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INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF E-BANKING ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIA

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Abstract
The study was to investigate the effect of E-banking on the economic growth of Nigeria. A study of Union Bank plc in Enugu metropolis. The specific objectives include to: examine the effect of automated employee services on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria and determine the extent of internet managing of banks control on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria. The study used the survey approach. The primary sources were a personal interview and the administration of a questionnaire to the management and staff of the manufacturing firms. A population of 141 staff was used. 141 staff returned the questionnaire and accurately filled. That gave 100 percent response rate. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis, and the result was good. The reliability was tested using the Pearson correlation coefficient (r). It gave a reliability coefficient of 0.91 which was also good. Data were presented and analyzed using Sprint Likert Scale. The hypotheses were analyzed using f-statistics (ANOVA) tool. The findings indicated that Automated employee services have a positive effect on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria F (95, n = 141) = 902.507, P < 0.05. Internet managing of banks control has positive effect on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria F(95, n = .141) =115.383, P < 0.05. The study concluded that Electronic banking solves numerous financial problems and it has hugely boosted the Nigerian economy and that of the banking industry. The study recommended that the automated employee services should be encouraged and competent technical services staff placed in-charge to reduced duplication of tasks for effective use of computer systems into daily business operations and Government should formulate policies that will guide and protect internet control of banks for efficiency and productivity in the economy.
Keywords: *E-Banking, economic growth*

1.1 Introduction

Electronic banking which is mainly known as electronic funds transfer (EFT) is the use of the automated method to remit funds directly from one account to another, rather than by the physical cheque or cash. E-banking has become broadly known because of its flexibility, speed, convenience, and accessibility. It also provides users with a benefit such as easy transfer of funds, online purchase, speed transaction with less cost and it is time-saving. Over the time, the introduction and adoption of e-banking began to occur quite extensively as a means of distribution for financial services because of the continuous growth in IT and intensive competitive banking markets (Ajayi, and Ojo 2012). E-banking is a strong tool that pushes development and supports growth in the Nigeria economy through the nature of goods and services and the way these are packaged, delivered and consumed. Banks and every other business are turning to electronic commerce (e-commerce) as a result of the introduced e-banking in other to increase business efficiency and attract new clients (Kirui, 2014). With electronic banking, banks can improve their customer relations as well as expanding their day to day activities.

Electronic Banking was introduced by the Central Bank of Nigeria to reduce the volume of cash in circulation and reduce the cost of cash production and transportation by encouraging the use of electronic payment systems. The governor of CBN introduced this policy. Alhaji, Sanusi Lamido Sanusi in the year 2009. The procedure was designed within 2010 and 2011 for the whole states in the country by Central Bank of Nigeria. The implementation stage started with the pilot phase in Lagos on January 1, 2012. First Bank of Nigeria Plc was used in Lagos to test- run the workability of the policy from 2012 till the middle of 2013, before the project kicked off in other states in the country namely Abia, Anambra, Kano, Lagos, and Abuja the (FCT). In the year 2014, the policy was launched in all the states in the country. This policy was adopted to accelerate the use of electronic channels and reduced the use of cash. It means a society in which credit cards or electronic funds make purchases of goods or services transfer rather than cash-based transaction (Ehiriudu, Ugwuta and Ani 2016).

E-banking has hugely contributed to increasing the efficiency of banking operations and also providing more convenience to customers even without meeting face to face with the bankers. E-banking has experienced volatile growth, transformed traditional practices in banking and promote the economy of Nigeria. Electronic banking can be used to solve numerous financial problems, and it has hugely boosted the Nigerian economy and that of the

banking industry. E-banking can be used to paycheck deposited directly into bank or credit union checking account, it is used to withdraw money from ones checking account from an ATM with a personal identification number (PIN), at your convenience, day or night, it can also be used to instruct your bank or credit union to automatically pay a specified monthly bills from your account, like your auto loan or your mortgage payment, through e-banking, one can purchase groceries, gasoline, and other purchases at the point of sale, using a check card rather than cash, credit or a personal check at the convenience of their homes.

