REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In order to have an in depth idea of the research work, an attempt is made to summarize few vital studies carried out by researchers on Foreign Direct Investment in Multi- brand retail Sector in Abroad and India.

2.1 FOREIGN STUDIES:

Eric K. Nguku\(^1\) in his research study captioned “Relationship between Foreign Direct Investment and Balance of Payments in Kenya” has highlighted the relationship between the FDI and Balance of Payment in Kenya. The study indicated that the rise in relative prices of imports leads to rise in imports. The researcher also revealed that FDI does not exert any impact on Imports, CABECT or Exports. The study concluded that FDI does not have significant impact on the balance of payment.

Ferry Ardiyanto\(^2\) has carried out a study on, “Foreign Direct Investment and Corruption”. The study examined the relationship between FDI and Corruption. The study further aims to analyze the various determinants of Corruption itself. The study also examines whether Corruption would be deleterious or beneficial to FDI inflows. The study takes in to account four regions within developing economies group namely Africa, Latin America, Caribbean and Asia. The study revealed that Corruption in developing Countries’ various regions are influenced by factors like economic variables, natural resource variable, economic freedom, civil liberties variables, natural resource variables and Government expenditures per capita. The study concluded that the Governments should actively participate with firms in the process of selecting equipment, development of curriculum and so on.

\(^1\) A Master’s thesis on “Relationship between Foreign Direct Investment and Balance of Payments in Kenya” was submitted to the University of Nairobi by Eric k. Nguku in the year 2013.

\(^2\) A PhD Thesis on, “Foreign Direct Investment and corruption” Submitted to the Colorado State University by Ferry Ardiyanto in the year 2012.
Ruth Voorpiji\textsuperscript{3} carried out a research study on, “Foreign Direct Investment in Kenya: The Gains and Losses of foreign Involvement”. The study is carried out to examine the ways in which FDI gets affected in the Kenyan Society. The study further examined the future improvements to be made in order to attract more FDI inflow in future. The study revealed that the major reasons for Kenya being a less attractive for FDI are levy of very high taxes and bribes. The study further laid down that corruption in every level of society is definitely future concern of Kenya. The study concluded that it is the need of the hour that the government must positively involve itself in the process of making procedures easy for new investors to start business in Kenya.

Hosein A.T. Elboiashi\textsuperscript{4} has made a research study on, “The Effect of FDI and Other Foreign Capital Inflows on Growth and Investment in Developing Economies”. The study was carried out to investigate the effect of FDI and various other foreign capital inflows on domestic Investment and on economic growth. The study was carried out using a number of complicated econometric models like time series analysis, panel data technique etc. The key finding of the study is that the FDI needs to be encouraged in a way that it contributes for economic growth. FDI is also considered as a critical engine to obtain sustainable economic growth. The study also pointed out that there is a need for solid foundation to justify and support various incentives given to foreign investors to get desired result.

Abdel Zbida\textsuperscript{5} carried out a research study titled, “Analysis of Foreign Direct Investments in Hungary”. The main purpose of the study is to examine the role of FDI in regions and compare it with other parts of World and also to analyze changes of

\textsuperscript{3} A Masters Program thesis on, “Foreign Direct Investments in Kenya: The Gains and Losses of Foreign Involvement” was Submitted to Radboud University Nijmegan, by Ruth Voorpiji in the year 2010-11.

\textsuperscript{4} A Doctorial thesis on “The Effect of FDI and Other Foreign Capital Inflows on Growth and Investment in Developing Economies” was submitted to the University of Glasgow by Hosein A.T. Elboiashi in the year 2011.

\textsuperscript{5} A PhD Thesis on, “Analysis of Foreign Direct Investments in Hungary” was Submitted to Szent Istvan University by Abdel Zbida in the year 2010.
Investment at country level. The analysis was carried out using Correlation Coefficient, Concentration Index, Two-variable regression analysis and similarities Index were carried out. The study revealed that the working capital investment also plays a major role in economic changes. The study indicated that strong statistical correlation was found between sales, industrial export, employment trend and investment.

Vladimir Sukhoruchenko\textsuperscript{6} carried out a research study on “Foreign Direct Investment in Emerging Market Implications for Policy making in Kazakhstan”. The study was carried out to examine investment climate in Kazakhstan. For the purpose of the study various statistical tools like Case study analysis, Archival method and Data analysis methods were used. The study revealed that there are various issues that undermine the attractiveness of Kazakhstan like stability of legislation, settlement of disputes and so on. One of the key findings of the study is that the Kazakhstan’s institutional governance is very weak and there is also a problem of transparency in various commercial transactions. The study concluded that it is an apt time to encourage very sound macro- economic policies to promote sustainable growth and to assess the investment climate issues systematically and regularly.

Swapna S. Sinha\textsuperscript{7} has made a study on, “Comparative analysis of Foreign Direct Investment in China and India: Can Laggards Learn from Leaders?” The study attempts to analyze the various determinants and reasons for low FDI inflow into India when compared to China. The study revealed that China attracts 60 billion dollars of FDI whereas India gets only less than 6 billion dollars. The study was carried out using data ranging from 1992-2005 as far as Indian data are concerned and from 1978-


2005 of Chinese data at economic zone level. The study was carried out using OLS regression and auto regressive regression analysis. The study also revealed that India is considered as second most attractive destination after China but yet not able to attract sufficient FDI. The study concluded that it is a right time for India to learn from China and make necessary restructuring in order to make Indian markets more attractive to FDI.

Julia Shevtsova\(^8\) carried out a research study titled, “Barriers and Obstacles to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into Russia”. The main purpose of the study is aimed at understanding various obstacles and barriers for poor FDI inflow into Russia. The study further analysed the importance of FDI towards transnational economy of Russia. For the purpose of the study various important data were collected using the quantitative as well as qualitative methods like economic surveys, research databases and document studies were carried out. The study revealed that Russia’s insufficient company governance was a major obstacle for favorable investment climate for FDI attraction. The Study also laid out that the Country’s legal infrastructure and taxation is yet another major barrier to FDI. The study concluded that the existence of Corruption and Crime has very high relevance to poor FDI inflow in Russia.

Khondoker Abdul Mottaleb\(^9\) carried out a research article on, “Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment and Impact on Economic Growth in Developing Countries”. The study purports to identify the various influential factors determining the flow of FDI in developing countries and also to examine the relationship between FDI and economic growth. The study was carried out using information and data from 60 developing countries’ drawn from three continents, namely Latin America, Asia and

\(^{8}\) Master Thesis in MSC in International Fisheries Management of University of Tromso by Julia Shevtsova for the year May 2006.

\(^{9}\) Munich Personal Repec Archive (MPRA) Paper No 9457, Dec 2007, PP: 1-15
Africa. The study revealed that the top FDI receiving countries during 2005 had high GDP rate, large domestic market, modern infrastructure and friendly business environment. The study concluded that FDI inflow does affect economic growth positively and significantly.

Nuno Carlos Leitao and Horacio c. Fa ustino\(^\text{10}\) have carried out a research paper on, “Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in Portugal”. The study has been carried out to analyze the various determinants of FDI in Portugal and also to examine the link between FDI flow from European country and its determinants. The study revealed that openness trade, labour cost, market size and economic stability are some of the major determinants of Portuguese FDI. The study indicated that the FDI inflow in Portugal will be high as more openness to trade and cheaper labour are made available. The study concluded that the FDI inflows from European countries are largely from Netherland, United Kingdom and Spain.

