

# SERVICE QUALITY IN TELAMGANAGRAMEENA BANK

(A Study of Selected Rural Regional Bank Branches in Karimnagar District of Telangana State)

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<p><b>ARTICLE HISTORY</b> Received: 15 March 2016 Revised: 12 April 2016 Accepted: 11 May 2016 Available online: 26 July 2016</p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b> In the present competitive economy banking sector has been facing dynamic challenges in concerning both customer base and performance. The indispensable competitive strategic role of this sector is vital one in managing the customers. Providing service quality is highly significant function of service industry in today's competitive environment. Service quality is the excellent strategy and plays a key role in service sector in general and banking sector in particular to satisfy the customers' needs and retain them. The present study aims at assessing the service quality that delivered by the banks in rural areas, using SERVQUAL model.</p>
	<p><b>Key Words:</b> Rural Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Service Quality, Service quality gaps, Expectations and Perceptions.</p>

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## INTRODUCTION

In many countries service sector plays dominant role in the markets. According to (Kotler, 2003), in the US economy, nearly 80 per cent of the employment opportunities provided and 76 per cent of the GDP contributed by the service sector. In India also service sector playing greater role in the nation's economy by contributing nearly 64 per cent of the GDP, having higher share in exports, 42 per cent of total exports from India, and providing high number employment opportunities. This indicates that the growing importance of the service sector. That is the reason why, companies

well recognized the need for the better service quality and are looking for ways to perform better and attract and retain their customers in a high competitive manner (Wang. Y., 2003). Many researchers have been focused on this area of service quality for the last few years and recognized as one of the most important strategy of the business firms in the service sector to improve financial as well as marketing performance.

(Newmn, 2001) Service quality has been defined as the degree and direction between customer service



expectations and perceptions. Perceived service quality is defined as how well a service satisfies the expectations of customers. Service quality has an impact on profitability and costs, as service quality influences customer satisfaction; it impacts customer retention, reduces costs and increases profitability.

It is, thus, service quality has been identified as a key determinant of the intention to use a service, and has, therefore, been extensively under study.

### Importance of Service Quality

Service quality is considered as the most critical determinant of competitiveness for establishing and sustaining satisfying relationship with customers (Lewis, 1989). Business firms including banks have recognized the fact that the only one best way to manage the competition is the quality differentiation. Advance technology, customer oriented corporate culture, a well-designed service-system and excellent information system are the major factors that decide the superior quality of service of an organization. Providing excellent service quality and maintaining the high customer satisfaction is the important issue and the challenge facing contemporary service industry (Hung, 2003). Thus Service Quality is an important subject in both public and private sectors business firms and service industries. Banking sector is not an exception to this.

Before independence the banking system in India was in private sector and in very weak position. To strengthen the banking system then government established Reserve Bank India (RBI) in 1935 and empowered to regulate banking companies by issue of directive, inspection, amalgamation, mergers etc. Major action was taken 1949 by passing the Banking regulation Act which was very important in respect of structural reforms in the banking sector. This act had given extensive regulatory powers to RBI over the banks in India. Nationalization of banks was another major step of the government (14 banks on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 1969 and 6 banks on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1980) to constitute the public sector banks. These public sector banks occupied a vital role in Indian economy in general and banking sector in particular. Government implemented many social welfare schemes through these banks.

Prior to globalization there was very little competition in the banking sector and the public sector banks played dominating role in terms of size of assets? Due to changing global scenario, the government recognized the need to introduce reforms to make banking industry more competitive. Thus, the government had made policy changes like deregulation of interest rates and dilution of consortium lending requirement. Moreover, banking sector had been opened up to the private sector. With this, new banks have been set up in private sector, called as new private sector banks, foreign banks have entered the Indian banking sector and existing banks in private sector (old private sector banks) changed their level of operations. All these increased the competition among the banks and efficiency of the banking industry.

Survival of banks, in heavy competition, depends upon how the banks are providing quality services to their customers. Service quality is a comparison of expectations with performance. From the viewpoint of business administration, service quality is an achievement in customer service. It reflects at each service encounter (Bhatia, Assessment of Service Quality in Public and Private Sector Banks of India with Special Reference to Lucknow City). A customer's expectation of a particular service is determined by factors such as recommendations by peers, personal needs and past experiences. The expected service and the perceived service sometimes may not be equal, thus leaving a gap. The service quality model or the 'GAP model' developed by the authors-Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Berry at Texas and North Carolina in 1985, highlights the main requirements for delivering high service quality. It identifies 'gaps' that cause unsuccessful delivery of service. Customers generally have a tendency to compare the service they 'experience' with the service they 'expect'. If the experience does not match the expectation, there arises a gap.

