

## UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

#### A STUDY ON FRANCHISING:

# KEY REASONS/FACTORS WHY BUMIPUTERA ENTREPRENEURS LACK INTEREST IN FRANCHISING BUSINESS IN KOTA KINABALU

TONY INSIONG 2006611140

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(HONS) MARKETING

FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

UNIVERSITY TEKNOLOGI MARA, KOTA KINABALU

**NOVEMBER 2009** 

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and foremost, I would like to grab this opportunity to express my special gratitude and highest appreciation to my Advisor for Marketing Internship (MKT660), Dr. Hj Abdul Kadir Hj Rosline for his continuous guidance, advice and encouragement towards the completion of this research project. His precious and constructive comments, broad views, ideas and willingness to answer related problems that geared me to embark this research study/project paper.

My deepest appreciation also goes to the management and staff of Maybank, Inanam Branch, staff of InED and all bumiputera entrepreneurs in Kota Kinabalu for their full co-operation, assistance and providing me all the necessary data and information to complete this study.

Last but not least, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks and utmost appreciation to my ex-Lecturers, classmates and all other individuals for their valuable supports and advices in preparing this project paper. To my beloved wife, Liew Nyuk Fong @ Rosie and my only son, Shawn Ryan Tony, thank you so much for the understanding, morale supports and patience rendered to me in completing this project paper.

#### ABSTRACT

The franchising business model has since come of age in Malaysia. Nowadays it has not only gained popularity but as one of the preferred ways of doing business grow stronger everyday. There is a great opportunity for the entrepreneurs, particularly the bumiputera entrepreneurs in Kota Kinabalu, to take up the franchise business. Franchise is today considered one of the preferred ways to grow, expand and sustain a business. With the right ingredient and a well-engineered system, a business can grow faster than anyone can imagine, crossing the national and even the international boundaries.

As revealed in the study, the bumiputera entrepreneurs in Kota Kinabalu are interested to take-up the franchise if they were given the opportunity and request the government to provide the supports and assistances. The key reasons why the bumiputera entrepreneurs not interested to do franchise business are due to financial constraints as the capital is very big to start franchise business, the business is controlled by the franchisor, less profit because the franchisee has to pay royalty to the franchisor and less freedom to sell other products other franchisors' products.

The main strategies reckoned and recommended by the respondents are no royalty fees for the first year, no promotion fees to be charged, 100% or full funding/loan be given to interested bumiputera entrepreneurs, incubation system, one-stop training centre in Kota Kinabalu, provide free premise, to form monitoring body, and proper supervision. It is hoped that the government and its relevant agencies to consider these recommendations and assist the bumiputera entrepreneurs in Kota Kinabalu to start the franchise business.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal	1
Liability Disclaimer	II
Acknowledgement	III
Abstract	iv
List of Tables	
List of Figures	
CHAPTER 1	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-10
1.1 Background of Franchising in Malaysia	3
1.2 Problem Statement	5
1.3 Objectives of Study	6
1.4 Significance of Study	7
1.5 Limitations of Study	8
1.6 Research Questions	9
1.7 Definition of Terms	10
CHAPTER 2	
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW	11-24
2.1 General Overview	11
2.1.1 History of Franchising	13
2.2 The Pros and Cons of Franchising	15

	2.2.1 Advantages of Franchising	15
	2.2.2 Disadvantages of Franchising	17
	2.3 General Overview of Franchising Market in Malaysia	19
	2.4 Market Trends of Local Industry	21
	2.5 Foreign Franchise	23
CHAF	PTER 3	
3.0	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & DESIGN	25-27
3.1	Data collection ·	25
. 44	3.1.1 Secondary	25
	3.1.2 Primary Data	26
	3.1.3 Questionnaire	26
		444
	3.1.4 Sampling Frame	27
	3.1.5 Target Population	27
	3.1.6 Data Analysis Techniques	27
CHAI	PTER 4	
4.0	ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	28-53
SECT	TION A: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHY	29-43
4.1	Gender of Respondents	30
4.2	Age of Respondents	31
4.3	Marital Status	32
4.4	Qualification	33
4.5	Ethnicity	34
4.6	Type of Business	37