Some economists have argued that exogenous factors determine economic growth while others say that it is more linked to some endogenous determinants. Al-Samadi (2011) claims that the increase is being fuelled in large part by two factors: more users and faster, more ubiquitous access. The number of users around the globe keeps rising. Broadening access, mainly via smart-phones and other mobile devices, and the popularity of social media is further compounding the internet's impact. In the developing world, in particular, many consumers are going straight to social. In a country where money deposit banks dominate the financial sector, any failure in the industry has an immense implication on the economic growth of the country due to the fact that bankruptcy that could happen in the industry has a contagion effect that can lead to bank runs, crises and bring overall financial crisis and economic tribulations (Ongore & Kusa, 2013).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The rapid rise of internet services has made electronic delivery channels a key priority area for banks. Regarding IT costs, online banking is expected to be the fastest growing area. Online banking is growing in popularity as a delivery channel. The internet had reduced transaction cost and lessened the importance of location. The CBN introduces the e-banking policy to minimize money laundering, terrorist financing and other economic and financial crimes in Nigeria. More importantly to reduce the amount of physical cash in circulation and encouraging more electronic-based transactions.

Bank branches in the pre-ICT era experienced many constraints and hardships. However, despite this seeming importance of e-banking, closer observation shows that there are still long queues seen in some banking halls even as customers still handle too much cash, problem of frequent network failure and inadequate awareness of available e-banking products and services, customers are sometimes frustrated at ATM centers occasionally due to slow or non-dispensing of cash by the automated teller machine. Even a lot of bank

customers over the years have been defrauded because of the introduction of e-banking in the banking industry. These days, observations have shown that there is fewer bank staff compared to as before perhaps because of the advent of e-banking in Nigeria. At the onset of e-banking in Nigeria for example, some bank staffs were adversely affected because of their inability to cope with the application of e-banking in meeting bank customers' demand and other transactions in the banks; some were relieved of their job. Some members of the public have even consciously or unconsciously rescinded to the use of e-banking despite its attendant benefits.

Therefore, there is no contradicting fact that the world today experiences problematic and unresolved e-banking. This has severely affected and is still affecting the process of e-banking worldwide and the economy particularly in developing countries such as Nigeria; an indication that there are myriad of issues and challenges surrounding the application of e-banking. Against these existing problems, this study investigates the effect of E-banking on the economic growth of Nigeria.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of the study was to investigate the effect of E-banking on the economic growth of Nigeria. The specific goals include to:

i. Examine the impact of automated employee services on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria.

ii. Determine the extent of internet managing of banks control on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

i. What is the effect of automated employee services on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria?

ii. To what extent has internet managing of banks control on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria?

1.5 Statement of Hypotheses.

i. Automated employee services have a positive effect on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria

ii. Internet managing of banks control has a positive effect on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria.

Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual framework

2.1.1 E-banking

Electronic banking systems are electronic systems where the transactions and relationship between the bank and clients grow through electronic devices instead of paper documents. In other words, E-banking means that kind of banking in which the bank makes use of electronic or satellite-based computerized devices for ensuring promptness and accuracy in banking transactions. so, E-banking makes the bank and its clients enable- to deposit and withdraw money automatically; to transfer money electronically from one bank to another promptly; to open L/C electronically, pay bills without going to the bank; and to operate private banking transactions electronically. The use of the computer in banking ensured the mathematical accuracy and promptness. It has made banking transactions more speedy, easy and comfortable. Today, the client need not carry a Cheque book or cash rather it is enough for him to carry a plastic card. But the spread of electronic banking in our country is very limited, Chuck (2015).

2.1.2 Growth in the banking industry

Growth is sustainable when it results not only in increased revenues but also in more profit. Profitable growth is the basis for long-term competitive success and is the most important element in enterprise value creation. Analysis by Deloitte concludes that profitable growth in banking should be pursued by competing on value rather than price, with the focus on revenue enhancement rather than purely on cost reduction. Since 2008 banks, securities firms and investment managers around the world have sought to protect their businesses from the shockwaves of economic crisis. Many put growth and expansion plans on hold during this period, choosing to conserve their share of the market until more favorable business conditions emerged: the revenues of large European banks have increased, although still below the pre-crisis level, and the revenues of Swiss banks have exceeded their pre-crisis level while profit margins have been volatile. Daniel (2015). Following the economic crisis, banks scaled down the size of their organizations, both to improve efficiency and to comply with regulatory requirements. By divesting non-core activities and restructuring their business models, banks have begun to reposition themselves for growth and to look for new revenue opportunities. About three-quarter of the banks listed on the Swiss stock exchange put a strong emphasis on growth and have mentioned it as a strategic priority in their annual

