

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION AND MANAGEMENT CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
		5
1. 2.	ETHICS AND IT- UNSOLVED ISSUES OF ONLINE BASED BANKING	6
	DR. V V R RAMAN & DR. VEENA TEWARI	
	PETROLEUM PROFIT TAX AND NIGERIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	11
	ADEGBIE, FOLAJIMI FESTUS & FAKILE, ADENIRAN SAMUEL	
3.	WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SELF HELP GROUPS: A STUDY IN ANDHRA PRADESH	19
	DR. B. V. PRASADA RAO, S. R. PDALA & DR. NEDURI SURYANARAYANA	
4.	THE ROLE OF CELEBRITY ADVERTISING ON BRAND PREFERENCE	27
	OKORIE NELSON & ADEYEMI ADEROGBA	
5.	WOMEN BUILDING BUSINESSES IN A MAN'S WORLD – THE SAGA OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP	34
6.	J. EDUKONDALA RAO	
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN BENGALURU, INDIA	38
7.	PROF. B.N.BALAJI SINGH	45
	BANKING ON IT: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN STATE BANK OF INDIA	45
8. 9. 10. 11.		40
	BUSINESS RISK ANALYSIS THROUGH GINNI'S COEFFICIENT: A STUDY OF SELECT IT COMPANIES IN INDIA	49
	DR. DEBASISH SUR & DR. SUSANTA MITRA	50
	EMOTIONAL COMPETENCY CLUSTERS AND STAR PERFORMER IN SOFTWARE PROJECT TEAM	56
	DR. A VELAYUDHAN, DR. S GAYATRIDEVI & MS. S. SRIVIDYA IMPACT OF FLEXI-TIME (A WORK-LIFE BALANCE PRACTICE) ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN INDIAN IT SECTOR	65
		05
	DR. S. SUMAN BABU, DR. U. DEVI PRASAD, FAKHRUDDIN SHEIK & K. BHAVANA RAJ TRIPS. TECHNOLOGY AND EXPORTS: EVIDENCE FROM THE INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY	72
	MADHUR MOHIT MAHAJAN	12
12.	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) OF A TOBACCO COMPANY: A PARADIGM PERSPECTIVE OF AN EXCLUSIVE	79
12.	CASE	75
	DR. S. P. RATH, PROF. BISWAJIT DAS & PROF. RAKESH KATYAYANI	
13.	REFLECTIONS OF SELF HELP GROUPS AND THEIR MAMMOTH GROWTH IN THE STATE OF TAMILNADU. INDIA	85
	R. LAKSHMI & PROF. DR. G. VADIVALAGAN	05
14.	CONSUMERS' PERCEPTION ON MATCHING QUALITY OF CELEBRITY AND BRAND FEATURES IN ADVERTISEMENT	88
	DR. P. RAJA, PROF. (DR.) R. ARASU & D. KARTHIK	
15.	ROLE OF THE URBAN COOPERATIVE BANKS IN THE AFTERMATH OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS: A STUDY WITH	92
	REFERENCE TO VELLORE DISTRICT	
	E. GNANASEKARAN & PROF. (DR.) M. ANBALAGAN	
16.	RISK ASSESSMENT OF DEFAULT BEHAVIOUR OF HOUSING LOANS OF A PUBLIC SECTOR BANK (AN EMPIRICAL STUDY)	102
	SHUBHA B. N & DR. (MRS.) S. GOMATHI	
17.	DYNAMICS OF IPO – A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED CORPORATE SECTORS	106
	DR. P. NATARAJAN & S. BALAJI	
18.	RETURN - BASED PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED EQUITY MUTUAL FUNDS SCHEMES IN INDIA - AN	113
	EMPIRICAL STUDY	
	DR. R. SHANMUGHAM & ZABIULLA	
19.	A STUDY ON PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF EXPORTING INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	120
	DR. SHEELAN MISRA	
20	PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL OF CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANKS IN INDIA IN LIBERAL ECONOMIC SCENARIO	127
	DR. SUBRATA MUKHERJEE & DR. SAMIR GHOSH	
21	ROLE OF INFLATION IN INVESTMENT DECISIONS - AN ANALYTICAL STUDY	134
	DR. SAMBHAV GARG	
22	EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN GADAG DISTRICT- A STUDY OF SELF HELP GROUPS ENTREPRENEURS	138
	DR. A. S. SHIRALASHETTI	
23	AN EVALUATION OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES FINANCED BY ICDP IN HIMACHAL PRADESH - A STUDY OF KULLU	145
	DISTRICT	
	DR. GAGAN SINGH & MAST RAM	
24	MANAGEMENT OF DETERMINANTS OF WORKING CAPITAL – AN UPHILL TASK	153
	BHAVET	
25	DEPOSIT MOBILIZATION IN ICICI AND SBI BANKS IN INDIA	157
	ESHA SHARMA	
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK	162

