabhan (2008) (Williamson, 2006). Liu and Arnett (2007)	Time factor and Saving Transaction cost,	Five-point Likert scale and percentages	The study pointed that saving time is an important factor which influences the customers prefers to use i-banking it would stand in the way of consumer adoption of Internet banking is the transaction cost factor.
Srivastava (2006).	Faster Transfer and Quick access	Factor Analysis, Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin (KMO) and Barlett's Test	The study revealed quick access is vital factor which influence the customers prefers before using of electronic banking services any place at any time with a mouse clicks distance.

In Light of the above findings, majority of the customers prefer to availing e-banking services, but at the same time, still they have express different thoughts and perception while using core banking services due to which they are unable to take full advantage of e-services. However, most of the studies are carried out in home and foreign countries. Such studies are required, particularly in the region wise to improve the banking services through electronically. Hence the present study was undertaken various customer preference attributes like Convenience, Availability of Time, Accessibility of Services, Availability of Places, Cost of Transactions, Safety and Security, Familiarity of Services, Reliability and Quick accessibility were identified to be crucial attributes of before using the Core banking services. The present study to know the customer preference attributes while using the core banking services and also to identify the factors influence by the customers before using the banking services in Nandyal town.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To examine the customers' preference attributes in the usage of Core Banking Solutions; and
2. To identify the customer preference attributes and improving core banking services.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in nature. The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data. Primary data is collected from the bank customers who are residing in Nandyal town. All the banking customers were having electronic banking services in Nandyal town from the universe for the present study. A sample of 300 customers was chosen for the study. Among them only 250 were responded to the questionnaire distributed. The data was collected from Dec 2013 to Feb 2014. The relevant data has been grouped and presented in tables. The responses of 250 respondents have been subjected to statistical tools like percentages, rank analysis followed by weighted average method were applied. The data of the study has been analyzed through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 16 for windows. To know the customers preference attributes while using core banking services for Likert scale method was chosen and respondents were assign ranks from 1 (most preferred) to 8 (less preferred) and secondary data is obtained from the journals to the relevant aspects.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table-1
 Gender wise classification of the respondents in Nandyal Town

Gender	Respondents	Percentage
Male	159	63.60%
Female	91	36.40%
Total	250	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Table-1 states that 159 (63.60%) respondents were males and remaining respondents were females i.e., majority of the respondents were from male category.

Table-2
 Age-wise classification of the respondents in Nandyal Town

Age	Respondents	Percentage
18-25	76	30.40%
26-30	77	30.80%
31-35	51	20.40%
36-40	26	10.40%
Above 40	20	8.00%
Total	250	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Table-2 shows that out of 250 respondents 76 (30.40%) respondents were under the age group of 18-25 years and 77 (30.80%) of the respondents were between 26-30 years, 51 (20.40%) respondents were between 31-35 years, 26 (10.40%) respondents were between 36-40 years and 20 (8.00%) respondents were under the age of above 45 years. It is evident from the table that the most of the respondents were between 18 to 30 years.

Table-3
 Education wise classification of respondents in Nandyal town

Education	Respondents	Percentage
Below SSC	26	10.40%
SSC	24	9.60%
Inter	51	20.40%
Graduate	99	39.60%
Postgraduate	50	20.00%
Total	250	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Table-3 reveals that 26 (10.40%) respondents had education below SSC, 24 (9.60%) respondents had SSC education, 51 (20.40%) respondents were intermediate, 99 (39.60%) respondents were graduates and 50 (20.00%) respondents were post graduates. It indicates that most of the respondents were well educated i.e., they were either graduates or post graduates.

Table-4
 Occupation wise details of respondents in Nandyal Town

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Student	65	26.00%
Employees	102	40.80%
Business	35	14.00%
Others	48	19.20%
Total	250	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Table-4 portrays that 65 (26.00%) respondents were students, 102 (40.80%) respondents were employed, 35 (14.00%) respondents were in business and 48 (19.20 %) respondents were belong to other occupations. It shows that the majority of the respondents were employees followed by students.