reports. However, in the pursuit of revenue growth, profitability has fallen by the wayside. While the profitability of Swiss banks has been flat with a slight downward trend since 2012, profit margins for European banks have fallen more substantially. This shows that the real challenge in the current banking environment is to achieve profitable growth. Given the banking industry heading towards a more regulated environment, this is becoming an even more important. There are three types of growth they are Core, Adjacent, and New. Core: Maximize profitable growth from existing products, customers, channels and geographical markets. Adjacent: Utilize existing assets and capabilities to extend the boundaries of the existing business. New: Develop new assets and capabilities to create new markets; shift the basis of competition or address new or unmet customer needs. Deloitte, (2011).

2.1.3 Automated employee services

Automated employee services are used by a host of industries to eliminate repetitive tasks, increase efficiency and reduce operational costs. There are three categories of automated services: scheduled, user-initiated and time-initiated. The integration of computer systems into daily business operations has made the development and implementation of automated services possible on a broad scale. The term "automated services" is used to describe any computer program that runs without human intervention. In a large organization, members of the technical services staff are responsible for managing automated services. The programs are written by the actual developers responsible for the system module and are designed to meet a specific requirement. Scheduled automated services are designed to be run on a fixed schedule. The schedule could be based on specific business process requirements, such as the end of each month for a financial system or nightly for a cash deposit management system. In some circumstances, the service is scheduled based on other jobs or programs, because the results from those jobs are required for the mechanical services program to function. Carol,(2012) Employee self-service (ESS) is a widely used human resources technology that enables employees to perform many job-related functions, such as applying for reimbursement, updating personal data and accessing company benefits information which was once largely paper-based, or otherwise would have been maintained by management or administrative staff. Employee self-service is often available through the employer's intranet or portal. It can also be part of larger human capital management (HCM), enterprise resource planning (ERP) or benefits administration software, which is often delivered via SaaS platforms. Employee self-service software, once sold as a stand-alone product, is now

usually incorporated into more comprehensive HR tech systems. The acronym *ESS* is not used as widely as it was when the technology first became common in the early 2000s. Now, self-service features are considered basic functionality in most big HCM systems. Margaret (2015)

2.1.4 The rate of unemployment

Unemployment is a global phenomenon whereby qualified workforce of a nation is disengaged in the service of the nation. It is not only a serious economic issue but has social implications that affect almost all countries and all people either directly or indirectly. It causes social disquiet and is the harbinger of the spate of crimes, perennial youth unrest and unstable socio-economic structure that has bedeviled several nations. The state of unrests witnessed recently in the Middle East, North Africa and even the riots in the United Kingdom in 2011, as well as several others,

could be attributed to the increasing rate of unemployment in those nations. The world and most particularly developing nations like Nigeria are currently facing serious job issue and public decent work deficits, a development that is capable of increasing the spread of poverty. Olubukola, (2013).In Nigeria, the unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labor force. This page provides the current reported value for - Nigeria Unemployment Rate - plus previous releases, historical high and low, short-term forecast and long-term prediction, economic calendar, survey consensus, and news. Nigeria Unemployment Rate - actual data, historical chart and calendar of releases - was last updated on October of 2018. Trading Economics (2015).

2.1. 5 Internet management of bank controls

Internet management banking control ID is a modern technology used for remote banking services by the bank clients. It allows for the control and management of bank accounts online in 24/7 from anywhere in the world. To perform these operations, the Internet connection must be available. No special software or browser is required. Internet banking UD is also known as online or virtual banking. This is an electronic system that allows the clients of the bank to execute different financial transactions. The online banking system has a direct connection to the main banking system. It is developed for customers to make the bank servicing convenient while also aimed at attracting more clients. Internet banking is essential. Its capabilities permit the customers to view their accounts, make payments and transfers, replenish their deposits, pay loans and work with their finances right from their

home. It is a simple and accessible way of executing financial transactions at any time that is convenient for you. Internet banking has various functions. Its main features include Viewing account balance; Money transfer between the clients' accounts; View transactions; Formation and printing of bank statements; View cheques; Payment for goods and services; Payment of bills. Esther (2016). Bank controlling means there is good harmony among profitability, growth and risk-taking factors. It embraces the fields of management, planning, balance-income analysis, bank calculation, control, coordination, and organization. Western banks' controlling concept – including banks in Germany- uniformly based on this concept, certainly it means there can be differences between the techniques used by banks to put it into practice. All these statements show that controlling is a philosophy and a way of thinking, which can be extended to the decentralized management area also through information management. Thus bank controlling can become a management information center. Zoltán, Roland, János and László (2013)

