

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.

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CHAPTER 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 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.

1.1.1 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 Hyderabad (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 Hyderabad (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)

1.1.2 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

1.1.3 STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE

State Bank of Travancore (SBT) was a major Indian bank headquartered in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, and was a major associate of State Bank of India.

SBT was a subsidiary of the State Bank Group, but also had private share-holders. It was the premier bank of Kerala. Overall, as of 31 March 2015 SBT had a network of 1,157 branches and 1,602 ATMs, covering 18 states and three union territories.

On 15 February 2017, the Union Cabinet approved a proposal to merge SBT and four other associate banks with SBI. It finally merged with its parent bank on 31 March 2017.

SBT was established in 1945 as the Travancore Bank Ltd., at the initiative of Travancore Diwan C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. Following popular resentment against his dictatorial rule, the bank never credited his role. Instead, the Bank considered the Maharaja of Travancore Sri Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma as the founder, though the king had little to do with the founding. Although the

Travancore government put up only 25% of the capital, the bank undertook government treasury work and foreign exchange business, apart from its general banking business. Its head office was at Thiruvananthapuram. In 1960, it became a subsidiary of State Bank of India under the SBI Subsidiary Banks Act, 1959, enacted by the Parliament of India. and thus achieved the name 'State Bank of Travancore'.

1.1.4 STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD

State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH) was a nationalized bank in India, with headquarters at Gunfoundry, Abids, Hyderabad, Telangana. It was one of the five associate banks of State Bank of India (SBI) and was one of the scheduled banks in India. It was founded in 1941 as the Hyderabad State Bank. From 1956 until 31 March 2017, it had been an associate bank of the SBI, the largest such. The State Bank of Hyderabad was merged with SBI on 1 April 2017.

The Bank's head office was situated at Gunfoundry Area, Hyderabad, India. SBH had over 2,000 branches and about 18,000 employees. The Bank's business has crossed Rs. 2.4 trillion as on 31.12.2015 with a net profit of Rs. 8.12 billion.

The bank has performed well in the past decades, winning several awards for its banking practices.[1] Mrs. Arundhati Bhattacharya was the current Chairman and Shri Mani Palavesan is the current Managing Director. It was the chief banker of Telangana State.

1.1.5 STATE BANK OF MYSORE

State Bank of Mysore was a nationalised bank in India, with headquarters at Bengaluru. It was one of the five associate banks of State Bank of India.

State Bank of Mysore was established in the year 1913 as The Bank of Mysore Ltd. under the patronage of Maharaja Krishna Raja Wadiyar IV, at the instance of the banking committee headed by the great Engineer-Statesman, Bharat Ratna Sir M.Visvesvaraya. During 1953, "Mysore Bank" was appointed as an agent of Reserve Bank of India to undertake Government business and treasury operations, and in March 1960, it became a subsidiary of the State Bank of India under the State Bank of India (subsidiary Banks) Act 1959. Now the bank is an Associate Bank under State Bank Group and the State Bank of India holds 92.33% of shares. The Bank's shares are listed in Bengaluru, Chennai, and Mumbai stock exchanges.

This bank had 976 branches and 10627 employees (June 2014) and the Bank has 772 branches (79%) in Karnataka State.[6] The bank had regional offices in Bengaluru, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Mandya, Hassan, Shivamogga, Davangere, Ballari, Tumakuru, Kolar, Chennai, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Mum-

bai and New Delhi. The bank's turnover in the year 2013-2014 was around US\$19 Billion and Profit about US\$46 Million. The Bank had a chequered history and was the smallest of the five Associate Banks of State Bank Of India.

1.1.6 STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR

State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur (SBBJ) was a major Indian bank. It was a subsidiary of State Bank of India, with which it was merged. As of 2015, SBBJ had 1,360 branches, mostly located in the state of Rajasthan, India. Its branch network out of Rajasthan covers all the major business centers of India. In 1997, the bank entered the capital market with an Initial Public Offering of 13,60,000 shares at a premium of Rs 440 per share. For the year 2015-16 the net profit of the company was 850.60 Crore.

1.1.7 STATE BANK OF PATIALA

State Bank of Patiala, founded in 1917, was an associate bank of the State Bank Group. At the time of its merger, State Bank of Patiala had a network of 1445 service outlets, including 1314 branches, in all major cities of India, but most of the branches were located in the Indian states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat and Maharashtra. It merged with State Bank of India on 01 April 2017.

Some of the major competitors for SBP in the banking sector were State Bank Of India, Axis Bank, ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, Canara Bank and Bank of India. However, in terms of average market share, SBP is by far the largest player in the market

1.1.8 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. 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.

1.1.9 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.

1.1.10 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.

1.1.11 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

1.1.12 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The associate banks of State Bank of India (SBI) that merged with it recently are State Bank of Bikaner and Hyderabad (SBBJ), State Bank of Mysore (SBM), State Bank of Travancore (SBT), State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH), State Bank of Patiala (SBP). This study is applicable to most of the major cities like Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Pollachi.

1.5 OBJECTIVES

1.5.1 PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

- To find out customer satisfaction and loyalty post merger in SBI.

1.5.2 SECONDARY OBJECTIVE

- To find out benefits of merger from customer perspective.
- To perform stock price analysis and predict the share price.

- To find customer reaction towards merger using sentiment analysis.

1.6 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.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

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. 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*)

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. 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.

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). Various factors like satisfaction, trustworthiness, image and relationship affect customer loyalty and firms should maintain them at any cost – (*Andres kussik - 2007*)

2.4 SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Sentiment analysis has limited ability to detect extreme ratings explicitly assigned by reviewers (Lak and Tureken, 2014).

2.5 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.

