

“A study on Impact of FDI on Gross domestic products”

BY

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. Sanjay Kumar B K** bearing USN **1AY16MBA71** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration course of the Institute 2016-18 batch, affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. Project report on "**Impact of FDI on Gross Domestic Products**" at **Sagar associates Pvt Ltd, Bangalore** is prepared by him under the guidance of **Prof. Swarupa Ranjan Panigrahi** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Karnataka.

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This is to certify that **SANJAY KUMAR B K (1AY16MBA71)** student of **ACHARYA INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY, Bangalore** studying **M.B.A** has undertaken PROJECT entitled as "**A STUDY ON IMPACT OF FDI ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS**" at **SAGAR ASSOCIATES PVT LTD.**
We wish him best for his career!

For SAGAR ASSOCIATES PVT LTD

Proprietor
PROPRIETOR

22/05/18

DECLARATION


I, **Sanjay Kumar B K**, has undertaken project entitled as “**A study on Impact of FDI on gross domestic product**” with reference to “**Sagar associates pvt. ltd. Bangalore**” prepared by me under the guidance of Prof. Swarupa Ranjan Panigrahi, faculty of M.B.A Department, Acharya Institute of Technology and external assistance by Mr. Sagar, Manager of Sagar Associates pvt. Ltd.

I also declare that this Internship work is towards the partial fulfilment of the university regulations for the award of degree of Master of Business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum.

I have undergone a summer project for a period of Ten weeks. I further declare that this project is based on the original study undertaken by me and has not been submitted for the award of any degree/diploma from any other University / Institution.

Place: Bangalore

Date: 26/05/2018


Signature of the student

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the beginning of globalization, developing countries have witnessed a large amount of FDI inflows over the past two decades. Although India has always been a latecomer to the status quo of foreign direct investment, its huge market potential and liberalized policy system still attracts a favourable destination as a foreign investor. The project aims to study the impact of foreign direct investment on GDP, especially after 20 years of economic reforms, and to analyse the challenges of winning in global FDI competition.

The study also highlighted the approval of FDI inflows to India and foreign direct investment inflows in different sectors between April 2006 and June 2015. The study is based on secondary data collected through reports from various government websites. In order to collect data and analysis, MS Excel has been used and the results have been calculated, correlations and regressions in the SPSS tool have been used. The results show that foreign direct investment has a very positive impact on developing countries, but it has no effect on developed countries. This is a good sign, because India has great potential for economic growth, and the liberalization of foreign direct investment policies has made India a safe country. Safe Haven therefore expects that foreign direct investment inflows will increase significantly in the coming years.

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Foreign direct investment is necessary for all developing countries for their economic development. It is necessary to break the vicious circle of poverty. Without advance technology and capital GDP growth enhancement is not possible. FDI acts as a source of foreign capital inflow to all developing countries. These are coming to developing countries either in the form of green field investment or brown field investment. Specific corporations have extraordinary definitions of foreign direct investment, and essentially the most approved is the conclusion given by using the international fiscal Fund (IMF). The worldwide economic Fund characterizes FDI as "non-inhabitant monetary specialists obtain no less than 10% of typical offers or vote casting rights in broad daylight or privately-owned businesses. Coordinate hypothesis involves enduring advantages for corporate administration and comprises improvement reinvestment. "in these days, the world is witnessing the predominant have an effect on of globalization. It has wholly redefined what has been achieved previously. One of the most key achievements of globalization is the dramatic broaden in world FDI. This dramatic progress coincides with the dramatic develop in global trade. The time period "global village" was once created to exhibit that distance is no longer a trouble and trade boundaries are also blurred. International direct funding is an essential element within the globalization system on the grounds that it strengthens the interplay between nations, regions and organizations. With increasing worldwide funding portfolio and direct investment flows, worldwide exchange is an integral part of this approach. Globalization supplies an unprecedented possibility for constructing nations to obtain turbo economic progress via exchange and investment. In the Seventies, the growth cost of worldwide trade was once better than that of international direct investment, so international exchange was a long way bigger than other primary international monetary pursuits. In the mid-Eighties, when overseas direct funding on the earth started to increase dramatically, this drawback has undergone giant alterations. For the period of this period, World Direct investment accelerated its value via the switch of technological know-how and the establishment of an international advertising and procurement network for effective production and earnings (Shiro Urata, 1998). The dramatic expand in the quantity of international direct investment during the last two many years has provided a robust incentive for finding out this phenomenon.

1.2 Industry profile

Financial Services careers: helping our clients in a constantly changing, highly regulated world

We play an imperative position in the global capital market and the broader trade world. Economic offerings associations are actually extra current than ever and have to comply with regulations and legislation. They have to additionally predict market trends.

Working in our fiscal offerings group, you cannot handiest check the client's system and manage measures, but in addition endorse them on market development and how they respond to obtain competitive advantage.

Your job will be truly international, you're going to attain useful expertise, advantage from main legit progress opportunities and obtain aid, you must acquire your pursuits.

Our economic services institution has three areas - you are going to attain experience in one of the areas, however work closely with others to furnish patrons with the steering wanted to achieve their pursuits:

The asset management enterprise is developing speedily. As one in all our industry experts, you'll help asset managers and repair vendors in this dynamic atmosphere. You're going to support them in managing industry progress, lowering hazard, delivering transparency or preparing for regulatory review.

In contemporary incredibly competitive and tightly regulated atmosphere, banks and securities corporations must readily control dangers at the same time assembly a range of distinctive stakeholders. As one in every of our enterprise gurus, you will share your skills with gifted colleagues, expect market trends, check the impact on purchasers and enhance views on how they must reply.

Insurers have to increasingly control extra intricate and convergent regulatory issues that task their chance administration approaches, operations, and economic reporting practices. As certainly one of our industry specialists, you'll aid them resolve these problems and achieve present day swiftly altering world.

1.3 Company profile

Seeing that its inception, our accounting company has been serving this community with a mixture of legitimate abilities and personalized provider. With a respectable group of accountants and an awfully low turnover, our intention is to furnish the widest variety of taxation, accounting (accounting alleviation), payroll (compensation for remuneration) and trade services you can also need, at the same time ultimate small enough. You constantly suppose welcome and at home. At Sagar pals private ltd., after you have found an accountant who may be very relaxed with you, that you would be able to depend on not with no trouble bringing your tax and different accounting necessities to non-personal employees, however commencing a continuation with a trusted trade consultant. Cantered in 2017, Sagar acquaintances personal confined presents efficient and reliable solutions for businesses and individuals. Despite the fact that our fundamental offerings include accounting, taxation and industry consulting, we additionally furnish a variety of official offerings to meet our buyers' exact needs. Our partners and staff accountants serve a extensive variety of participants, firms, companions and non-profit corporations, and are authorities in accounting disorders and tax legal guidelines that have an impact on our customers. Our companions provide years of expertise received from previous positions. We're equal possibility employers and are in just right standing with multiple authentic corporations

1.4 Promoters

- ❖ All promotion of company's service is done through digital India marketing (DIM)

1.5 Vision, Mission and Quality policies

Vision

To provide best in class executive assistant experience to organisation.

Mission

To enable organisations, optimize their executive time by freeing them up from routine and non-core task with their personalized and customized executive assistant services.