2.1.6 Gross domestic product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the largest quantitative measure of a nation's total economic activity. More specifically, GDP represents the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a nation's geographic borders over a specified period. It is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific period. Though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis, it can be calculated on a quarterly basis as well (in the United States, for instance, the government releases an annualized GDP estimate for each quarter and also for an entire year).GDP includes all private and public consumption; government outlays, investments, private inventories, paid-in construction costs and the foreign balance of trade (exports are added, imports are subtracted). Put simply, GDP is a broad measurement of a nation's overall economic activity – the godfather of the indicator world (Investing Answers, 2012).

2.1.7 E-banking on the control of inflation

E-banking means that kind of banking in which the bank uses electronic or satellite-based computerized devices for ensuring promptness and accuracy in banking transactions. Inflation is that it's the increase in the cost of goods and services over a period in either a national or international economy. It's usually expressed as a yearly percentage, and inflation rates are often measured by a variety of indexes, including the Department of Commerce's Personal Consumption Expenditure. The major effects of inflation are better interest rates for

savings accounts and higher costs of living, but there are several more nuanced effects to watch out for as you manage your money. Some of the most important measures that must be followed to control inflation are 1. Fiscal Policy: Reducing Fiscal Deficit 2. Monetary Policy: Tightening Credit 3. Supply Management through Imports 4. Incomes Policy: Freezing Wages.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Innovation Diffusion Theory guided the study

The theory of diffusion of innovation (IDT) (Rogers, 1983) could be considered as one of the earliest theories that have attempted to explore factors that may influence an individual to adopt an innovation or a new technology. The main thesis of this theory is that innovation adoption is a process of uncertainty reduction. To reduce uncertainty about the latest technology, individuals will gather and synthesize information about the technology. The result of this process is beliefs about using technology. These beliefs then cause individuals to accept or reject the technology. According to this theory, five main ideas tend to influence the adoption of a new technology or any innovation; compatibility, relative advantage, trial ability, complexity and observability as listed by Rogers, (1995). Innovation adoption is thus an uncertainty reduction process. Gathering and synthesizing information by individuals and banks tends to reduce uncertainty about the new technology. First, relative advantage is the degree to which an innovation is perceived as being better than the idea it supersedes. It requires the adopter to analyze the costs and benefits of using a change, which can be expressed economically or socially. Secondly, compatibility is the extent to which an innovation is perceived as consistent with the existing values, past experiences and the needs of potential. It is evaluated relative to the adopter's socio-cultural values and beliefs, previously introduced ideas and client needs for innovation. In the context of Internet banking, if the technology is consistent with their current ways of doing financial transactions and the technology does not go against their current values, the technology has a higher chance to be accepted.

Thirdly, complexity is defined as the degree to which an innovation is perceived as relatively difficult to understand and use. Complexity reflects the level of physical or mental effort necessary to use an innovation. Fourth, the belief of trial ability that is defined as the degree to which an innovation may be experimented with on a limited basis. This belief allows the adopter to test drive innovation so that it gives meaning to the adopter. Fifth, belief is

observability which is defined as the degree to which the results of an innovation are visible to others.

However, internet banking is tested on the four beliefs of innovation diffusion theory except for observability. Observability was excluded by Baraghani (2008) in his study due to the nature of the targeted technology chosen which was related to internet banking. Individuals generally conduct Internet banking transactions privately and that such transactions would not be observable and visible to others. These four beliefs in the context of Internet banking positively affect an individual's attitude toward using Internet banking, and consequently, attitude positively affects the intention to use the technology.