### Service Quality Dimension - Service Quality Gap Model (SERVQUAL)

The gap model (also known as the "5 gaps model") of service quality is an important customer-satisfaction framework. In "**A Conceptual Model of**



**Service Quality and Its Implications for Future Research"**(The Journal of Marketing, 1985), A. Parasuraman, VA Zeitham and LL Berry identified five major gaps that face organizations seeking to meet customer's expectations of the customer experience.

SERVQUAL is one the tools used in measuring the quality of services. According to Buttle (1996), SERVQUAL is for the measuring and managing the quality of service. Asubeonteng et al (1996) also intimated that the model is used to measure the quality of service from the customer's point of view. The originators of the model are

Parasuraman, Zeithamal and Berry. It was developed in 1985 but was polished in their subsequent articles (Parasuraman et al 1988). The main aim of SERVQUAL is to have a standard and a reliable tool that can be used to measure the quality of services in different service sectors. Originally, those who developed SERVQUAL introduced ten service quality dimensions or attributes. These are: 1. Tangibles, 2. Reliability, 3. Responsiveness, 4. Competency, 5. Courtesy, 6. Communication, 7. Credibility, 8. Security, 9. Access and 10. Understanding the customer.

**Table – 1 Definition of Original Ten SERVQUAL Dimensions**

Sl. No.	Dimension	Definition
1	Tangibles	Appearance of physical facilities, equipment personnel and communication materials.
2	Reliability	Ability to perform the promised service dependably and accurately.
3	Responsiveness	Willing to help customers and provide prompt service.
4	Competence	Possession of the required skills and knowledge to perform the service.
5	Courtesy	Politeness, respect consideration and friendliness of contact personnel.
6	Credibility	Trustworthiness, believability, honesty of service provider.
7	Security	Freedom from danger, risk of doubt.
8	Access	Approachability and ease of contact.
9	Communication	Keeping customers informed in language they can understand and listening to them.
10	Understanding the Customer	Making the effort to know customers and their needs.

**Source:** Zeithmal, Parasuraman and Berry, (1988) *Delivering Quality Service*, New York, Free Press, p 21-22 (Modified)

**Table – 2**

Ten Dimension(Original Model)	Five Dimension(Later Model)
Tangibles	Tangibles
Reliability	Reliability
Responsiveness	Responsiveness
Competence Courtesy Credibility Security	Assurance
Access Communication Understanding the customer	Empathy

**Source:**Zeithmal, Parasuraman and Berry, (1988) *Delivering Quality Service*, New York, Free Press, p 26.

However, in the 1988 article, these were pruned to five (Parasuraman et al 1988). These are, 1. Tangibles, 2. Reliability, 3. Responsiveness, 4. Assurance and 5. Empathy. Tangibility refers to the physical environment in which the service provider operates. It comprises the physical



facilities available, workers, and equipment and communication materials.

Reliability concerns the ability with which the service organization can deliver the service dependably and accurately. Empathy on the other hand, is about the special care and attention given

to individual customers when being served. Responsiveness is also the preparedness of the service provider to assist customers and render as quick of prompt service as possible. Assurance too is in connection with knowledge and the courteous attitude of staff and their ability to instill, trust and confidence in customers

**Table – 3 Definition of Service Quality Dimensions**

Sl. No.	Dimension	Definition
1	Tangibles	Appearance of physical facilities, equipment personnel and communication materials.
2	Reliability	Ability to perform the promised service dependably and accurately.
3	Responsiveness	Willing to help customers and provide prompt service.
4	Assurance	Knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability of convey trust and confidence.
5	Empathy	Caring, individualized attention the firm provides its customers.

**Source:**Zeithmal, Parasuraman and Berry, (1988) *Delivering Quality Service*, New York, Free Press, p 26.

Based on the five service quality dimensions, two sets of twenty-two statements or questionnaire are developed, (Donnelly et al 1995 and Iwaarden et al, 2003). The questionnaires are a seven-point Likert scale. Robinson (1999) also explains that one set is about customers expectations (expectation of service quality before using the service) and the other set measures customer perceptions (perceptions of quality after using the service). The difference between the two; perceptions (P) and expectations (E) constitute the service quality gap. The quality gaps according to Parasuraman (2004) and the Tahir and Bakar (2007) are five. These are:

