

POST MERGER ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND LOYALTY - A STUDY ON RECENT MERGER OF ASSOCIATE BANKS OF SBI WITH ITSELF

A PROJECT REPORT

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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ABSTRACT

Mergers typically involve two relatively equal companies making the mutually beneficial decision to become a single legal entity. They are different from acquisitions, which usually involve a larger company absorbing a smaller company, sometimes against the will of the smaller company's management. Mergers are undertaken to improve long-term shareholder value and overall company performance. They are often done to reduce operating costs, improve market penetration and diversification.

A satisfied customer remains loyal and spreads positive word of mouth. Mergers and acquisitions often focus on financial aspects but rarely consider the customer facet of mergers. Studies show that 2/3 rd of mergers fail due to dissatisfied customers. A dissatisfied customer also switches the brand. Merger process are often done without considering the customers. Studies have found that more than half of all mergers fail to deliver the intended improvement in stakeholder value and that customer defections contribute to that high failure rate. Thus, a harmonious integration of the beliefs and values of a merging firm and the ability to integrate organisational cultures is more important to success than the financial or strategic factors. Customer switching also increases post merger. This study aims to find out loyalty and customer satisfaction post merger considering various factors such as demographics, brand image, psychological breach of contract etc taking the recent merger of associate banks of SBI with itself as a case study.

Contents

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 | LIST OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA | 1 |
| 1.2 | BRIEF HISTORY OF SBI | 2 |
| 1.2.1 | FORMATION OF SBI AND ASSOCIATE BANKS | 2 |
| 1.3 | SHARE HOLDING PATTERN OF SBI | 3 |
| 1.4 | MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN BANKING SECTOR | 3 |
| 1.5 | SBI AND IT'S ASSOCIATES MERGER | 4 |
| 1.6 | REASON FOR SBI AND IT'S ASSOCIATES MERGER | 4 |
| 1.7 | ADVANTAGES OF MERGER | 5 |
| 1.8 | DISADVANTAGES OF MERGER | 6 |
| 1.9 | PROBLEM STATEMENT | 6 |
| 1.10 | NEED FOR THE STUDY | 7 |
| 1.11 | OBJECTIVES | 7 |
| 1.11.1 | PRIMARY OBJECTIVE | 7 |
| 1.11.2 | SECONDARY OBJECTIVE | 7 |
| 2 | LITERATURE REVIEW | 8 |
| 2.1 | PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT VIOLATION | 8 |
| 2.2 | CUSTOMER SATISFACTION | 9 |
| 2.3 | LOYALTY | 10 |
| 2.4 | SCOPE OF THE STUDY | 10 |
| 2.5 | PROPOSED MODEL | 11 |
| 2.6 | RESEARCH GAP | 11 |
| 3 | METHODOLOGY | 12 |
| 3.1 | INTRODUCTION | 12 |
| 3.2 | HYPOTHESIS | 12 |
| 3.3 | DATA COLLECTION | 12 |
| 3.4 | PRIMARY DATA | 12 |
| 3.5 | SECONDARY DATA | 12 |
| 3.6 | INSTRUMENT | 13 |
| 3.7 | DATA PREPARATION | 13 |
| 3.8 | TECHNIQUES USED | 13 |

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 3.9 | LIMITATIONS | 13 |
| 3.10 | SUMMARY | 14 |
| 4 | DATA ANALYSIS | 15 |
| 4.1 | INTRODUCTION | 15 |
| 4.2 | SCALE RELIABILITY | 15 |
| 4.3 | DEMOGRAPHICS | 15 |
| 4.4 | DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS | 16 |
| 4.5 | INDIVIDUAL INTERPRETATION | 17 |
| 4.6 | REGRESSION ANALYSIS | 19 |
| 4.7 | CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDEX | 22 |
| 4.8 | CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDEX CALCULATION | 22 |
| 4.9 | SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS | 24 |
| 4.9.1 | mouthshut.com REVIEWS ANALYSIS | 24 |
| 4.9.2 | STOCK MARKET DATA ANALYSIS | 25 |
| 4.10 | SUMMARY | 26 |
| 5 | CONCLUSION | 27 |
| 5.1 | FINDINGS | 27 |
| 5.2 | CONCLUSION | 27 |
| 5.3 | FUTURE WORK | 28 |
| 6 | REFERENCES | 29 |

List of Figures

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 2.1 | PROPOSED MODEL | 11 |
| 4.1 | Age distribution of respondents | 16 |
| 4.2 | Regression results - H1 | 20 |
| 4.3 | Anova - H1 | 20 |
| 4.4 | Regression results - H2 | 20 |
| 4.5 | Anova - H2 | 21 |
| 4.6 | Regression results - H3 | 21 |
| 4.7 | Anova - H3 | 21 |
| 4.8 | Regression results - H4 | 22 |

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 4.9 | Anova - H4 | 22 |
| 4.10 | Ratings distribution | 24 |
| 4.11 | Frequent words in ratings | 24 |
| 4.12 | Price chart of SBI, SBT, SBBJ, SBM before and after merger period | 25 |

List of Tables

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1.1 | SBI - SHAREHOLDING PATTERN | 3 |
| 4.1 | Reliability of the measures | 15 |
| 4.2 | Descriptive Statistics - Overall | 16 |
| 4.3 | Descriptive statistics - Individual | 17 |
| 4.4 | Regression results | 19 |
| 4.5 | CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDEX - CALCULATION | 23 |

1 INTRODUCTION

Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are banks where a majority stake (i.e. more than 50 %) is held by a government. The shares of these banks are listed on stock exchanges. There are a total of 21 PSBs in India.

1.1 LIST OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Andhra Bank
3. Bank of India
4. Bank of Baroda
5. Bank of Maharashtra
6. Canara Bank
7. Central Bank of India
8. Corporation Bank
9. Dena Bank
10. Indian Bank
11. Indian Overseas Bank
12. Oriental Bank of Commerce
13. Punjab and Sindh Bank
14. Punjab National Bank
15. Syndicate Bank
16. UCO Bank
17. Union Bank of India
18. United Bank of India
19. Vijaya Bank

SBI and IDBI often mentioned in this list are regarded as PSUs and not as nationalised banks themselves.