Quality policy

- They shall behavior first-rate associated pastime with a purpose to provide consumers with the quality feasible offerings
- They shall realize all significant laws, laws, and contracts, and make efforts to always improve overall exceptional
- They shall establish a fine management approach and work to toughen the overall procedure.
- Attempt tough to preserve consistency with first-class of offerings.

1.6 service profile

- Partnership firm registration
- Company registration
- GST compliance
- ESIC consultation
- PF consultation
- Limited liability partnership
- TDS filing services
- IT return filing
- Book keeping services
- Internal and statutory company audit
- Professional tax registration
- Shops and establishment registration

1.7 areas of operation

- Main head office is in Bangalore
- And later extended the branch in Kunigal.

1.8 competitor's information

- KSSR and Associates (New bel road)
- Sumanth and associates (jaynagar)
- A1 tax associates (mahadevapura)

1.9 SWOT analysis

Strengths

- Efficient, expert, experienced staff with specialized qualification equivalent to certified public accountants, or CPAs
- Low operating rate and overhead and resulting excessive profit margin.
- Doesn't no longer perpetually require administrative centre space for this reason less manufacturing fee

Weaknesses

- High seasonal nature of work
- Much less availability of year-round work
- elaborate for the business to hold certified employees
- Predicament in maintaining 12 months finish closing than at other times of the 12 months.

Opportunities

- provides further organizations possibilities year around.
- Helps in generating residual initiatives during the off season.
- Has the potential to community with different small companies to increase a market for your offerings.

Threats

- Convenient internet headquartered packages
- Colossal competition
- Manufacturer consciousness

1.10 future growth and prospects

- Planning to expand the business in coming financial year.
- And also, to increase the client no's which would help for the growth of the firm.

1.11 financial statement

Income and expenditure account.

		(Amount in Rs.)	
Expenditure	Amount	Income	Amount
Drivers Salary	583880	Revenue from transportation business	1559700
Diesel Expenses	369000	-	
Depreciation	237675		
Accounting Charges	15000		
Telephone Charges	8900	-	
Travelling Charges	45700	-	
Electricity Charges	15350		
Pooja Expenses	20000		
Repairs & Maintenance	21320	-	
Transportation Charges	27060		
Vehicle Maintenance	19620		
Printing & Stationery	7031		
Net Profit	189164		
	1559700		1559700

The above is the financial statement of sagar associate pvt. Ltd for the financial year 2017.

Chapter 2

2.1 Theoretical background of the study

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an extra corporation in an additional country that invests in a nation by means of purchasing an enterprise in a goal country or by increasing the operations of a current organization in that nation. In the age of globalization, overseas direct investment is vital to the development of establishing and developed countries. Overseas direct funding is concerning the advance of the host country's fiscal progress and development, leading to international competitors that triggers foreign direct funding.

Foreign direct funding presents a sequence of advantages equivalent to new technological know-how guidelines, progressive merchandise, new market expansion, employment opportunities and the introduction of recent expertise, which displays the development of revenue in any nation. Overseas direct investment is one of the growing measures for monetary globalization. Investment has always been a predicament in constructing economies such as India. The sector has grown to be globalized and all countries have spread out policies to welcome capital-wealthy international locations. The developed international locations centre of attention on new markets that may receive a gigantic amount of labour, product range, and high profitability. Consequently, overseas direct funding has become the battlefield of rising markets.

India has giant patrons and is consequently an appealing situation for unfastened international trade insurance policies. Use the nation to carry science and a stable cultural procedure in India, however control will have to be in our arms. For example, govt has invested \$100 billion in public money, invited Wal-Mart, when Wal-Mart closes all executive investments, and when it is going to be worn out, as an alternative of the government, i'd advise personal company firms to invest in the event that they rather appear at it. As a trade, I consider confidential companies can manage the challenge in a greater method on the grounds that the federal government constantly fails. Secondly, international direct investment in India's retail enterprise has invariably been the first choice of developed international locations so as to broaden productivity rather than developing international locations. The political bill of our politicians is limited to acquiring funds and nothing else, so FDI is briefly not good. India once once more, preserving credibility and standing at his feet, foreign direct funding is good, in any other case it is just help for condolences.

Global expertise shows that if company shops undertake anti-competitive practices, reminiscent of greedy pricing, retail FDI can mostly have a negative impact on customers and the economic system. In India, the "Competition Act of 2002" stipulates the next measures to compare the exploitation of dominance. The essential gamers comprise predatory pricing. In this act, dominance is outlined as "the dominance of the organization within the central market and India" (competitors regulation, 2002, No. 12, p. 9). So as to protect the pursuits of purchasers, the law can be further bolstered. For instance, in a country like Australia, the dominant role may also be certainly stated in phrases of the size of the retailer's market. Regulators and governments. It need to be noted that foreign direct funding into the retail market will not emerge as a excessive attention of the country, and laws will also be based.

Background of the topic:

Prior reviews analysed the have an impact on of foreign direct funding on growth, however analysed the distinct economic sectors, specifically important, manufacturing, and service industries. This be trained has led to a bad influence of overseas direct investment on the development of the principal enterprise. It will prove that industries equivalent to agriculture and mining are very small for the host countries. Then again, the manufacturing industry has shown positive outcome, which means that that foreign direct investment does develop the host country's industry under this sector. In concept, the benefits of international direct funding appear to be more inclined to the economic sector. Previous research results have proven that the constructive but insignificant result of international direct funding on development is regarded to be a indistinct result. Considering the fact that foreign direct funding is particularly based on the economic nature of the nation, overseas direct investment might not be indispensable for the host country's financial system, so it attracts one of a kind variety of international direct funding into various sectors.

The historic heritage of Indian overseas direct funding will also be traced again to the establishment of the British East India organization. Britain came to India within the British capital of India's colonial interval. After the 2d World war, Japanese businesses entered the Indian market and bolstered alternate with India, however the UK remains the fundamental investor in India. Moreover, after the independence predicament includes foreign capital, the trade of transnational organizations is worried with the aid of the decision makers. Taking into account national pursuits, policymakers have centered foreign direct funding policies that use overseas direct funding as a medium for acquiring evolved technologies and mobilizing forex

resources. Over time, consistent with economic and political programs, foreign direct investment insurance policies have also converted. The commercial policy of 1965 allowed multinational establishments to carry out technical cooperation in India. For this reason, the government adopts a comfy angle through permitting extra customary fairness. With the aid of the world financial institution and the worldwide financial Fund, the Indian government has launched macroeconomic steadiness and structural adjustment plans. Thus, of those reforms, India has opened the door for international direct funding inflows and adopted a more liberal international coverage to revive the boldness of international buyers. Additionally, consistent with the new foreign investment policy, the Indian govt has headquartered the FIPB (international investment promotion Committee) whose major function is to ask and facilitate overseas funding. Starting from a baseline of lower than \$1 billion in 1990, a recent UNCTAD survey predicts that India will become the 2d predominant international direct investment destination (after China) for multinationals in 2010-2012. In keeping with the information, the sectors that appeal to bigger inflows are services, telecommunications, construction and pc hardware and application. Mauritius, Singapore, the united states and the United Kingdom are among the essential sources of FDI in the nation. In line with GYANPRATHA-ACCMAN (administration journal, Vol. 5, No. 1, 2013), international direct funding in 2009-10 used to be 25.88 billion U.S. Greenbacks, which was once 5% cut down than the prior fiscal year of 27.33 billion U.S. Greenbacks. Foreign direct investment in August fell by about 60% in 2010. The lowest data released via the commercial sector showed US\$34 billion. Within the first two months of fiscal year 2010-eleven. The amount of international direct investment flowing into India reached a document high of US\$7.78 billion, an increase of 77% from US\$4.4 billion within the equal period of the previous yr. In 2013, the government comfy FDI necessities for telecommunications, defence, PSU refineries, energy exchanges and inventory exchanges. On the retail aspect, Tesco, which is cantered in the UK, filed an utility and originally invested USA hundred and ten million in cooperation with the Tata crew's Trent to launch a supermarket chain. Within the area of civil aviation, Malaysia's AirAsia and Singapore airlines have launched two new aviation services in cooperation with the Tata group. Additionally, Etihad Airways in Abu Dhabi acquired a 24% stake in Jet Airways, valued at more than 20 million rupees (3.3939 billion US bucks).