- ❖ Gap 1: The difference between what customers really expect and what management think (perceptions) of customers expectations. Donnelly et al (1995) are of the view that the gap occurs because management did not undertake in-depth studies about customers' needs. Also there are poor internal communication and insufficient management structures. This gap is referred to as the understanding or knowledge gap.
- ❖ Gap 2: Is what is called standard gap. It is the difference between management perceptions of customer service quality expectations and service quality specifications.
- ❖ Gap 3: This gap is also known as the delivery gap. The difference between service quality specifications and the actual service quality delivered. This means the failure to ensure that service performance conforms to specifications. Donnelly et al (1995) contend that the failure emanates from absence of commitment and motivation, insufficient quality control systems and insufficient staff training.
- ❖ Gap 4: This is the communication gap. It arises because of the difference between the delivery of service and the external communication regarding promises made to customers. Examples of medium used for the external communication are media and customer contracts, (Donnelly et al 1995).

- ❖ Gap 5: This gap is the difference between customers' expectations of service quality and the actual service received.

### Service Quality Dimension in Banks

Several researchers have suggested that the search for universal conceptualization of the service quality construct may be futile (Levist, 1981; Lovetock, 1983). The service quality construct is either industry or context specific (Babakus and Boller, 1992). The measurement of the service quality construct is multidimensional. In its original structure, service quality consists of five dimensions (Parasuraman et al., 1988; Carman, 1990; Rust and Oliver, 1994). These are:

1. The tangibility aspects of the service
2. The reliability of the service provider
3. The assurance provided by the service provider
4. The responsiveness of the service provider; and
5. The service provider's empathy with customers

The included variables to measure the service quality of commercial banks were ranging from seventeen to fifty seven variables (Narul Islam, 2005; Verma and Vehra, 2000; Sharma and Mehta, 2004; Elango and Gudep, 2006; Sharma and Sharma, 2007; Bhat, 2004; Levesque and Gorden, 1996; Bhat, 2005; Zillur, 2005; Gani and Bhat, 2003). In the present study, the included service quality variables are twenty.

### Review of Literature

It is relevant to refer briefly to the previous studies and research in the related areas of the subject to find out and to fill up the research gaps. The following are the some studies conducted by the eminent authors and practitioners on the area of service quality of banks.

(Dhandabani, 2010), Examined the nature of linkage between service quality and customer loyalty in Indian retail banking. Study used confirmatory factor analysis to identify the service quality

dimension. The resulted dimensions are Reliability, Responsiveness, Knowledge and recovery; and Tangibles. The service quality dimensions lead to customer satisfaction and the customers' satisfaction leads to customer's loyalty. The structural equation model reveals that there is no significant direct linkage between service quality and customers loyalty. At the same time, the service quality has a significant indirect impact on customer's loyalty especially through customer's satisfaction.

(Desta, 2011) Studied by assessing and measuring the banking service quality perception of the SBI branch customers; and examining the relationship between service quality, customer satisfaction and positive word of mouth and found that the expectations of bank customers were not met and that the largest gap was found in the reliability dimension. This dimension also had the largest influence on customer satisfaction and overall satisfaction of bank customers had a positive effect on their word-of-mouth. The study also suggested that input from employees on what constitutes "service excellence" will be beneficial. The bank need to reassess "what customers expect from the bank" and provide client specific services. It needs to invest on employee training programs that will provide employees with an understanding of service culture and service excellence particularly at front line levels. Employee training programs should focus on interpersonal communication and customer care factors in order to be able to meet the customers' need for personalized service.

Study was conducted (Santhiyavalli, 2011) to evaluate the service quality of SBI by adopting the SERVQUAL technique developed by A. Parasuraman et al (1988) and found that that among five dimensions 'Reliability', 'Responsiveness', 'Empathy' and 'Tangibility' are the major factors responsible for customer satisfaction which stood at 90 percent regarding the services provided by State Bank of India. Thus based on the percent level of customer satisfaction, the State Bank of India has scope to improve the quality of the service rendered to its customers to ensure their loyalty.



(Maya Basant Lohani, 2012) examined on service quality in selected banks and measured in five dimensions by using SERVQUAL scale developed by Parasuraman et al (1988) and revealed that there exist a small perceptual difference regarding overall service quality with the respective banks. The study of found that banks have more concentration on the tangible factor like a computerization, physical facilities, etc. to attract the customers. The dimensions Reliability, Responsiveness and Assurance are found to be the most vital and strategic determinants of service quality and customer satisfaction for both public and private sector banks. If banks want to sustain customers on a long term basis, bankers should work towards 100% customer satisfaction that automatically foster customer delight.