2.6 PROPOSED MODEL

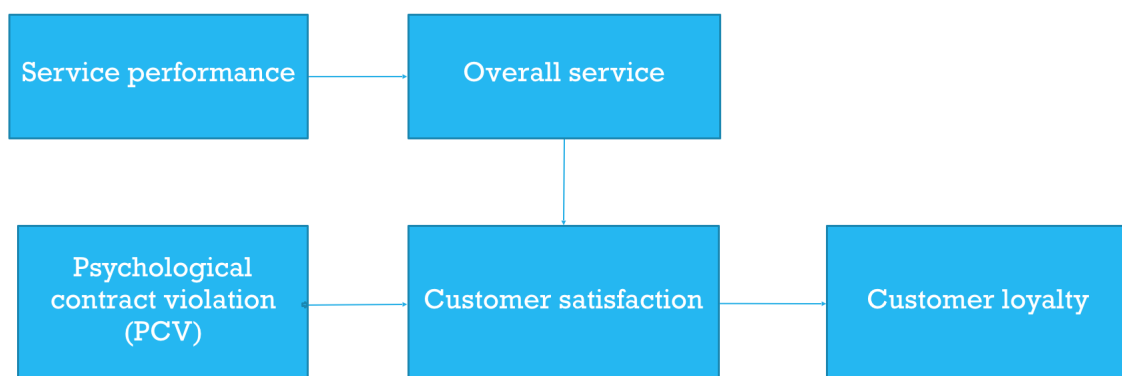


Figure 2.1: PROPOSED MODEL

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is based on Empirical research which is research using empirical evidence. It is a way of gaining knowledge by means of direct and indirect observation or experience. Empiricism values such research more than other kinds. Empirical evidence (the record of one's direct observations or experiences) can be analyzed quantitatively or qualitatively. Quantifying the evidence or making sense of it in qualitative form, a researcher can answer empirical questions, which should be clearly defined and answerable with the evidence collected (usually called data). Research design varies by field and by the question being investigated. Many researchers combine qualitative and quantitative forms of analysis to better answer questions which cannot be studied in laboratory settings, particularly in the social sciences and in education. Along with data collection, customer feedback, online reviews, experience of customers was considered to arrive at the result. So this study follows an empirical research.

3.2 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.

3.3 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The sample size is 100. Non-probability sampling was used to obtain data. Particularly convenience sampling was used to collect data.

3.4 PRIMARY DATA

Around 100 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.

3.5.1 WHY MOUTHSHUT.COM WAS USED AS A SOURCE FOR REVIEWS?

MouthShut.com is a user-generated content and consumer review web site. MouthShut.com's work has been mentioned in the Wall Street Journal, Entrepreneur Magazine, and London's Financial Times. MouthShut.com's founder and CEO Faisal Farooqui has been named among the Top Contemporary Entrepreneurs in India. MouthShut.com was founded in 2000 by Faisal Farooqui. The website hosts reviews of restaurants, movies, FMCG goods, travel destinations, banks etc. The Indian blog contentsutra.com reports that MouthShut.com pioneered the user-generated content space in India. Mouthshut has been featured in The Economic Times, Times of India, CNBC, NDTV, and Star News. The company was founded in Mumbai (Bombay), India.

Relevance of user generated reviews and MouthShut.com's impact Asian Age newspaper stated that most Indians online are referring to MouthShut for first hand product reviews and product information. According to India's largest newspaper, The Times of India, MouthShut.com is the leader in the user-generated content space in India. Due to the depth and variety of original content published, MouthShut.com has been used by researchers in the corporate and academia to understand consumer behavior. A number of articles and MouthShut's content has been used to cite consumer and culture pattern, such as Advertisement And Promotions: An Imc Perspective by Alan D'souza Kruti Shah. A book published by Klett Verlag GmbH in Germany included reviews from MouthShut.com as additional reading material. This was used in Germany for school-level reading material. MouthShut.com has been used as a case study in Consumer Behavior (Wayne et. all, 2008)

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. Word cloudsSentiment analysis and correlation of ratings vs review content were performed using R. The code used for extracting reviews from the site is included in the appendix. Data cleaning for reviews was done during crawling itself.

ARIMA forecasting model to predict returns on a stock and demonstrate a step-by-step process of ARIMA modeling using R programming.

3.8.1 FORECASTING MODEL IN TIME SERIES

Forecasting involves predicting values for a variable using its historical data points or it can also involve predicting the change in one variable given the change in the value of another variable. Forecasting approaches are primarily categorized into qualitative forecasting and quantitative forecasting. Time series forecasting falls under the category of quantitative forecasting wherein statistical principles and concepts are applied to a given historical data of a variable to forecast the future values of the same variable. Some time series forecasting techniques used include:

- Autoregressive Models (AR)
- Moving Average Models (MA)

- Seasonal Regression Models
- Distributed Lags Models

3.8.2 AUTO REGRESSIVE INTEGRATED MOVING AVERAGE

ARIMA stands for Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average. ARIMA is also known as Box-Jenkins approach. Box and Jenkins claimed that non-stationary data can be made stationary by differencing the series, Y_t .

$$Y_t = \phi_1 Y_{t-1} + \phi_2 Y_{t-2} + \dots + \phi_p Y_{t-p} + \epsilon_t + \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \epsilon_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_q \epsilon_{t-q}$$

Figure 3.1: ARIMA

The ARIMA model combines three basic methods:

AutoRegression (AR) – In auto-regression the values of a given time series data are regressed on their own lagged values, which is indicated by the p value in the model. **Differencing (I-for Integrated)** – This involves differencing the time series data to remove the trend and convert a non-stationary time series to a stationary one. This is indicated by the “ d ” value in the model. If $d = 1$, it looks at the difference between two time series entries, if $d = 2$ it looks at the differences of the differences obtained at $d = 1$, and so forth. **Moving Average (MA)** – The moving average nature of the model is represented by the “ q ” value which is the number of lagged values of the error term. This model is called Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average or ARIMA(p, d, q) of Y_t . We will follow the steps enumerated below to build our model.

Step 1: Testing and Ensuring Stationarity

To model a time series with the Box-Jenkins approach, the series has to be stationary. A stationary time series means a time series without trend, one having a constant mean and variance over time, which makes it easy for predicting values.

Testing for stationarity – We test for stationarity using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test. The p -value resulting from the ADF test has to be less than 0.05 or 5% for a time series to be stationary. If the p -value is greater than 0.05 or 5%, you conclude that the time series has a unit root which means that it is a non-stationary process.

Differencing – To convert a non-stationary process to a stationary process, we apply the differencing method. Differencing a time series means finding the differences between consecutive values of a time series data. The differenced values form a new time series dataset which can be tested to uncover new correlations or other interesting statistical properties.

We can apply the differencing method consecutively more than once, giving rise to the “first differences”, “second order differences”, etc.

We apply the appropriate differencing order (d) to make a time series stationary before we can proceed to the next step.

Step 2: Identification of p and q

In this step, we identify the appropriate order of Autoregressive (AR) and Moving average (MA) processes by using the Autocorrelation function (ACF) and Partial Autocorrelation function (PACF). Please refer to our blog, “Starting out with Time Series” for an explanation of ACF and PACF functions.

Identifying the p order of AR model

For AR models, the ACF will dampen exponentially and the PACF will be used to identify the order (p) of the AR model. If we have one significant spike at lag 1 on the PACF, then we have an AR model of the order 1, i.e. AR(1). If we have significant spikes at lag 1, 2, and 3 on the PACF, then we have an AR model of the order 3, i.e. AR(3).

Identifying the q order of MA model

For MA models, the PACF will dampen exponentially and the ACF plot will be used to identify the order of the MA process. If we have one significant spike at lag 1 on the ACF, then we have an MA model of the order 1, i.e. MA(1). If we have significant spikes at lag 1, 2, and 3 on the ACF, then we have an MA model of the order 3, i.e. MA(3).