Pisit Puapan\(^\text{11}\) has published a research paper on the topic, “Assessment of FDI Impact on Thailand’s Production Sectors: Implications for Investment Promotion Activities”. The study has been carried out to analyze and examine the sectoral and overall economic impact of FDI of Thailand’s economy. The study indicated that the achievement of manufacturing competitiveness in the past few decades are solely the attribute of FDI which provided much needed technological Know-how and Capital. The study concluded that the policy makers must try to promote further FDI and should review various sectoral bases carefully.

Young Shin Kin and Soon Cheul Lee\(^\text{12}\) in their study captioned “An analysis of the interaction of trade and Foreign Direct Investment between Korea and India”

\(^{10}\) Journal of Applied Business and Economics, Vol. 11(3).


have made an attempt to examine the relationship between FDI and trade industry effective exchange rate and Gross National Income. The researchers have used Impulse response analysis using the model of Vector Error correction. The findings of the study revealed that there exists a unidirectional link between trade and FDI, but not vice versa and hence the South Koreans’ export does positively affect the growth rate of outward FDI from South Korea to India. The study concluded that both the factors namely, trade and FDI does not affect the income or effective exchange rate of both Countries.

Selma Kurtishi-Kastrati$^{13}$ has published a research Paper on, “Impact of FDI on Economic Growth: An Overview of the Main Theories of FDI and Empirical Research”. The study has been carried out to analyze the impact of FDI and the various factors influencing the effect of FDI. The study revealed that the impact of political stability, import tariffs, institutional quality and physical infrastructure on the inflow of FDI is usually positive whereas corporate taxes are negative. The study indicated that the economic growth is usually determined by capital accumulation and other variables like political environment, education level, macro-economic stability etc. The study concluded that FDI plays an uncertain role in contributing towards economic growth and FDI has significant impact when host countries have very good level of human capital and initial GDP.

Ab Quyoom Khachoo and Mohd. Iman khan$^{14}$ in their work, “Determinants of FDI Inflows to Developing Countries: A Panel Data Analysis”. The study was carried out to examine the various factors determining FDI inflows to various Developing countries over a long period of time. The study was based on sample of around 32 developing countries. To identify the various determinants a data set consisting of Observations for a period ranging from 1982-2008 were taken into

$^{13}$ European Scientific Journal, Vol.9, No.7, March 2013, PP: 56-77
$^{14}$ Munich Personal REPEC Archive paper no 37278, Posted 16 March 2012.
consideration using panel data analysis. The study revealed that those countries with large market size are in a better position to attract more FDI inflow. The study concluded that market size, infrastructure, total reserves and labour cost are the major determinants of FDI inflow to developing countries.

Aviral kumar Tiwari and Mihai Mutascu\textsuperscript{15} in their research article titled, “Economic Growth and FDI in Asia: A Panel- Data Approach” have made an attempt to examine and analyze the impact of Foreign Direct Investment on the economic growth of Asian Countries. The researcher has used Panel framework for the period ranging from 1986 to 2008. The study revealed that the growth process of Asian Countries is enhanced by both exports and Foreign Direct Investment. The study further suggested that apart from the above two factors, even the capital and labour also play a very vital role in their growth. The study concluded that the growth stages can be divided into two parts. The former part may be export led and the latter may be FDI lead.

Robert E. Lipsey and Fredrik Sjoholm\textsuperscript{16} carried out a research paper on, “FDI and Growth in East Asia and Indonesia”. The study is carried out to analyze the impact of FDI on economic growth and development and to ascertain the various contributions of FDI. The study revealed that the major cause for economic development of East Asia has been FDI. The study pointed out that in spite of its size and growth; it has not attracted enough FDI inflow. The study indicated that the business environment is poorer and should improve in the following aspects of skilled workforce, openness to trade and good institutions. To conclude, the study suggested that changes at national level can be helpful in increasing FDI inflow, thereby contributing towards continued economic development of Indonesia.

Shamima Nasrin, Angathevar Baskaran and Mammo Muchie\textsuperscript{17} presented a research article captioned “A Study of Major Determinants and Hindrances of FDI Inflow in Bangladesh”. The aim of the study is to analyse the major determining factors and hindrances of Foreign Direct Investment in Bangladesh. The analysis was carried out using Qualitative research method. The study revealed that there has been a significant increase in the FDI inflow since Liberalization of 1990. The policy makers as well as foreign investors identified low labour cost as a major determinant of FDI inflow in Bangladesh. The study concluded that favourable public policy is vital for attracting more foreign investors.

Elena Pelinescu and Magdalena Radulescu\textsuperscript{18} have written a research article on, “The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on the Economic Growth and Countries’ Export Potential”. The main aim of the study is to analyze the importance and impact of FDI on economic growth and to determine the extent to which it influences the export potential for the Country. The study revealed that the employment and trade effect of FDI depends on type of industry and motivations. The key finding of the study is that the direct influence of FDI on the economy is low but the indirect influence on the Romanian economy is significantly more. The study concluded that in Romania the GDP rate depends on external demand, interest rate and labour productivity.

Hooi Hooi Lean\textsuperscript{19} authored a research paper on, “The impact of Foreign Direct Investment on the Growth of the Manufacturing Sector in Malaysia”. The study makes an attempt to analyse the relationship between the growth of manufacturing sector and FDI in Malaysia. The study was analysed using data for the

\textsuperscript{17} Research Center on Development and International Relations Working Paper No.144, 2010. (AALBORG University, DENMARK), PP: 1-24
\textsuperscript{18} Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting, 4/ 2009, PP: 153-169
period 1980-2005. The findings of the study revealed that there is no relationship between the GDP of Malaysia and FDI. The key finding of the study is that FDI does help to achieve growth provided that the host country has sufficient amount of qualified and skilled work force. The study concluded that the Government must play a vital role in focusing its attention on potential roles and activity that FDI can interact with our human capital.

**Chantal Dupasquier and Patrick N. Osakwe**\(^{20}\) in their research article captioned, “**Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: Performance, Challenges and responsibilities**” have made an attempt to examine the promotion, performance and prospects for FDI in Africa. The study laid down a number of factors as reason for poor FDI record, in them a few are as follows: weak infrastructure, Political instability, low growth, Macro economic instability and poor investment promotion strategies. The study suggested that due steps should be taken to carry out more investments and trade relations between Asia and Africa. The study concluded that it’s high time to take whole hearted efforts at the regional, national and international levels to attract more FDI and thereby attaining sustained growth and development.

**Henrik Schaumburg- muller**\(^{21}\) has made a research paper on the topic, “**Foreign Direct Investment in Vietnam: Impact on the Development of the Manufacturing Sector**”. The main aim of the study is to analyse the internal and external changes on composition and flow of FDI and its impact on Vietnam. The study indicated that except manufacturing sectors, others have attracted large share of FDI. The study revealed that as far as Vietnam is concerned, FDI is contributing very well to exports. One of the key findings of the study is that the investment climate in Vietnam is not conducive as it involves lack of transparency in dispute redressal mechanism,

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\(^{21}\)Paper for EADI 10\(^{th}\) General Conference in Ljubljana, Sep 2002, PP: 1-18
stringent licensing policy etc. The study concluded that there have been a lot of changes
taking place in the policy and still a lot of changes are needed to be taken.