(Jain, 2012) In their study “Customer Perception on Service Quality in Banking Sector: With Special Reference to Indian Private Banks in Moradabad Region” try to learn and understand the customer perception regarding service quality and to learn and understand the different dimension of service quality in banks. The Sample size used is 100 and the sample universe is Moradabad. The service quality model developed by Zeithamal, Parsuraman and Berry (1988) has been used in the present study. The analysis reveals that among the private sector banks all the dimensions of service quality are equally important.

(Dr. Rupa Rathee, 2014), Studied the service quality gaps in banks after nationalization of commercial banks. With the entry of new generation, tech-savvy, private banks the banking sector has become too competitive. Gap analysis was applied to find the gaps between expected and performed service in private banks to find the difference between male and female perception and expectation. This study provided an insight into which attributes of service quality in private bank were most important in providing satisfaction to customers and areas where significant gaps existed. It concluded that the highest gap was found in the dimension of reliability and empathy and suggested that the banks have to reduce this gap giving individual personal attention to understand customer specific needs. The customers trust the public sector banks. These

banks have existed in the market for a longer period than the private sector banks. The reliability factor is a positive factor for these banks. Therefore private banks should position themselves in the market on the basis of this dimension and promote themselves aggressively. It becomes imperative for the private sector banks to train their employees to treat the customers with empathy.

### Statement of Problem

Extensive research has been done by eminent scholars, academicians and practitioners on service quality in the banking industry. All these studies have concentrated on urban areas only. No concrete study found out the perceptions of rural customers about the quality of banks’ services in India. There is a need for an extensive study on the rural customers’ perceptions on the service quality in banking service offered in rural areas. Hence this research study was undertaken.

### Objectives of the Study

The following are the main objectives of the present paper:

- To measure and analyze the quality of services provided by Regional Rural Banks in rural areas of Karimngar district of Telangana State, India.
- To measure the customer satisfaction in selected rural bank by analyzing the gap between expected quality and their perceived quality of banking services using SERVQUAL model.

### Methodology

In this paper an attempt has been made to carry out a descriptive study regarding various factors of service quality in selected bank.

### Data Collection

The study was conducted by taking regional rural bank in Karimnagar district of Telangana State. The required data was collected from two sources namely Primary Data and Secondary Data. Primary



data was collected through structured questionnaire from the existing bank customers. Secondary data was collected from the previous publications.

### Sampling Unit

The sample unit consists of customers of the regional rural bank and in Karimnagar district of Telangana state in India. The respondents are farmers, employees, business persons and SHGs.

### Size of the Sample

Table - 4	
SAMPLE SIZE	
Particulars	No.
No. of Mandals Selected for the study (10% of the Total 57 Mandals in the District)	6
Target Groups (Farmers, Employees, Business People and SHGs)	4
No. of Respondents from each group	10
Total Sample Size	<b>240</b>
No. Respondents Responded	<b>228</b>
% of the Respondents Responded	<b>95%</b>

### Techniques of Analysis of Data

So, collected data was analyzed with the help of statistical tools such as averages, percentages, paired sample test (PST) etc. The results are interpreted with the help of percentages in a meaningful manner.

### Data Analysis and Study Results

To collect the required data, two hundred and forty questionnaires were distributed to selected six TGB customers in rural areas to know their opinions on

service quality of bank in selected six mandals of Karimnagar district in Telangan state in India and two hundred and twenty eight were returned. The response rate was 95 per cent. An average of 15.83 per cent of total respondents was responded from each mandal.

### Demographical Analysis

The results of demographic profile of the respondents under study revealed that gender was almost evenly split in the proportions of 70.61 per cent males and 29.39 per cent females. 16.23 per cent of the respondents were below the age group of 30 years. 42.11 per cent in between 31 – 40 years, 27.19 per cent of respondents in between the age group of 41 – 50 years and 9.65 per cent in between the age group of 51 – 60. 96.49 per cent of respondents were married and 3.51 per cent respondents were unmarried. The highest number of respondents, i.e. 33.33 per cent of the total respondents, possessed the bellow than 10<sup>th</sup> class qualification. These were mostly belonged to farmers and SHG groups. 21.05 per cent of total respondents had 10<sup>th</sup> class qualification and degree qualification,, 17.54 per cent of respondents had completed intermediate education, 14 respondents pertaining to 6.14 percent possessed master degree qualification. The remaining 2 respondents possessed professional qualification. The data relating to occupation shows that 26.32 per cent of the total respondents belonged to business category. 25.44 per cent belonged to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) 24.56 per cent of respondents belonged to farmer's category and remaining 23.68 per cent of the total 228 respondents belonged to employees category.

