

A PRESENTATION ON ATM



What is ATM ?

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE, MOSTLY REFERRED TO AS "ATM" IS A MACHINE THAT AUTOMATICALLY PROVIDES CASH WITHOUT THE AID OF A BANK REPRESENTATIVES AS WELL AS PERFORMS OTHER BANKING SERVICE UPON THE INSERTION OF A SPECIAL CARD THAT IS ISSUED BY THE BANK YOU APPLIED TO.

HISTORY

- Alex Robertson has been credited with developing and building the first automatic teller machine in USA.
- The first ATM called Bankograph was installed in Barkley bank in north London on 27th June 1967.
- After that it was later countries like Japan , Sweden , U.k credited in developing first cash machine.

Introduction

- machine at a bank branch or other location which enables a customer to perform basic banking activities (checking ones balance, withdrawing or transferring funds) even when the bank is closed.
- This machine also allows to check their account at any time and without the need for a human teller.
- suppose You're short on cash, so you walk over to the automated teller machine (ATM), insert your card into the card reader, respond to the prompts on the screen, and within a minute you walk away with your money and a receipt in a few minutes.
- Now a days it is widely used in all fields such as defence and many others.

The First
ATM
Machine



ATM CARD

- It is a plastic ATM card with a magnetic strip.
- It contains a unique card number and identity information.
- It is also known as cash cards, bank card, client card, key card.
- This card issued by bank.

Structure of ATM

- Keypad
- Speaker
- Display screen
- Receipt printer
- Cash dispenser
- CPU
- Magnetic or chip card reader
- Secured crypto processor
- Function key or touch screen
- Vault
- Housing



Functions of ATM

- The concept of ATM is 24× 7× 365.
- Flexibility of using ATM of other banks i.e. we can make transaction from any ATM while our account not in same bank.
- Can recharge their mobile phone prepaid connection.
- Pay the bills.
- Money transfer from one account to another one.
- Check the balance of account at any time.
- Register their mobile number for account details.
- Deposit the cheques or cash in account.
- Change the PIN number.
- Purchasing items.



ADVANTAGES v/s DISADVANTAGE

- You can withdraw cash at any time, day or night. The banks don't need to be open.
 - ATMs offer the convenience of multiple locations. You can withdraw cash at any bank that is part of the system to which your ATM card is linked.
 - Your ATM card is protected by a PIN, keeping your money safe.
 - You don't need to fill out withdrawal and deposit slips as is required at the bank.
 - ATMs are faster than going to the bank—no long lines.
 - You can withdraw cash at ATMs in foreign countries.
- ATM may be off-line (system down).
 - You may forget your PIN number.
 - Risk of robbery when you leave the ATM.
 - The ATM can break down or run out of cash.
 - Fees charged to use ATMs of other banks can become expensive.

ATM CARD

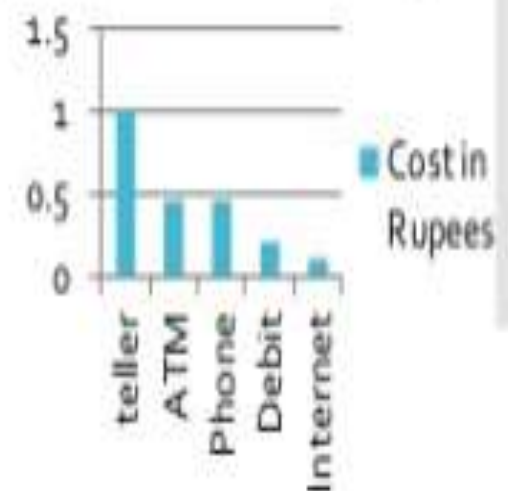
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Factors for growth of ATM

- Make transaction any time and more than one time in a day.
- Take less time to make a transaction than a teller in banks.
- Easy to use for people.
- Much reliable i.e. no body can access your account without your permission.
- It reduce the bank 's work load.
- Accurate transaction.
- Can make payment for purchase anything.

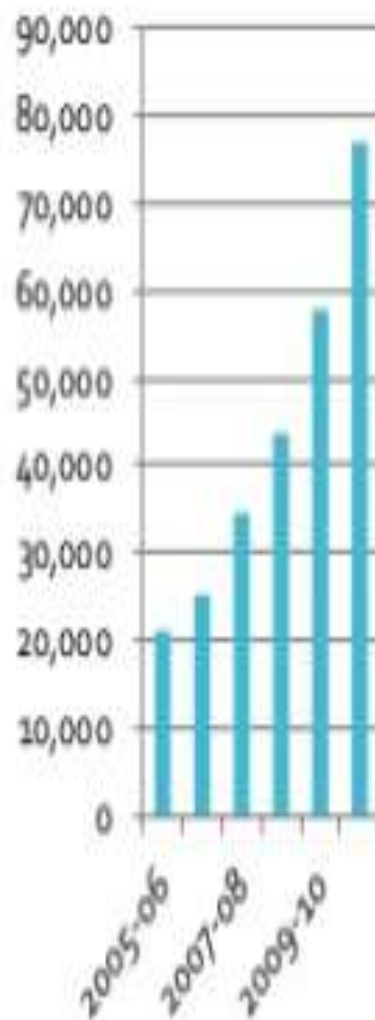


Cost of Transaction with various mode of Banking

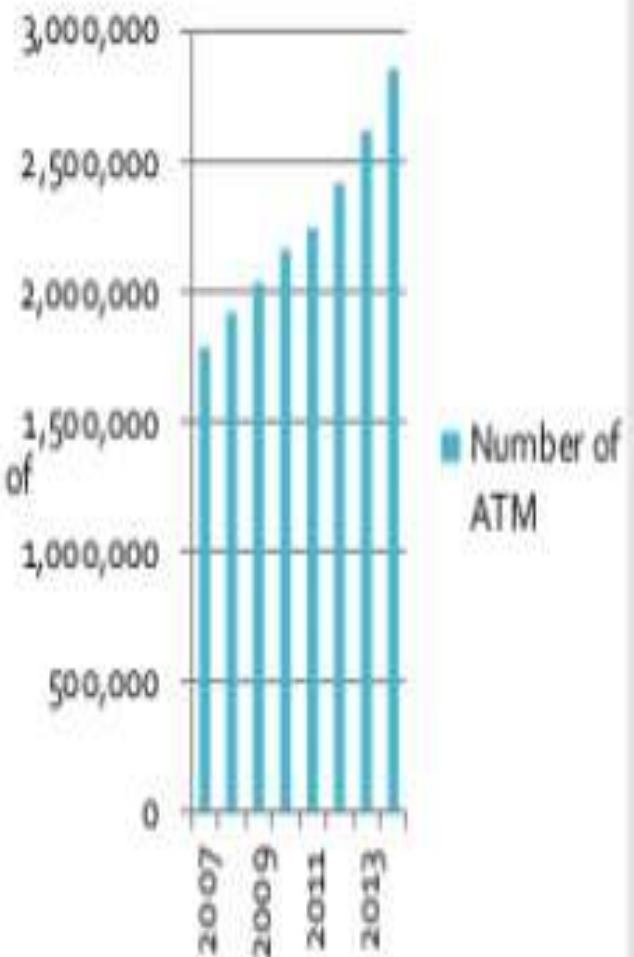


Some facts about ATM

Growth of ATM in India



Growth of ATM worldwide



**THANK YOU
FROM,
PROF.SAKSHI SHIVHARE**