1.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF SBI

The roots of the State Bank of India lie in the first decade of the 19th century, when the Bank of Calcutta later renamed the Bank of Bengal, was established on 2 June 1806. The Bank of Bengal was one of three Presidency banks, the other two being the Bank of Bombay (incorporated on 15 April 1840) and the Bank of Madras (incorporated on 1 July 1843). All three Presidency banks were incorporated as joint stock companies and were the result of royal charters. These three banks received the exclusive right to issue paper currency till 1861 when, with the Paper Currency Act, the right was taken over by the Government of India. The Presidency banks amalgamated on 27 January 1921, and the re-organised banking entity took as its name Imperial Bank of India. The Imperial Bank of India remained a joint stock company but without Government participation.

Pursuant to the provisions of the State Bank of India Act of 1955, the Reserve Bank of India, which is India's central bank, acquired a controlling interest in the Imperial Bank of India. On 1 July 1955, the imperial Bank of India became the State Bank of India. In 2008, the Government of India acquired the Reserve Bank of India's stake in SBI so as to remove any conflict of interest because the RBI is the country's banking regulatory authority.

1.2.1 FORMATION OF SBI AND ASSOCIATE BANKS

The Central Government entered the banking business with the nationalization of the Imperial Bank of India in 1955. This made SBI subsidiaries of eight that had belonged to princely states prior to their nationalization and operational takeover between September 1959 and October 1960, which made eight state banks associates of SBI. This with the first Five Year Plan, which prioritised the development of rural India. The government integrated these banks into the State Bank of India system to expand its rural outreach. In 1963 SBI merged State Bank of Jaipur (est. 1943) and State Bank of Bikaner (est.1944).A 60% stake was taken by the Reserve Bank of India and the new bank was named as the State Bank of India. The seven other state banks became the subsidiaries of the new bank in 1959 when the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 was passed under the Nehru government.

The seven associate banks of SBI are

1. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (SBBJ)

2. State Bank of Patiala (SBBJ)
3. State Bank of Mysore (SBM)
4. State Bank of Travancore (SBT)
5. State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH)
6. State Bank of Indore (SBI)
7. State Bank of Saurashtra (SBS)

1.3 SHARE HOLDING PATTERN OF SBI

| Shareholders | Percentage of shares |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Promoters (Govt of India) | 61.23 |
| FII's GDRs OCBs NRIs | 11.17 |
| Banks Insurance companies | 10 |
| Mutual funds and UTI | 8.29 |
| Others | 9.31 |

Table 1.1: SBI - SHAREHOLDING PATTERN

1.4 MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN BANKING SECTOR

The banking industry is an important area in which mergers and acquisitions do make enormous financial gains. As a result of changes in the expectation of the corporate customer, banks are now constrained to rethink their business and devise new strategies. The Indian banking sector is going through a process of restructuring, mainly driven by pervasive trends such as deregulation, disintermediation, technological progress, innovation and severe competition.³ To gain competitive cost advantage, consolidation of operation in the form of M&A is one of the effective strategies widely adopted by the bankers. Mergers in banks are considered for the purpose of:

1. Expansion/diversification
2. Upgradation of technology
3. Loss making bank merged with another healthy bank for revival
4. Healthy bank merged with another healthy bank to become financially stronger, to meet competitive pressures
5. Growth in profits

6. Increase market share, etc.

Banks allocate resources and control internal processes by effectively managing their employees, facilities, expenses, and sources and uses of funds while working to maximize earning assets and total income. M&A are not new to the Indian banking sector. Between 1961- 2004, 71 mergers took place among various banks in India.

1.5 SBI AND IT'S ASSOCIATES MERGER

According to a gazette notification dated 22 February 2017 , the government said that all shares of these associate banks would cease to exist as individual entities and would merger with SBI. On April 1, 2017 SBT, SBM, SBH, SBBJ and SBP was merged with SBI. This merger has catapulted SBI to top 50 banks in world. It will join the league of top 50 banks in the workd in terms of assets. The total customer base of the bank will reach 37 crores with a branch network of around 24,000 and nearly 59,000 ATMs across the country. The merged entity will have a deposit base of more than Rs 26 lakh crore and advances level of INR 18.50 lakh crore.

Post merger, the bank will rationalise its branch network by relocating some of the branches to maximise reach. This will help the bank optimise its operations and improve profitability. As per the bank the merger will enhance productivity, mitigate geographical risks, increase operational efficiency and driver synergies across multiple dimensions while ensuring increased levels of customer delight.

1.6 REASON FOR SBI AND IT'S ASSOCIATES MERGER

Govt. Aid to 1 Merged SBI Group : Firstly the SBI and associates are one of the largest Govt. undertaking of the Central Govt. whom annual allocation of subsidy and contribution towards Bad Debt Recovery and Share Capital has to be made by the Indian Govt. There is practically no sense of giving aid to so many banks separately when it can be given to a single entity. Govt. Aid is for sure to be given to these banks and not just SBI and group but all the banks. So Govt. Aid to a single SBI merged bank will be much easier in terms of accountability.

Bad loans and inability to recover : SBI and group is the one of the largest banking sector entities who have crores and crores of Bad Loans which are not recoverable. Some entities Gross NPA has reached up to 20%. Due to huge bad loans an internal corporate restructuring is required for all the associate group entities, otherwise in upcoming few years, few of them may even not survive in the market.

Corporate restructuring : Merger of the group entities of SBI is a way to restructure the Balance Sheet of the entities. Restructuring is required when the entities are facing financial crises or there is

a possibility of the entity to not be able to meet out its existing liabilities. In corporate restructuring some liabilities are set off with realisation of assets. In this case, some entities liabilities will be sett off against the higher revalued assets of the other entities in order to make a good and attractive Balance Sheet Size of the merged entity.

Bigger Bank :By merging all the associate entities, SBI will become a much bigger and better bank as it will be catering to al large segment of customers as from its current position. It will be able to make many services convenient to the customers through a single bank rather than approaching other associated banks. It will have larger customer base, hence chances of earning good profitability over its deposits. It will have the advantage of Synergy with the associated banks. No high integration cost will be paid since the set-up is almost similar. It will have good asset portfolio. Allover, good report will be created amongst its customers.