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, INDIA

## <u>CHIEF PATRON</u>

PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL

Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Delhi Founder Vice-Chancellor, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

#### PATRON

SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL Ex. State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

## <u>CO-ORDINATOR</u>

BHAVET Lecturer, M. M. Institute of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana

## ADVISORS

PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. M. N. SHARMA

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

#### <u>EDITOR</u>

PROF. R. K. SHARMA Dean (Academics), Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies, Delhi

### **CO-EDITORS**

DR. SAMBHAV GARG

Faculty, M. M. Institute of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

#### EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

DR. AMBIKA ZUTSHI Faculty, School of Management & Marketing, Deakin University, Australia

> DR. VIVEK NATRAJAN Faculty, Lomar University, U.S.A.

PROF. PARVEEN KUMAR

Director, M.C.A., Meerut Institute of Engineering & Technology, Meerut, U. P.

PROF. H. R. SHARMA

Director, Chhatarpati Shivaji Institute of Technology, Durg, C.G.

**PROF. MANOHAR LAL** 

Director & Chairman, School of Information & Computer Sciences, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. ANIL K. SAINI

Chairperson (CRC), Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi PROF. SANJIV MITTAL

University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

PROF. SATISH KUMAR

Director, Vidya School of Business, Meerut, U.P. PROF. ROSHAN LAL

Head & Convener Ph. D. Programme, M. M. Institute of Management, M. M. University, Mullana

DR. ASHWANI KUSH

Head, Computer Science, University College, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra DR. BHARAT BHUSHAN

Head, Department of Computer Science & Applications, Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamunanagar

DR. VIJAYPAL SINGH DHAKA

Head, Department of Computer Applications, Institute of Management Studies, Noida, U.P.

DR. KULBHUSHAN CHANDEL Reader, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

DR. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

**DR. SAMBHAVNA** Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

www.ijrcm.org.in

**DR. MOHINDER CHAND** Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra **DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA** Associate Professor, P. J. L. N. Government College, Faridabad **DR. VIVEK CHAWLA** Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra **DR. VIKAS CHOUDHARY** Asst. Professor, N.I.T. (University), Kurukshetra **DR. SAMBHAV GARG** Faculty, M. M. Institute of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana ASSOCIATE EDITORS

**PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN** Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P. **PROF. ABHAY BANSAL** Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida **DR. ASHOK KUMAR** Head, Department of Electronics, D. A. V. College (Lahore), Ambala City **DR. ASHISH JOLLY** Head, Computer Department, S. A. Jain Institute of Management & Technology, Ambala City **DR. PARDEEP AHLAWAT** Reader, Institute of Management Studies & Research, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak **DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE** Asst. Professor, Government F. G. College Chitguppa, Bidar, Karnataka **SUNIL KUMAR KARWASRA** Vice-Principal, Defence College of Education, Tohana, Fatehabad PARVEEN KHURANA Associate Professor, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar **SHASHI KHURANA** Associate Professor, S. M. S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala

**ASHISH CHOPRA** 

Sr. Lecturer, Doon Valley Institute of Engineering & Technology, Karnal **MOHITA** 

Lecturer, Yamuna Institute of Engineering & Technology, Village Gadholi, P. O. Gadhola, Yamunanagar **SAKET BHARDWAJ** Lecturer, Haryana Engineering College, Jagadhri

## TECHNICAL ADVISO

ΑΜΙΤΑ

Lecturer, E.C.C., Safidon, Jind **MONIKA KHURANA** Associate Professor, Hindu Girls College, Jagadhri **SURUCHI KALRA CHOUDHARY** 

