



## UiTM Cawangan Kedah



Faculty of Business and Management





## **FBM INSIGHTS**

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## **RECTOR'S MESSAGE**



Congratulations Faculty of Business and Management of Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Kedah, Kampus Sungai Petani on the publication of the 6<sup>th</sup> Volume of FBM Insights!

I am very pleased to know that there are more than 40 authors and more emerging issues are being presented in this latest volume of FBM Insights. This portrays that UiTM Kedah Branch is actively involved in disseminating business related information and knowledge to the public.

I hope this bulletin can provide an opportunity for the Faculty of Business and Management staff to produce more academic materials and develop their skills in academic and creative writing. Furthermore, more initiatives should be launched to support this life-long process.

Again, well done to the Faculty of Business and Management and those who were involved directly and indirectly with the publishing of FBM Insights Vol.6. I wish FBM Insights all the best and continue to grow and move rapidly forward in the future.

**Prof. Dr. Roshima Haji Said** Rector Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Cawangan Kedah



السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Welcome to the 6<sup>th</sup> Edition of FBM Insights 2022. This edition boasts 40 articles by the academics of Faculty of Business and Management UiTM Kedah Campus. The topics involved a broad range of business and management knowledge. Congratulations to all authors for your endless support and valuable contribution to the newsletter.

FBM Insights was mooted in 2020 and it came about with the intention to encourage and improve research writing activities among the lecturers of UiTM Kedah's Business and Management Faculty. As the editions progressed, the support from the academics has not faltered. I hope the support continues in editions to come.

I would like to congratulate the editors and the committee for the hard work and perseverance in managing the newsletter. All the best to everyone and thank you again.

**Dr. Yanti Aspha Ameira Mustapha** FBM Insights Advisor

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial board Rector's message From the desk of the head of faculty		iii
		iv
		v
1.	<b>GHOST KITCHEN</b> Yong Azrina Ali Akbar, Wan Shahrul Aziah Wan Mahamad & Ramli Saad	1
2	BANKRUPTCY OH BANKRUPTCY: THE MALAYSIANS' SCENARIO Anita Abu Hassan, Abdul Majeed Ahmad & Mohd Syazrul Hafizi Husin	4
3	ENTREPRENEURS AND PASSION FOR BUSINESS Nurul Hayani Abd Rahman, Rabitah Harun & Nurul Fazila Abd Rahman	7
4	BUILDING AN OMNICHANNEL IN RETAILING Muhammad Hanif Abdul Gafar & Nor Amira Mohd Ali	9
5	THE DOWNSIDE OF OMNICHANNEL Nor Amira Mohd Ali & Muhammad Hanif Abdul Gafar	11
6	MAKING SENSE OF GOLD INVESTMENT Dahlia Ibrahim & Zuraidah Mohamed Isa	13
7	THE STRATEGIC ROLES OF CULTURE TO FOREIGN CORPORATIONS IN MALAYSIA Khairul Azfar Adzahar, Mohd Fazil Jamaludin & Mohd Shafiz Sahran	15
8	BITCOIN: A FUTURE CURRENCY? Muhammad Zarunnaim Haji Wahab	17
9	<b>ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT NFTs</b> Mohd Fazil Jamaludin, Mohd Shafiz Sahran & Khairul Azfar Adzahar	20
10	A GLIMPSE INTO THE TYPOLOGIES OF SENIOR ENTREPRENEURS Marlina Muhamad, Fariza Hanis Abd Razak & Haryani Haron	22
11	<b>THE MONEY MULE SYNDICATE</b> Mohd Shafiz Sahran, Mohd Fazil Jamaludin & Khairul Azfar Adzahar	26
12	REINFORCEMENT THEORY ANALYSIS ON TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT Baderisang Mohamed, Mohd Sukor Md. Yusoff & Nur Azmina Salimi Uzair	29
13	TECHNOLOGY ANXIETY IN CONSUMER PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR Syahida Abd Aziz & Roziyana Jafri	31
14	THE CHALLENGES OF ONLINE SHOPPING Baderisang Mohamed, Mohd Sukor Md. Yusoff & Fatin Hanani Rooslan	36
15	THE FUTURE OF MONEY: CRYPTOCURRENCY IS THE WAY TO GO IN MALAYSIA Zuraidah Mohamed Isa, Dahlia Ibrahim & Mohamad Hanif Abu Hassan	40

# THE STRATEGIC ROLES OF CULTURE TO FOREIGN CORPORATIONS IN MALAYSIA

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Even though Malaysia is made up of many ethnic groups, the country has made significant headway in the influx of foreign brands and companies operating locally. However, little is known about the characteristics that contribute to success, making it difficult for Malaysia to continue capitalising on upcoming prospects and for multinational firms to properly direct their business activities in Malaysia. Due to the lack of organising frameworks for global strategy, firms must comprehend the strategic relevance of culture in order to thrive in the dynamic Malaysian business climate and to avoid making potential mistakes when conducting business in the country. Diversity in the workplace is inevitable in modern business, as organisations become increasingly diverse in terms of not only gender and age, but also race and ethnicity. Consequently, the study of workplace culture is imperative for establishing a cohesive human resources sphere in a heterogeneous workplace setting. Several established cultural frameworks, such as Geert Hofstede's five dimensions of culture, have been identified to elicit the required information. Such dimensions include power distance, uncertainty avoidance, individualism versus collectivism, masculinity versus femininity, and time orientation. In addition, Fons Trompenaars's seven cultural frameworks are frequently employed in the study of intercultural management and business in order to gain a comprehensive knowledge of society's cultural frame of reference. The EPG model developed by Perlmutter is used to gauge a firm's management orientation in its respective global market.

Financial, economic, and legal liberation offer investors more access to the vast and diversified global market. As a consequence, recognising and embracing the notion of diversity in the workplace is becoming more crucial, as it might alter the work environment and intensify the strategic goals and objectives of the organisation (Patrick & Kumar, 2012). Differences amongst groups and individuals inside an organisation can be obvious, such as gender, race, and ethnicity, as well as invisible, where they can be characterised by employees' values, beliefs, and actions that differ according to race, ethnicity, age, lifestyles, physical abilities, and gender (Foma, 2014). Choosing the proper orientation is arguably one of the most critical aspects in a firm's ability to successfully adapt to a culturally diverse marketplace. Individuals and firms may hold conflicting viewpoints on how matters are conducted and how they should be implemented. An indicator of a company's management orientation would be the adoption of nationality-based hiring practises for managerial positions. Firms with an ethnocentric orientation believe that their way of handling matters is the best way to operate and that there is no need to adapt to the local cultural practices because they are perceived to be of little or no value to the organisation, which is a clear bias that domestic approaches to business are vastly superior (Onodugo et al., 2017). In contrast, a firm that adheres to the polycentric strategy is open to learning and eager to make adjustments to suit local needs while also allowing locals to fill executive roles in its subsidiaries abroad (Lakshman et al., 2017). This lays the framework for the firm to adapt to the local environment. A geocentric orientation, on the other hand, is a mix of ethnocentric and polycentric perspectives that

demonstrates how a firm's global strategy can simultaneously meet the demands and requirements of the local community (Lakshman, 2015).

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