Importance of the topic:

- The gain knowledge of tried to investigate the foremost points of Indian FDI.
- study analysed Indian tendencies and patterns, major determinants and funding flows.
- This is trained analysed the effect of FDI on GDP over the last 10 years (2006-2016).
- From the viewpoint of the macroeconomic variables integrated to be taught, this be trained may be very predominant.
- When you consider that FDI is viewed essentially the most compatible form of outside financing, its impact on the economic system is very large.

Even though India has perpetually been a latecomer to FDI popularity in comparison with different East Asian international locations, its significant market potential and liberalized policy regime nonetheless attracts a favourable destination as an overseas n investor.

- The learn aims to investigate the influence of international direct funding on the Indian economic system, mainly after 20 years of monetary reforms, to research the challenges of world competition for foreign direct funding.

Theoretical implication of the study:

Foreign direct funding performs a relevant role in selling national fiscal growth and development. In addition, India desires foreign direct funding as a strategic aspect of funding to reap its 2nd-iteration monetary reform ambitions and keep economic progress and progress. Consequently, FDI is an foremost element affecting the extent of financial progress in India. It presents a pretty good basis for economic development and development by enhancing the country's fiscal function. It also contributes to the nation's gross domestic product and currency trading reserves. Overseas direct funding is the bridge to bridge the hole between funding and savings. Within the course of financial progress, foreign capital helps to offset home financial savings constraints, furnish fine technology, promote the effectivity and productivity of existing creation potential, and create new creation opportunities.

Recent Trends:

Since 2000, India's share of the world's overseas direct funding has persevered to rise. In 1991, the share was once most effective zero.09%, rose to 3.09% in 2009, and rose to 2.74% in 2011. As a result of policy reforms, India's share of overseas direct funding on this planet could be very high, with better infrastructure and a more dynamic fiscal sector. Overseas direct funding in India extended from Rupee. In 1991 it was once INR forty.9 billion for the rupee. Because of the improvement of technological know-how degree, access to world administration capabilities and practices, optimization of human and traditional resource utilization, India's industry has end up internationally competitive, open markets, export markets, provide forward hyperlinks and access to international exceptional products. The Indian executive has taken many measures entice extra foreign direct investment. In 2011-12, international direct investment obtained the perfect quantity, attaining Rs. One in 173, 947 million. The growth fee of overseas direct funding inflows used to be 186.9622% in 2006-07. The desk also finds that unless 2005-06, overseas direct investment accounted for less than one percent of GDP, after which multiplied at the same time. The industry classification of foreign direct funding is central for working out the nation's higher constitution and path of overseas investment. Provider sector is the most important contributor to Indian FDI inflows (18%), followed with the aid of building progress, townships, housing building, infrastructure (eleven%), telecommunications (6%), pc application and hardware (6%), and prescription drugs and pharmaceuticals (5%).

In 2011, the number of projects in the Indian economic offerings sector elevated by means of 21%, while the quantity of overseas direct funding tasks increased by means of 75%. Regardless of its high development advantage, international direct investment within the industry remains to be somewhat low in comparison with different rapid-developing economies as a result of capital account convertibility, capital locking, and countless rules. About 22% of the monetary service businesses surveyed stated that capital convertibility is a fundamental hindrance for investors, and 21% believe that capital lock-in is the fundamental project dealing with the enterprise. Nonetheless, the demand for various economic services merchandise, from credit to insurance, is growing. Presently, handiest forty seven% of Indians have banking facilities, whilst handiest 15% of insurable humans have lifestyles coverage.

It is a small a part of the big Indian market, highlighting the domestic growth skills of the enterprise. Industry professionals expect that by using 2025, India will come to be the third

largest banking market in the world and will turn out to be the 0.33 greatest life coverage market on the planet in 2015. The big expertise of India within the financial offerings sector, especially the insurance enterprise, will more and more entice buyers as GOI relaxes funding restrictions. India's technology sector has a fundamental have an impact on on the Indian economy. The enterprise grew from 4 billion U.S. Greenbacks in 1998 to greater than eighty billion U.S. Bucks in 2011 and employed greater than 10 million humans directly and not directly. With the wave of carrier outsourcing, home and international companies have used India's value proposition to expand their competitiveness in the global market. Major govt initiatives, such as the establishment of tax-free zones, India's program science park (STPI) and certain fiscal zones (SEZ), have commonly promoted the export of IT services. These areas have been exempted from taxation throughout the first few years of operation once they have been established and running. In 2011, India's technical sector obtained 6.197 billion U.S. Greenbacks by means of international direct investment. Compared with final year, it accelerated by forty-six%. The investment has created 153 initiatives and it's estimated that there are 41,607 jobs within the industry. The 5 primary sectors of the understanding science enterprise, specifically online business, IT offerings, IT offerings, and hardware and application merchandise, have got many of the funding. Powerful price benefits and on hand technical vigour have contributed to this powerful development. Home IT demand in India is developing swiftly and is anticipated to exceed \$ninety billion over the next decade. Technology is combined with ordinary trade practices; many business transactions are happening on-line. India's booming economic climate requires more hardware, application and other IT offerings. Many Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities could help the progress of the IT industry whilst providing cost advantages over Tier 1 cities. Despite the fact that many cheap supply locations akin to China, the Philippines, and Vietnam are emerging, India's leadership can not be challenged. The benefits of its lengthy-time period cost competitiveness, the supply of highly knowledgeable engineers and their skills in tactics and pleasant will continue to advertise their progress.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Bait Jangir (2015) argued in her paper “The have an effect on of foreign Direct investment (FDI) on the Indian economic climate” that the globalization of any economy method its integration with the sector economic system. It may be defined as the enlargement of monetary pastime throughout the political boundaries of the country. Improved international direct funding can be used to measure the growing financial globalization. Foreign direct investment performs a primary position in the financial development of the financial system by means of increasing financial growth and bringing foreign capital to host nations, new applied sciences and new potential. India presented new financial reforms in July 1991 and handed LPG (liberalization, privatization and globalization) insurance policies. On this policy, many foreign direct funding restrictions have been diminished and departmental quotas have extended. Apart from a few strategically foremost sectors, most departments permit foreign direct investment through automated routes. Regardless of all of the measures taken, India’s FDI inflows are nonetheless lower than these of different emerging economies, principally China. India’s rating within the 2014 FDI self-belief Index (2014 Kearney’s FDI confidence Index) Seven, US consulting corporation AT Kearney is from more than 300 executives in 28 countries. The essential rationale of this paper is to discover the effect of FDI on the Indian economic climate from 1991 to the present.