Step 3: Estimation and Forecasting

Once we have determined the parameters (p, d, q) we estimate the accuracy of the ARIMA model on a training data set and then use the fitted model to forecast the values of the test data set using a forecasting function. In the end, we cross check whether our forecasted values are in line with the actual values.

3.8.3 WORDCLOUD

A word cloud is a novelty visual representation of text data, typically used to depict keyword metadata (tags) on websites, or to visualize free form text. Tags are usually single words, and the importance of each tag is shown with font size or color.[2] This format is useful for quickly perceiving the most prominent terms and for locating a term alphabetically to determine its relative prominence. When used as website navigation aids, the terms are hyperlinked to items associated with the tag.

Word clouds have been subject of investigation in several usability studies. The following summary is based on an overview of research results given by Lohmann et al.

Word size: Large tags attract more user attention than small tags (effect influenced by further properties, e.g., number of characters, position, neighboring tags). **Scanning:** Users scan rather than read tag clouds. **Centering:** Tags in the middle of the cloud attract more user attention than tags near the borders (effect influenced by layout). **Position:** The upper left quadrant receives more user attention than the others (Western reading habits). **Exploration:** Tag clouds provide suboptimal support when searching for specific tags (if these do not have a very large font size). Felix et al. compared how human reading performance differs from traditional tag clouds that map numeric values to the size of the font and alternative designs that uses for example color or additional shapes like circle and bars. They also compared how different arrangement of the words affects performance. In principle, the font size of a tag in a tag cloud is determined by its incidence. For a word cloud of categories like weblogs, frequency, for example, corresponds to the number of weblog entries that are assigned to a category. For smaller frequencies one can specify font sizes directly, from one to whatever the maximum font size. For larger values, a scaling should be made.

3.8.4 SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Sentiment analysis is a method for gauging opinions of individuals or groups, such as a segment of a brand's audience or an individual customer in communication with a customer support representative. Based on a scoring mechanism, sentiment analysis monitors conversations and evaluates language and voice inflections to quantify attitudes, opinions, and emotions related to a business, product or service, or topic. Sentiment analysis is sometimes also referred to as opinion mining.

3.9 LIMITATIONS

The survey was carried out in the premises of SBI and SBT (pollachi), SBM and SBH (Coimbatore) SBH, SBH (Thiruvanniyur). In addition online survey was also conducted and the responses obtained was from places like Chennai, Hyderabad, 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. Sentiment analysis is often driven by an algorithm, scoring the words used along with voice inflections that can indicate a person's underlying feelings about the topic of a discussion. Sentiment analysis allows for a more objective interpretation of factors that are otherwise difficult to measure or typically measured subjectively, such as:

The amount of stress or frustration in a customer's voice How fast the individual is speaking (rate of speech) Changes in the level of stress indicated by the person's speech (such as in response to a

solution provided by a customer support representative) In customer service and call center applications, sentiment analysis is a valuable tool for monitoring opinions and emotions among various customer segments, such as customers interacting with a certain group of representatives, during shifts, customers calling regarding a specific issue, product or service lines, and other distinct groups.

Sentiment analysis may be fully automated, based entirely on human analysis, or some combination of the two. In some cases, sentiment analysis is primarily automated with a level of human oversight that fuels machine learning and helps to refine algorithms and processes, particularly in the early stages of implementation. **Examples of sentiment analysis** Sentiment analysis is used across a variety of applications and for myriad purposes. For instance, sentiment analysis may be performed on Twitter to determine overall opinion on a particular trending topic. Companies and brands often utilize sentiment analysis to monitor brand reputation across social media platforms or across the web as a whole.

One of the most widely used applications for sentiment analysis is for monitoring call center and customer support performance. As companies seek to keep a finger on the pulse of their audiences, sentiment analysis is increasingly utilized for overall brand monitoring purposes.

Sentiment analysis has been used by political candidates and administrations to monitor overall opinions about policy changes and campaign announcements, enabling them to fine-tune their approach and messaging to better relate to voters and constituents. In brand reputation management applications, overall trends in sentiment analysis enables brands to identify peaks and valleys in overall brand sentiment or shifts in attitudes about products or services, thus enabling companies to make improvements perfectly in-tune with customer demands. **Benefits of sentiment analysis** A relative sentiment analysis score provides insight into the effectiveness of call center agents and customer support representatives and also serves as a useful measurement to gauge the overall opinion on a company's products or services. When sentiment analysis scores are compared across certain segments, companies can easily identify common pain points, areas for improvement in the delivery of customer support, and overall satisfaction between product lines or services.

By monitoring attitudes and opinions about products, services, or even customer support effectiveness continuously, brands are able to detect subtle shifts in opinions and adapt readily to meet the changing needs of their audience

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. Secondary data of stock price was collected from BSE site. User generated reviews of associate banks were crawled from mouthshut.com using a python script. After screening the data collected to have complete datasets, analysis and interpretation are carried out with the help of SPSS. The secondary data analysis was done using R scripts while the analysis of primary data was carried out with the help of SPSS. The data along with the interpretations are discussed in the subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER 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 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 100 responses 84 were male (83.2 %) and 17(16.8 %) were female. The age distribution of respondents is shown in figure.