Head, Department of English, Hindu Girls College, Jagadhri

NARENDERA SINGH KAMRA

Faculty, J.N.V., Pabra, Hisar

## FINANCIAL ADVISORS

**DICKIN GOYAL** Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

## <u>LEGAL ADVISORS</u>

**JITENDER S. CHAHAL** Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T. **CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA** Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

42 INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

#### VOLUME NO: 1 (2011), ISSUE NO. 1 (MARCH)

## **CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS**

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the area of Computer, Business, Finance, Marketing, Human Resource Management, General Management, Banking, Insurance, Corporate Governance and emerging paradigms in allied subjects. The above mentioned tracks are only indicative, and not exhaustive.

Anybody can submit the soft copy of his/her manuscript **anytime** in M.S. Word format after preparing the same as per our submission guidelines duly available on our website under the heading guidelines for submission, at the email addresses, **info@ijrcm.org.in** or **infoijrcm@gmail.com**.

### **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT**

#### 1. COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:

The Editor

Subject: Submission of Manuscript in the Area of (Computer/Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/other, please specify).

#### Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find my submission of manuscript titled '

' for possible publication in your journal.

43

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore It has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication anywhere.

I affirm that all author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name(s) as co-author(s).

Also, if our/my manuscript is accepted, I/We agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of journal & you are free to publish our contribution to any of your two journals i.e. International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management or International Journal of Research in Computer Application & Management.

#### Name of Corresponding Author:

Designation:

Affiliation:

Mailing address:

Mobile & Landline Number (s):

E-mail Address (s):

2. **INTRODUCTION:** Manuscript must be in English prepared on a standard A4 size paper setting. It must be prepared on a single space and single column with 1" margin set for top, bottom, left and right. It should be typed in 12 point Calibri Font with page numbers at the bottom and centre of the every page.

3. MANUSCRIPT TITLE: The title of the paper should be in a 12 point Calibri Font. It should be bold typed, centered and fully capitalised.

4. **AUTHOR NAME(S) & AFFILIATIONS**: The author (s) full name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline numbers, and email/alternate email address should be in 12-point Calibri Font. It must be centered underneath the title.

5. **ABSTRACT**: Abstract should be in fully italicized text, not exceeding 250 words. The abstract must be informative and explain background, aims, methods, results and conclusion.

6. **KEYWORDS**: Abstract must be followed by list of keywords, subject to the maximum of five. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stops at the end.

7. **HEADINGS**: All the headings should be in a 10 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.

SUB-HEADINGS: All the sub-headings should be in a 8 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
MAIN TEXT: The main text should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Dated:

10. **FIGURES &TABLES:** These should be simple, centered, separately numbered & self explained, and titles must be above the tables/figures. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.

11. **EQUATIONS:** These should be consecutively numbered in parentheses, horizontally centered with equation number placed at the right.

12. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. It must be single spaced, and at the end of the manuscript. The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript and they are supposed to follow **Harvard Style of Referencing**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per following:

- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
- Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
- When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
- Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
- The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
- For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
- Use endnotes rather than footnotes.
- The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

#### PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

#### Books

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio," Ohio State University.

#### **Contributions to books**

• Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

#### Journal and other articles

• Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

#### **Conference papers**

• Chandel K.S. (2009): "Ethics in Commerce Education." Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

#### Unpublished dissertations and theses

• Kumar S. (2006): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

#### Online resources

Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

#### Website

• Kelkar V. (2009): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Economic and Political Weekly, Viewed on February 17, 2011 http://epw.in/epw/user/viewabstract.jsp