Natraj Mehar (2013) recounted in her paper “India's effect on international Direct funding in Employment and Gross home Product” that India’s international direct investment (FDI) inflows have skilled enormous progress over the past two a long time for several a long time. . The amazing growth of global outward direct funding in 1990 made it a primary a part of the progress process of each developed and setting up international locations. Nonetheless, the observed affect in establishing countries is essentially the most far-attaining. Macroeconomists have conducted various reports to show that overseas direct investment plays a most important position in developing jobs and bettering monetary progress, in other phrases, raising the level of GDP of the host nation. In order to analyze whether or not international direct funding has an influence on India’s employment and GDP, a more than one regression model can be adopted.

Bhavya Malhotra (2014) cited in her paper “international Direct funding: influence on the Indian financial system” that with the opening of globalization, constructing countries, notably these in Asia, have witnessed in the past two decades. A giant quantity of international direct investment inflows. Although India has continually been a latecomer to FDI popularity in comparison with different East Asian nations, its big market talents and liberalized policy method have come to be a nice vacation spot for attracting overseas traders. This study document targets to gain knowledge of the impact of international direct funding on the Indian economic system, particularly after 20 years of economic reforms, and analyzes the challenges of a favourable role in global competitors for international direct investment. This file presents the important coverage implications of this analysis, additionally to drawing attention to the complexity of India's interpretation of FDI information.

SAPNA HOODA (2011) brought up in her dissertation “research on overseas Direct investment and Indian financial system” that one of the crucial striking trends in the past two a long time has been the dramatic progress of FDI within the international fiscal panorama. The unparalleled increase in world foreign direct funding on the planet in 1990 has made FDI an most important and predominant part of the development process of both developed and setting up international locations. The coverage objectives to stimulate inward mobility. In fact, international direct investment supplies a win-win crisis for the host nation and dwelling nation. Each of these countries are instantly involved in inviting FDI due to the fact they have got benefited from such investments. "regional" international locations want to use the monstrous market prompted with the aid of industrial progress. However, the "host country" needs to collect technical and managerial advantage and supplement home savings and currency trading.

Furthermore, the shortage of all types of assets, finance, capital, entrepreneurship, technical skills, expertise and practices, entry to abroad markets - the only visible panacea for constructing international locations to take delivery of international direct investment as their scarce assets in their monetary progress. In addition, the integration of global financial markets has cleared the path for the explosive development of global FDI.

Ms. Sumitra Chadha (2012) acknowledged in her paper “The role of foreign Direct funding in India: Analytical study” that worldwide monetary integration plays a crucial position in the economic development of any nation. Overseas direct funding is likely one of the essential way to draw worldwide monetary integration. It acts as a link between investment and financial savings. Many constructing nations like India are going through a savings deficit. This trouble

can also be solved with the support of foreign direct investment. Overseas funding helps to scale down the deficit in international repayments. Overseas capital flows are the revenue progress enterprise for the insurance industry, real property enterprise and industry offerings enterprise, and are the catalysts for India's economic growth. This gain knowledge of is based on the following pursuits: (a) to comprehend the requisites of India's overseas funding quotas for its financial development; and (b) to investigate the tendencies and roles of FDI and FIIs in bettering product quality and availability. Evaluation of all this goal information is collected via secondary sources similar to government stories and publications. Combat overseas investment, Bhagwant Das (2007) in his paper "impact of overseas Direct investment on the Export efficiency of India, China and Malaysia "points out that international direct investment has performed a main role in many economies in Asia, primarily within the export sector (Stephen Thomson 1999). Despite the fact that it handiest debts for a small a part of the whole funding or employment, international direct funding has invariably been the key is to advertise the growth of South-East Asia's exports, and via this funding, the host economies have swiftly changed from the agricultural economic climate into the main producers and exporters of manufactured items. The networks of multinational organisations (MNEs) and their world branches are also interior to the company. Within the type of exchange, the host nation's exports were diverted to branch places of work somewhere else, and although China's reforms began in 1978, the country's fiscal reform strategy showed a giant shift by the tip of 1978.

T. Vasanth (2013) brought up in her paper "The have an impact on of overseas Direct investment on the Indian economic climate" that international direct investment performs a key function in guiding capital and technological know-how transfer and is considered to be a powerful force for financial development in developing countries. Explanations like India. They're a supply of long-time period capital and a supply of developed and developed technologies. Buyers also introduced in the best management practices on the earth. As these investments make investments a lot of money, increasingly industries are being headquartered. This helps broaden employment. FDI also helps promote global alternate. This funding is a non-debt, non-variable investment, and the returns it receives are as a rule used by the host country itself, consequently contributing to the progress of the country. This paper attempts to realize how overseas direct investment has end up an important monetary catalyst for India's financial progress by way of stimulating domestic funding, increasing the formation of human capital and promoting science switch. Overseas direct funding is the fundamental factor

affecting the process of today's international financial progress. The be taught tried to analyse the fundamental facets of India's outward FDI.

Prasanna Ku. Das (2012) stated in his dissertation “India's FDI liberalization and sector development” that overseas direct funding refers to overseas capital inflows that invest in or broaden monetary creation potential. The FDI web page performs a main position in the lengthy-time period progress of a country, not handiest as a supply of capital, but additionally as a predominant element in bettering the competitiveness of the home financial system by means of the transfer of science to make stronger infrastructure, expand productiveness and create new employment possibilities. In India, overseas direct funding is seen as a tool for progress, helping to gain self-reliance and total monetary progress in all sectors. Regardless of globalization, the essential role of international direct investment (FDI) in economic development has now not transformed. Nevertheless, among the mechanisms and drivers of FDI assisting progress have converted: the varieties of overseas direct funding range largely, the advantages that each and every brings, and the way in which in which each interacts with the host financial system. The predominant rationale of this learn is to examine the have an impact on of FDI on Indian economic growth from 1991 to 2011.

Supravital Baglo and Manipal Adhikari (2013) of their paper “FDI Inflows and fiscal development in India - An Empirical evaluation” assessed the have an effect on of FDI inflows on Indian fiscal growth and different talents causes. Our econometric evaluation cantered on secondary time sequence information indicates that real gross home product and other chosen macroeconomic aggregates are in an interval of robust liberalization compared to the slight open technology (1980-1990) (1991-2010). Yr.) In order to estimate the fiscal development cost measured by means of the cost of alternate of real GDP, we developed a linear regression mannequin after the huge variant of the Solo-Swan progress mannequin. The improved Dickey Fuller experiment and Phillips Peron test information verify that the variables integrated in the regression model are fixed. This be trained shows that the growth of home capital formation has a positive and colossal contribution to financial growth. Population growth is an important constraint to financial progress. Nevertheless, the decision of India’s monetary development is not primary to the openness and progress of FDI inflows.