Better management : Since it will become one big merged Bank, it will have only a management system rather than having different management set-up over the associate banks. Because of single management, efficiency and effectiveness of the business processes will be increased. Single circular will be issued for all the merged Banks for operational and management supervision. Better internal control and system processes will be carries on with all the merged banks

Better increased recognition : Those areas where SBI is not having branches but its associate banks are having, upon the merger being effected, the customer confidence and good report will be created because SBI is having a good report for all its customers but the other associate banks are not that good as the SBI. Also, they do not enjoy all those benefits as the SBI. Some sort of change in name from SBI associates to SBI will have a good market impression and will generate goodwill.

1.7 ADVANTAGES OF MERGER

- The most common reason for firms to enter into merger and acquisition is to merge their power and control over the markets.
- Another advantage is Synergy that is the magic power that allow for increased value efficiencies of the new entity and it takes the shape of returns enrichment and cost savings.
- Economies of scale is formed by sharing the resources and services. Union of 2 firm's leads in overall cost reduction giving a competitive advantage, that is feasible as a result of raised buying power and longer production runs.
- Decrease of risk using innovative techniques of managing financial risk.

- To become competitive, firms have to be compelled to be peak of technological developments and their dealing applications. By M&A of a small business with unique technologies, a large company will retain or grow a competitive edge.
- The biggest advantage is tax benefits. Financial advantages might instigate mergers and corporations will fully build use of tax- shields, increase monetary leverage and utilize alternative tax benefits

1.8 DISADVANTAGES OF MERGER

- Loss of experienced workers aside from workers in leadership positions. This kind of loss inevitably involves loss of business understand and on the other hand that will be worrying to exchange or will exclusively get replaced at nice value.
- As a result of M&A, employees of the small merging firm may require exhaustive re-skilling.
- Company will face major difficulties thanks to frictions and internal competition that may occur among the staff of the united companies. There is conjointly risk of getting surplus employees in some departments.
- Merging two firms that are doing similar activities may mean duplication and over capability within the company that may need retrenchments.
- Increase in costs might result if the right management of modification and also the implementation of the merger and acquisition dealing are delayed.
- The uncertainty with respect to the approval of the merger by proper assurances.
- In many events, the return of the share of the company that caused buyouts of other company was less than the return of the sector as a whole.

1.9 PROBLEM STATEMENT

A satisfied customer remains loyal and spreads positive word of mouth. Mergers and acquisitions often focus on financial aspects but rarely consider the customer facet of mergers. Studies show that 2/3 rd of mergers fail due to dissatisfied customers. A dissatisfied customer also switches the brand. Merger process are often done without considering the customers. Studies have found that more than half of all mergers fail to deliver the intended improvement in stakeholder value and that customer defections contribute to that high failure rate. Thus, a harmonious integration of the beliefs

and values of a merging firm and the ability to integrate organisational cultures is more important to success than the financial or strategic factors. Customer switching also increases post merger. This study aims to find out loyalty and customer satisfaction post merger considering various factors such as demographics, brand image, psychological breach of contract etc taking the recent merger of associate banks of SBI with itself as a case study.

1.10 NEED FOR THE STUDY

Most of the merger effectiveness are assessed based on financial performance, synergy. Rarely the studies assess the effectiveness of merger from customer perspective. The success of merger depends not only on financial aspects but also creating value for its stakeholders. There has been lot of failed mergers because most of the mergers didn't consider human aspects of merger. This study is important to find out level of service changes in banks post merger and their impact on customer satisfaction and loyalty due to service changes and psychological breach of contract. A psychological contract breach refers to subjective perception that other party has failed to adequately fulfill promised obligations. This study will also be useful to assess the effectiveness of merger from customer point of view.

1.11 OBJECTIVES

1.11.1 PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

- To find out customer satisfaction and loyalty post merger.

1.11.2 SECONDARY OBJECTIVE

- To find out benefits of merger from customer perspective.
- To find out various issues faced by customer post merger.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

- Trust and satisfaction increases customers intention to reuse the product. Psychological contract violation affects customer satisfaction and their intention to use the product. (*Psychological contract violation and customer intention to reuse online retailers - Neeru Malhotra a, Sunil Sahadev b, Keyoor Purani ., 2017*)
- Customer often compare the pre and post merger service changes. Nostalgia plays an important role in this. (*Effect of nostalgia on customer loyalty to Brand Post-merger / acquisitions – Ana Carolina Toledo, Evandro Luiz Lopes., 2016*)
- Various factors like satisfaction, trustworthiness, image and relationship affect customer loyalty and firms should maintain them at any cost – (*Affecting customer loyalty: Do different factors have various influences in different loyalty levels – Andres kussik - 2007*)
- Sangita,M (2015) opines that the large banks are not in a position to takeover small banks as they face the same problems of their potential targets and he also said the merger of any bank with SBI can only be done if the performance of the particular bank matches with the standards of SBI.
- Tiwari.,D. (2014). said that the decision of mergers of bank would be based on political conditions rather than on economic conditions and it would also create overlapping among various state owned banks in terms of branches and clients.
- Tripathy., D & Chatterjee S.(2014) The author explains that the consolidation of banks should support an expected recovery in Asia's third largest economy by creating strong lenders which help to control the growth of bad loans and would make the credit availability easier.

2.1 PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT VIOLATION

A psychological contract can be defined as perceived mutual obligations between two parties that are to be fulfilled by one party or other (Rousseau & Tijoriwala, 1998). Psychological contracts are based on perceived promises and arise when one party is obligated to perform certain behaviour (Rousseau, 1995). From a customer's perspective, psychological contracts comprise the customer's perceptual beliefs about the seller's contractual obligations. So customer's individual perception of psychological contract violation (PCV) may occur if they think they are not getting what has been promised by a contractual agreement (Theotokis, Pramataris, & Tsiros, 2012). So, PCV damage the bond between customer and seller and has a negative impact on customer satisfaction and loyalty

(Malhotra, Sahadev & Purani, 2017). While PCV has been studied mainly in the context of employee organization relationships, Pavlou and Gefen (2005) examine PCV in customer seller relationships. Every customer?seller interaction can be characterized by the psychological contract that features the customer's perceptual beliefs about the seller's contractual obligations, which may not be included in the formal legal terms of the exchange.