#### BANKING ON IT: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN STATE BANK OF INDIA

TIMIRA SHUKLA PROFESSOR & CHAIRPERSON (PGDM) INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES GHAZIABAD

ANITA SINGH CHAIRPERSON (HR&OB) INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES GHAZIABAD

#### ABSTRACT

The paper primarily focuses on how IT is currently being deployed by the Public sector Banks primarily the state Bank of India. It specifically deliberates on why and how to implement Business model innovation with IT. The role of IT with respect to the maturity of information management systems is also discussed as banks are redefining their focus from the product to a comprehensive single view of the customer. It highlights how a judicious blend of IT, business processes and data integration solutions are essential to survive and consolidate in the new economy. The basic presumption that IT investments lead to cost reduction and efficiency has been explored. SBI has adopted new IT solutions to create a single integrated view of the customer across the bank, its associates and subsidiaries. The main aim is to build a collaborative information sharing platform to create repositories that link customer data with business processes. The focus is not only on the number of ATMs or customers using Internet banking but also on the quality of data available as it forms the backbone of any information system to meet emerging business opportunities and challenges. This would enable SBI to take informed and intelligent decisions that will help in the overall growth of the bank. The aim is to manage the life cycle of the relationship and not just a series of discrete transactions. SBI aims to deepen relationship with existing customers to create more value by developing strategies for cross-selling, up-selling and retention of customers.

#### **KEYWORDS**

IT strategy, process innovation, people, customer, banking industry, India, technology, implementation, employees

#### INTRODUCTION

Joint is imperative to mention that the term customer was a paradox in banking sector not long ago. The Indian public sector banks which have come face-to-face with competition just since last decade are found wanting both with regard to performance as well as their customer orientation. The competitive forces also highlighted the significance of providing consistent service not only across all branches but also across all channels and touch points. Apart from these, technology and Internet have totally altered the competitive landscape of the retail banking industry. Today' retail banking sector is characterized by following:

• Multiple products (deposits, credit cards, insurance, investments and securities)

• Multiple channels of distribution (call center, branch, Internet and kiosk)

• Multiple customer groups (consumer, small business, and corporate)

With increased number of banks, products and services and practically nil switching costs, customers are easily switching banks whenever they find better services and products. Thus integration and collaboration by using IT solutions has become a necessity for the banking sector.

In terms of IT at the heart of the banking sector lays CBS (Core Banking Solutions) which helps the bank in achieving centralized processing mechanism across multiple delivery channels. Though it has enabled the bank to provide anytime anywhere service to their customers it has also thrown up challenges. This relate to maintaining secure data platforms and meeting changing customer expectations. Banking on technology needs flexible, scalable customer-centric CBS solutions which can deliver across multiple channels. This is significant in the competitive and changing market as achieving cost efficiencies is feasible only when banks identify revenue opportunities from the existing customer base and/or develop business models to cross-sell and up-sell other banking products and services.

Though most banks have an IT backbone it is primarily used for the sales function; it aids in streamlining the delivery channels. It is analytical tools which will provide the bank with a single view of the data across disparate systems .Data mining techniques will enable the bank to implement Customer Portfolio Analysis (CPA). The basic task of CPA is to segment and profile existing as well as prospective customers and identifies who are the most profitable customers and who are least profitable. The profiling helps the bank in understanding demographics, purchase patterns and channel preferences of customers and group them into similar clusters (portfolio). This enables the bank to develop a portfolio of customers with whom they can develop long-term relationships. These analytics (data mining techniques) are still in stages of infancy in most PSU banks in India. It is important to mention that scalability and integration have to inbuilt as banks will continue to acquire new customers. As we emerge out of recessionary climate in the perception of IT as a function, with a general consensus among banks across the board that technology would serve as a key enabler in helping the banks to meet their strategic objectives. This will also help create a differentiation as it is widely perceived by the banks that banking products are commodities with very little differentiation in the heart and mind of the customers.

However this alone will not deliver results across all locations, branches and channels as IT can provide capability and not agility. Banks need to focus on execution as devising processes; mindset and building a culture of responsibility and adaptability are critical drivers of Banking with IT. According to a survey conducted by PwC and CII 86% respondents are of the opinion that IT is a strategic function in most areas of operations. But there is a strong need to integrate business processes and business models. Davenport (1992) has stated that IT led innovation as radical, high-risk and always top-down due to competitive challenges. A well-designed IT strategy enables effective, efficient, scalable and flexible

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

information systems to meet current and future business requirements. It is pertinent to mention that IT is only an enabler in the business process; people (internal as well as external customers) are critical for its success. It is worth mentioning that the human factor is least studied in this context; it always lags behind the process and technology. Diffusion of innovation amongst the employees is a critical determinant as IT can provide only an infrastructure. This aspect has been explored in the case of State Bank of India further and how it has been leveraged to create a successful business model.