**Table – 5 Demographic Details of Respondents**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>Mandal Areas</b>	Siricilla	40	17.54
	Huzurabad	40	17.54
	Jagitial	40	17.54
	Jammikunta	40	17.54
	Sultanabad	40	17.54
	Metpally	28	12.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Male	161	70.61
	Female	67	29.39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Age</b>	Less than 30	37	16.23
	31 - 40	96	42.11
	41 - 50	62	27.19
	51 - 60	22	9.65
	More than 60	11	4.82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married	220	96.49
	Single	8	3.51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Educational Qualifications</b>	Master Degree	14	6.14
	Graduation	48	21.05
	Professional Degree	2	0.88
	Intermediate	40	17.54
	SSC	48	21.05
	Less Than SSC	76	33.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	Farmers	56	24.56
	Business	60	26.32
	Employees	54	23.68
	SHGs	58	25.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Income</b>	Less than Rs.50,000	70	30.70
	Rs.50,001 - 1,00,000	65	28.51
	Rs.1,00,001 - 5,00,000	89	39.04
	Above Rs. 5,00,000	4	1.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:**Primary Data

The highest number respondents indicating 39.04 per cent of the total were in the Rs. 1, 00,001 to Rs. 5, 00,000 income group. 70 respondents representing 30.70 per cent of the total were in the income group of less than Rs. 50,000. 28.51 per cent of the total 228 respondents were fall in the income group of Rs. 50,001 – 1, 00,000 and

remaining four respondents indicating 1.75 per cent of total were in the income group of Rs. 5, 00,000 above.



**Table – 6 EVALUATION OF SERVICE QUALITY IN TELANGANGRAMEENA BANK IN KARIMNAGAR**

ASSESSMENT OF SERVICE QUALITY IN TGB						
Sl. No.	Expected Quality (E)	Mean	Perceived Quality (P)	Mean	Gap (E-P)	%of Gap
<b>A. TANGIBLES</b>						
1	The Bank must possess the sophisticated and good looking infrastructure.	4.93	My Bank has the sophisticated and good looking infrastructure.	3.89	1.04	20.80
2	Physical facilities at banks should be visual and attractive.	4.88	Physical facilities at my banks are visual and attractive.	3.98	0.89	17.80
3	Bank employees have to be in neat dress and appear dignified.	4.76	My Bank employees are in neat dress and appearing dignified.	4.20	0.56	11.20
4	Materials (statements or passbook) with bank should be visual and excellent.	4.76	Materials (statements or passbook) with my bank are visual and excellent.	4.03	0.74	14.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.33</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.09</b>	<b>3.24</b>	
	<b>Average (19.33/4)</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>Average (16.09/4)</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>16.20</b>
<b>B. RELIABILITY</b>						
5	If the bank promises something, it will do.	4.81	If my bank promises something, it will certainly do.	4.43	0.38	7.60
6	If customers have problems, the bank has to show sincere interest in solving them.	4.83	If customers have problems, my bank will show sincere interest in solving it.	4.51	0.32	6.40
7	The bank ought to perform the services at right time.	4.85	My bank performs the services at right time. As per time mentioned.	4.49	0.36	7.20
8	The bank should provide service at the time it promises to do so.	4.85	My Bank provides service at the time it promises to do so.	4.42	0.43	8.60
9	The Bank should keep accurate/error-free records.	4.83	My Bank keeps accurate/error-free records.	4.64	0.19	3.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24.17</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.49</b>	<b>1.68</b>	
	<b>Average (24.17/5)</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>Average (22.49/5)</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>6.80</b>
<b>C. RESPONSIVENESS</b>						
10	Employees of the bank ought to inform customers exactly when service will be performed.	4.71	Employees of my bank inform customers exactly when service will be performed.	4.03	0.68	13.60
11	The Bank employees ought to give excellent service to its customers	4.83	My Bank employees give excellent service to its customers	4.64	0.19	3.80
12	The Bank employees must be willing to help the customers.	4.79	My Bank employees are always willing to help customers.	4.61	0.18	3.60
13	The Bank employees should be always ready to respond to customers' requests.	4.83	Bank employees always ready to respond to customers' requests.	4.57	0.26	5.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.16</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.85</b>	<b>1.31</b>	
	<b>Average (19.16/4)</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>Average (17.85/4)</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>6.60</b>
<b>D. ASSURANCE</b>						
14	The Bank employees should always try to infuse confidence in the customers.	4.75	My Bank employees always try to instill confidence in customers.	4.65	0.11	2.20
15	Customers (you) have to feel safe in transactions with the Bank's employees.	4.82	Customers (me) always feel safe in transactions with my bank's employees.	4.69	0.13	2.60
16	The Bank employees always ought to be courteous and polite with customers.	4.89	My Bank employees always courteous and polite with customers.	4.78	0.11	2.20
17	The Bank must possess employees have complete knowledge to answer queries of customers.	4.82	My Bank employees have complete knowledge to answer queries of customers.	4.46	0.36	7.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.29</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.58</b>	<b>0.71</b>	
	<b>Average (19.29/4)</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>Average (18.58/4)</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>3.60</b>
<b>E. EMPATHY</b>						