According to psychological contract theory, violations are inevitable in contractual relationships. When one party fails to fulfil obligation violation may occur. Thus, in a customer ? seller scenario, PCV occurs when customer thinks that seller?s failure has violated the psychological contract (Robinson & Morrison, 1997). Customers may perceive PCV even when the actual contract rules may have not been violated. PCV can also be caused by misunderstandings regarding the contractual obligations. PCV is rooted in two contributing factors: reneging and incongruence. Reneging is intentional failure to meet obligations. It can be readily observable. When a seller wilfully defaults a obligation such shipping a defective product, misrepresenting advertisements. This can be done by the seller for the purpose of cutting costs and reaping profits (Robinson & Morrison, 2000). Incongruence refers to perceived violation of psychological contract. According to Morrison and Robinson (1997), three factors contribute to incongruence: ambiguity in terms of relationship, prior experiences, and lack of communication between customer and seller.

2.2 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Customer satisfaction has been defined in various ways, but the conceptualization, which appears to have achieved the widest acceptance, is that satisfaction is a post-choice evaluative judgment of a specific transaction (Bastos and Gallego, 2008). Customer satisfaction is the result of a customer?s perception of the value received in a transaction or relationship ? where value equals perceived service quality relative to price and customer acquisition costs (Hallowell, 1996; Heskett et al., 1990; Blanchard and Galloway, 1994). While the literature contains significant differences in the definition of satisfaction, all the definitions share some common elements (Giese and Cote, 2002). When examined as a whole, three general components can be identified:

1. Consumer satisfaction is a response (emotional or cognitive);
2. The response pertains to a particular focus (expectations, product, consumption experience, etc.);
3. The response occurs at a particular time (after consumption, after choice, based on accumulated experience, etc).

2.3 LOYALTY

Emotional loyalty is much stronger and longer lasting than behavioral loyalty. It's an enduring desire to maintain a valued relationship. The relationship is so important for the customer that he or she makes maximum efforts to maintain it. (Morgan et al. 1995: 24; Reichheld 2003: 9; Moorman et al. 1992: 316). Highly bonded customers will buy repeatedly from a provider to which they are bonded, recommend that provider to others, and strongly defend these choices to others ? insisting that they have chosen the "best" product or service. (Butz et al. 1996: 65). As suggested by several researchers (Kumar and Shah, 2004; Blak and Parks, 2003; Bell et al, 2005 and Dean, 2007) there are two types of loyalty; behavioral and attitudinal loyalty. The behavioral aspects of the customer loyalty were characterized in terms of repurchase intentions, word-of-mouth communication, and recommendations of the organization (Nadiri, et al. 2008; Karatepe and Ekiz, 2004; Yi, 1990; Zeithaml et al., 1996). Liu-Thompkins, et al (2010) defined attitudinal loyalty as a favorable evaluation that is held with sufficient strength and stability to promote a repeatedly favorable response towards a product/brand or a store. According to Kumar and Shah (2004) Consumer loyalty seems to be based on a collection of factors. The first is trust. Consumers must trust the vendor or product they encounter. Second, the transaction or relationship must have a positive perceived value greater than that supplied by competitors. Third, if marketers build on the first two factors, they may be able to create a level of positive customer emotional attachment. That emotional response may be commitment to their brands that is resistant to change (Pitta, et al, 2006). Today, every industry offers a variety of loyalty schemes aiming at differentiating one competitor from another (Butscher, 1999).

2.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The associate banks of State Bank of India (SBI) that merged with it recently are State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (SBBJ), State Bank of Mysore (SBM), State Bank of Travancore (SBT), State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH), State Bank of Patiala (SBP). Since majority of responses were collected using online mode, most of the major cities were covered. Responses were obtained from cities like Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Mumbai, Delhi etc.

2.5 PROPOSED MODEL

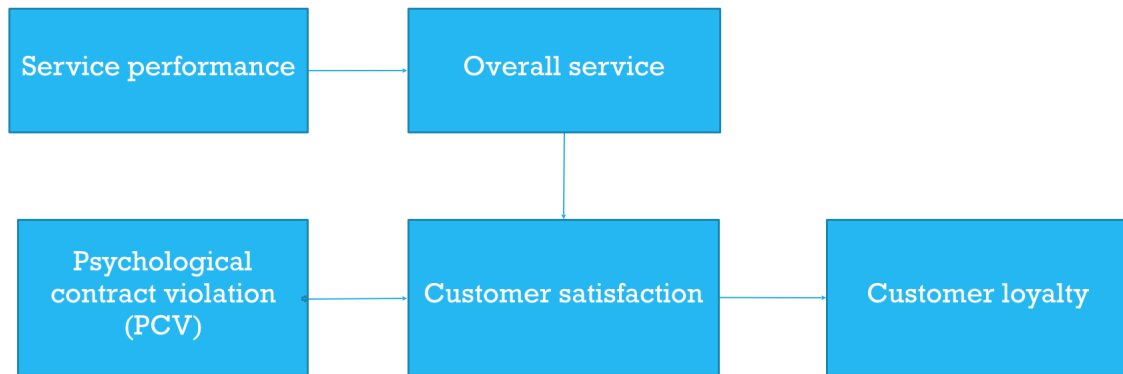


Figure 2.1: PROPOSED MODEL

2.6 RESEARCH GAP

This study has not been conducted before. This is the first such attempt to assess merger effectiveness from customer point of view. Psychological breach of contract in banking sector from customer perspective have not been studied before. Studies on this topic has been done on e-Commerce.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The research problem has already been identified and described in chapter 1. Based on this, research design and methodology have been defined and data collection has been carried out.

3.2 HYPOTHESIS

- **H1** - Psychological Contract Violation has negative influence on customer satisfaction.
- **H2** - Service performance is a determinant of Overall Service
- **H3** - Overall service has a positive impact on customer satisfaction
- **H4** - Customer satisfaction has positive influence on customer loyalty.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION

The data is collected using survey method using a questionnaire. Convenience sampling is followed in this study. The research units comprised of customers of State Bank of India (SBI) after merger; that is, previously, they were employees of State Bank of Mysore (SBM), State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH), State Bank of Travancore (SBT). The target population consisted of all customers belonging to the recently- merged SBI.

3.4 PRIMARY DATA

Around 101 responses were obtained. Data was collected in both online and offline modes. For online mode data collection, twitter was used as a medium to convey about the survey. Tweeters who have mentioned any of the above banks in their tweets were identified based on the tweet content and they were contacted using Twitter mentions to obtain data. Around 25 samples were collected from offline mode. The rest of the data was collected using online mode.