Vanish Katharina (2008) stated in his paper “effect of FDI inflows on R&D investment in post-reform Indian high-tech corporations in India” that as a result of the liberalization of 1991, many multinational companies as a result of liberalization in 1991, many multinational firms

have been India has set up branches, which in flip has induced home corporations to seek new technologies to compete with them. These reforms permit businesses to seek new applied sciences to compete with them. These reforms have additionally made science imports more cost-effective and less complicated. Home organizations additionally make technology imports less expensive and simpler. Domestic organizations can purchase technological know-how as a substitute of engaging in them possess R&D. They are able to buy technology or acquire technological know-how licenses from overseas. This be trained analyses the influence of obtaining licenses from abroad. This gain knowledge of analyses the have an impact on of international direct investment inflows on company innovation techniques, and the impact of medium and foreign direct investment inflows on the innovation procedure of high-tech companies. This article differs from the prevailing literature in the two excessive-tech industries. This paper differs from the existing literature in two facets. First, it considers businesses that file zero R&D methods. .

Db. M. S. Sumathi (2014) pointed out in her paper “FDI Flows in offerings: proof from India” that the cause of this paper's survey paper is to experiment the international direct investment inflows in India, particularly offerings. In this gain knowledge of, the time sequence information of overseas direct investment and GDP (provider enterprise) had been used, and the study interval was once from 2000 to 2014. On this study, international direct investment and its impact on gross home product, normally we noticed the flow of gross home product and foreign direct investment. This analysis reveals the positive and tremendous influence of FDI on GDP. We understand that FDI inflows from FDI offerings exhibit a steady broaden in FDI inflows. International capital plays a positive position in the fiscal development of a country. Overseas direct investment (FDI) is viewed to be a element in selling fiscal development (Wang, 2009). Many governments from each developed and establishing nations think that FDI can aid them unravel economic stagnation and even avoid poverty traps (Brooks et al., 2010). India is the 2d quickest developing economy on the earth.

Robert J. Shapiro and Aparna Mathur (2014) stated of their paper “How India attracts more international direct investment, creates jobs, and increases GDP: the advantages of respecting the mental property rights of foreign pharmaceutical companies”. The powerful utility of latest applied sciences is increasingly main for the economic development and progress of most nations, and the significance of intellectual property has also extended. Lots of the technological improvements come from the world's most evolved nations; and the switch of those technologies to developing international locations, customarily by way of the overseas

direct investment (FDI) of transnational companies, is principal to the efforts to acquire monetary modernization. The fiscal returns of these transfers rely upon the potential of foreign traders to make the most of their improvements. As a result, respecting and implementing these overseas direct investor's mental property rights has emerge as a prerequisite for the modernization of most setting up countries. This study examines the fiscal have an effect on of India's present intellectual property process as it affects pharmaceutical products and overseas direct funding.

Kishore Sharma cited in his article "India's Export growth: overseas Direct investment Has played a function" that India's exports have grown faster than GDP prior to now few a long time. There look to be a few motives that have contributed to this phenomenon, including overseas direct funding (FDI). Nevertheless, regardless of the increase in foreign direct investment inflows in up to date years, there was no try to determine its contribution to India's export performance, which is among the channels by means of which overseas direct investment influences progress. Utilizing annual information from 1970-98, we investigated the determinants of India's export efficiency in a simultaneous equations framework. The results show that the demand for Indian exports improved when export prices fell in the case of world costs. In addition, the real appreciation of the rupee has had an adversarial outcome on India's exports. Export give is positively correlated with the relative costs of home exports, and domestic demand has increased to scale down export supply. Despite the fact that the coefficient of international direct investment has optimistic signs, foreign investment does now not show up to have a colossal influence on export efficiency.

Ms. Rashmi Baur (2013) stated in her dissertation "A be taught on the effect of foreign Direct funding on the Export and growth of Economies: evidence from the economic heritage of India" that there is currently little emphasis on the worldwide competitiveness of a country. It is determined by the growth and technological vitality it makes use of. Hence, economic policy makers will make every effort to attract international direct funding (FDI) considering excessive phases of overseas direct investment are noticeable as a catalyst for host country fiscal progress. Therefore, this paper examines the 2 foremost advantages of FDI inflows in the host nation within the form of export promotion and GDP development. With a purpose to be trained international direct funding, the cointegration dynamics between GDP and exports, the evidence comes from a nation-special degree such as the Indian financial system. The learn period was from 2000 to 2012. On account that overseas direct investment will have a two-means have an effect on on the host country, this text first examines the present financial

obstacle in India in phrases of foreign direct investment inflows, growth price of GDP, and export efficiency. Secondly, through establishing a easy regression and multiple regression mannequin based on assumptions and verifying the model established on ANOVA and Durbin-Watson experiment, this paper suggests the positive correlation between FDI, GDP, and exports.

Sahaj and Mahind of Nevada (2013) stated of their paper “FDI in India: evaluation of FDI in India” that India is a signatory of the world alternate institution’s common agreement on exchange in offerings, including wholesale and retail offerings. Have to open up the retail enterprise to foreign funding. Because of fears of unemployment, purchases in the global market, competitors, and loss of entrepreneurial possibilities for the nearby men and women, this predicament was initially reserved. Nonetheless, a series of government initiatives have slowly unfolded retail direct overseas investment (. FDI). In 1997, beneath the government-authorized route, 100% possession of cash used to be allowed and foreign direct funding was once carried ahead (wholesale). Then it entered the automation route in 2006. In 2006, the funding quantity for single manufacturer retail sales reached 51%.

Rakib Bhattacharyya (2012) pointed out in his paper “India's opportunities and challenges for international direct investment in India” that the unbelievable and unprecedented progress of international direct investment in the international monetary landscape has made it a development approach for the past two many years. A factor of developed and establishing nations. It has end up a predominant catalyst for the progress of a nation with the aid of improving the technical, managerial advantage and capabilities of quite a lot of departments. The develop in purchasing vigour, the growth of consumerism and the proliferation of manufacturers have ended in India’s retail modernization. The growing Indian market has attracted some international retailers and domestic corporations to speculate in this area. Via making use of developed supply chains to advantage buyers and suppliers (farmers), FDI in the retail sector can expand the market with the aid of lowering transaction and industry transformation bills. Opposition raises considerations about job losses, promotes unhealthy competitors amongst geared up retailers within the country, and leads small domestic shops out of the market, distorting city cultural progress. This article specializes in the overview of the retail industry in India, as well as India's possibilities to develop its retail presence in India and its foremost challenges.

Vinay Kumar (2012) mentioned in his paper “The trend of foreign direct funding in India and its influence on economic progress” that overseas funding is an essential component for India’s economic progress. With the introduction of the liberalization policy of Dr. Manmohan Singh’s Ministry of Finance in 1991, and additional policy reforms, India witnessed changes within the glide of foreign direct funding into and out of the country. This text makes an attempt to investigate the pattern of FDI inflows into the nation and discover the connection between FDI, FII and GDP in the country. India witnessed an broaden in the glide of international direct investment from 402.9 million U.S. Greenbacks in 2001-01 to three.6396 trillion U.S. Greenbacks in 2013. Additionally, India’s foreign direct funding improved by means of 24.2% year-on-12 months from US\$three.95 billion in April to may 2013, in comparison with US\$three.18 billion in the equal interval of 2012. Nonetheless, the analysis shows that in comparison with some developing international locations akin to China, the nation nonetheless lags some distance behind. The ongoing speedy progress of foreign direct investment (FDI) has established that foreign investors have faith within the resilience of the Indian market. Moreover, the gain knowledge of also suggests that overseas direct funding is positively related to the drift of GDP. The country’s GDP indicates a positive pattern, and international direct investment flows into India. FII and FDI traffic also show a constructive correlation.

