Research Methodology

Source of data and reference period
In order to achieve the objectives of the study both secondary and primary data have been used. The prime sources of secondary data include SIA Newsletter, DIPP, GOI, UNCTAD-World Investment Reports, World Development Reports, Human Development Reports, Reserve Bank of India Bulletins, FICCI Survey Reports, CII Survey reports, etc. Internet has also remained as an important source of secondary data.

The reference period for the purpose of analyzing trends of FDI flows into India is primarily August 1991 to December 2003. However, for analyzing global scenario of FDI according to region/economy, the data from 1981 through 2003 have been considered. Further, the reference period concerning determinants of FDI in developing countries is set in three groups: (i) 1989-1994, (ii) 1995-1999, (iii) 2000-03.

In order to study the perception of FDI companies about the various factors (barriers and success) affecting FDI inflows to India, a primary survey of 25 companies to be conducted. The main factors considered for the purpose of measuring perceptions include FDI regime, tariff and taxation, infrastructure availability, bureaucracy, image of India, corruption level, liberalization in existing barriers and labour laws. The main instrument used for conducting the survey was questionnaire constructed for this purpose.

Research design:
the research design is of diagnostic as need to study and analysis the FDI inflow and its impact on CSR initiatives in India and developing countries.

Research Area:
The research area consists of 25 MNC companies like telecommunication, electronic, automobile, chemical, computers, food products, manufacturing companies, FMCG companies, pharmaceuticals etc in the 60 developing countries

**Research sample**

In order to study the perception of FDI companies about the various factors (barriers and success) affecting FDI inflows to India, a primary survey of 25 companies was conducted. The main factors considered for the purpose of measuring perceptions include FDI regime, tariff and taxation, infrastructure availability, bureaucracy, image of India, corruption level, liberalization in existing barriers and labour laws. The main instrument used for conducting the survey was questionnaire constructed for this purpose.

**Research size**

In order to achieve our objective of identifying the factors having influence on inward flow of FDI, we have taken a large sample size comprising of 62 countries. All the selected countries belong to the category of developing economies, as per the classification given in the World Investment Reports, 1999, 2001 and 2003. As many of the developing countries initiated the process of financial sector reforms since 1988, the reference period for the study is taken from 1989 to 2003. With a view to make the study useful and interesting, the reference period was divided into three segments for analysis purpose. These data sets are (i) 1989 to 1994, (ii) 1995 to 1999 and (iii) 2000 to 2003. It also needs mention that the sample includes only those countries which could attract an average annual inward FDI of US $ 80 million during the period 1995 to 2003.
Sample techniques:

In this research sample technique followed is mostly stratified and cluster technique as this type is very apt technique in this type of work The main instrument for conducting the survey was questionnaire some of the sample questions are like to which industry group does the company belongs to constructed for this purpose, origin of country, operational performance in India future plans of the company, factors and barriers for FDI inflow, and their impact, satisfaction levels about infrastructures, success factors for attracting FDI, performance of the operations in India, areas of improvements, etc.,

Source of data

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Hypothesis test

The collected data was arranged in the form of tables so that meaningful inferences could be drawn out of the collected data. The analysis was carried out by making use of both simple and advanced statistical tools including graphs, index members, multiple graphs, index numbers, percentages, multiple regression analysis, correlation and t-test.
For analyzing the emerging trend of FDI in India, global level, developing countries and SAARC countries, we analyze the secondary data with the help of percentages, Index numbers and t-test. Moreover, to facilitate the readers to understand the trends, some of the data have also been presented by way of graphs. In so far as the analysis of primary data is concerned, the filled questionnaire were first edited, then frequency tables were constructed. Then the percentages were computed based on the frequencies against each response.