2.2 INDIAN STUDIES

J. Maheswari\textsuperscript{22} carried out a research study on, “\textit{A study on Macro-
Economic Climate and Sectoral Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
and its Impact in India}”. The main objective of the study is to examine the various
changes in the growth, pattern and trend of the inflow of FDI in India and also to
examine the impact of FDI on Indian economic condition. The research work was
carried out using data for a period of 1991 to 2010. The analysis of the research work
was done using correlation, multiple and simple regression models. The study
suggested that there is a need for change in the mindset of policy makers to divert their
focus towards attracting diversified type of FDI. The study further indicated that the
Government of India must act wisely in providing various inventive schemes to foreign
investors in order to motivate them to invest in low FDI attracting states. The study
concluded that the government must give importance to direction and quality of FDI
than its magnitude.

Gautam Bansal\textsuperscript{23} carried out a research study on “\textit{Customers’ perception &
Satisfaction in organised retail sector in India}”. The aim of the study was to evaluate
the satisfaction level of customers regarding the various products and services that are
provided by the organised retail sector. The researcher indicated that the services
provided by the organised retail sector are not satisfactory in terms of service support.
The study revealed that the customers are well satisfied with the price and quality of
products provided by the organised retailers. The researcher suggested that proper and

\textsuperscript{22} A PhD Thesis on, “A study on Macro- Economic Climate and Sectoral Determinants of Foreign Direct
Investment (FDI) and its Impact in India” for Partial Fulfillment of Degree at University of Madras by J.
Maheswari for the year Nov 2012.

\textsuperscript{23} A Doctorial thesis on “Customers’ Perception & satisfaction in organised retail sector in India”, was
submitted to the Punjabi University by Gautam Bansal in the year August 2012.
liberal promotional strategies should be adopted by the organised retail outlets. The study concluded that the organised retail outlets must provide sufficient safety and security arrangements to enhance the customer satisfaction.

Sapna Hooda\(^{24}\) carried out a research study captioned “A Study of FDI and Indian Economy”. The study has been carried out to analyse the impact of FDI on Indian economy. The study indicated that the major FDI inflows in India are carried out through automatic route only. The researcher suggested that the policy makers must design policy in such a way that the Foreign Investment can be used as a means to enhance savings, export and domestic savings. Recommendations were also made to the Government to ensure equitable distribution of FDI in various States. The study concluded that India can achieve a favorable environment for business only with the proper implementation of second generation reforms in totality and also in the right direction.

J. Satish\(^{25}\) carried out a research work captioned, “Foreign institutional Investor’s Investment and Foreign Direct Investment in India- A Study”. The study has been carried out to analyse the portfolio management and investment pattern of FIIS in our country. The study further attempts to evaluate the growth and the pattern of FDI in India. The research work was carried out using data for a period of 1998-99 to 2008-09. The analysis of the study was done using simple percentage analysis, Cox regression analysis, multiple regression analysis etc. One of the key findings of the research is that there exists a relationship between nations GDP and inflow of FDI. The researcher suggested that there is a need to supplement the industrial reforms with more reforms on Infrastructure. The study further indicated that our Government should

\(^{24}\) A PhD Thesis on “A Study of FDI and Indian Economy” was submitted to the National Institute of Technology- Kurukshetra, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences by Sapna Hooda in the year January 2011.

\(^{25}\) A Doctorial thesis on “Foreign institutional Investor’s Investment and Foreign Direct Investment in India- A Study” was submitted to the University of Madras by J. Satish in the year 2010.
organize a relationship between under developed and developing countries. The researcher concluded that the major cause for increase in GDP of India is FDI and FIIS.

G. Elangovan\(^{26}\) carried out a research study on, “Analysis of Foreign Direct Investment in India”. The research study has a number of aims like, to evaluate the inflow pattern of FDI, to examine the direction of FDI inflow and to evaluate the problems relating to FDI inflow into India. The study was carried out using data for the period 1980 to 2001. The analysis of the study was done using various statistical tools like multiple regression analysis, linear quadratic function etc. The study suggested that the Government must act wisely by directing the inflow of FDI in to infrastructure. The study further indicates that our country must make use of its bargaining power advantage and with the help of it try to attract more FDI inflow. The study is considered as a vital work as it provides a number of steps for attracting more investment. Some of the steps to attract investment are as follows: To allow integration of financial markets, to make the process of Disinvesting just as it is easy to invest, to dismantle legal process and laws which usually cause delay in making business decisions. The study concluded that FDI is very vital to all country as no country can ever be self sufficient in today’s world.

R. Meenakshi\(^{27}\) carried out a research study on, “Foreign Direct Investment in India (An Analysis of its Impact on the Corporate Sector)”. The study aims at analyzing the various trends of inflow of FDI in India and also to identify the different determinants of FDI. The study further tries to evaluate the performance of foreign companies and indigenous companies in selected industries in India. The analysis was carried out using various tools like standard deviation, ratios, correlation co-efficient

\(^{26}\) PhD Thesis on, “Analysis of Foreign Direct Investment in India” April 2002, for Partial Fulfillment of Degree at University of Madras.

\(^{27}\) PhD Thesis on, “Foreign Direct Investment in India (An Analysis of its Impact on the Economy and on the Corporate Sector) for Partial Fulfillment of Degree at University of Madras by G. Elangovan in the year July 1997.
and with the help of non-parametric test like Mann-whitney U test. For the purpose of study, the data were gathered for a period of 1985 to 1996. The research work indicated that FDI is to a greater extent is determined by the prevalent environment of host country. The study suggested that there is an urgent need of carrying out reforms at state level. The researcher concluded that the implications of FDI are very vital and hence there is a need for setting up separate Ministry at state and central level.

Zulfiqar Murtaza\textsuperscript{28} in his research article captioned “FDI in retail: An overview in India” has made an attempt to highlight the growth and development of retail industry in our country. The study also attempts to analyse the impact of FDI in retail sector. The researcher indicated that the opening up of FDI in retail sector will improve distribution and productivity. The study further revealed that the inflow of FDI in retail sector will lead to overall economic development. The researcher suggested that the Government must very carefully frame the policy to act as a roadmap for allowing FDI in retail. The study concluded that the inflow of FDI will lead to comprehensive integration of local market into World Wide market.

Rekha Sharma and Jyoti Bansal\textsuperscript{29} carried out a study on the topic “A Study on Impact of Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector”. The study has been carried out to analyse the impact of FDI in retail sector in India. The researchers indicated that the inflow of FDI will lead to Boost in Healthy Competition. The study also revealed that the FDI will result in distortion of culture. The researchers suggested that the government frame the policy in such a manner that the Foreign players are allowed to enter gradually with social safeguards. The study concluded that the problems of the retail sector can be solved by setting up National Commission.