3.5 SECONDARY DATA

In addition, we crawled the Mouthshut.com sites to obtain reviews and ratings of SBT, SBBJ, SBM, SBH and SBP customers. Out of the 5 associate banks merged, SBT, SBM and SBBJ were listed in BSE. The historic prices of those stocks along with SBI for the period before and after merger were obtained from BSE site.

3.6 INSTRUMENT

The questionnaire consists of 27 questions and 8 standard scales were used. PCV was measured using Psycones (2005) 5 point scale. Service performance was measured using Cronin, Brady, Thomas, Hult (2000) 5 point scale. Customer satisfaction was measured using Angelova , Zekiri (2011) 5 point scale and Cronin, Brady, Thomas, Hult (2000) 5 point scale. Customer loyalty was measured using Danaher, Haddrell (1996) 4 point scale and Angelova , Zekiri (2011) 5 point scale. 24 items were transformed into statements rated on a five point Likert scale from Strongly disagree to Strongly agree and Very Low to Very High etc. 3 items in loyalty were measured using 4 point scale.

3.7 DATA PREPARATION

The data collected was checked for missing values and the complete dataset was used for comprehensive analysis.

3.8 TECHNIQUES USED

For primary data statistical analyses were made using SPSS. Descriptive statistics, regression analysis were performed. The statistical techniques to be used here also include scale reliability assessment using Cronbach's Alpha (Cronbach, 1951). Each of the hypotheses (H1 to H5) is tested using linear regression analysis. It helps to apprehend how the distinctive value of the dependent variable changes when any one of the independent variables is varied, while the other independent variables are held fixed.

Reviews and ratings from mouthshut.com was obtained using a python script. The obtained data was analysed using R. Sentiment analysis and correlation of ratings vs review content were performed.

3.9 LIMITATIONS

The survey was carried out in the premises of SBI and SBT (pollachi), SBM and SBH (Coimbatore) SBH, SBH (Thiruvannamiyur). In addition online survey was also conducted and the responses obtained was from places like Chennai, Jaipur, Trichy and Bangalore. Most of the responses were from male. So this survey has gender bias. In addition online mode responses may not be understood properly by the respondents due to lack of instant communication.

3.10 SUMMARY

The hypotheses are formulated and research design has been explained and data has been collected using survey method with a help of a questionnaire. After screening the data collected to have complete datasets, analysis and interpretation are carried out with the help of SPSS. The data along with the interpretations are discussed in the subsequent chapters.

4 DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the results of descriptive statistics, tests of reliability, comparison of means, regression. Firstly, it presents the results of preliminary analyses such as reliability of the measures, descriptive statistics, background and demographic differences in the study variables. Finally, it depicts the summary of results.

4.2 SCALE RELIABILITY

Reliability testing concerns the extent to which the measuring procedures yield the same results on repeated trials. Reliability analysis of the measures/scales is generally carried out by item-to-total correlation and Cronbach's alpha. In this research, the Cronbach's alpha was used to test the reliability.

| Scale name | Cronbach α | No of items |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Psychological Contract Violation | 0.89 | 8 |
| Service Performance | 0.712 | 10 |
| Customer Satisfaction | 0.96 | 4 |
| Customer Loyalty | 0.927 | 5 |

Table 4.1: Reliability of the measures

According to Nunally(1978), Cronbach's coefficient alphas above the threshold value of 0.7 is sufficient to prove the reliability of the scales. It is evident from the table that the scales used are internally reliable. From table it is clear that all scales are reliable. Customer satisfaction and customer loyalty scales are highly reliable since their value is greater than 0.9.

4.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

Out of 101 responses 84 were male (83.2 %) and 17(16.8 %) were female. The age distribution of respondents is shown in figure.

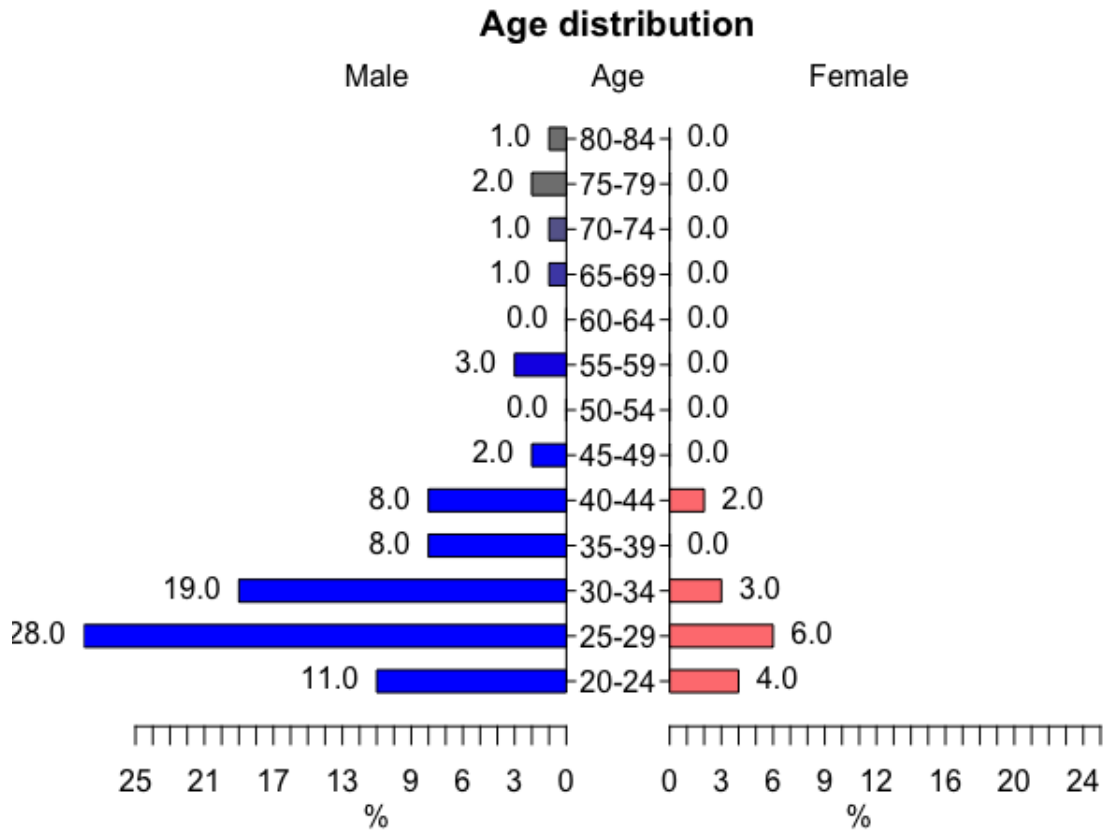


Figure 4.1: Age distribution of respondents

It can be seen that 34 (33.6%) respondents belong to the age group 25 to 29 while 22 (21.7%) respondents belong to the age group 30-34. They both form the majority of responses. 15 (14.8 %) respondents belong to age group 20-24. 8 respondents belong to 35-39 age group. Another 8 respondents belong to age group 40-44.

