

# Different Types of E Banking Services in India with Examples and Uses

In today's world, banking has become easier than ever before. You don't have to visit the bank branch to send money, check your balance, or get a loan. You can do most things using your phone, computer, or ATM. This is possible because of electronic banking or e-banking. These types of e-banking help us do banking activities anytime and from anywhere. The primary purpose of e-banking is to save time, reduce paperwork, and provide services quickly.

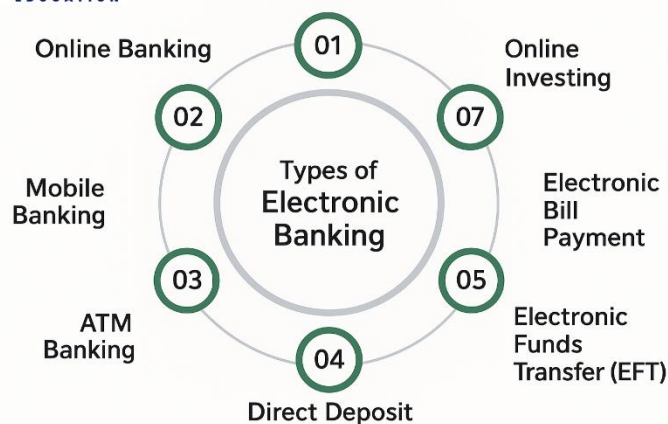
The types of e-banking include mobile banking, internet banking, ATM banking, SMS banking, and more. Each type works in a different way and helps users in different situations. For example, you can use mobile banking to send money late at night. If you want to withdraw cash, you can go to an ATM. If you want to open a fixed deposit, internet banking can help.

## What is E-Banking?

E-banking means using electronic tools to do banking activities. Instead of going to the bank branch, people can use their phone, laptop, ATM, or even a smartwatch to do banking. E-banking is also called digital banking or online banking. The main aim of e-banking services is to make banking fast, safe, and easy.

E-banking helps customers manage money from home, office, or even while travelling. Banks use secure websites and apps to offer e-banking services, which saves time and makes banking available 24/7. People no longer have to stand in lines or wait for the bank to open. Now, they can check their balance, transfer funds, pay bills, and even apply for loans anytime.

E-banking has many advantages. It saves time, reduces paperwork, helps people make fast payments, and keeps track of all transactions. Using strong passwords and keeping your login details private is safe. E-banking also reduces the use of paper and supports green banking.



## Types of E-Banking

Electronic banking, or e-banking, means using electronic methods to do banking instead of going to the bank in person. It includes internet banking, mobile banking, ATMs, and more. These types of e-banking help people save time, get services 24/7, and manage money easily from home or on the go.

### Internet Banking

Internet banking is the most common type of e-banking. It lets you use banking services through a bank's official website. To use it, you need a computer or smartphone with internet access. You must

also register for internet banking at your bank branch or online. Afterwards, you get a username and password to log in to your bank account.

With internet banking, you can:

- Check your account balance and download statements
- Transfer money to other accounts using NEFT, RTGS, or IMPS
- Pay electricity, phone, and water bills.
- Open fixed deposits or recurring deposits
- Request a new chequebook or debit card.

Internet banking works 24/7. You don't need to wait for the bank to open. You can use it from home, office, or anywhere. It is beneficial for students, working people, and business owners. It saves time and reduces the need to visit the bank branch.

Banks also use two-step verification and OTP (one-time password) to ensure the service's safety. However, it is still important not to share login details and avoid using public computers. If used carefully, internet banking is beneficial and secure.

## Mobile Banking

Mobile banking is another very popular form of e-banking. It allows users to bank using their mobile phones. Banks offer mobile banking apps that can be downloaded from the Google Play Store or Apple App Store. These apps work with a password, fingerprint, or face ID.

With mobile banking, you can:

- Check account balance and transaction history
- Transfer money instantly using UPI, IMPS, or NEFT.
- Pay bills, recharge mobile or DTH.
- Block or unblock ATM card.
- Apply for a loan or open an FD

Mobile banking apps are easy to use. They offer all services on one screen. You don't need a computer—just your phone and internet are enough. Even small business owners use mobile banking to quickly receive payments or check balances.

Banks keep their mobile apps secure with encryption and auto-logout features. You should always use official apps and never save passwords on shared phones. With proper care, mobile banking makes your life very easy.