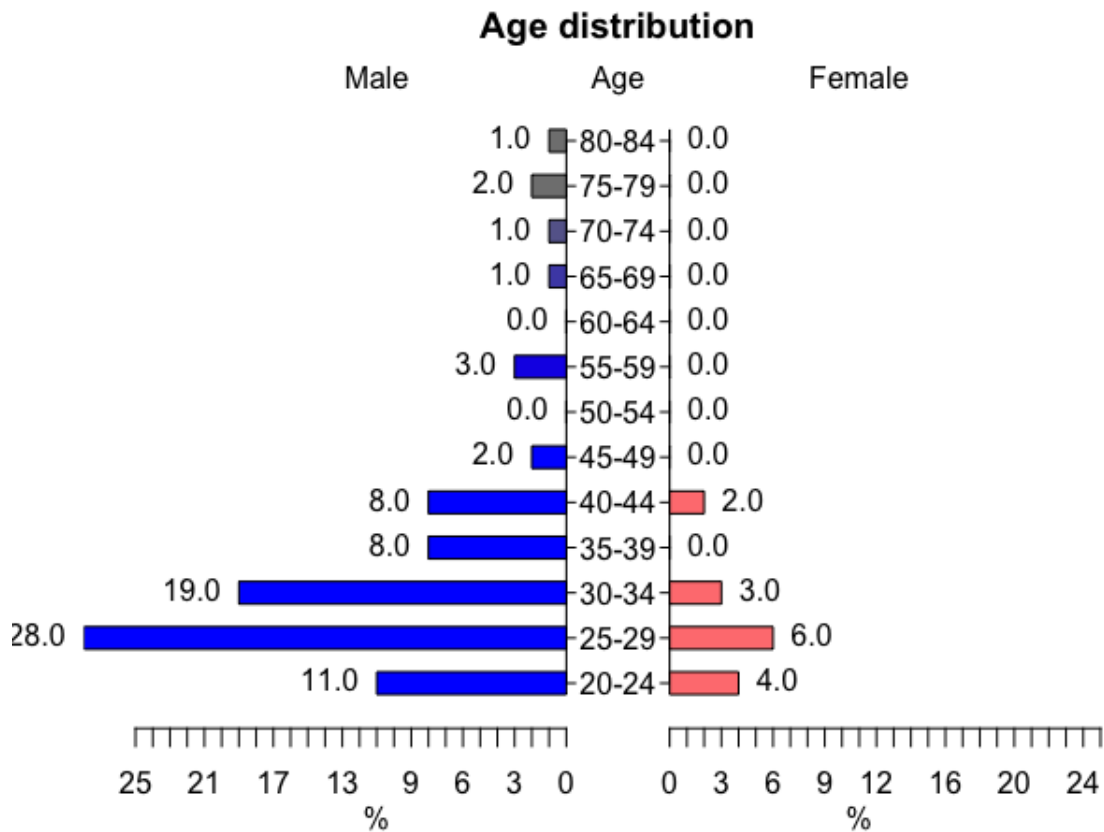


Figure 4.1: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

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.

4.3.1 ACCOUNT OPENING TIMELINE

96% of respondents have opened an account in any of the 5 associate banks before 2017. It indicates that they are associated with bank even before merger. Since our target is to find the post merger customer satisfaction and loyalty, this percentage is very strong to proceed with our analysis.

4.3.2 LOCATION

Majority of respondents are from Hyderabad (21%), followed by Chennai (11%), Bangalore (10%) and Pune, Pollachi (8%). The remaining responses were obtained from places like Trichy, Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad etc.

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 = 100) was 35.3 years (SD = 12.37).

Item	Mean	SD	N
Customer satisfaction	2.968	1.37	100
PCV	3.06	0.98	100
Overall service	2.80	1.49	100
Service performance	3.01	1.0428	100
Loyalty	3.07	.368	100

Table 4.2: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OVERALL

4.4.1 INFERENCE

The mean of customer satisfaction is on the lower side below 3. PCV is above 3 indicating customers have experienced PCV. Overall service is also low. Service performance is average. Loyalty is also 3 indicating this is also average.

4.5 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	-0.638	0.407	0.401	67.807	Accepted
H2	-0.744	0.744	0.554	123.009	Rejected
H3	0.949	0.9	0.899	893.550	Accepted
H4	0.396	0.157	0.148	18.370	Accepted

Table 4.3: 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

Correlations			
		customer_satisfaction	pcv
Pearson Correlation	customer_satisfaction	1.000	-.638
	pcv	-.638	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	customer_satisfaction	.	.000
	pcv	.000	.

Figure 4.4: COEFFICIENTS - 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 4.5: REGRESSION RESULTS - H2

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 4.6: ANOVA - H2

Correlations			
		service	service_performance
Pearson Correlation	service	1.000	-.744
	service_performance	-.744	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	service	.	.000
	service_performance	.000	.

Figure 4.7: COEFFICIENTS - 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 performance. H2 is rejected.

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 4.8: 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 4.9: ANOVA - H3

Correlations			
		customer_satisfaction	service
Pearson Correlation	customer_satisfaction	1.000	.949
	service	.949	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	customer_satisfaction	.	.000
	service	.000	.

Figure 4.10: COEFFICIENTS - 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 4.11: 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 4.12: ANOVA - H4

Correlations			
		loyalty	customer_satisfaction
Pearson Correlation	loyalty	1.000	.396
	customer_satisfaction	.396	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	loyalty	.	.000
	customer_satisfaction	.000	.

Figure 4.13: COEFFICIENTS - 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 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 4.4: 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.

4.8 SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS - mouthshut.com REVIEWS ANALYSIS

4.8.1 RATINGS ANALYSIS

A total of 199 reviews along with ratings and date of review of SBT, SBM, SBBJ, SBP and SBH were crawled from mouthshut.com.

Rating	count
1	71
2	31
3	23
4	38
5	36

Table 4.5: RATINGS DISTRIBUTION

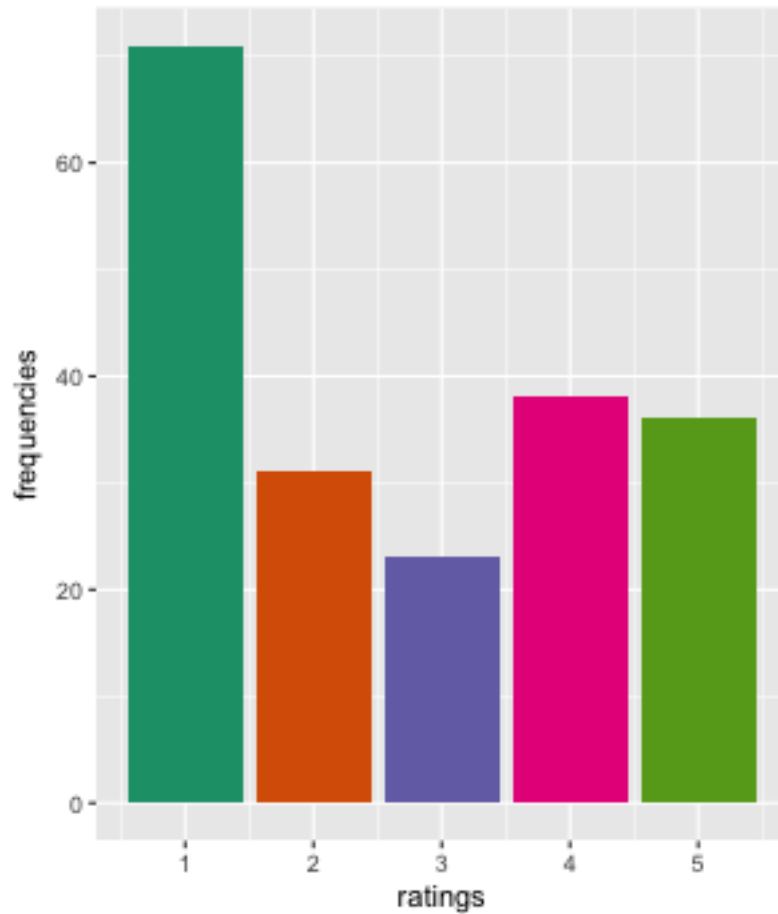


Figure 4.14: RATINGS

The ratings analysis shows that most of the people have given 1 stars (35.6%), followed by 4 stars (19.1%) and 5 stars (18.2%). When 4 and 5 stars are combined we get a percentage of 37.3% which surpasses the percentage of 1 star ratings.