2.3 Empirical Review

Madubuko, (2016) conducted a study on The Effect of Financial Sector Liberalization on Economic Growth in Nigeria. The study aims at examining the effect of financial sector liberalization on the economic growth of Nigeria from 1980 to 2013. It also tends to know whether the achievement of liberalization will continue to increase the economic growth of Nigeria since financial suppression leads to economic distortion and poor economic performance. In the model specified, real gross domestic product (real GDP) was used to proxy economic growth while Real Interest Rate, Real Exchange Rate, Inflation Rate, Total Deposit, and Foreign Direct Investment were used to capture financial sector liberalization. The Vector Error Correction Model was employed, which was conducted after checking the stationarity using Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test and ensuring the existence of cointegration of the variables by Johasen co-integration test. All the variables except real GDP had their data series differenced at first difference as a result of their unit root issues. GDP was however differenced at the second difference. The results of the co-integration test show the existence of a long run relationship between the dependent and independent variables at a 5% significance level. The error correction model (ECM) shows a very high coefficient of multiple determinations of 92%. Therefore from the above assertion, it can be concluded that financial sector liberalization has positively reinforced economic growth in Nigeria. The government should consolidate the advantage of reform programmes in Nigeria by avoiding drastic policy reversal but concentrate effort in perfecting the existing policy. This will induce prudence on the part of major operators in the financial market and encourage the saving behavior of all economic agents.

Sali, (2015) conducted a study on the Varying Impacts of Electronic Banking on the Banking Industry. The study explores a few published articles that reported on the impacts of electronic banking on the banking industry. The banking industry has undergone tremendous changes with the introduction of information technology (IT). Electronic banking (EB) is a new paradigm in banks' product and service delivery. Electronic banking products and services have become increasingly famous in the past three decades as the banking industry operating in a complex and competitive environment has experienced the awareness to serve its customers electronically. Online banking has become the preferred means for many Americans to conduct financial activities. The articles vary in their findings. Impacts on the banking industry from the points of view of consumers and bank employees were reported. This paper investigates the study of a few other articles to propose that more research is conducted utilizing a different research methodology such as a qualitative method to fully understand how EB impacts the banking industry and address cybercrime threats.

Adigwe (2015) conducted a study on the effect of Foreign Direct Investment On Nigerian Economic. The study determined the relationship between foreign direct investment, exchange rate, and gross domestic product. Using time series data, data for the study were collected from CBN Statistical Bulletin from 2008 to 2013. Pearson Correlation was used to test the hypothesis with aids of SPSS version 20.0. The findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between FDI, EXR, and GDP, indicates that economic growth in Nigeria is directly related to foreign direct investment and exchange rate. The paper thereby recommends among others that there is a need for government to be formulating investment policies that will be favorable to local investors to compete with the inflow of investment from foreign countries

Ahmadu, (2014) conducted a study on the Effects of Electronic Banking on Growth of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. The study examined the effects of electronic banking on the growth of deposit money banks in Nigeria. Data were gathered from secondary sources through annual reports and statistical bulletin of Central Bank of Nigeria. Electronic banking was measured using the total value of the internet and mobile banking while growth was measured using the value of total deposits and total assets of deposit money banks in Nigeria. An entire deposit was regressed on the internet and mobile banking, while a total asset was regressed on the internet and mobile banking using multiple regression technique. The study indicates that positive relationships exist between mobile banking and total deposits, and

between internet banking and total asset while on the other hand, no significant correlations between internet banking and total deposits, and between mobile banking and total asset. It is therefore recommended that banks that want to enhance their deposit growth performance must offer numerous goods/services through mobile phones in an effective, efficient and cost-effective manner. They must also make mobile banking application all mobile telephones enabled so that those customers who cannot afford Java-enabled mobile phones can also use the product. The study also recommends that banks that want to increase their asset holdings must offer numerous, efficient and cost-effective secured transactions through the internet. Acknowledgment: I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Professor Garba Bala Bello of Department of Business Administration and Entrepreneurship, Bayero University, Kano for reading the manuscript and giving me sound academic guidance and professional advice.

Ademola and Arogundade (2014) conducted a study on the Impact of Microfinance on Economic Growth in Nigeria. The study examines the impact of microfinance on economic growth in Nigeria. Emphasis is made on the main role of microfinance institutions in Nigeria which is poverty reduction and small-scale enterprise financing. Assets, Deposit Liabilities, Loans & advances microfinance banks were used to a proxy the activities of microfinance institutions in Nigeria while Gross Domestic Product was used as a proxy for economic growth. Using secondary data and applying ordinary least square of multiple regressions, it was indicated from the findings that Asset base and deposit liability has an insignificant impact on economic growth while Loan and Advances to the public has a significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria. However, the overall significance of the model shows that the activities of the microfinance banks cannot be overemphasized in the pursuance of sustained economic growth in Nigeria. It is therefore recommended that the government should create an enabling environment capable of supporting the microfinance banks in microcredit delivery.