\textsuperscript{28}International Journal in Management and Social Science (IJMR), Volume 03, Issue 01, January 2015, PP: 354 – 364.
Dinkar D. Pujari\textsuperscript{30} in his research article captioned “Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Indian retail sector” has made an attempt to analyse the impact of FDI on Indian retail sector. The study further attempted to evaluate the probable changes in the customers’ requirements. The researcher suggested that the wet markets must be modernised with Public-Private Partnership. The study further recommended that allowing of inflow of FDI will integrate Indian market with the global market. The researcher concluded that the allowing of FDI will lead to overall economic development.

A. Hamil and ED. Priyadharshini\textsuperscript{31} in their research article captioned “Impact of supermarkets on unorganised retail” have highlighted the impact of supermarket on the unorganised retail sector. The study was carried out at the Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation Area of Tamilnadu. The researchers indicated that there is drastic reduction of the workforce in unorganised retail outlets. The study also revealed that the sales volume for the last two years has declined in unorganised retail stores of Tirunelveli. The researchers suggested that Government must frame policy carefully to control prices. The study concluded that the supermarkets have not created any positive impact on unorganised retail stores.

Ujjwala Khachane Narkhede\textsuperscript{32} carried out a study captioned “Impact of welcoming of FDI in retailing on home retail business”. The researcher indicated that the big retail chains will lead to desertion of our small retailers. The study further revealed that the inflow of FDI in retail sector will not control inflation. The researcher concluded that India has got all the talent experience and all that is needed to excel, hence the Government must not allow FDI in the retail sector.

\textsuperscript{30}Online International Interdisciplinary research Journal, Volume V, Issue 1, Jan- Feb 2015, PP: 218-224.  
G.I. Parvathamma\textsuperscript{33} published a research article on the title “FDI in retail sector in India- Conceptual, Descriptive and Analytical study”. The study aims at evaluating the market reach and structure of the retail industry in India. The researcher further aims at analysing the performance and growth of retail sector. The study indicated that the inflow of FDI in retail industry would surely lead to economic development. The researcher suggested that the government must frame the policy of FDI in a manner that the inflow of FDI is allowed keeping in mind the welfare of domestic manufacturers. The study concluded that FDI must be encouraged for a reasonably small period of time with very strict policies and rules.

A. Vijayakumar\textsuperscript{34} in his research paper captioned “FDI in Indian retail sector: Strategic issues and implications” has made an attempt to evaluate the various efforts that are taken by Government regarding FDI in retail sector. The researcher also analysed the various strategies adopted to enter Indian retail market. The study suggested that proper regulatory frame work with proper enforcement mechanism to safeguard unfair dislocation of small retailers. The researcher further suggested that the farmers should be encouraged to form Co-operatives. The study concluded that the Government of India must take adequate safeguards to reap the maximum positives from the inflow of FDI.

M.D.U. Rohtak\textsuperscript{35} in his research article captioned “A Study on opportunities, issues and challenges of FDI in relation to new FDI policy of India” has made an attempt to analyse the various opportunities, challenges and issues of inflow of FDI into Indian retail sector. The researcher suggested that in order to protect the small retailers from being exploited, an enforcement mechanism along with proper regulatory frame

\textsuperscript{34} International Journal of Management and Sustainability, Volume 3 (2), 2014, PP: 24- 41.
\textsuperscript{35} PARIPEX- Indian journal of research, Volume 3, Issue 9, Sep 2014, PP: 236- 238.
work is needed. The study concluded that allowing of FDI in retail sector will benefit the local retailers and customers to a greater extent.

**Naresh Kumar Gupta**\(^{36}\) in his article captioned “*An Empirical study on the flow of FDI in India: With special reference to Retail sector*” had highlighted the pattern and trend of the inflow of FDI. The researcher also highlighted the impact of the Foreign Direct Investment on the retail sector. The study indicated that the Macroeconomic variables does have intense impact on the inflow of FDI in our country. The researcher also revealed that the level of economic growth of India is influenced by FDI. The study concluded that FDI is vital factor as it contributes to the Foreign exchange reserve and GDP of India.

**Vishnu vadde**\(^{37}\) in his research paper captioned “*Impact of FDI in retailing on farmers and consumers in India*” tries to analyse the impact of FDI in retail sector on consumers and farmers in India. The researcher suggested that the rural youth must be given preference in the jobs created by the new retail chains. The study indicated that the inflow of FDI must be in a gradual and slow manner with social safe guards to fine tune the policy. The researcher concluded that the Indian farmers only get one third of the price which the consumers pay, hence FDI is the need of the hour.

**Devadutta Indoria**\(^{38}\) carried out a study captioned “*Strategic issues of Foreign Direct Investment v/s Indian retail industry*”. The paper analyses the effect of allowing FDI in retail sector on agro- food sector and farmers. The study indicated that the inflow of FDI in retail sector should be encouraged as it will lead to integration of India Inc. with global economy. The researcher highlighted that the increase in

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purchasing power of Indian customers will compensate the loss of market share faced by unorganised sector.

Girbal Singh Lodhi\textsuperscript{39} in his research paper captioned “Foreign Direct Investment in India: A critical analysis on FDI” has made an attempt to analyse the impact of FDI on Indian economy. The study further aims at evaluating the impact of FDI in retail sector on the various components of economy. The researcher suggested that the inflow of FDI in retail sector must be anchored in a manner that it will result in win-win situation for both Foreign as well as Indian players. The study concluded that the FDI provides a very sound base for our nation’s economic growth and development by enhancing our countries financial position.

Kamal and Ashish\textsuperscript{40} in their research paper captioned “Retail Sector: Growth and Challenges Perspective in India” demonstrated the challenges and growth in Indian retail sector. The researchers have also made an attempt to find out the various problems faced by both the Indian and foreign players. The study identified that the retail industry is very rapidly moving towards modern concept. The results indicated that in the past few years the retailing has become a promising industry. The researchers concluded that the retail industry is rapidly shifting from unorganised to organised sector.

Desti Kannaiah & V. Selvam\textsuperscript{41} in their research article captioned “Impact of FDI in retailing: An empirical analysis on Perception of Unemployed Youth on Employment opportunities in India” have made an attempt to identify the perception of Unemployed youth. The researcher further highlighted the impact of FDI in creating employment opportunity. The study indicated that FDI for sure will integrate our local

market with that of global markets. The researchers also pointed out that FDI is the need of the hour for creation of employment opportunities. The study suggested that Government must frame the policy in such a manner that the rural youth are benefited. The researchers concluded that the retailers must do proper planning and management to face international competition in local markets.

**Vani Archana, N.C. Nayak & P. Basu**\(^{42}\) conducted a research study on “Impact of FDI in India: State-Wise Analysis in an Economic Frame work”. The study analyses the major impact of Foreign Direct Investment on eight major states in India during 1991-2004 with the help of three models namely seemingly unrelated regression, fixed effect model and random effect model. The result of the study showed that the Foreign Direct Investment had a positive effect on employment and labour productivity for the period considered for the study. The study revealed that an improvement in absorptive capacity of our state will for sure lead to strengthened productivity. The study suggested that the process of creating a very favourable condition for FDI will surely result in improvement in productivity convergence. To conclude, the study revealed that across the eight states taken for study, FDI is more productive only when those states had more absorptive power.