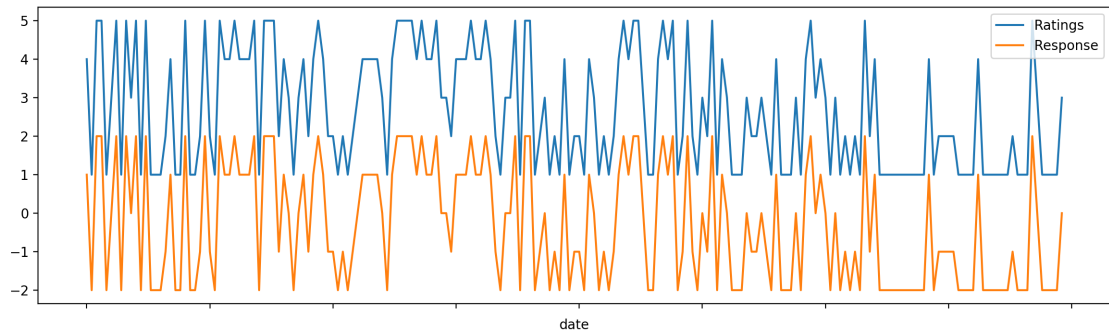


Figure 4.15: TIME SERIES RATINGS

As we can see from the right half of the figure 4.15, the curve is constant at the bottom. It indicates that most of the people have given 1 star rating after the merger.

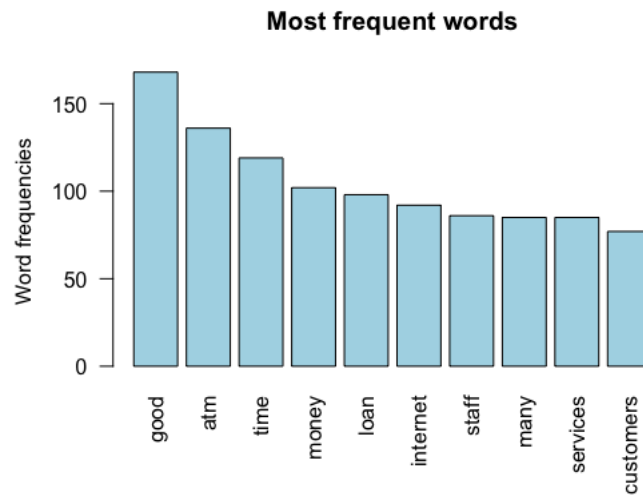


Figure 4.16: FREQUENT WORDS IN REVIEWS

Figure 4.16 shows the top 10 frequent words found in reviews. They are good, atm, time, money, loan, internet, staff, services, customers.

4.8.2 WORD CLOUD - REVIEWS



Figure 4.17: WORD CLOUD OF REVIEWS

A word cloud is a novelty visual representation of text data, typically used to depict keyword metadata (tags) on websites, or to visualize free form text. Tags are usually single words, and the importance of each tag is shown with font size or color. This format is useful for quickly perceiving the most prominent terms and for locating a term alphabetically to determine its relative prominence. When used as website navigation aids, the terms are hyperlinked to items associated with the tag.

From the word cloud it is clear that people have mostly spoken about loan, staff, internet, credit, time transfer etc. It can be inferred from the word cloud there are keywords associated with positivity like best and negative keywords like worst.

4.9 SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Polarity	Percentage
Positive	67 %
Negative	33 %

Table 4.6: SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

67% of reviews are positive while 33% of reviews are negative. This shows that customers were generally positive while expressing their concern about the bank.

4.10 STOCK PRICE ANALYSIS

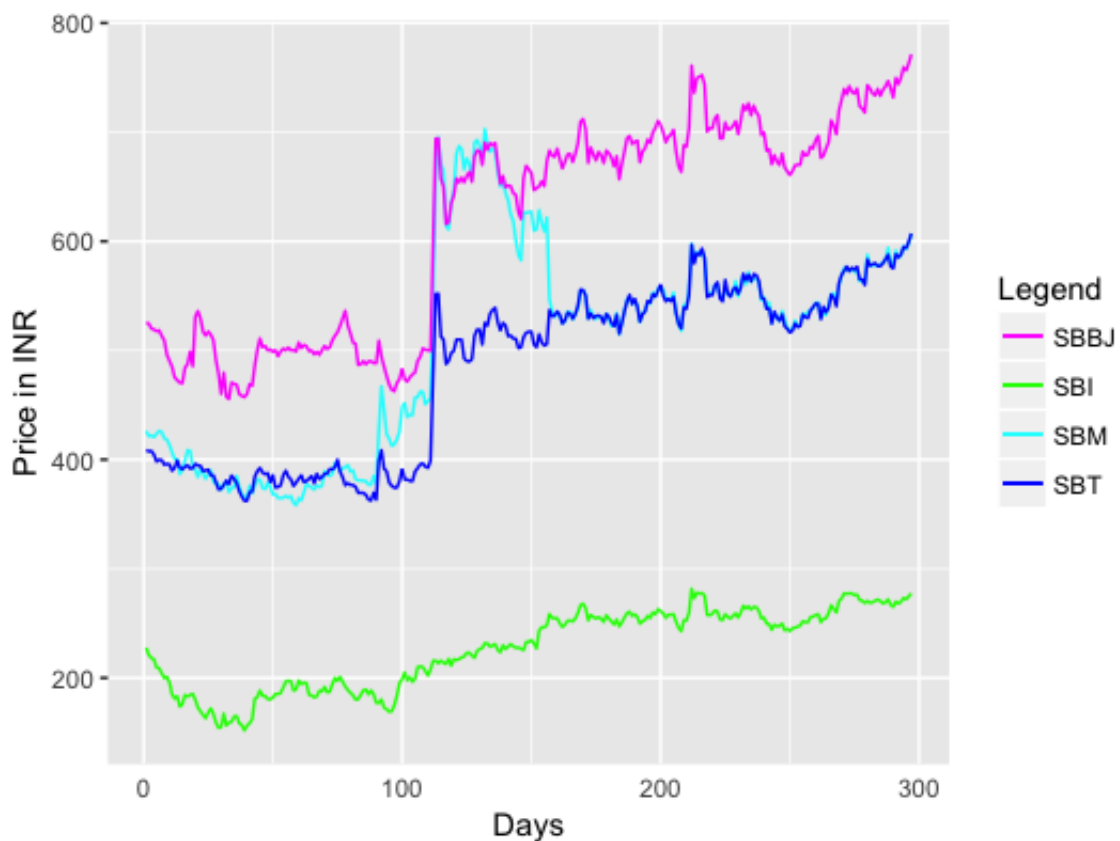


Figure 4.18: PRICE CHART OF SBI, SBT, SBBJ, SBM BEFORE AND AFTER MERGER PERIOD

As we can see from the Figure 4.18, 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 % & Hyderabad (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 holded 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.