Utomi, (2012) conducted a study on the impact of External Debt on Economic Growth in Nigeria. The study investigated the effect of external debt on economic growth in Nigeria for the period 1980-2012. Time series data on external debt stock and external debt service was used to capture the external debt burden. The study set out to test for both a long run and causal relationship between external debt and economic growth in Nigeria. An empirical investigation was conducted using time series data on Real Gross Domestic Product, External

Debt Stock, External Debt Payments and Exchange Rate from 1980-2012. The techniques of Estimation employed in the study include Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test, Johansen Co-integration, Vector Error Correction Mechanism, and Granger Causality Test. The results show an insignificant long-run relationship and a bi-directional relationship between external debt and economic growth in Nigeria.

3.0 Methodology

The study based on investigating the effect of E-banking on the economic growth of Nigeria. A study Union Bank plc in Enugu metropolis. The study used the survey approach. The primary sources were a personal interview and the administration of a questionnaire to the management and staff of the union bank. A population of 141 staff was used. 141 staff returned the questionnaire and accurately filled. That gave 100 percent response rate. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis, and the result was good. The reliability was tested using the Pearson correlation coefficient (r). It gave a reliability coefficient of 0.91 which was also good. Data were presented and analyzed using Sprint Likert Scale. The hypotheses were investigated using f-statistics (ANOVA) tool.

4.0 Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 4.1 Response on the statement the effect of automated employee services on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	15	10.6	10.6	10.6
	Agree	87	61.7	61.7	72.3
	Neutral	13	9.2	9.2	81.6
	Disagree	20	14.2	14.2	95.7
	Strongly disagree	6	4.3	4.3	100.0
	Total	141	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1 shows that 15 respondents out of one hundred and forty-one representing 10.5 percent strongly agree, 87 respondents (61.7percent) agree that effect of automated employee services on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria while 13 respondents (9.2 percent) were neutral, 20 respondents (14.2 percent) disagree and 6 respondents (4.3 percent) strongly disagree that effect of automated employee services on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria.

Table 4.2 Response on the extent of internet managing of banks control on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	15	10.6	10.6	10.6
	Agree	87	61.7	61.7	72.3
	Neutral	13	9.2	9.2	81.6
	Disagree	12	8.5	8.5	90.1
	Strongly disagree	14	9.9	9.9	100.0
	Total	141	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.2 shows that 15 respondents out of one hundred and forty-one representing 10.5 percent strongly agree, 87 respondents (61.7percent) agree that there is extent of internet managing of banks control on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria while 13 respondents (9.2 percent) were neutral, 12 respondents (8.5 percent) disagree and 14 respondents (9.9 percent) strongly disagree that there is an extent of internet managing of banks control on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria.

4.2 Test of Hypotheses

4.2.1 Hypothesis One. Automated employee services have a positive effect on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria

Hypothesis One

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate
1	.876[a]	.792	.792	.02896

a. Predictors: (Constant), TEOA,TIDI,MYUO,CGWT

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	151.401	2	75.701	902.507	.000[b]
	Residual	.116	138	.001		
	Total	151.517	140			

a. Dependent Variable: TEOAE

b. Predictors: (Constant), TEOA,TIDI,MYUO,CGWT

Where:

TEOAE = The effect of automated employee services on the rate of unemployment.

TEOA = The number of tellers have reduced since the coming of automated services in my organization.

TIDI = There is a decrease in GDP due to automated employee services in the bank.

MYUO = My bank using online banking has reduced the number of customers

CGWT = Customers grow with the method of electronic devices instead of paper documents, therefore, no need of the cashiers in the bank

The R^2 {R-Squared} which measures the overall goodness of fit of the complete regression, shows the value as .792 and adjusted to .792. This means that R^2 accounts for 79.2 percent approximately 79 percent. This indicates that the independent variables account for about 99 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. Which shows the goodness of fit? From the result, f-calculated {902.507} is greater than the f-tabulated {2.7858}, that is, f-cal > f-tab. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis {H0} and accept Alternative hypothesis which means that the overall estimate has a good fit which also implies that our independent variables are simultaneously significant. We now concluded from the analysis that automated employee services have a positive effect on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria.