Table-5
 Frequency in Use of CBS in a month by the Respondents

Usage	Respondents	Percentage
Once	16	6.04%
Twice	46	18.40%
Thrice	83	33.20%
More than three times	105	42.00%
Total	250	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Table-5 explains that 16 (6.04%) respondents use CBS services once in month, 46 (18.40%) respondents use twice in a month, 83 (33.20%) respondents use thrice in a month and 105 (42.00%) respondents using services more than three times in a month. It indicates that the majority of respondents are using any one of the CBS services several times in a month.

Table-6
 Service wise classification of the respondents in Nandyal Town

CBS Service	Respondents	Percentage
Online/ Internet banking	44	17.60%
ATM	206	82.40%
Tele phone banking	-	-
Mobile banking	-	-
Total	250	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Table-6 states that 206 (82.40%) respondents were prefer ATM service and remaining respondents were prefer Internet/Online banking service and nobody were preferred mobile and tele phone banking. Its reveals that majority of the respondents were preferred ATM service.

Table-7
 Rank wise Classification of Total Respondents

Factors	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Total Respondents
Convenience	96	89	33	02	07	13	-	10	250
Safety/Security	85	25	12	18	07	15	31	57	250
Availability of Places	40	46	41	58	43	04	04	14	250
Accessibility of services	15	15	16	17	02	89	14	82	250
Availability of Time	06	29	47	26	02	32	73	35	250
Familiarity of services	04	31	59	22	21	01	94	18	250
Reliability	04	13	27	51	51	70	01	33	250
Cost of Transactions	-	02	15	56	117	26	33	01	250
Total Respondents	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	-

Source: Compiled data.

Table 7 gives the total scores assigned for each of the preference attributes while using core banking services of the respondents. The factors preferred by customers while using core banking services were listed and based on the fortitude, the respondents assigned ranks 1 to 8. The respondents were asked to assign ranks from 1 to 8

based on their preferences for various factors. The ranks were converted into weights. Weights were assigned in the reverse order; for rank 1 weights 10; for rank 2 weights 9 and so on.

Table-8
 Consolidation of Customer preference attributes (CWA)

Rank (X)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	CW	Rank
Weights (W)		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3			
Convenience	X ₁	96	89	33	02	07	13	0	10	250	8.70	1
	WX ₁	960	801	264	14	42	65	0	30	2176		
Safety/ Security	X ₂	85	25	12	18	07	15	31	57	250	6.83	3
	WX ₂	850	225	96	126	42	75	124	171	1709		
Availability of Places	X ₃	40	46	41	58	43	04	04	14	250	7.53	2
	WX ₃	400	414	328	406	258	20	16	42	1884		
Accessibility of Services	X ₄	15	15	16	17	02	89	14	82	250	5.16	8
	WX ₄	150	135	128	119	12	445	56	246	1291		
Availability of Time	X ₅	06	29	47	26	02	32	73	35	250	5.79	7
	WX ₅	60	261	376	182	12	160	292	105	1448		
Familiarity of Services	X ₆	04	31	59	22	21	01	94	18	250	6.13	4
	WX ₆	40	279	472	154	126	05	376	54	1506		
Reliability	X ₇	04	13	27	51	51	70	01	33	250	5.81	6
	WX ₇	40	117	216	357	306	350	04	99	1489		
Cost of Transactions	X ₈	0	02	15	56	117	26	33	01	250	5.93	5
	WX ₈	0	18	120	392	702	130	132	03	1497		

Source: Compiled data. CW-Cumulative Weights

Table 8 list of the factors with the rank and weights assigned. The customer's highest preference was for Convenience with the maximum weights of 2175 (8.70) followed by availability of places of 1884 (7.53), safety and security of 1709 (6.83) and familiarity of services of 1506 (6.13). Accessibility of services got the lowest weights 1291 (5.16). On probe it was found that most of the respondents were preferred on need basis even though they bother about convenience and safety/security issues not the cost, time and services.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