The pressures of competitive and dynamic markets have contributed to the growth of IT in the banking sector as the bargaining power of the customers has increased in the Internet age. Chen Qimie and Chen Hong-Mei(2004) have asserted how IT solutions are critical to implementation of CRM in banking. Payne and Frow (2005) have extensively studied the link between value creation and multi-channel integration processes. Innovations in technology, along with the changing nature of delivery of banking products and services, are perceived to have a significant impact on the existing technology landscape. The foregoing studies highlight how people, process and ability to internalize its past learning are critical determinants of business transformation. (Refer Figure 1)



#### FIGURE 1: ELEMENTS OF PROCESS INNOVATION

A successful business model encompasses strategy, customer value, information system, process and people (employee) management.<sup>1</sup> It can be observed that IT is no magic wand; People, Process and Technology have to be integrated to create an effective, flexible enterprise wide system.

#### OBJECTIVE

The main purpose of the foregoing review is to understand the significance of people as a critical factor in implementation of IT-enabled innovation. The purpose of the study undertaken in India's largest public sector bank namely the State Bank of India is to understand the implementation processes adopted to leverage IT potential in a competitive market. It highlights the role of partners not only in planning but also in execution. It is noteworthy to mention that Suppliers, Customers, Owners, Partners and Employees are crucial in network development. Network is a condition of organizations or individuals that work collectively and sometimes collaboratively to create value for the customer. The super ordinate goal of network development is to generate and disseminate accurate and up-to-date data to every participant in the CRM equation.

#### METHODOLOGY

The SBI was selected for the study as they had made massive investments in IT to upgrade and restructure their operations. The information was collected by personal discussions and interviews with employees. The study is exploratory in nature and the method of data collection is unstructured interviews. The data has been culled from literature and SBI's website also apart from bank branches

#### STATE BANK OF INDIA: COMPETITIVE STRATEGIES OF A MARKET LEADER

The State Bank of India's (SBI) reach within the country is unparalleled. With a network of more than 14,000 branches—the largest in India and more than double that of the largest bank in the U.S.—and more than 10,000 ATMs spread through- out the country, SBI has a long and distinguished history of providing financial services, contributing to the economic development of India since the 1920s. The launch of SBI's online banking portal, "OnlineSBI," in 2001 was greeted with favorable response. In little more than a year, SBI registered 18,000 users across 150 of its branches, dispelling the belief that customers of public sector banks would not be open to Internet banking. The software developed by Cisco Systems, Inc. Internet Business Solutions Group enabled the bank to extend its banking services channels to Internet users, including Indian expatriates abroad. But the implementation road was not without teething problems. One of the problems that arose after the implementation of "OnlineSBI" was "Greater Functionality but Reduced Usability"

Although SBI was a first-mover among public sector banks to provide these services; the focus was more on provision of features and less on site usability. As a result, even though the services were enticing, the complex usability experience actually deterred customers. A cluttered, repetitive, and text-heavy interface made it difficult to locate the functions they needed to use. The average SBI customer profile may also have contributed to low usage of the site. Typically, public sector banks deploy branches to reach smaller towns and remote villages, where Internet connectivity may be less available. In these areas, customers have less exposure to the Internet and would find the online banking interface challenging to navigate. Therefore SBI again engaged its partner Cisco IBSG to provide solution for OnlineSBI. A study carried out revealed that the SBI's existing site fared poorly in customer usability (one out of five), but scored adequately in service features. As a result of this IBSG produced a report in February 2005 proposing several significant changes that SBI implemented.. The consumer online banking site was revamped based on these and released in December 2005. Among other things, the revamp reduced clutter in page layouts, improved the consistency of navigation, simplified access to functions driven by customer scenarios, and updated the aesthetics and branding consistency.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Weick,Karl,1993, The Collapse of Sense Making in Organization, Administrative Science Quarterly, Vol.38,#4,(Dec) 628-652

Subsequently, enhancements were made to add fund transfers, bill payments, purchase of railway tickets, and the ability to receive bank balance alerts via Short Message Service (SMS). Online SBI is now a world-class online banking portal to be emulated. It provides a more linear flow to carry out banking transactions rather than having all possible transactions occupy screen space; simpler drop-down menus have been incorporated to enable customers to drill down for further detail. The result is a navigation system that does not interfere with the main body of the page.