**Nidhi Bagaria and swarup Santra**\(^{43}\) have made a research study on, “Foreign Direct Investment in Retail Market in India: Some Issues and Challenges”. The study attempts to analyze impact of FDI on food inflation, employment and farmers. The main aim of the study is to evaluate the various policies of Government of India. The study revealed that the benefits of allowing FDI outweigh the costs as follows: It curbs increasing trend in inflation, distribution system, warehousing technology, improvement in prices of farmers and so on. The study concluded that the introduction

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of FDI in our Indian retail market is the need of the hour for economic development of India. Hence, the Government should take note of various improvements made in regulatory frame works in South- East Asian Countries, to protect our farmers, producer groups and producer companies.

Shivam Nayak and Yogesh M. keskar\textsuperscript{44} in their research work titled, “Impact of Foreign Direct Investment over the City Form, a Case of Hyderabad City, India”. The study examines the various impact of FDI on Hyderabad city, Andhra Pradesh, India. The study reveals that Hyderabad is considered as ideal city for FDI investment as it has following - centrally located, low operation cost, rich man power etc. The study pointed out that a major source for development of host economy is mainly from foreign investment as it helps to add to our assets and financial input. The researchers put forth that FDI is vital for economic growth as they bring reforms in market structure, telecommunication, construction and so on. The study concluded that the various projected figures of areas in the study will help authorities to take regulatory measures.

Ruchi Sharma and Sameer lama\textsuperscript{45} in their research article titled, “Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail: A Conceptual Study in the Indian Context” have made an attempt to examine whether the FDI in multi brand retail will lead to minimization of food wastes and also to examine whether the FDI will provide impetus in the employment growth rate. The researchers have used SWOT analysis to identify and understand the implications of FDI. The study revealed that the acceptance of FDI will minimize the complexities of both urban and rural India. The study

\textsuperscript{44}International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET), Volume 3, Issue 2, Feb 2014

concluded that the reason for the dismal situation of India is mainly due to absence of FDI policy in multi brand retailing.

Mahesh Kumar in his paper captioned, “FDI and Indian Economic Growth Factors- An Emperical Analysis- 2014” has examined as to how FDI is assumed as an vital catalyst for our nations growth by facilitating technology transfer, stimulating domestic investment and by increasing human capital formation. The basic objective of the work is to investigate the impact of Foreign Direct Investment on India’s economic growth. The study was carried out using data from various secondary sources like magazines, websites and journals. The research work was done during the period 1995 to 2014. The findings indicated that the Foreign Direct Investment is really a vital factor which influences the economic growth of our nation and it will thereby provide a sound base for economic development by enhancing our nation’s financial position through increased GDP. The study concluded that FDI has a significant effect on the economic growth of India. FDI is found as a vital catalyst for raising production, output and export at sectoral level.

Abdul Azeez NP has carried out a research work titled “An Economic Analysis of Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in India”. The primary Objective of this paper is to analyze the various major determinants of inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment in our country like exchange rate, GDP, external debt, export, import, infrastructure etc. The researcher has applied ordinary least square method by taking time series data for the period ranging from 1990-91 and 2013-14. The study revealed that trade openness; infrastructure and inward FDI are the various

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major determinant of increased FDI outflow. The study further indicated that the following are major deterrent forces for FDI outflow from India: inflation, external debt and stringent wage system. The study concluded that the inflow of FDI helps in introduction of advanced technology, increased foreign exchange and improved infrastructure facilities. The results of the study are considered to be very helpful in the policy making for promoting economic development through enhancement of FDI.

Moloy Ghoshal\textsuperscript{48} conducted a research study, which explored the scenario of “Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Unorganized Retail Sector of India- A Research report”. The study was conducted with the help of questionnaire survey in two rapidly growing industrial cities in West Bengal, namely Asonal and Durgapur urban area. For this purpose the researcher has used descriptive data analysis technique. The aim of the study was to ascertain the perception of the small retailers upon those big stores. The researcher revealed that India is one of the rising stars in the world and there is no doubt that it will be one of the fastest growing and developing regions in the future. The work indicated that the process of allowing healthy Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector may not only increase the GDP of our country but also will lead to overall economic growth and development. The study concluded that these types of initiatives taken by the government are only a beginning of a very long journey to come.

Supriya Chopra and Satvinder Kaur Sachdeva\textsuperscript{49} carried out a research study on, “Analysis of FDI Inflows and Outflows in India”. The study was carried out to analyze the direction and pattern of FDI flow in India and also to ascertain the factors that are responsible for India being less attractive for FDI. For the purpose of study,

\textsuperscript{49} Journal of Advanced Management science, Volume 2, No. 4, Dec 2014.
various data were collected for the period 1991-2011. The study revealed that there is a presence of strong positive interaction between Trade and FDI in advancement of economic growth. The researchers indicated that though FDI might be vital for economic development, it is still a big threat for the survival of various domestic players. The study concludes that all the stakeholders should keep in mind the various adverse effects on domestic economy while framing the policy.

Machewad Niranjana and Todkar Shivkanya\textsuperscript{50} in their research paper captioned, “FDI in Organized Retail Sector and its Impact on Indian Economy” have made an attempt to ascertain the effect of Foreign Direct Investment on organized retail sector to know whether they do enhance the efficiency of our organized retail sector and also to examine the various measures to overcome challenges of FDI. One of the key findings of the study is that FDI will surely enhance the efficiency of our Indian retail sector. The study revealed that the allowing of foreign firms will improve our efficiency, productivity, inventory management, supply chain and so on. The study suggested that there is a need to increase certain limit and restrictions for purchase from domestic and local markets. The study indicated that the computation commission should regularly check and monitor as to whether there is any unhealthy practice taking place in the market. The study concluded that the flow of FDI if allowed, our nation shall provide the foreign investors a balanced package of industrial investment and fiscal incentives for exports.

Priyanka Bedi and Ekta Kharbanda\textsuperscript{51} in their research article titled “Analysis of Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment in India- Problems and Challenges”. The major aim of this article is to analyze our nation’s FDI inflow status and to ascertain the various reasons and issues that have made India a less attractive

\textsuperscript{50}Asian Journal of Management Sciences 02, 03 (Special issue 1) PP: 108-110, 2014
destination when compared with other Nations. The researchers have collected secondary data from various publications and reports of Government of India, World economic forum etc. The study revealed that weak infrastructure, complicated tax system, stringent labour laws, corruption, regulation and bureaucracy are some of the major deterrents to increased flow of FDI into India. The study indicated that it is the need of the hour to put forth various measures to make our market very attractive to FDI. The study suggested that it is an important time to launch second generation reforms in liberalizing FDI in insurance, retail, media and so on. The researchers further suggested reforms in various labour laws, introducing of Goods sale tax and development of infrastructure as some of the solution for the above mentioned woes. The study concluded that the above mentioned reforms will for sure make India an attractive destination for FDI.

**Paresh Pande and Prafulla Pawar**\(^52\) in their paper captioned “Analysis of awareness of FDI consumers towards the FDI: Indian retail consumers’ perspective” have made an attempt to evaluate the awareness of Indian retail consumers’ towards FDI. The researchers indicated that it is the need of the hour for the retail consumers to know about the role of FDI. The study further indicated that the consumers have a positive perception about FDI. The researchers concluded that there is need for setting appropriate strategies by administration authorities for enhancement of awareness about FDI amongst our Indian consumers.

