SURVEY ON BRAND AWARENESS, BRAND PERCEPTION AND BRAND CONSUMPTION

A Case Study about Quaid-I-Azam University Staff Colony, Islamabad



By:

Muhammad Umair 01-222162-049

MBA

Supervisor:

Salman Ali Khan

Department of Management Science Bahria University Islamabad Spring 2018

ABSTRACT

Fashion brands have built their unique images and personalities symbolizing wealth, success, glamour and beauty. The widespread influence of media has allowed brands to portray their image worldwide, and thus create global fashion trends. This brand culture has spread to the third world countries as well, including Pakistan. The aim of the present study was to study the knowledge about brand awareness, attitudes towards brand perception and brand consumption practices among people in the residential colony of Quaid-I-Azam University. For this purpose, fieldwork was done, observations were made, case studies were taken, and a questionnaire was developed and administered to 132 respondents. Findings show that knowledge brand awareness was high among residents, with the media being the biggest source of knowledge. Attitudes towards brands were neutral, but an interesting observation was that brands are used as a status symbol more in this society, then as a source of personal pleasure. Most people believe that the values of simplicity, modesty and moderation are challenged by the brand culture and are thus hesitant to adopt it. Brand consumption is lesser than awareness. Those who do consume branded items, purchase both international and local brands. Copies are purchased more frequently than originals.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Study of Dress	1
	1.2 The Pakistani Context	2
	1.3 Statement of the Problem	3
	1.4 Research Questions	4
	1.5 Objectives	5
	1.6 Significance of the Research	5
2.	LITERATURE REVIEW	7
	2.1 History of Fashion in Antiquity	7
	2.2 Brand Culture	8
	2.2.1 Brand Knowledge	9
	2.2.2 Factors Affecting Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices towards Brands	10
	2.2.3 Difference of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Brands among Different Age	2
	Groups	
	2.2.4 Gender Identity and Brands	
	2.2.5 Fake Brands	
	2.2.6 Building Online Brands	
	2.3 Brand Awareness	
	2.4 Brand Consumption	
3.		
	3.2 Research Design	
	3.2.1 Sample	
	3.2.2 Locale	
	3.2.3 Variables	19
	3.3 Questionnaire Design	19
	3.4 Profile	20
	3.4.1 Islamabad	
	3.4.2 University Overview	21
4.		
	4.1 Gender	
	4.2 Age Groups	24
	4.3 Marital Status	25
	4.4 Status	26
	4.5 Occupation	27
	4.6 Mode of Income	28

	4.7 House	. 29			
	4.8 Shops	.30			
	4.9 Vehicles	.31			
	4.10 Observations	.32			
5	KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND RACTICES	.35			
	5.1 Gender	.35			
	5.2 Age of Respondent	.36			
	5.3 Measuring Brand Awareness and Consumption	.36			
	5.3.1 Awareness and Consumption in Both Genders	.37			
	5.3.2 Awareness and Consumption in Males	.37			
	5.3.3 Awareness and Consumption in Females	.39			
	5.4 Measuring Fashion Brand Attitudes	.41			
	5.5 Measuring Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices	.43			
	5.5.1 Source of Brand Knowledge	.43			
	5.5.2 Media as a Source of Brand Knowledge	.45			
	5.5.4 Differentiating between Unbranded and Branded Items	.47			
	5.5.5 Differentiating between Items of Different Brands	.48			
	5.5.6 Differentiating between Original and Copy	.49			
	5.5.7 Brand-Consciousness	.50			
	5.5.8 Popularity of Brand Culture in Youngsters	.51			
	5.5.9 Compatibility of Brand Obsession with Religious and Moral Values	.54			
	5.5.10 Compatibility of Brand Obsession with Cultural Practices	.56			
	5.5.11 Feelings When Wearing a Branded Item	.59			
	5.5.12 Preferring Fake/Copy	.62			
	5.5.13 Brand Preference				
	5.5.14 Source of Buying Branded Items				
	5.5.16 Influences on Buying Brands				
6.					
	6.1 Summary				
	6.2 Limitations				
	6.3 Recommendations	.71			
	REFERENCES72				
A	APPENDIX1				
	Questionnaire	1			