18	The Bank has to give individual attention to customers.	4.75	My Bank gives individual attention to customers.	4.29	0.46	9.20
19	The Bank operating hours must be convenient to all customers.	4.77	My Bank operating hours is convenient to all the customers.	4.58	0.18	3.60
20	Bank employees ought to understand the specific needs of their customers.	4.79	Bank employees understand the specific needs of customers.	4.36	0.43	8.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>14.31</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>13.24</b>	<b>1.07</b>
<b>Average (14.31)</b>		<b>4.77</b>	<b>Average (13.24/3)</b>		<b>4.41</b>	<b>0.36</b>

**Source:** Primary Data

**Table - 7**  
**AVERAGE SCORE OF SERVICE QUALITY FACTORS**

Sl. No.	Categories	Expected SQ (E)	Actual SQ (P)	SQ Gap (E-P)	% of Gap
1	Tangibles	4.83	4.02	0.81	16.2
2	Reliability	4.83	4.5	0.33	6.6
3	Responsiveness	4.79	4.46	0.33	6.6
4	Assurance	4.82	4.65	0.17	3.4
5	Empathy	4.77	4.41	0.36	7.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>24.04</b>	<b>22.04</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Average</b>		<b>4.808</b>	<b>4.408</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>8</b>

**Source:** Primary Data

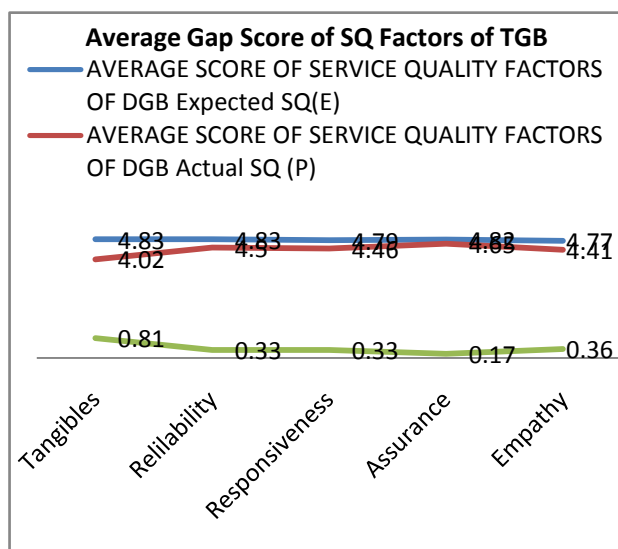


Figure - 1

The above tables and graph reveal that the level of expectation of the service quality of the customers and perceived quality by the customers for dimensions namely tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy are rated between 4 and 5 points implies that the respondents rated these dimensions in between 'agree and strongly agree', and the level of perceived quality for the above five dimensions rated by respondents between 4 and 5 points implies that the respondents rated these dimensions in between 'agree and strongly agree' for the services provided by TGB bank. The gap score is very less in 'Assurance' reveals that customers are highly satisfied with the assurance aspects associated with the service. Tangibles have the greater average gap score 0.81 than others dimensions, implying dissatisfaction of customers.