**Deepali Moghe**\(^53\) in her research paper titled “Critical study of Foreign Direct Investment in Indian retail with special reference to Multi- Brand retail sector” explored the regulatory frame work for FDI in retail and also in general. The study

\(^{52}\) ABHINAV, National Journal of research in Commerce & Management, Volume no. 2, Issue no. 1, PP: 106-112.

mainly focussed on the likely impact of FDI on various components of Indian economy. The study revealed that the inflow of FDI will result in adverse impact on supply chain intermediaries. The researcher also indicated that the decision of allowing FDI in Multi-Brand retail is very clearly a game changer as far as Indian retail sector is concerned. The study concluded that strong enforcement mechanism is the need of the hour to ensure peaceful co-existence of both organised and unorganised sector.

**Anshu Jain**\(^{54}\) carried out a research article on the title, “**Foreign direct Investment in Multi Brand Retail: The Case Scenario in India and Globalization Spectrum**”. The study attempts to analyse the future prospects and impact of FDI on Indian retail market. The study further tries to examine the scintillation and spectrum of FDI in India. One of the key findings of the study is that the FDI is in no doubt a crucial element and factor in enhancing our nation’s economic growth and development. The study indicated that India has started to make its presence felt in the economic landscape of the various globalized economies. The study concluded that FDI is the need of the hour for India for achieving various objectives of its second generation reforms.

**Rakhi Saxena & Deepika Shrivastava**\(^{55}\) in their research paper captioned “**Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-brand retail challenges and issues**” have made an effort to evaluate the need for allowing inflow of FDI in Multi-brand retail. The researchers also highlighted the various benefits of FDI. The study suggested that India must welcome foreign firms by imparting knowledge regarding FDI. The researchers further suggested that the Government must take due care of small and

\(^{54}\) *International Journal of Enterprise Computing and Business systems, Volume 2, Issue 1, Jan 2013.*  
medium retailers from being exploited by big giants. The study concluded that FDI in Multi-brand retail for sure has a positive impact on our economy.

N.V. Shaha and M.A. Shinde in their research paper titled, “FDI in Indian Retail Sector: A Critical Analysis” have made an attempt to analyse the impact of FDI on various stake holders of retail and also to assess the structure of Indian retail sector. The study was analysed using Descriptive, Comparative and analytical methodology. The researchers suggested that proper monitoring agencies should be established at state level to protect the interest of small kirana stores. The study further indicated that the small farmers’ organization should be strengthened. The researchers concluded that innovative measures from government can mitigate adverse effort and unfair competition in the sector should be taken care of by the competition commission of India.

Pallavi Manik and Renu Singla in their research article captioned “Qualitative analysis of FDI in Indian retail industry” have made an attempt to evaluate the various reforms brought about by the Government in Indian retail Industry and there by analyse whether it’s a boon or bane for our economy. The researchers indicated that the various reforms introduced by Government of India are good for our economy. The study concluded that the FDI should be welcomed wholeheartedly but there is need to have a check on anti-competitive policy.

Mohammed Nizamuddin carried out a research paper on the title “FDI in Multi-brand retail and employment generation in India”. The aims of the study were to discuss the various needs of allowing FDI in retail and to evaluate the role of FDI in the process of employment generation in retail sector. The researcher used time

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series data for the year ranging from 2001 to 2010. The study was analysed using ordinary least square method. The study suggested that the entry of foreign players should be carried out with special safeguards and in a slow manner so that labour displacement can be fine tuned. The researcher concluded that the inflow of FDI in retail sector has a negative impact on employment generation.

Sameer Ahmed Shalla and Manmeet Singh Mehta\(^59\) in their research article titled “Foreign Direct Investment and Unorganised retail sector- A Case study” have made an attempt to identify the impact of shopping malls on the profit and sales of retailers. The study aimed at analysing the attitude and perception of small retailers towards shopping malls. The study was carried out at Srinagar of Jammu and Kashmir. A key finding of the research is that the shopping malls don’t have adverse effect on Profitability and sales. The researchers concluded that FDI in retail should be therefore carried out in a very controlled and phased manner.

Kh. Dhiren Meetei and O. Deepak kumar singh\(^60\) in their research article titled “Impact of FDI in retail sector in India” have made an attempt to evaluate the various opportunities and challenges of FDI. The researchers identified that the FDI will be very much beneficial to agriculture and its various allied activities. The study further identified that the process of allowing FDI will remove composition of various middlemen in the market. The researchers concluded that FDI will be very beneficial to home country, hence due care must be taken to make FDI a grand success.

Vikram Singh\(^61\) in his research article captioned “FDI in Multi- brand retail sector- A Study regarding Indian Context” examined the benefits of allowing FDI in Multi- brand retail and to analyse the various challenges faced due to inflow of FDI.

\(^{59}\) IOSR Journal of Business and Management, Volume 8, Issue 3, Mar- Apr 2013, PP: 01- 05.
\(^{60}\) PARIPEX Indian Jounal of research, Volume 2, Issue 7, July 2013, PP: 15 and 16.
The researcher indicated that the FDI in Multi- brand retail provides a number of benefits to varied parties in the economy. The study suggested that the Government must play a vital role in developing retail sector for the welfare of the society and for economic development. The researcher concluded that the FDI in multi- brand will for sure result in better integration of our Indian economy with that of global markets.

Manish Khare\textsuperscript{62} carried out a research article “\textbf{Foreign Direct Investment in Indian retail sector- A SWOT analysis}”. The Study examined the emerging issues and the various progress made by the retail sector under Globalisation. The researcher has further made an attempt to examine the socio- economic magnitude, challenges and problems of FDI in India. The study suggested the policy makers must welcome the foreign players with talented pool of human resources. The researcher concluded that the inflow of FDI in retail would be blessing in disguise.

G. Sudhakar, G. Nanda Kishor Kumar and Y. Padmaja\textsuperscript{63} in their research article titled “\textbf{Foreign Direct Investment – Significance on Indian retailing markets}” have made an attempt to analyse the perspective of local traders and consumers on inflow of FDI in retail sector. The researchers further aims to evaluate the various benefits and pains of FDI in retail. The study indicated that majority of people lack awareness about FDI and hence they are not sure about the policy itself. The researchers suggested that there should be for sure continuous monitoring of the policy by the Government in order to assure economic development.

R. Uma Devi\textsuperscript{64} in her research paper captioned, “\textbf{An Analytical study on the Role of Foreign Direct Investment in Indian Retail Sector}” has made an attempt to analyse the impact of FDI on retail sector and to evaluate the changes in customers’

requirements due to FDI. The study puts forth information and suggestions to the policy makers and government about their role to make FDI in retail a success. The study revealed that there will not be any threat to unorganized retailers due to FDI. The researcher indicated that the FDI in retail has both positive as well as negative aspects, but the positive side is more. The study concluded that in order to keep pace with increase in GDP, FDI should be encouraged. The researcher further concluded that the negative impact of FDI can be nullified with proper redesign of regulatory framework.

S.V. Shridhara murthy\textsuperscript{65} carried out a research paper captioned, “The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment in Multi brand retail market in India on the Indian retail market- A Study”. The study mainly focused on examining the various legal framework that are to be formulated by the Government of India, in order to encourage FDI and also to analyse the perception and attitude of consumers and retailers regarding FDI in Indian Multi brand retail market. The study was carried out using Questionnaire and Interview Schedule. The study suggested that the Government of India should promote R&D to maintain better economic growth using FDI and also that the policy makers should bear in mind that FDI doesn’t hurt small retailers. The study concluded that emphasis must be given on the survival of handicraft business and small Industries.