Kulwindar Singh (2005) mentioned in his paper “international Direct investment in India: A critical evaluation of overseas Direct investment in 1991-2005” that the thought of international direct funding is now a part of the Indian economy’s future, but for many for persons, regardless of some distance-attaining have an effect on the economic climate. Even though vast research has been performed on international direct funding, there is hardly any bright spot at present, and it is still a controversial subject. The file examines the unbalanced begin of international direct funding in India and analyses two enterprise traits (financial and political): industry and infrastructure and sub-enterprise telecommunications to illustrate this. The Indians’ psychology infrequently has any facet of the “overseas” inspiration that has no longer yet penetrated. The term encompasses acquisitions of modernization, worldwide manufacturers, and multinational firms in fashionable imagination. After the Indian government launched the reform in 1991, it won new significance. Unlike the large-scale narrative of “open floodgates” in 1991, what happened was a gradual process of alterations in investment insurance policies in exact sub-sectors of the Indian financial system.

Muhammad Akram Naseem (2011) brought up in his paper “The have an effect on of overseas Direct funding on GDP” on the have an impact on of foreign direct funding on the development

of SAARC international locations. This relationship is tested by way of making use of multiple regression items. Alterations in GDP are regarded to be accountable and FDI and inflation are considered as impartial variables. The data used for this variety from 2001 to 2010 in South Asian international locations. The outcome exhibit that the overall mannequin is enormous. There's a confident and big relationship between GDP and FDI, and the connection between GDP and inflation is not apparent.

Sandeep Kumar (2014) brought up in his paper “foreign direct investment in India's agriculture sector: possibilities and challenges for all international locations” that foreign direct investment has been shown to play a foremost role in selling economic development, raising country wide technological requisites and creating new jobs. For developing international locations, it also indicates that FDI is a way of integrating setting up countries into global markets and increasing the capital on hand for investment, main to multiplied economic growth to shrink poverty and beef up dwelling necessities. Table 1 indicates the percentage of GDP and agricultural output of FDI inflows and FDI in India from 2000-01 to 2011-2012 (put up-liberalization). Knowledge on FDI inflows to the country shows that due to the fact that the opening up, foreign buyers have proven a robust interest in the Indian financial system.

Chapter 3

3.1 Statement of the problem:

Analyse the influence of overseas direct funding inflows on the contribution of 5 industries to GDP and study the developments and patterns of Indian outward FDI flows over the past decade.

3.2 Need of the study:

- This tried to analyse the essential features of Indian FDI.
- research analysed Indian tendencies and patterns, fundamental determinants and funding flows.
- The study analysed the effect of FDI on GDP over the past 10 years (2006-2016).
- From the perspective of the macroeconomic variables included in the study, this study is very important.
- Since FDI is considered the most suitable form of external financing, its impact on the economy is very significant.
- although India has perpetually been a latecomer to FDI status compared to other East Asian nations, its significant market expertise and liberalized coverage procedure nonetheless attracts high-quality locations as overseas investors.
- The gain knowledge of targets to investigate the have an impact on of foreign direct investment on the Indian economic climate, in particular after 20 years of fiscal reforms, and analyses the challenges of gaining a favourable function in world FDI competition.

.3.3 Objectives of the study:

1. To study the developments and patterns of glide of FDI
2. To establish the foremost determinant's that have an effect on FDI inflows.
3. To evaluate the effect of FDI on the five sectors:
 - Fiscal Sector
 - Telecommunication
 - Hospitality
 - Prescribed drugs
 - IT

3.4 Scope of the study:

From the above discussion, we are able to see that international direct investment is an major factor affecting the global monetary progress. The be trained analysed principal features of overseas direct investment in India. The be taught explored trends and patterns in India, main determinants and investment flows. The be taught additionally examined the role of international direct funding in India's financial progress from 2005 to 2015. India opened its doors to the exclusive sector in 1991, opening up the financial system and gradually growing the drift of international direct funding. India has been noticeable as a stable funding economy.

The slight shift of Western power to the Asian subcontinent is a different purpose for carrying on with this learn. Foreign direct funding incentives, bilateral and regional funding agreements among Asian international locations have developed new economies in industrialized nations. This learn may be very foremost due to the fact that the economic viewpoint is headquartered on macroeconomic explanations similar to FDI and GDP.

3.5 Research Methodology:

3.5.1 Population:

Published macroeconomics data (FDI & GDP)

3.5.2 Sample design:

3.5.2.1 Sample size:

10 YEARS (2006-2016)

5 Sectors (IT, PHARMA, FINANCE, HOSPITALITY & TELECOM)

3.5.2.2 Sampling Method:

Non probability sampling (The sectors are selected on judgemental basis)

3.5.3 Method of data collection:

3.5.3.1 Primary data - None

3.5.3.2 Secondary data - Annual reports and published data.

3.5.4 Instrument for data collection – Government agencies published data.

3.5.5 Data- analysis techniques – Correlation, Regression Model

3.6 Limitations of the study:

- inadequate time series data released with the aid of government businesses, so developments, growth premiums, and estimated regression coefficients may deviate from actual knowledge.
- International direct funding is the one component regarded within the analysis of gross domestic product. This assumption can't be demonstrated due to the fact a number of other explanations impact GDP.
- Research is conducted only with limited information.

- Department selection is based on judgment only.

3.7-chapter scheme

Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction, enterprise profile and company profile: promoters, imaginative and prescient, Mission & fine policy. Products / services profile areas of operation, Infrastructure amenities, rivals' know-how, SWOT evaluation, Future growth and potentialities and economic statement

Chapter 2: Conceptual history and literature overview Theoretical background of the study, Literature review with research gap

(With minimal 20 literature reports).

Chapter 3: study Design statement of the difficulty, need for the be trained, ambitions, Scope of the be taught, research methodology, Hypotheses, boundaries, Chapter Scheme.

Chapter four: analysis and Interpretation analysis and interpretation of the info- gathered with relevant tables and graphs. Outcome acquired by using the making use of statistical tools have got to be integrated.