4.2.2 Hypothesis Two: Internet managing of banks control has a positive effect on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate
1	.898[a]	.896	.896	.07260

a. Predictors: (Constant), TIMO,MBHM,TIMB,IBFO

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	182.465	3	60.822	115.383	.000[b]
	Residual	.722	137	.005		
	Total	183.187	140			

a. Dependent Variable: TEOI .

b. Predictors: (Constant), TIMO,MBHM,TIMB,IBFO

Where:

TEOI = The extent of internet managing of banks control on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Nigeria.

TIMO = The is more of total deposits than before in my bank

MBHM = My bank has more improvement in the total assets with the use of internet banking.

TIMB = The internet managing of the bank has resulted in more profit in my bank

IBFO = Internet banking focuses on revenue enhancement rather purely on cost reduction.

The R^2 {R-Squared} which measures the overall goodness of fit of the complete regression, shows the value as .89.6 and adjusted to .896. This means that R^2 accounts for 89.6 percent approximately 90 percent. This indicates that the independent variables account for about 90 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. Which shows the goodness of fit? From the result, f-calculated {115.383} is greater than the f-tabulated {2.7858}, that is, f-cal > f-tab. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis {H0} and accept Alternative hypothesis which means that the overall estimate has a good fit which also implies that our independent variables are simultaneously significant. We now concluded from the analysis that Internet managing of banks control has a positive effect on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria.

4.4.3 Discussion of findings

From the result of hypothesis One, f-calculated {902.507} is greater than the f-tabulated {2.7858}, that is, f-cal > f-tab. The study concluded from the analysis that automated employee services have a positive effect on the rate of unemployment in Nigeria. In support of the result Ahmadu (2014) in the literature review, observed that there is positive relationships exist between mobile banking and total deposits, and between internet banking and total asset while on the other hand, no significant relationships between internet banking and total deposits, and between mobile banking and total asset. E-banking is a powerful tool that pushes development and supports growth in the Nigeria economy through the nature of goods and services and the way these are packaged, delivered and consumed. Banks and every other business are turning to electronic commerce (e-commerce) as a result of the introduced e-banking in other to improve business efficiency and attract new clients (Kirui, 2014).

From the result of hypothesis two, f-calculated {115.383} is greater than the f-tabulated {2.7858}, that is, f-cal > f-tab. The study concluded from the analysis that Internet managing of banks control has a positive effect on the gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria. This was supported by Madubuko, (2016) in the literature review that GDP was however differenced at the second difference. The results of the co-integration test show the existence of a long run relationship between the dependent and independent variables at a 5% significance level. The error correction model (ECM) shows a very high coefficient of multiple determinations of 92%. Therefore from the above assertion, it can be concluded that financial sector liberalization has positively reinforced economic growth in Nigeria.

5.0 Conclusion

Electronic banking solves numerous financial problems, and it has hugely boosted the Nigerian economy and that of the banking industry. E-banking can be used to paycheck deposited directly into bank or credit union checking account, it is used to withdraw money from ones checking account from an ATM with a personal identification number (PIN), at your convenience, day or night, it can also be used to educate your bank or credit union to automatically pay a specified monthly bills from your account, like your auto loan or your mortgage payment, through e-banking, one can purchase groceries, gasoline, and other purchases at the point of sale, using a check card rather than cash, credit or a personal check at the convenience of their homes. E-Banking is about utilizing internet technologies, such as online banking solutions, websites and more sophisticated applications such as web-based CRM (Customer Relationship Management) Solutions, web based inventory management. A significant goal of E-Banking is to increase sales, business efficiency, productivity, streamline business processes and decrease costs. The most basic definition of *e-banking* is merely this: using the internet to connect with customers.

Recommendation

i. The automated employee services should be encouraged, and competent technical services staff placed in-charge to reduced duplication of tasks for effective use of computer systems into daily business operations.

ii. The government should formulate policies that will guide and protect internet control of banks for efficiency and productivity in the economy.

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