

Chapter 43

Kama Group Limited

Lydia Andoh-Quainoo
Pentecost University College, Ghana

ABSTRACT

Family businesses and entrepreneurship research has grown but with few studies in Africa. This case study fills that gap in the research on entrepreneurship and family business cases in the African continent. The case is explored to assess the motivation and challenges influencing entrepreneurial startup businesses and founders of family businesses. Using both qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection, the research confirms some differences and similarities in the motivational factors and challenges associated with starting a business in an African context, specifically Ghanaian. This entrepreneur's family business encountered a number of challenges in its startup. However, due to strong mental attributes such as personal motivation, persistence, commitment, and hard work, he has overcome these challenges and grown the business successfully. Although environmental challenges may be greater in an emerging economy such as Ghana, personal attributes can play a key role in building and sustaining a successful family business.

INTRODUCTION

Family business and entrepreneurial businesses account for over 60% of businesses in the world, according to the 2012 European Family Businesses Report (EFB, 2012). In the U.S it is estimated that about 90% of all business are family owned. Studies also indicate that family businesses are more profitable and contribute better to GDP in most economies (EFB, 2012). Consequently, there has been a growing interest in family business and entrepreneurship research (Low & MacMillan, 1988).

There have been several studies on entrepreneurship and family businesses worldwide. A review of literature points out that while there have a number of research studies conducted on entrepreneurship, there is still a wide gap in developing economies such as Africa. Indeed reviewing earlier studies such as Kent et al. (1982), Low & MacMillan (1988) and more recent ones such as Bruton et al. (2008), one notices that there is still a general lack of research carried out on entrepreneurship on the African continent.

Hence, this chapter about an entrepreneur in Ghana, Dr. Michael Agyekum Addo, is in line

with the substantial lack of research in this area and in response to a more recent call by Bruton, et al. (2008) in which it was suggested that more entrepreneurial research should be geared towards under researched areas such as Africa and Ghana for that matter.

Interestingly enough, a review of literature in Family Business research also shows a lack of research in this area in Africa. For instance, reviews by Sharma, (2004); Casillas and Acedo, (2007); Debieke et al. (2009) and Litz et al. (2012). All these point out that there has been virtually not much family business researches conducted in Africa. In view of this general lack of research in Africa on entrepreneurship and family businesses, this chapter seeks to remedy this situation by addressing the following issues:

1. To describe a successful Ghanaian entrepreneur Dr. Michael Agyekum Addo who started a family business and has grown the business to this point. Specifically, this chapter will describe the relative poverty and harsh socioeconomic situations including lack of capital in which the Ghanaian started with and the motivation and driving force which enabled him to initiate such business. In addition the chapter will describe in detail the tremendous challenges and obstacles associated with starting a business in Ghana particularly the institutional and socio-cultural barriers that he encountered in the early days when he started and the ways by which he managed to overcome these.
2. This study will also seek to describe the success of this entrepreneur and identify the key mental or cognitive attributes and characteristic which this entrepreneur suggests are needed to run an effective family business in Ghana.
3. Finally, the case study will address the different ways and means by which the KAMA

Group is giving back to society both at the larger societal level and specific community levels particularly in the Eastern region of Ghana.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship

On the entrepreneurial fronts there has been several calls for further research to increase knowledge and understanding of entrepreneurs and the organizations they start (Low & MacMillan, 1988; Bruton et al., 2008). Entrepreneurial studies have become important due to socio-economic and developmental contributions entrepreneurial ventures contribute to society and the global economy. It is considered to be a major contributor of economic growth, economic efficiencies and innovation to markets in many nations. Due to this, it has attracted political and philanthropic commitment in some parts of the world (Zhao et al., 2005; Gaddam, 2007; Low & Macmillan, 2008).

Entrepreneurship has been studied from the individual factors and characteristics, organizational creation processes and management and the socio cultural context of operation. These three major strands of research have yielded various dimensions and levels of analysis which have also yielded unique insights and contribution to knowledge across a number of disciplines of studies. The three main levels of analysis have been the (a) firm, (b) individual characteristics and (c) environmental context. Hence, an entrepreneur is considered to be an individual with certain characteristics and abilities who find themselves in a certain environment conducive to business venture (Bird & Jelinek, 1998). Calvo and Garcia (2010), further divides organization factors into factors intrinsic to the venture and the process of creation referred to as the procedural factors.

17 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/kama-group-limited/128526

Related Content

Special Economic Zones or Zones of Service Excellence?: The Importance of Developing Service Capabilities in Special Economic Zones

Timothy Millett (2022). *Handbook of Research on Special Economic Zones as Regional Development Enablers* (pp. 73-90).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/special-economic-zones-or-zones-of-service-excellence/291131

Nationalism and Patriotism in International Business

Duane Windsor (2017). *Corporate Espionage, Geopolitics, and Diplomacy Issues in International Business* (pp. 33-58).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/nationalism-and-patriotism-in-international-business/170921

Consumer Social Responsibility (CnSR) in the Circular Economy of Global Value Chains: What Does It Mean, and Why Does It Matter?

Guli-Sanam Karimova and Stephen Arthur LeMay (2022). *International Journal of Circular Economy and Waste Management* (pp. 1-19).

www.irma-international.org/article/consumer-social-responsibility-cnsr-in-the-circular-economy-of-global-value-chains/302207

Policy Transformation in the Indonesian Central Bank

Mohammad Nur Rianto Al Arif (2024). *Governance and Policy Transformations in Central Banking* (pp. 76-83).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/policy-transformation-in-the-indonesian-central-bank/338477

Channel Conflict and Management of O2O Network Marketing Model Under E-Commerce Exploration of Ideas

Rafia Sber (2022). *International Journal of Circular Economy and Waste Management* (pp. 1-4).

www.irma-international.org/article/channel-conflict-and-management-of-o2o-network-marketing-model-under-e-commerce-exploration-of-ideas/312227