MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING PRE-PURCHASE EVALUATION OF GOOD (APPAREL)

BY

ZAIB U NISA QAZI

35958

A thesis presented to the Department of Management Sciences, Bahria University Karachi Campus, in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the MBA degree



SPRING, 2015

Bahria University Karachi Campus



MBA Thesis 2nd Half-semester Progress Report & Thesis Approval Statement

Name of Student	Zaib unisa
Registration No.	35958
Thesis Title	Motivational Factors Affecting Consumers Pre-Purchase Evaluation Of Good (Apparel)

Supervisor-Student Meeting Record

No.	Date	Place of Meeting	Topic Discussed	Signature of Student
5	14-03-15	Cubicle	Literature Review	n e
6	17-04-15	Cubick	Findings	Low Lewis
7	28-04-15	Cubicle	Conclusion & Recommendation	

APPROVAL FOR EXAMINATION			
Candidate's Name: ZAIB-UN-NISA QA21 Registration No. 35958 Thesis Title: MOTIVATION AL FACTORS AFFECTING PRE-PURCHASE EVALUATION OF GOOD (APPAREL)			
I hereby certify that the above candidate's thesis has been completed to my satisfaction and, to my belief, its standard is appropriate for submission for examination. I have also conducted plagiarism test of this thesis using HEC prescribed software and found similarity index at			
Name: JACQUECINE SMAT			
HoD's Signature: Date:			

Declaration of Authentication

l, hereby, declare that no portion of the work referred to in this thesis has been submitted in support of any application for another degree or qualification of this university or any other institution of learning.

Signatures: Jailunisa Name: ZAB-UN-NISA QAZI

Date: 15-09-2015

Abstract

Purpose- Major Aim of this study was to evaluate the affect of motivational factors on consumer's Pre-Purchase evaluation of goods (Apparel). Asim Jofa the major leading brand in apparel is the focus of the study to examine how motivational factors affect consumers in making decision before purchasing a good.

Methodology/sample- The study involved use of questionnaires filled by 100 respondents and personal observations. The respondent individuals belonged to different age groups, different income levels, occupations and areas of residence. To analyze the data, Regression, ANOVA and coefficients were applied. Using secondary data the research data integrated using SPSS for descriptive and quantitative analysis.

Findings- The analysis clearly suggested that consumers in Karachi have different levels of need that motivates them to make decision before Pre-Purchase evaluation of good. It was also concluded that consumers are motivated in different level because of different demographic characteristics.

Practical Implications- The outcomes of the research might help the marketers to better understand what the consumer wants and which level of need will enhance their need.

Keywords: Abraham Maslow Need Theory, Consumer Pre-Purchase Evalution, Motivation

Table of Contents

Declaration of Authentication	ii
List of Table	iii
List of Figures	iv
List of Abbreviations	v
First Page Of Plagiarism	vi
Acknowledgment	vii
Abstract	vii
Table Of Content	ix

Chapter One:	Introduction	1
1.1	Problem Background	1
1.2	Research objectives	4
1.3	Research Questions	4
1.4	Conceptual Framework	5
1.5	Research Hypothesis	5
1.6	Time Horizon	6
1.7	Thesis Time Scale	6
1.8	Limitations of the study	6
1.9	Prospects of further research	7
1.10	Ethical considerations	7
1.11	Organization of thesis	8
1.12	Introduction of organization/sector of the study	8

Chapter Two: literature review

2.0	literature review	14
2.1	Abraham Maslow Need Theory	15
2.2	The decision making process in consumers	16
2.3	Consumer Pre-Purchase evaluation	17
2.4	Motivational factors and pre-purchase evaluation	20

Chapter three: Research methodology.....

3.0	Nature of research	22
3.1	Research type	22
3.2	Sample size	23
3.3	Data collection	23

Chapter Four: Data integration and analysis

4.1	Data integration and analysis	25
4.2	Types of data created and methods of data integration	25
4.3	Data integration and analysis	25
4.4	Testing Hypothesis	26

X

Chapter five:	Critical Debate	
5.1	Findings	36
5.2	Debate	36
	Conclusion and Decommon detion	37
	Conclusion and Recommendation	39
Appendix		39
References		60