**Table – 8 PAIRED SAMPLE TEST (REPEATED MEASURES T-TEST)**

<b>TANGIBLES</b>									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95per cent Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	EQ1 - PQ1	1.044	.784	.052	.942	1.146	20.102	227	.000
Pair 2	EQ2 - PQ2	.895	.778	.052	.793	.996	17.361	227	.000
Pair 3	EQ3 - PQ3	.561	.751	.050	.463	.659	11.283	227	.000
Pair 4	EQ4 - PQ4	.737	.866	.057	.624	.850	12.849	227	.000
<b>RELIABILITY</b>									
Pair 1	EQ5 - PQ5	.382	.914	.061	.262	.501	6.301	227	.000
Pair 2	EQ6 - PQ6	.325	.796	.053	.221	.428	6.154	227	.000
Pair 3	EQ7 - PQ7	.360	.935	.062	.238	.482	5.807	227	.000
Pair 4	EQ8 - PQ8	.430	.905	.060	.312	.548	7.172	227	.000
Pair 5	EQ9 - PQ9	.189	.765	.051	.089	.288	3.722	227	.000
<b>RESPONSIVENESS</b>									
Pair 1	EQ10 - PQ10	.684	1.031	.068	.550	.819	10.021	227	.000
Pair 2	EQ11 - PQ11	.189	.619	.041	.108	.269	4.603	227	.000
Pair 3	EQ12 - PQ12	.180	.689	.046	.090	.270	3.943	227	.000
Pair 4	EQ13 - PQ13	.259	.756	.050	.160	.357	5.169	227	.000
<b>ASSURANCE</b>									
Pair 1	EQ14 - PQ14	.105	.635	.042	.022	.188	2.504	227	.013
Pair 2	EQ15 - PQ15	.132	.609	.040	.052	.211	3.265	227	.001
Pair 3	EQ16 - PQ16	.110	.631	.042	.027	.192	2.626	227	.009
Pair 4	EQ17 - PQ17	.360	.877	.058	.245	.474	6.194	227	.000
<b>EMPATHY</b>									
Pair 1	EQ18 - PQ18	.461	.892	.059	.344	.577	7.795	227	.000
Pair 2	EQ19 - PQ19	.184	.786	.052	.082	.287	3.539	227	.000
Pair 3	EQ20 - PQ20	.430	.829	.055	.322	.538	7.832	227	.000



**Hypothesis**

**H<sub>0</sub>**= There is no significant difference between opinions of customers of TGB Bank in respect of expected and perceived quality.

**H<sub>A</sub>** = There is significant difference between opinions of customers of TGB Bank in respect of expected and perceived quality.

At the  $\alpha = 0.05$  level of significance, there exists enough evidence to conclude that there is a difference between expected and perceived service quality dimensions that are ‘Tangibles’, ‘Reliability’, ‘Responsiveness’, ‘Assurance’ and ‘Empathy’. It clearly establishes that the significant difference between expected and perceived service quality dimensions of TGB bank.

It is clear that there is difference in customers’ opinions of customers TGB Bank in respect of the service quality. It is essential that the bank officials should more focus on the issues relating to the tangibility and maintain sophisticated and good looking infrastructure to attract the customers and bank employees should more focus on their appearance and should maintain neat dress. All the material with the bank should be visible and available, to reduce the service quality gap which lead to increase the satisfaction level of customers.

**Interpretation of Overall Service Quality**

Having discussed the opinions of respondents from the selected TGB in respect of influencing factors, Importance and Actual quality of facilities and amenities, service timings, service encounters and service quality aspects, an attempt is made to study the opinions of respondents on overall service quality, SQ meeting the needs of the customers overall satisfaction, loyalty and making recommendation to relatives and friends. The analysis is presented in the following paragraphs.

**4.6**

**Overall Service Quality of TGB Bank**

Table – 9 Overall Service Quality of TGB Bank				
Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Very Poor	0	0	4.40	0.567
Poor	0	0		
Average	9	3.90		
Good	118	51.80		
Very Good	101	44.30		
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.00</b>		

**Source:**Primary Data

The table 9 reveals that the opinions of the customers on overall service quality of TGB bank in Karimnagar district. The opinions are rated with the help of 5 point Likert Scale’ ranging 1 – 5 points indicating ‘Very Poor – Very Good’. Respondents of TGB bank averagely rated the Overall Service Quality between 4 – 5 implies ‘Good to Very Good’ for the services provided by the bank. The highest number of respondents representing 51.80 per cent of the total had expressed that the service quality of the bank as ‘good’ and following 44.30 per cent indicating 101 in number rated as ‘very good’. Customer opined overall service quality as ‘average’ by 9 representing 3.90 per cent. No customer rated the service quality as ‘poor and very poor’. It is tested to prove the relation between service quality (dependent variable) and demographical details of respondents (independent variables) of TGB banks through paired sample t- test.

**H<sub>0</sub>**– There is no significant relation between service quality and bank type, area of the bank, age, gender, qualification, occupation, annual income and marital status of the respondents of TGB bank.

**H<sub>1</sub>**– There is significant relation between service quality and bank type, area of the bank, age, gender, qualification, occupation, annual income and marital status of the respondents of TGB bank.