Mohd. Afzal Saifi and Kamaludin Nabi\textsuperscript{66} in their work, “Impact of FDI on the Indian Retail Sector” have made an attempt to analyze the impact of FDI on Indian retail sector and also to examine the prospects and emerging trends of Indian Organized retail sector with the help of Simple average mean. The study revealed that the cent percent customers of organized retail outlet agree that, there is a positive correlation between overall development of modern retail industry and FDI. The researchers also pointed out that the entry of organized retail outlets did not pose a big

\textsuperscript{65} Proceeding of Global Business Conference, 7-8 Nov 2013, Kathmandu, Nepal.
\textsuperscript{66} Journal of Business Management, Commerce and research, Volume -II, No. 6, Dec 2013.
threat in overall employment in traditional retail sector. The study stressed that a National level retail commission must be setup to protect interest of customers, retailers, manufacturers and farmers. Thus the researchers concluded that in inflow of FDI in retail sector will have a positive impact.

Agarwal Anuradha & Maithili R.P. Singh\textsuperscript{67} in their article captioned “Growth & Future scenario of FDI in retail sector” have made an attempt to analyse the various changes made by our Government of India relating to inflow of FDI in retail sector. The researchers also try to evaluate the future trends relating to FDI in retail sector. The study indicated that the inflow of FDI may lead to unbalanced growth. The researchers also revealed that the FDI will lead to more employment opportunities. The study concluded that the Government must take proper care while framing the policy, as the inflow of FDI in retail sector will be very profitable for the country.

Brajaballav pal\textsuperscript{68} in his paper captioned, “FDI in Multi-Brand Retailing: Opportunities and Threats for Rural India” examined the various challenges and opportunities faced by our Indian retail sector. The study further examined the scope of employment in Indian retailing. The researcher revealed that the provision of proper infrastructure is very vital for sustainable economic growth to be achieved. The study indicated that FDI will benefit not only the farmers but also the consumers and will create more and better job opportunities. Hence the researcher concluded that FDI in multi brand retailing is really a blessing in disguise as it will cater to the need of all the sections of the society.

Parag Shil and Prantik Roy⁶⁹ in their research article titled “Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retailing- A Study on Indian Scenario” have laid down various issues associated with FDI in Multi brand retailing and to present few measures to be considered while framing Policy. The major finding of the study disclosed that the processes of allowing FDI in multi brand retail will boost our organized retailers and it will also improve our public distribution system. The study indicated that our retail market provides a tremendous scope of opportunity for both International and Domestic retailers to take advantage of our organized retail sector, as it constitutes only a mere 5% out of the sum total of annual revenues that are generated. The researchers further revealed that the act of allowing international firms like Carrefour and Wal-mart will assist in cutting waste, keeping check on commodity prices etc. The study concluded that FDI in Multi brand retail shall be permitted keeping in mind that the interests of the farmers and small retailers are not affected.

Kamaladevi Baskaran⁷⁰ carried out a research article titled, “The FDI Permit for Multi-Brand Retail Trading in India- Green signal or Red signal” has made an attempt to analyze the key success factors and challenges of FDI. The study examined the various myths and realities of various global giants’ entry into India. The researcher recommended that the various associations of un-organised retailers and co-operatives must be encouraged to procure directly from farmers and suppliers. The study further pointed out that the role of competition commission must be strengthened so that they would enforce stringent rules against predatory pricing and collusion. The researcher concluded that, due care must be taken as catering to the needs of 35 states & union territories people are equivalent to 35 countries people.

⁷⁰ Business Intelligence journal, Volume- 5, No.1, Jan 2012.
Anusha Chari and T.C.A. Madhav Raghavan\textsuperscript{71} have made a research article on, “\textit{Foreign Direct Investment in India’s Retail Bazaar: Opportunities and Challenges}”. The study was carried out to analyze the various benefits and drawbacks of FDI on retail sector. The study revealed that the FDI in Indian retail bazaar would benefit them through lowering of Inflation rate and food prices, improving warehousing and distribution technologies and so on. The researchers list outs that there are a number of concerns associated with opening up retail to FDI like impact on employment, unfair competition and chances of over domination by foreign firms as our retail sector is in a nascent stage. The study concluded that FDI should be welcomed as benefits outweigh the drawbacks.

A.K. Tyagi and Mohd. Rizwan\textsuperscript{72} have carried out a research paper titled, “\textit{Critical Review of FDI on Retail Industry in India}”. The study revealed that the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment into our Indian retail industry provides a number of rosy claims like FDI will eliminate intermediaries, increase profit of farmers, it will improve the supply chain, it will not hurt small vendors and so on. The researcher further indicated that inspite of various drawbacks of FDI, it has the following important contributions- it will boost up competition, the storage capacity will be increased etc. The study concluded that India needs equitable redistribution of wealth which are in the hands of a few rather than FDI. Further FDI is a Corporatocracy instrument which may enslave us.

Laxmikant S. Hurne & S.G. Khawas patil\textsuperscript{73} in their research paper captioned “\textit{Proposed FDI in Multi-brand retailing: Will it heat the Indian unorganised retail sector}” examined the benefits and threats due to FDI in Multi- brand retail

\textsuperscript{72} International Journal of Innovative Research in Commerce and Management (IJRCM), Volume 2, No. 2, Feb 2012.
\textsuperscript{73} Review of research, Volume 1, Issue VI, March 2012, PP: 1- 4.
sector. The researchers indicated that FDI will provide a number of benefits to customers. The study further indicated that the inflow of FDI will help integrating Indian economy with the global markets. The researchers suggested that the FDI should be permitted as it will not do any harm to the economy. The study concluded that FDI is the need of the hour as it will start competition and thereby providing better prices and products to consumers.

Midhushi Handa and Navneet Grover74 in their study titled “Retail sector in India: Issues and Challenges” have made an attempt to analyse the brand consciousness and growing awareness among people and also to examine the proposed reforms by the Govt. of India in this regard. The researchers indicated that the unfortunate reality which is coming in the way of success of organised retail and overall retail sector is politics. The study suggested that FDI should be supported as it is not only showering positive impact on other sectors but also benefiting unorganised sector. The researchers concluded that the vital ingredient for growth of retail sector is FDI.

R. Anitha75 has made a research article on, “Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth in India”. The study has been carried out to identify the problems relating to FDI inflow and to forecast the inflow of FDI into India for a future period of five years. The researcher used Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Model for forecasting FDI Inflows. The study revealed that the major impediments for low FDI inflow to India are lack of adequate infrastructure, stringent labour laws, Corruption, limited scale of export processing zones, lack of Decision making authority with the State Government etc. The researcher suggested that in order to attract more

FDI our country needs to adopt flexible labour laws, Green field projects Promotion, by taking steps in the removal of various Geographical disparities, through development of Debt market and by taking a relook at sectoral caps. The study concluded that it is the need of the hour to adopt innovative policies and also very good Corporate Governance practices matching International Standards.