4.10.1 RECOMMENDATION TO BUY SHARES

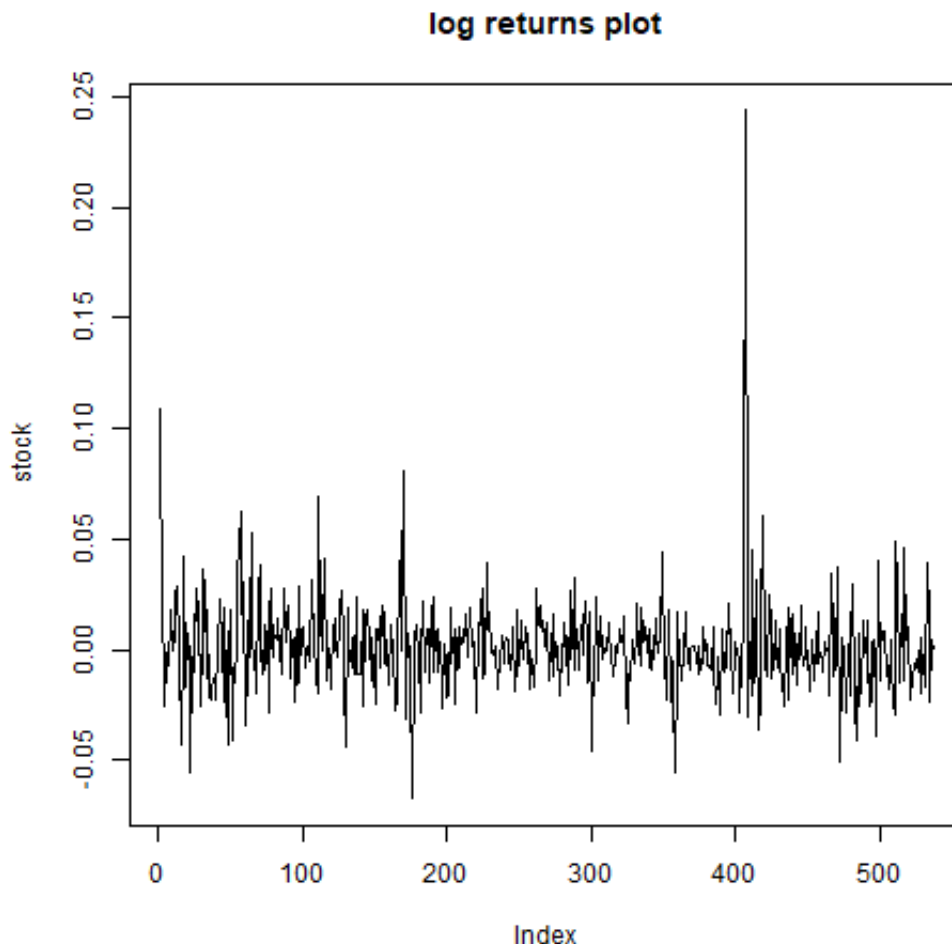


Figure 4.19: LOGARITHMIC RETURNS OF SHARE PRICE

We compute the logarithmic returns of the stock as we want the ARIMA model to forecast the log returns and not the stock price. We also plot the log return series using the plot function.

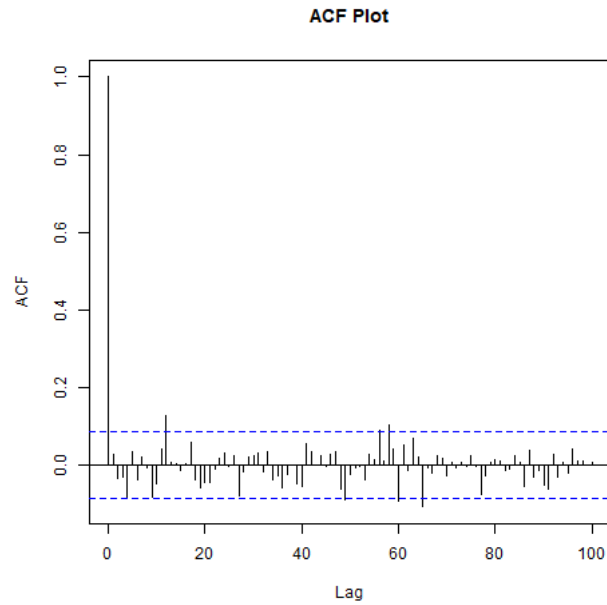


Figure 4.20: ACF PLOT

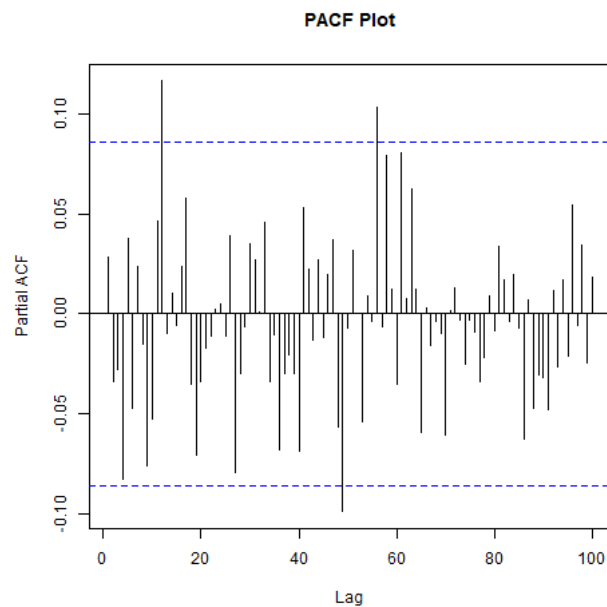


Figure 4.21: PACF PLOT

We can observe these plots and arrive at the Autoregressive (AR) order and Moving Average (MA) order.

We know that for AR models, the ACF will dampen exponentially and the PACF plot will be used to identify the order (p) of the AR model. For MA models, the PACF will dampen exponentially and the ACF plot will be used to identify the order (q) of the MA model. From these plots let us select AR order = 2 and MA order = 2. Thus, our ARIMA parameters will be (2,0,2).

Our objective is to forecast the entire returns series from breakpoint onwards. We will make use

of the For Loop statement in R and within this loop we will forecast returns for each data point from the test dataset.