From the study found that majority of the respondents availing core banking services were between 18 to 25 years age group, having education of graduation and post graduation levels. Most of the respondents were preferred for ATM and internet/online banking services more than three times in a month but nobody were preferred for mobile and telebanking services. The findings of the study shows that the majority of the respondents were preferred firstly four and foremost attributes convenience, availability of places, safety and security and familiarity of services. The second four attributes gives cost of transactions, reliability, availability of time and accessibility of services (Table 8).The customer's highest preference is given for first major attributes convenience, availability of places, safety and security and familiarity of services. The second four attributes gives cost of transactions, reliability, availability of time and accessibility of services.

The majority of the respondents were using core banking services not only based on their convenience and availability of places, even though they were afraid of regarding safety and security. hence, they were using among core banking service whichever is familiar and aware. Most of respondents were problem faced by the accessibility of services, high cost of transactions during use of core banking services in the Nandyal town.

SUGGESTIONS

The status of the customer preference attribute before using core banking services was identified. The study suggested to the banks should provide awareness about the security/privacy issues for customers and also open ATM centers at public places as well as accessibility of services. It is further suggested that the banks should connect with the mobile network service providers for easy of usefulness and easy of perceive the basic services towards mobile and tele banking, among themselves for the transfer of funds, online cash payment etc., through ATMs without any service charges or any restrictions. The system of transactions through core banking services like ATM, online/internet banking, tele banking and mobile banking must be conveniently, speedy, accurate and reliable. Hence banks must ensure that the technology adopted by them is the latest and most efficient and hassle free for the customers.

Limitations of the Study

The present study also having some research limitations as follows:

- The study was carried out at the micro level i.e., restricted only at Nandyal town.
- The numbers of respondents were relatively small. Present study was conducted in the period from Oct 2013 to Jan 2014.
- Non-probability purposive sampling method was applied in the selection of bank customers.
- Findings of the study described on the basis of information provided by the respondents.
- Mainly, the study concerted and investigate the customer preference attributes are to be consider while before usage of the Core banking services only.

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Appendix

CUSTOMERS PREFERENCE ATTRIBUTES IN THE USAGE OF CORE BANKING SERVICES: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

Dear Respondents,

The investigator request to seek your opinion regarding the Customers preference attributes while before usage of Core banking services. The information provided by you will be used for the purpose of academic research only. Please cooperate and respond to all the questions.

Questionnaire						
Section A: Personal Information						
1	Name					
2	Place					
3	Age in Years	Above18-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	Above 40
4	Gender	Male		Female		
5	Marital Status	Yes		No		
6	Education Level	Below SSC	SSC	Inter	Graduation	Post Graduation
7	Occupation	Student	Govt. emp	Pvt.emp	Business	Others
8	Monthly Income	Below 10000	10K-15K	15K-20K	20K-25K	Above 25000
Section B: Banking Information						
9	In Which bank do you have an account?	Public		Private	Foreign banks	
10	For how many years of do you have the account with this bank?	Below 1yrs		1-3 yrs	4-7 yrs	Above10 yrs
11	What kind of account do you maintain?	Current A/c		Saving A/c	Others	
12	How often do you use in a month of Online services?	Once		Twice	Thrice	Above thrice
13	What type of services do you prefer the most?	ATM		Mobile banking	Telephone banking	Internet banking
Section C: Pre-Usage Evaluation/Decision						
14	Specify the importance of the following the factors while you took the usage decision. (Give rank order of preferences 1 to 8, i.e. 1 is most preferred and 8 is less preferred)					
Attributes		ATM	Mobile banking	Telephone banking	Internet banking	
Availability of Time						
Convenience						
Accessibility of Services						
Availability of Places						
Cost of Transactions						
Safety and Security						
Familiarity of Services						
Reliability						

Any suggestion: -----

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