**Table – 10 Paired Samples Test**

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95per cent Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Area of Bank - Overall Service Quality	-1.035	1.860	.123	-1.278	-.792	-8.401	227	.000
Pair 2	gender - Overall Service Quality	-3.110	.740	.049	-3.206	-3.013	-63.464	227	.000
Pair 3	Age - Overall Service Quality	-.961	1.203	.080	-1.118	-.804	-12.054	227	.000
Pair 4	Qualification - Overall Service Quality	0.000	1.926	.128	-.251	.251	0.000	227	1.000
Pair 5	Occupation - Overall Service Quality	-1.904	1.266	.084	-2.069	-1.738	-22.702	227	.000
Pair 6	Annual Income - Overall Service Quality	-2.285	1.112	.074	-2.430	-2.140	-31.041	227	.000
Pair 7	Marital Status - Overall Service Quality	-3.368	.590	.039	-3.445	-3.291	-86.188	227	.000

The significance value at 0.05 is zero, hence it is rejected the null hypothesis and concluded that the difference in opinions of customers about service quality due to bank type, area of the bank, age, gender, educational qualification, occupation, annual income and marital status of respondents is significant and is just not a matter of chance.

**Overall Satisfaction against the Service Quality**

Table – 11  
**Overall Satisfaction Against the Service Quality**

Scale	Frequency	Percent	Mean	SD
Unsatisfied	0	0	4.53	0.534
Slightly Unsatisfied	1	0.40		
Neutral	1	0.40		
Satisfied	102	44.70		
Very Satisfied	124	54.40		
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

**Source:**Primary Data

After studying the responses of respondents of TGB against various aspects of service quality, an attempt is made to know their satisfaction level and furnished in the above table. The opinions are rated with the help of 5 point Likert Scale’ ranging 1 – 5 points indicating ‘Very Unsatisfied – Very Satisfied’. The average of satisfaction level of respondents of TGB lied between 4 – 5 implies ‘satisfied to very satisfied’ for the services provided by the bank. The

highest number of respondents representing 54.40 per cent of the total were very satisfied and following 44.70 per cent indicating 102 in number were satisfied. Only one customer who slightly unsatisfied and who was neutral and was not expressed his opinion in respect of satisfaction level.

It is also tested to prove the relation between customers’ overall satisfaction towards service quality (dependent variable) and demographical details of respondents (independent variables) of select banks through paired sample t- test.

**H<sub>0</sub>**– Customers’ satisfaction does not vary in respect of bank type, area of the bank, age, gender, qualification, occupation, annual income and marital status of the respondents selected bank.

**H<sub>1</sub>**– Customers’ satisfaction varies in respect of bank type, area of the bank, age, gender, qualification, occupation, annual income and marital status of the respondents selected bank.

The significance value at 0.05 is zero, hence it is rejected the null hypothesis and concluded that the difference in customers’ satisfaction towards service quality due to bank type, area of the bank, age, gender, educational qualification, occupation, annual income and marital status of respondents is significant and is just not a matter of chance.

Table – 12 Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95per cent Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Area of Bank - Overall Satisfaction	-1.162	1.814	.120	-1.399	-.926	-9.675	227	.000
Pair 2	gender - Overall Satisfaction	- 3.237	.725	.048	-3.331	-3.142	- 67.444	227	.000
Pair 3	Age - Overall Satisfaction	- 1.088	1.188	.079	-1.243	-.933	-13.828	227	.000
Pair 4	Qualification - Overall Satisfaction	-.127	1.973	.131	-.385	.130	-.974	227	.331
Pair 5	Occupation - Overall Satisfaction	-2.031	1.232	.082	-2.192	-1.870	- 24.880	227	.000
Pair 6	Annual Income - Overall Satisfaction	-2.412	1.035	.069	-2.547	-2.277	-35.187	227	.000
Pair 7	Marital Status - Overall Satisfaction	- 3.496	.567	.038	-3.570	-3.422	- 93.080	227	.000

### Conclusion

Service quality should be used as a strategic tool to get a competitive advantage over the competitors. With the increasing levels of globalization of the Indian banking industry, and adoption of universal banks, the competition in the banking industry has intensified. Any where' and 'any time banking now become a reality Recognition of service quality now acts as a competitive weapon. The SERVQUAL model was used to assess and compare the service quality delivered by three major banks operating in rural areas of Kaimnagar district. Analysis of gap score reveals that the highest gap score in the dimension 'Tangible' (0.81) indicates poor service quality.

The results of the analysis show that the customers rated the bank rated in between good and very good on all the five dimensions of service quality. In order to stay competitive,

the bank needs to improve on their service quality especially in the identified areas 'Tangibility' and 'Empathy' which are the major responsible factors for customer satisfaction regarding the services provided by the bank. The Bank needs to be more responsive and train its staff how to show empathy to their customers. The overall service quality obtained shows that, although the customers are satisfied with the bank, still proper attention is require to improve the service quality to retain the existing customers and to attract new customers.

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