4.4 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

A summary of the descriptive statistics for all study variables is presented in following table. The descriptive statistics presents the mean, the range, minimum and maximum values and standard deviation. The mean age of the respondents (N = 101) was 35.36 years (SD = 12.37).

| Item | Mean | SD | N |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|-----|
| Customer satisfaction | 2.968 | 1.37 | 101 |
| PCV | 3.06 | 0.98 | 101 |
| Overall service | 2.80 | 1.49 | 101 |
| Service performance | 3.01 | 1.0428 | 101 |
| Loyalty | 3.07 | .368 | 101 |

Table 4.2: Descriptive Statistics - Overall

| Question | Mean | SD |
|---|------|-------|
| I feel happy about the merger. | 3.6 | 1.26 |
| I feel pleased about the merger | 4.2 | 1.19 |
| I feel disappointed about the merger | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| I feel violated about the merger | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| I feel grateful about the merger | 3.2 | 1.01 |
| I have difficulty in obtaining information post merger. | 2.73 | 1.4 |
| I find difficult to commute. | 2.3 | 1.47 |
| I lost my personal care / identity after merger. | 4.2 | 1.2 |
| Time required to avail a service. | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| Effort taken to receive a service. | 3.5 | 1.42 |
| Employees provide consistent service. | 3.15 | 0.6 |
| Employees are willing and provide service in a timely manner. | 3.19 | 1.244 |
| Employees are approachable and easy to contact. | 3.08 | 0.309 |
| Employees are courteous, polite and respectful. | 4.03 | 0.8 |
| Employees listen and speak to me in a language I understand. | 2.05 | 0.994 |
| Employees are trustworthy, honest and believable. | 3.05 | 0.506 |
| Employees make effort to understand my needs. | 2.7 | 1 |
| Physical facilities and employees are neat and clean. | 1.5 | 0.876 |
| The overall ability of bank to satisfy my needs and wants is. | 3.65 | 1.445 |
| Overall satisfaction level | 2.85 | 2.3 |
| To what extent, service has met expectation ? | 3.75 | 1.4 |
| Compare the current service with before merger. | 2.3 | 1.363 |
| Would you recommend to a friend / relatives? | 2.2 | 1.19 |
| Will you avail service continuously ? | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| Will you open account again ? | 1.14 | 1.18 |
| I had a problem or negative experience after merger? | 3.9 | 0.561 |
| Given an option to switch, I will switch to other banks. | 4.43 | 1.525 |

Table 4.3: Descriptive statistics - Individual

4.5 INDIVIDUAL INTERPRETATION

I feel happy about the merger.

I feel pleased about the merger

I feel disappointed about the merger

I feel violated about the merger

I feel grateful about the merger

I have difficulty in obtaining information post merger.

I find difficult to commute.

I lost my personal care / identity after merger.

Time required to avail a service.

Effort taken to receive a service.

Employees provide consistent service.

Employees are willing and provide service in a timely manner.

Employees are approachable and easy to contact.

Employees are courteous, polite and respectful.

Employees listen and speak to me in a language I understand.

Employees are trustworthy, honest and believable.

Employees make effort to understand my needs.

Physical facilities and employees are neat and clean.

The overall ability of bank to satisfy my needs and wants is.

Overall satisfaction level

To what extent, service has met expectation ?

Compare the current service with before merger.

Would you recommend to a friend / relatives?

Will you avail service continuously ?

Will you open account again ?

I had a problem or negative experience after merger?

Given an option to switch, I will switch to other banks.

4.6 REGRESSION ANALYSIS

All the proposed hypotheses are tested using regression analysis and the results are tabulated and interpreted in this section. A summary of test results are presented in following table.

| Hypothesis no | Std coefficient β | R squared | Adjusted R square | F | Results |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|
| H1 | -0.662 | 0.407 | 0.401 | 67.807 | Accepted |
| H2 | -0.830 | 0.744 | 0.554 | 123.009 | Rejected |
| H3 | 0.907 | 0.9 | 0.899 | 893.550 | Accepted |
| H4 | 0.602 | 0.157 | 0.148 | 18.370 | Accepted |

Table 4.4: Regression results

H1 - Psychological contract breach has a negative influence on customer satisfaction

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | R Square Change |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | .638 ^a | .407 | .401 | 1.06621 | .407 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), pcv

b. Dependent Variable: customer_satisfaction

Figure 4.2: Regression results - H1

| ANOVA ^a | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 77.084 | 1 | 77.084 | 67.807 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 112.544 | 99 | 1.137 | | |
| | Total | 189.629 | 100 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: customer_satisfaction

b. Predictors: (Constant), pcv

Figure 4.3: Anova - H1

PCV and customer satisfaction are negatively correlated. (-0.662). This indicates as customer perceives more PCV, his satisfaction gets affected. SO H1 is accepted. PCV influences 41% of variance in customer satisfaction.

H2 - Service performance is a determinant of overall service.

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | R Square Change |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | .744 ^a | .554 | .550 | 1.000 | .554 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), service_performance

b. Dependent Variable: service

Figure 4.4: Regression results - H2

Service performance explains 55.4% of variance in overall service. Service performance is negatively correlated with overall service. This indicates overall service doesn't depend on service perfor-

mance. H2 is rejected.

ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 123.026 | 1 | 123.026 | 123.009 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 99.014 | 99 | 1.000 | | |
| | Total | 222.040 | 100 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: service
b. Predictors: (Constant), service_performance

Figure 4.5: Anova - H2

H3 - Overall service has a positive impact on customer satisfaction

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | R Square Change |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | .949 ^a | .900 | .899 | .43710 | .900 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), service
b. Dependent Variable: customer_satisfaction

Figure 4.6: Regression results - H3

Overall service has a correlation with customer satisfaction. As overall service increases, customer satisfaction tends to increase. H3 is accepted. Overall service explains 89.9% variance in customer satisfaction.

ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 170.715 | 1 | 170.715 | 893.550 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 18.914 | 99 | .191 | | |
| | Total | 189.629 | 100 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: customer_satisfaction
b. Predictors: (Constant), service

Figure 4.7: Anova - H3

H4 - Customer satisfaction has a positive influence on customer loyalty.

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | R Square Change |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | .396 ^a | .157 | .148 | .3397467670 | .157 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), customer_satisfaction
b. Dependent Variable: loyalty

Figure 4.8: Regression results - H4

| ANOVA ^a | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 2.120 | 1 | 2.120 | 18.370 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 11.427 | 99 | .115 | | |
| | Total | 13.548 | 100 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: loyalty
b. Predictors: (Constant), customer_satisfaction

Figure 4.9: Anova - H4

Customer satisfaction and loyalty are positively correlated. This indicates a satisfied customer will be more loyal to the bank and spreads word of mouth. H4 is accepted. Customer satisfaction influences 14.8% of variance in loyalty.

4.7 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDEX

The American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) is an economic indicator that measures the satisfaction of consumers across the U.S. economy. It is produced by the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI LLC) based in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

4.8 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDEX CALCULATION

A company's ACSI score is derived from three manifest variables (i.e. survey questions) within the ACSI questionnaire, each rated on a 1-10 scale by the respondents interviewed for that company, government agency, or other organization.

| Manifest variable | 1 | 10 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Overall Satisfaction (X1) | Very dissatisfied | Very satisfied |
| Expectancy disconfirmation (X2) | Falls short of expectation | Exceeds your expectation |
| Comparison to an ideal (X3) | Not very close to ideal | Very close to the ideal |

Table 4.5: CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDEX - CALCULATION

The 0-100 ACSI score is estimated using the mean for each variable from the n responses for that company (X1, X2, X3), along with the weights for each question as calculated within the ACSI structural equation model (W1, W2, W3):

$$(((X1 * W1) + (X2 * W2) + (X3 * W3)) - 1) / 9 * 100$$

The state of Ohio uses the following weights:

$$((Satisfaction - 1) * .3885 + (Expectancy - 1) * .3190 + (Performance - 1) * .2925) / 9 * 100$$

Applying our values, ACSI score was found to be 43.78.