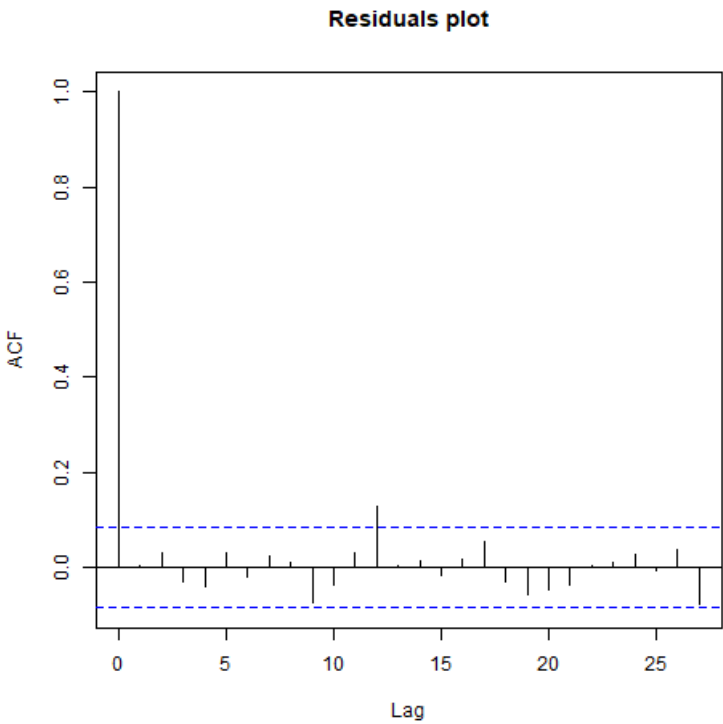


Figure 4.22: RESIDUALS

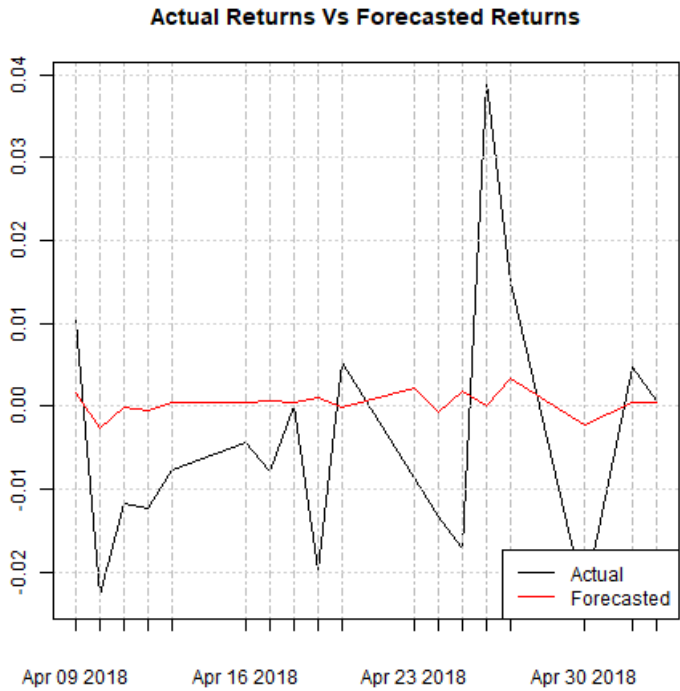


Figure 4.23: ACTUAL VS FORECASTED RETURNS

Date	Actual series	Forecasted	Accuracy
2018-04-09	0.0103093697	1.542106e-03	1
2018-04-10	-0.0228614317	-2.746244e-03	1
2018-04-11	-0.0117280469	-1.799944e-04	1
2018-04-12	-0.0122652378	-5.292453e-04	1
2018-04-13	-0.0075924441	4.214610e-04	0
2018-04-16	-0.0044221178	3.921061e-04	0
2018-04-17	-0.0078875927	7.270842e-04	0
2018-04-18	0.0000000000	3.746833e-04	0
2018-04-19	-0.0198919714	1.040110e-03	0
2018-04-20	0.0053708041	-2.313376e-04	0
2018-04-23	-0.0086903092	2.250744e-03	0
2018-04-24	-0.0133893214	-6.712831e-04	1
2018-04-25	-0.0172070098	1.725418e-03	0
2018-04-26	0.0390806035	5.788734e-05	1
2018-04-27	0.0149302293	3.308740e-03	1
2018-04-30	-0.0232067094	-2.280888e-03	1
2018-05-02	0.0047673424	5.022958e-04	1
2018-05-03	0.0006201551	3.621341e-04	1

Table 4.7: ACTUAL VS FORECASTED RETURNS

As we can see from Fig 4.23, there is a wild swing between actual and forecasted returns because banking is a regulated sector and government policies have a tight control over it. So any banking shares should be bought with caution. Though the merger creates a good value for shareholders, it alone cannot be kept in mind for buying the share. Recent PNB scam affected all PSU banks and every PSU bank share is declining. **So SBI shares should be bought with caution and it depends on the preference of individual investor.** I strongly won't recommend buying of SBI shares.

The accuracy percentage of the model comes to around 55% which is strong to validate our recommendation.

4.11 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.

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.

There is no correlation between ratings and reviews. Most of the ratings were 1, indicating a poor review, but reviews didn't correlate with ratings as evident from sentiment analysis. So ratings alone cannot be used to evaluate customer and bank performance.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

- During offline mode data collection it was found that, only some customers knew about the merger. Some where in the mindset mergers are good and quoted united is good. So customers should be educated about merger by the bank the advantages, the benefits and also disadvantages of merger.
- As we can see from review analysis and quite a few offline respondents said that the banks in study are good to get loans particularly agri loan. The banks should improve well in other services.
- Customer satisfaction score is very low 43%, which is very much less than industry average of 70%. So bank should increase customer satisfaction by introducing customer engagement activities.
- Banks should treat all their customers equally. Only few people said that they didn't loss their identity. So bank should treat every person equally and provide care like private banks.
- Time and effort taken to receive a service should be reduced.
- Since most of the people said that they won't open an account again, banking should be made more fun. Gamification should be introduced in banking and more rewards should be provided and customers must be retained.

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

CHAPTER 6

APPENDIX

6.1 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir / Madam, I am a second year MBA student from Anna University, Chennai. We are conducting this survey to know about customer satisfaction and loyalty after merger of associate banks of SBI with itself. There is no right or wrong answer. Please read the statements carefully and answer. All the data will be kept confidential. It will be used only for educational and research purposes only. None of the data will be disclosed.

Age:

Gender:

Bank Name:

Year of account opening:

Location:

Education:

SECTION 1 (PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT VIOLATION)

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

1 = Not at all, 2 = Somewhat, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Some extent, 5 = Very great extent

(Tick in the appropriate box)

		1	2	3	4	5
1	I feel happy about the merger					
2	I feel pleased about the merger					
3	I feel disappointed about the merger					
4	I feel violated about the merger					
5	I feel grateful about the merger					
6	I have difficulty in obtaining information post merger.					
7	I find difficult to commute.					
8	I lost my personal care / identity after merger.					