SBI's partnership with IBSG has provided benefits in other areas as well. One such area is SBI's IT security. With the launch of the revamped OnlineSBI, the bank became a first-mover in providing innovative banking services with added online security features in the country (for example, virtual PIN pads and second factor authentication via SMS). SBI aimed at making its customers experience a new world of banking convenience, right at their fingertips with this new technology.

Apart from restructuring, SBI launched several innovative, value-added products and services to project a customer friendly image. It launched a special service for corporate customers called 'telebanking and remote login' to support transactional requests. The software BANKLINK along with CBS enables the bank to maintain a centralized database system.

SBI considers each of its service as special. SBI does not depend on any infomediary. They believe that such vital information supplies by an outsider may be inaccurate at times. They keep their customers updated through its special website: www.sbitimes.com. They strongly believe in maintaining direct contact with its customers. This massive restructuring exercise undertaken by SBI has enabled the bank to develop a single repository by leveraging IT and build a collaborative information-sharing platform. This innovation with IT has enabled the bank to reap the following benefits:

• Customer Information Consolidation – The information is no longer stored in a silo format viz. separate database for savings account, loans, insurance etc.

• **360-degree view of company** – This means whoever the bank speaks to, irrespective of whether the communication is from sales, finance or support, the bank is aware of the interaction. Removal of inconsistencies of data makes the client interaction processes smooth and efficient, thus leading to enhanced customer satisfaction.

• Activity Management – It helps managers to assign and track the activities of various members. Thus improved transparency leads to improved efficiency.

• **Contact and Operational Inefficiency Removal** –. It supports all channels of customer interaction including telephone, fax, e-mail, the online portals, wireless devices, ATMs, and face-to-face contacts with bank personnel.

• Business Intelligence – It helps in implementing CPA thus improving the overall profitability of the bank

IT is not only about implementing software but also about involving employees. If employees who are vital to any service organization are not developed the business innovation agenda will not deliver any result. State Bank of India undertook the Parivartan and Citizen SBI initiatives to provide training to the employees on how to deal with the customers, address their problems and queries and giving them appropriate solutions, addressing their grievances so that they as to increase customer satisfaction, customer retention and customer advocacy. Employee Training and Development programs like "Parivartan" and "Citizen SBI" discussed further enabled the country's largest public sector bank to implement the business transformation exercise.

"Parivratan" is an internal communication exercise undertaken to bring about a change in the attitude and mindset of the employees. It was observed that though SBI was the market leader, it was unable to attract young or affluent customers and its brand image was perceived to be old and staid. The bank therefore undertook a massive communication exercise by involving all the people in the organization.

Parivartan Phase 1, which was held for top-level employees, proved very beneficial ; the top -level employees educated the employees under them and provided much needed fillip to the for implementation..By the time 'Parivartan reached its second phase the middle and lower level employees were well aware of this initiative and its benefits. This created an excitement for phase 2 making it a huge success. Parivartan has helped in improving customer services and thus bringing about an increased level of customer satisfaction. This initiative has helped in boosting employees' self-confidence and thus has improved their efficiency. One of the impacts Parivartan has had on the organization is that it has helped in bringing about role clarity and defining a structure for customer handling. From how wide a welcome smile should be, to how to deal with an angry customer, a structured training was provided to the employees leading to uniformity in the kind of customer services provided by different branches of SBI all over the world and a decrease in confusion and ambiguity in customer dealing.