4.9 SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

4.9.1 mouthshut.com REVIEWS ANALYSIS

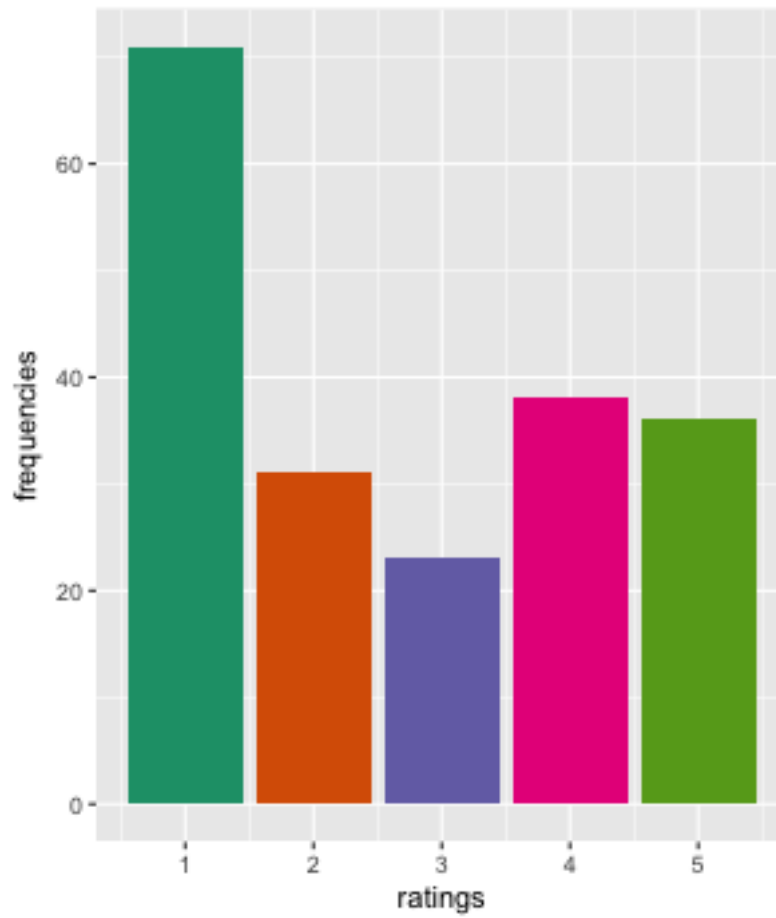


Figure 4.10: Ratings distribution

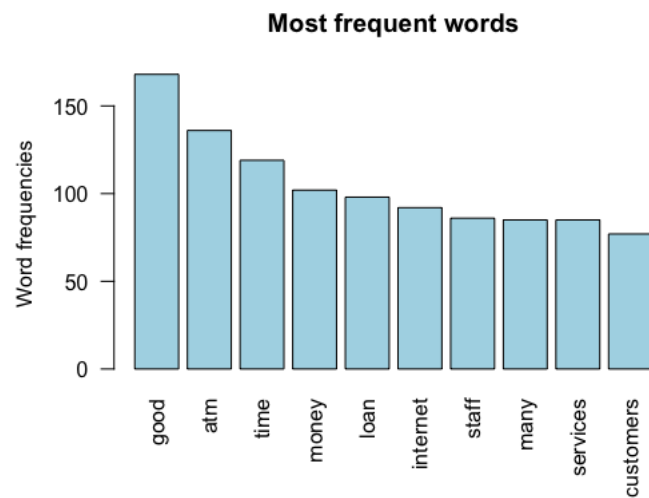


Figure 4.11: Frequent words in ratings

4.9.2 STOCK MARKET DATA ANALYSIS

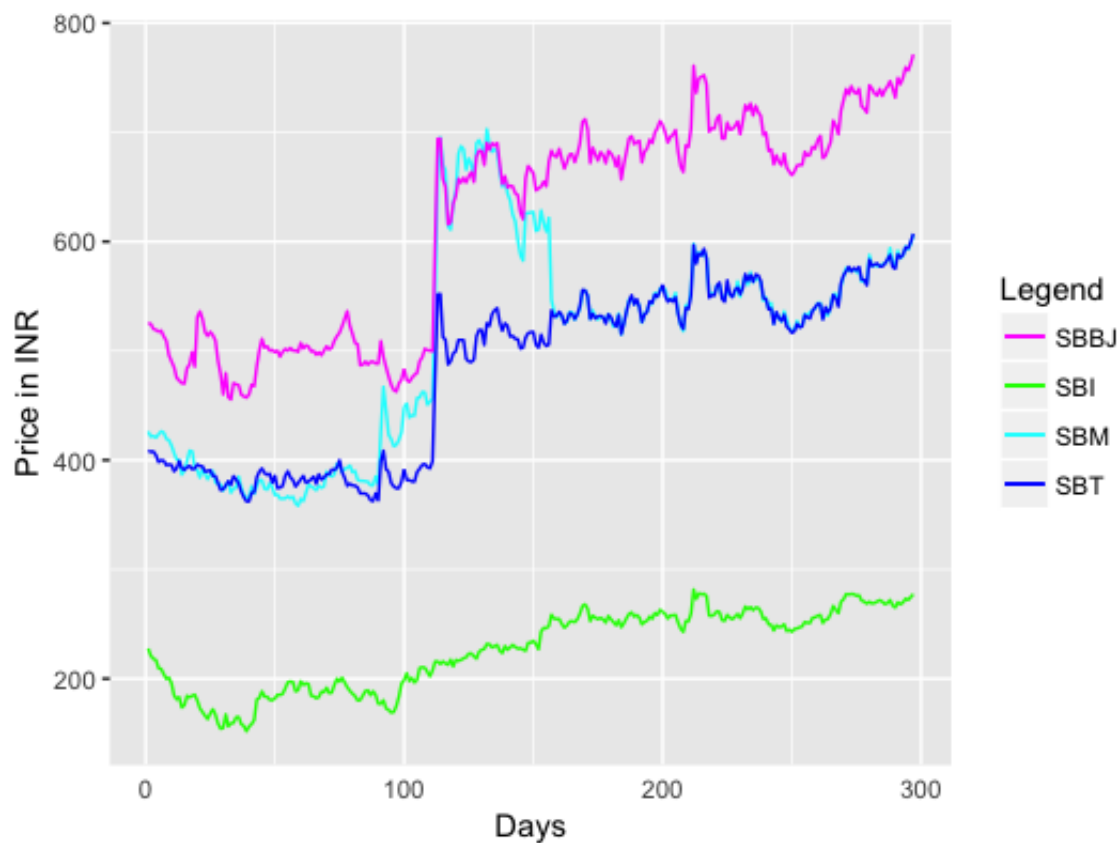


Figure 4.12: Price chart of SBI, SBT, SBBJ, SBM before and after merger period

As we can see from the Figure 4.12, there is a huge surge in stock prices when the merger news was announced. Shares of State Bank of India (BSE) -2.01 % (SBI) and its three of its listed associates jumped up to 14 per cent. The merger will bring nearly a quarter of all outstanding loans in India's banking sector to SBI's books.

SBI jumped over 3 per cent to hit a high of Rs 277 on BSE. State Bank of BikanerNSE 0.99 % & Jaipur (SBBJ) soared 10.86 per cent to hit a high of Rs 796. State Bank of Travancore 1.34 % (SBT) surged 10.54 per cent to Rs 619. State Bank of MysoreNSE 1.17 % spurted 13.54 per cent to Rs 637.70. SBI held a 75 per cent stake in SBBJ, 90 per cent in State Bank of Mysore and 79 per cent in SBT before the associate banks were delisted. After that while the prices of 3 listed associate banks remained more or less constant, prices of SBI continues to rise. On march 17, 2017 the associate banks were delisted from both BSE and NSE. The board of SBI earlier approved the merger plan under which SBBJ shareholders will get 28 shares of SBI (Rs1 each) for every 10 shares (Rs10 each) held. Similarly, SBM and SBT shareholders will get 22 shares of SBI for every 10 shares.

4.10 SUMMARY

The data collected from customers of State Bank of India across the major cities of India were analyzed, hypotheses were tested. Using these interpretations, the summary of findings is discussed in the next Chapter.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS

The data analyses reveal that merger of State Bank of India with its associate banks has not made much negative impact on its customers. Psychological Contract Breach, Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty is medium while service performance is low.

PCV is very medium. Majority of people claimed that they lost their identities after merger. The number people who found difficult to commute was average and the difficulty in getting information was also average.

Customers feel that service performance before and after merger remains more or less same. They didn't see any drastic improvement in service. SBI continues to be SBI one of the respondent quoted. Majority of the customers felt that employees were rude. They were not courteous. Most of the respondents felt that service had met expectation while the after merger service performance was not ideal.

Now that all the associate banks have merged with SBI, the customer base of the bank has become huge. And so, number of customers visiting the bank has also increased. Customers who previously had to travel long to reach any of the associate bank in which he had account ,can now get his job done at any of the nearby branches of the SBI. For example in pollachi before merger there was SBI and SBT. SBI will always be crowded, since it's located close to bus stand. After merger considerable crowd has decreased and they go to SBT where there is less crowd. It can be inferred that customer satisfaction is also medium.

Loyalty is also medium indicating that people doesn't become mascots for SBI. Many people claimed that private banks offer far better services than SBI like priority banking etc. They mentioned that some had no other choice other than opening with SBI due to circumstances. If now they are offered an option to switch they will definitely switch to other banks as evident from the descriptive statistics table.

5.2 CONCLUSION

Though merger is beneficial to management in terms of financial perspective and synergies, merger often brings a lot of pain to customer. In our case many branches were shut down, customers lost identities etc. So merger should be planned with customer in mind to ensure smooth functioning and service.

5.3 FUTURE WORK

During response collection it was found that, many of the people preferred private banks over SBI/PSU banks. So a study can be conducted to know the areas in which private banks excel and it can be used to improve the service of PSU banks.

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