SECTION 2 (SERVICE PERFORMANCE)

Please rate the following statements.

1 = Very High, 2 = High

3 = Same,

4 = Low, 5 = Very Low

(Tick in the appropriate box)

		1	2	3	4	5
9	Time required to avail a service					
10	Effort taken to receive a service					
11	Employees provide consistent service					
12	Employees are willing and provide service in a timely manner					
13	Employees are approachable and easy to contact					
14	Employees are courteous, polite and respectful					
15	Employees listen and speak to me in a language I understand					
16	Employees are trustworthy, honest and believable.					
17	Employees make effort to understand my needs.					
18	Physical facilities and employees are neat and clean.					
19	The overall ability of bank to satisfy my needs and wants is.					

Please rate the following statements.

1 = Pathetic, 2 = Poor

3 = Same,

4 = Good, 5 = Excellent

(Tick in the appropriate box)

		1	2	3	4	5
20	Overall service					

SECTION 3 (CUSTOMER SATISFACTION)

(Tick only one option)

21. Overall satisfaction level

- ☐ Very dissatisfied.
- ☐ Dissatisfied.
- ☐ Neutral.
- ☐ Satisfied.
- ☐ Very satisfied.

22. To what extent, service has met expectation ?

- ☐ Much worse.
- ☐ Worse than expectation.
- ☐ Neutral.
- ☐ Equal to expectation.
- ☐ Better than expectation.

23. Compare the current service with before merger.

- ☐ Very far from ideal.
- ☐ Far from ideal.
- ☐ Neutral.
- ☐ Close to ideal.
- ☐ Very close to ideal.

.

SECTION 4 - (LOYALTY)

Please rate the following statements.

1 = Not at all likely, 2 = Not very likely

3 = Quite likely, 4 = Very likely

(Tick in the appropriate box)

		1	2	3	4
24	Would you recommend to a friend / relatives?				
25	Will you avail service continuously ?				
26	Will you open account again ?				

Please rate the following statements.

1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree

3 = Neutral 4 = Agree, 5 - Strongly agree

(Tick in the appropriate box)

		1	2	3	4	5
27	I had a problem or negative experience after merger?					
28	Given an option to switch, I will switch to other banks.					

6.2 CODE

6.2.1 PYTHON CODE USED TO CRAWL REVIEWS FROM MOUTHSHUT

```
from selenium import webdriver
import time
import csv
import random

browser = webdriver.Firefox()

urls = [
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-Of-Travancore-925004518",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-Of-Travancore-925004518-page-2",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-Of-Travancore-925004518-page-3",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-of-Patiala-925106556",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-of-Patiala-925106556-page-2",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-of-Patiala-925106556-page-3",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-Of-Hyderabad-925004478",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-Of-Hyderabad-925004478-page-2",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-Of-Hyderabad-925004478-page-3",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-Of-Mysore-925004516",
    "https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-of-Bikaner
```

```

-and-Jaipur-reviews-925754283",
"https://www.mouthshut.com/product-reviews/State-Bank-of-Bikaner
-and-Jaipur-reviews-925754283-page-2"
]

```

```

fields = ["date", "reviews", "star"]
data = []
for url in urls:
    browser.get(url)

    reviews = browser.find_elements_by_xpath
        ("//div[@class='more reviewdata ']")
    dates = browser.find_elements_by_xpath
        ("//p[@class='rating ']")
    read_more = browser.find_elements_by_xpath
        ("//a[contains(text(), 'Read More')]")

    #expand all reviews
    for r in read_more:
        r.click()
        time.sleep(random.randint(2, 4))

    i = 0
    for review in reviews:
        try:
            text = review.text
            text = text.encode("ascii", "ignore")
            text = text.replace("...", "")
            text = text.replace("Flag this review", "")
            text = text.lstrip().rstrip().strip()
            date = dates[i].text
            if "AM" in date:
                date = date.split("AM")[0]

```

```

        elif "PM" in date:
            date = date.split("PM")[0]

        rating = str(len(dates[i].find_elements_by_class_name
            ('rated-star'))
        print text
        print date
        print rating

        row = {}
        row[fields[0]] = date
        row[fields[1]] = text
        row[fields[2]] = rating
        data.append(row)
    except:
        print "Exception"
    finally:
        print "in finally increment i"
        i = i + 1

    print "Scraped a page.. going to sleep"
    time.sleep(random.randint(10, 15))
    print "Wake from sleep"

browser.quit()

print "writing to file"
with open("reviews.csv", "w") as csvfile:
    writer = csv.DictWriter(csvfile, fieldnames=fields)
    writer.writeheader()
    writer.writerows(data)
print "Write success .."

```

6.2.2 R SCRIPT USED TO GENERATE WORD CLOUD

```
library(tm)
library(SnowballC)
library(RColorBrewer)
library(wordcloud)
library(dplyr)

data <- read.csv("reviews.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

docs <- Corpus(VectorSource(data$reviews))
docs <- tm_map(docs, content_transformer(tolower))
docs <- tm_map(docs, removeNumbers)
# Remove english common stopwords
docs <- tm_map(docs, removeWords, stopwords("english"))
# Remove your own stop word
# specify your stopwords as a character vector
docs <- tm_map(docs, removeWords,
               c("bank", "account", "banking", "state",
                 "service", "will", "branch", "customer",
                 "one", "sbt", "kerela",
                 "fast", "thanks", "without",
                 "information", "facility", "make", "members",
                 "hello", "give",
                 "gives", "gave", "call", "asked", "called",
                 "getting", "giving", "jaipur", "travancore",
                 "can", "patiala",
                 "also", "banks", "card"))
# Remove punctuations
docs <- tm_map(docs, removePunctuation)
# Eliminate extra white spaces
docs <- tm_map(docs, stripWhitespace)
# Text stemming
```

```

# docs <- tm_map(docs, stemDocument)
dtm <- TermDocumentMatrix(docs)
m <- as.matrix(dtm)
v <- sort(rowSums(m), decreasing=TRUE)
d <- data.frame(word = names(v), freq=v)
head(d, 10)

png("wordcloud_reviews.png", width=300,height=350)
set.seed(1234)
wordcloud(words = d$word, freq = d$freq, min.freq = 1,
          max.words=200, random.order=FALSE, rot.per=0.35,
          colors=brewer.pal(8, "Dark2"))
dev.off()

barplot(d[1:10,]$freq, las = 2, names.arg = d[1:10,]$word,
       col = "lightblue", main = "Most frequent words",
       ylab = "Word frequencies")

```

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