#### ANALYSIS

It can be seen that application of IT cannot deliver immediate results. People at all levels of management including customers are valuable inputs and the outcome can be positive if proper implementation and change process is adopted. The roadmap for implementation is as important as the objective. As can be seen from above the Project – "CITIZEN SBI" took more than a year and a half to design after conducting detailed investigations among employees, academicians, consultants, and management experts and last but not the least the customers regarding what makes them tick, what are the pain points and where are the flash points .Citizen SBI project aims at developing the characteristics of a citizen in the employees of SBI. The characteristics of a citizen that were considered are:

- Inside out behavior-Having a customer centric approach and assisting the customer at each and every stage as the customer is an integral part of an organization.
- Inclusiveness- Employee should have the sense of belongingness and take an active part in organizational activities. There should be a strategic congruence between individual and organizational goals.
- Enlightened self interest-Inquisitiveness and desire to learn and do work other than his/her own so that the employee can give contextual performance and the organization has no dearth of talent.
- Contribution- The employees should be ready to contribute fully to the organization's progress and development.
- Human equality-No difference between the superior and the subordinate so that all the employees get an equal opportunity to learn and grow and creation of an excellent work culture takes place.

Citizen SBI has been rolled out in 4 stages and is still not implemented in all the branches. But SBI's market share as well as new customer acquisition has increased substantially (Refer Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2).

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

#### CONCLUSION

SBI with its IT network of automated branches can extend this to thousands of co-operative banks thereby creating a new business opportunity. These small banks with 5 to 10 branches cannot afford to invest in sophisticated automation systems. Thus it can provide a strategic business opportunity to the bank It will also enable the bank to provide access to services such as mutual funds, home loans and insurance services. The opportunity to cross-sell and up-sell is an important feature of innovation with IT. It can also be seen how IT can be used as lever wherein technology is never more important than the end results. A simple philosophy which places the customer at the heart of the business processes can be used for improving customer satisfaction and maximizing profits.

#### REFERENCES

Chen Qimie and Chen Hong-Mei (2004). Exploring the success factors of eCRM strategies in practice. Journal of Database Marketing and Customer StrategyManagement. Vol. 11(4) pp333

Davenport T H (1992). Process Innovation Reengineering work through Information Technology, Harvard Business School Press, 1992

Pyne A and frow P (2005). A strategic framework for customer relationship management. Journal of Marketing 69(4) pp167-176

Revvving up new-age banking, survey conducted by PwC and Cll, Asian Management Review, Vol. % pp20-29

Shanbhag, S (2010). 'Best Foot Forward', Dataquest, Vol xxvii.10 pp24-25

Weick, Karl, 1993, the Collapse of Sense Making in Organization, *Administrative Science Quarterly*, Vol.38, #4, (Dec) 628-652 http://www.statebankofindia.com the official website of SBI last accessed on September 29, 2010

#### EXHIBIT

#### **EXHIBIT 1: IMPACT OF INNOVATION IN SBI**

The lounge and the banking counter at SBI's 'Premium Banking Centre' that opened in. The moment you step into this place, a 'Nizam Lounge' greets you with an attached Pearl Coffee Bar, a couple of mini conference rooms, business centre and a forex counter. There is also Wi-Fi connectivity and round-the-clock locker rooms. This is a first of its kind - premium High Networth Individual (HNI) branch of State Bank of India which opened in Hyderabad in September 2010..SBI, which recently launched a unique initiative facilitating opening of an account with just Re one has now targeted the other end of the spectrum, with the new offer where the minimum deposit is Rs one crore. "The feel, environment and ambience are vital to HNIs and the same will be provided to them in this branch which serves the high-end of HNIs," Mr Diwakar Gupta, Deputy Managing Director, State Bank of India said after inaugurating the branch. The centre would function with extended banking hours up to 8 p.m. on all days of the year. "While SBI has over 150 branches which cater to HNIs, this branch is based on a different concept. Our 14 chief general managers in different regions may consider replicating this initiative in their respective circles," he said. Apart from pure banking services, customers would also be provided the whole array of financial products and services such as financial planning and advisory support, forex services, and NRI services. Interestingly, SBI now has customised branches for people who would like to open an account with an initial balance of Rs one and Rs one crore. It had launched special branches where working class people and petty businessmen could open accounts with just one rupee in association with Geo Sansar.

Source: http://www.statebankofindia.com last accessed from the SBI's website on September 29, 2010



# **REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK**

## Esteemed & Most Respected Reader,

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management (IJRCM) appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to take this opportunity to request to your good self to supply your critical comments & suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mails i.e. **info@ijrcm.org.in** or **infoijrcm@gmail.com** for further improvements in the interest of research.

If your good-self have any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

Hoping an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

## **Academically yours**

Sd/-

**Co-ordinator**