## ATM Banking

ATM (Automated Teller Machine) banking is one of the oldest and most common types of e-banking. People use ATM cards to withdraw cash, check account balances, or print a mini statement. ATMs are found in almost every city, town, and village in India.

ATMs are open 24 hours a day. They are instrumental when you need cash urgently. You need your ATM or debit card and a 4-digit PIN. Insert the card, select the option, and complete your transaction.

Services available at ATMs:

- Cash withdrawal
- Balance enquiry
- Mini statement
- PIN change
- Money transfer to same-bank accounts

Some ATMs also allow you to pay bills or apply for chequebooks. ATM banking is quick, but you must protect your PIN and card. Never share your PIN, and avoid asking for help from strangers at the machine.

ATM banking is beneficial in emergencies. It helps people get money anytime, even if the bank is closed.

## SMS Banking

SMS banking is a helpful and straightforward service. It works even if you don't have a smartphone or internet connection. You only need a regular mobile phone. You can message your bank and get the information you need.

With SMS banking, you can:

- Check your account balance
- Get mini statements
- Receive alerts for transactions.
- Stop a cheque payment.
- Know your last five transactions.

To use SMS banking, you need to register your mobile number with your bank. After registration, you can send keywords like "BAL" or "MINI" to your bank's SMS number. The bank replies with the requested details.

SMS banking is beneficial for senior citizens and people in rural areas. It does not need the internet, so it works even in places with low network coverage. It is fast, simple, and supports financial inclusion.

## Tele Banking

Telebanking means using a phone call to do banking services. Banks provide customer care numbers where you can call and follow instructions. Some services use automated voice response, while others connect you to a bank officer.

With telebanking, you can:

- Know your account balance
- Stop or block your ATM card.
- Get details of your last transactions.
  
- Request a chequebook or bank statement.

This type of banking is proper when you don't have access to the internet or ATM. It works 24/7 and can be used from any phone. Telebanking is helpful in emergencies. For example, you can call and block your ATM card quickly if lost.

Banks verify your identity using your account number, PIN, or other details before providing information. So, it is safe not to share your PIN with anyone.

## Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is a widely used method in e-banking to move money electronically from one bank account to another. It eliminates the need for paper-based transactions like cheques or demand drafts. EFT can be used through internet banking, mobile banking, or even at ATMs.

To use EFT, you need:

- A bank account with EFT-enabled services
- The recipient's bank details: account number, bank name, branch, and IFSC code
- Internet or mobile banking access (optional, if not doing it via branch)

With EFT, you can:

- Transfer money to another person or business account
- Pay utility bills, insurance premiums, or EMIs

- Send money to family or friends across the country
- Receive salaries, refunds, or other payments directly to your account

EFT usually takes 1-2 working days, depending on the bank's processing time. It is most commonly used for non-urgent money transfers that don't require real-time processing. It's secure and regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Banks use encryption, authentication, and transaction alerts to protect EFT transactions. To stay safe, double-check recipient details and avoid using public networks when transferring funds. EFT is ideal for regular money transfers, especially for employers, businesses, and service providers, because it is reliable, paperless, and cost-effective.

## Types of E-Banking FAQs

### 1. What is the safest type of e-banking?

With 2FA (two-factor authentication), mobile and internet banking are safe if you follow basic precautions.

### 2. Is UPI a type of e-banking?

Yes, UPI is a modern type of e-banking used for instant fund transfers via mobile apps.

### 3. Can I use e-banking without the internet?

Yes, through ATM, SMS banking, and telebanking.

### 4. Which type of e-banking is best for students?

Mobile banking and UPI are the best for Indian students because they are fast and easy.

### 5. What is the difference between online banking and mobile banking?

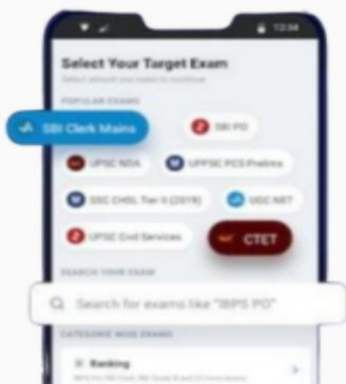
Online banking is done on websites, while mobile banking uses smartphone apps.

### 6. How can I register for SMS banking?

Register by visiting your bank or sending an SMS using your mobile number.

### 7. Are digital wallets and mobile banking the same?

Digital wallets are for quick payments, while mobile banking provides complete access to your bank account.



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