B.B. Mansuri\textsuperscript{76} in her research article captioned “FDI in Multi-Brand retailing in India- The road map ahead” has made an attempt to examine the future prospects of allowing FDI in Multi-Brand retail in India. The study indicated that the organised retail sector has a great potential to generate more employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled youths. The researcher also revealed that the Government can control monopolies of big corporate houses by enforcing strict regulations. The study suggested that the licensing obligations may be reduced to attract more FDI. The researcher concluded that the allowing of FDI will lead to comprehensive way of integrating local markets with the worldwide market.

G. Shashidhar Rao and CH. Prashanth\textsuperscript{77} in their research article captioned “Foreign Direct Investment in Indian retail industry” have made an attempt to analyse the policy of FDI in the retail sector. The researchers further aim to examine the impact and benefits of inflow of FDI on India. The study indicated that the inflow of FDI in retail sector has both positive as well as negative effect on the Indian economy. The researchers suggested that in order to achieve Economic Development and GDP, the Government must encourage FDI inflow. The study concluded that to avoid the negative impact of FDI on local retailers, redesigning of regulatory frame work is to be done.

\textsuperscript{76} Arth Prabandh: A Journal of Economics and Management (APJEM), Volume 1, Issue 9, Dec 2012, PP: 56 - 58
Namita Rajput, Rahul Garg, Anuj Jain and Ajay Rajput\textsuperscript{78} in their research article titled, “Trends and patterns of Flow of FDI in Developed Countries and Developing Countries: A Comparison” have made an attempt to evaluate the flows and trends of FDI in developed and developing countries during the post liberalization period of 1991-2011. The researchers found out that there is a significant relationship between the level of FDI stock and Regulatory Restrictive Index. For the purpose of carrying out comparative study the researchers has used regression analysis. The researchers concluded that the countries can increase the flow of FDI, if there are lesser restrictions.

Jasbir Singh, Sumita Chadha and Anupama Sharma\textsuperscript{79} in their research article, “Role of Foreign Direct Investment in India: An Analytical Study” have made an attempt to study the importance of FDI in developing countries and also to analyze the trends of FDI in India. The Study revealed that rate of savings in India is less than Investment and also that the equity is a vital source through which Foreign Direct Investment inflows into India. The researchers concluded that the developed countries are in a better position to attract maximum Foreign investment flows than the developing countries and that the FDI in our country is supplementing scarce domestic investment. The study further recommended and concluded that the inflow of investment should be welcomed in such a way that it enables us to cherish our long term pending goal of economic development, making favorable balance of payment and removal of Poverty.

P. Usha Vaidehi and P. Alekhya\textsuperscript{80} in their research paper titled, “Role of FDI in Retailing” have made an attempt to analyse the impact of FDI on retailing and to

\textsuperscript{78} International Journal of Social Science and Inter disciplinary Research (IRJC), Vol-1, Issue 9, Sep 2012.
\textsuperscript{80} IRJC, Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Management Review, Volume 1, No.2, Oct 2012.
evaluate the benefits and drawbacks regarding opening of retail sector to FDI. The study revealed that the FDI in retail sector would benefit our country like improvement in supply chain, better quality and low priced goods to consumers, improvement in farmers’ income and to achieve high growth rate in GDP. The researchers further pointed out the following concerns: unemployment, adverse distributional effect to host country and so on. The study concluded that the FDI in retail should be encouraged and in order to avoid the various ill effects of FDI, regulatory framework would be redesigned.

Reema Sharma, Stuti Priyadarshni Nijhawan and Richa Sharma in their research article titled, “Role of FDI in Socio-economic Growth of Developing Countries” examined the impact of Foreign Direct Investment on development. The study analysed that whether the reforms made will displace domestic producers or it will stimulate new downstream or upstream investment. The study revealed that the various economic benefits of FDI are real, but they will not happen automatically as FDI requires a healthy enabling environment which encourages domestic as well as foreign investment. The study concluded that the FDI has potential drawbacks too which can be mitigated with the help of adequate legal and regulatory framework.

Lina.M. Fernandes, Ruksana Banu A and Simi Simon carried out a research study captioned, “FDI in Multi-Brand Retail: Issues and Implications on Indian Economy”. The study attempts to analyse the various benefits, drawbacks and effects of FDI on our Indian economy. The researchers revealed that the process of allowing FDI in Multi-brand retail will lead to improvement in GDP and economic development in a significant manner. The research work also indicated that the

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introduction of FDI in Multi-brand retail would help in improving rural infrastructure, price for agricultural products, technology and employment. The study concluded that even though FDI has a bunch of drawbacks, yet it has a huge number of benefits. Thus the study states that FDI in Multi-brand retail should be allowed if we intend to accelerate GDP and also to improve our strategic alliances with foreign investors.

Rajib Bhattacharyya\textsuperscript{83} has made a research article on “The Opportunities and Challenges of FDI in Retail in India”. The study has been carried out to analyse the various threats and challenges of single brand retail and multi brand retail in India. The researcher suggested that the dislocation of labour can be reduced and minimized through the process of allowing Foreign players to enter gradually with the social safe guards and also that the Government of India must take necessary actions to improve the various manufacturing sectors of our country. The results indicated that the traditional retailers must be taken care of and thereby made to coexist with those big foreign retailers.

Namita Rajput, Subodh Kesharwani and Akanksha Khanna\textsuperscript{84} in their research paper titled, “FDI and Indian Retail Sector: An Analysis” have laid down the impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Indian consumers. The researchers have used SWOT analysis to carry out the study. The study revealed that the various prospects and opportunities attached to the reforms will surely be very advantageous to our Indian economy once executed. The researchers pointed out that the Foreign Direct Investment will benefit the farmers, as they will be in a better position as they will get better prices and the study further indicated that FDI will surely reduce the prices for consumers. The results suggested that it is an appropriate time for a symbiosis approach as far as the welfare of public is concerned.

\textsuperscript{84} Journal of Business Administration research, Volume 1, No. 1, PP: 7- 23, 2012.
Chandu K.L\textsuperscript{85} in his research paper captioned, “The New FDI policy in Retail in India: Promises, Problems and Perceptions” has made an attempt to analyse the perception of small retailers about FDI with the help of various secondary sources. Purposive Sampling method was carried out by collecting primary data from 80 unorganized retailers from tier II cities of Rajahmundry and Kakinada using structured questionnaire. The study put forth that 72\% of small retailers felt that big outlets will bring more customers to that particular area, which will help them to do more business. The researcher concluded that the decision to allow FDI must be taken with much care as it has direct impact on agriculture sector.

R. Himachalapathy\textsuperscript{86} has made a research study on, “A comparative Analysis of FDI in India and China”. The main aim of the study is to determine as to whether there exist any relationship between Inward flow of FDI and the nations import and export. The researcher also tries to examine the inward FDI and GDP of India and China. For the purpose of the study, data were collected from a number of secondary sources for a period 1991 to 2008. The analysis was carried out using regression equation, Arithmetic mean, Co-efficient of variation and standard deviation. The researcher indicated that GDP, trade openness, import and export are the major determinants of inward FDI flow. The study concluded that the various implications of this study will help the policy makers in the construction of a valuable model for economic development.

\textsuperscript{86} Journal of Contemporary research in Management, PP: 127 to 158, Jan to March, 2010.