Chapter 5: Findings, Conclusion and ideas abstract of findings, Conclusion and strategies / ideas Bibliography

Annexure principal to the task reminiscent of figures, graphs, pictures and so on

Chapter 4

4.1 Data Processing and Analysis:

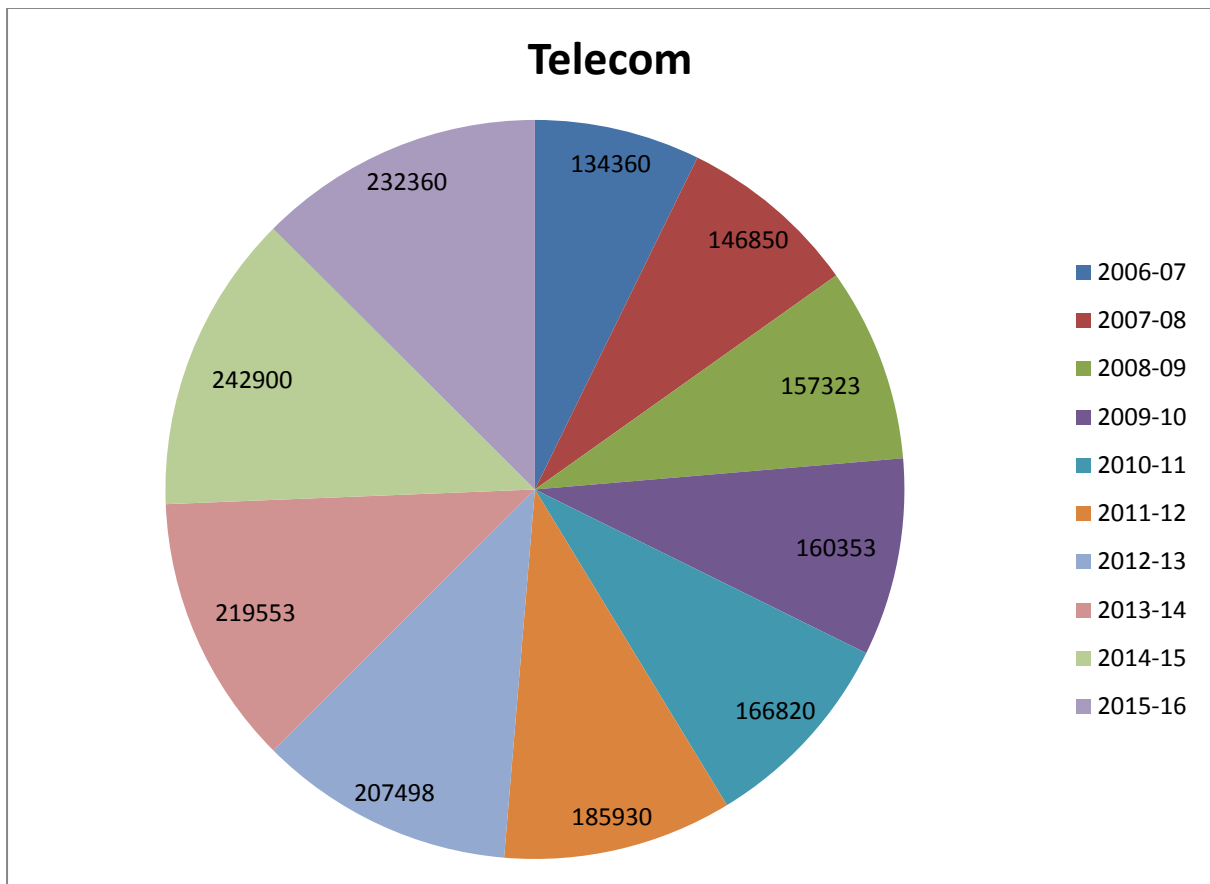
GDP contribution of the sectors:

	Telecom	Hospitality	Finance	IT	Pharma	Total GDP
2006-07	134360	53691	184118	276500	8956	3953276
2007-08	146850	65724	217196	298780	10256	4582086
2008-09	157323	78222	251195	307606	12008	5303567
2009-10	160353	81894	298931	372643	13700	6108903
2010-11	166820	87228	331793	463927	14536	7248860
2011-12	185930	107368	410407	629376	17893	8391691
2012-13	207498	127076	481495	785425.8	20369	9817822
2013-14	219553	136078	549500	852338	25698	10522686
2014-15	242900	165890	649500	1078965	27897	11357529
2015-16	232360	166980	650323	1131390	30258	12165481

The desk above indicates the contribution of India's GDP from 2006-07 to 2015-2016. It can be noticeable that the contribution patterns of more than a few departments have improved. The motives are the improvement of the technological level, access to world management knowledge and practices, the most fulfilling use of manpower and normal resources, the worldwide competitiveness of Indian enterprise, the outlet of the export market, and the availability of ahead linkages. And entry to international pleasant goods and services. The best development expense in GDP is in 2011-2012.

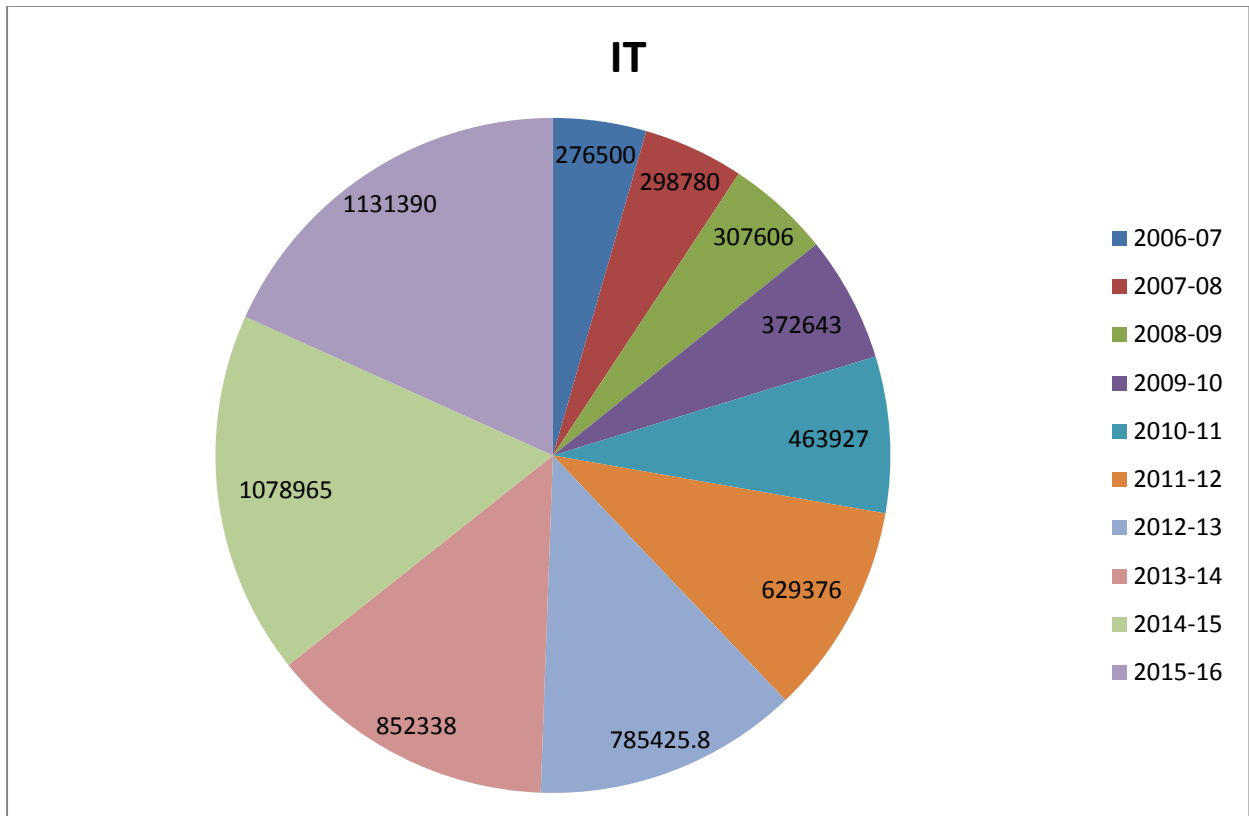
The contribution of man or woman industries to GDP in 2006-2015 can also be proven in a pie chart as follows:

Telecom:



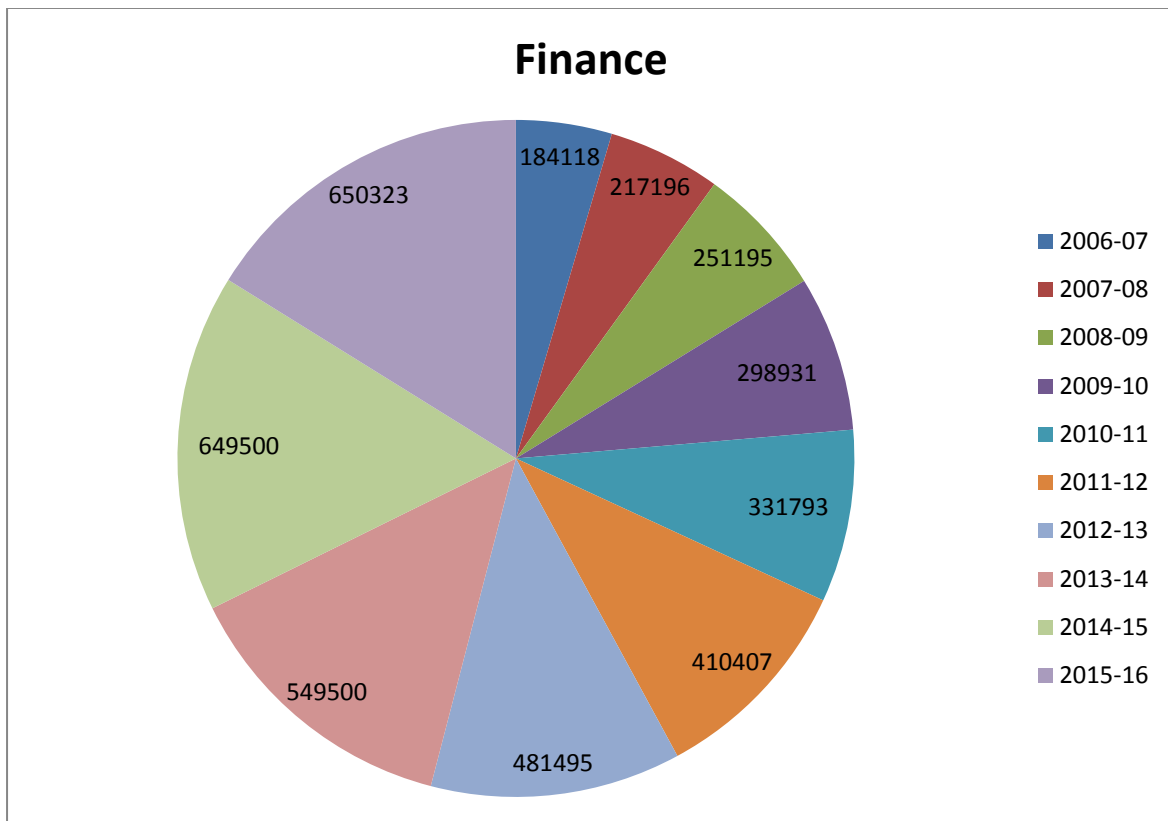
The above pie diagram explains about the GDP contribution towards the growth of country in telecom sector from the financial year 2006 to 2016.

IT:



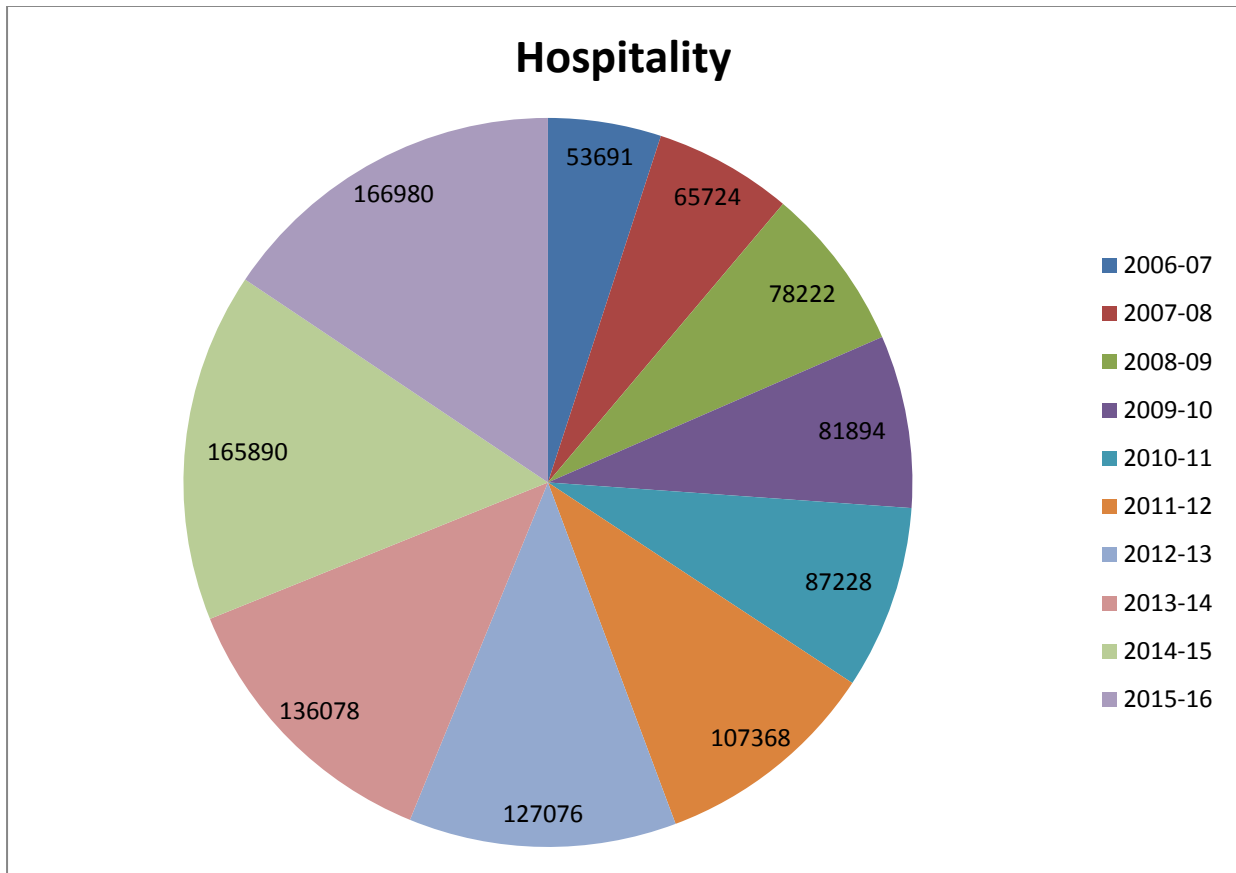
The above pie diagram explains in brief about how the GDP helped for the growth of the company from the financial year 2016 to 2016.

FINANCE:



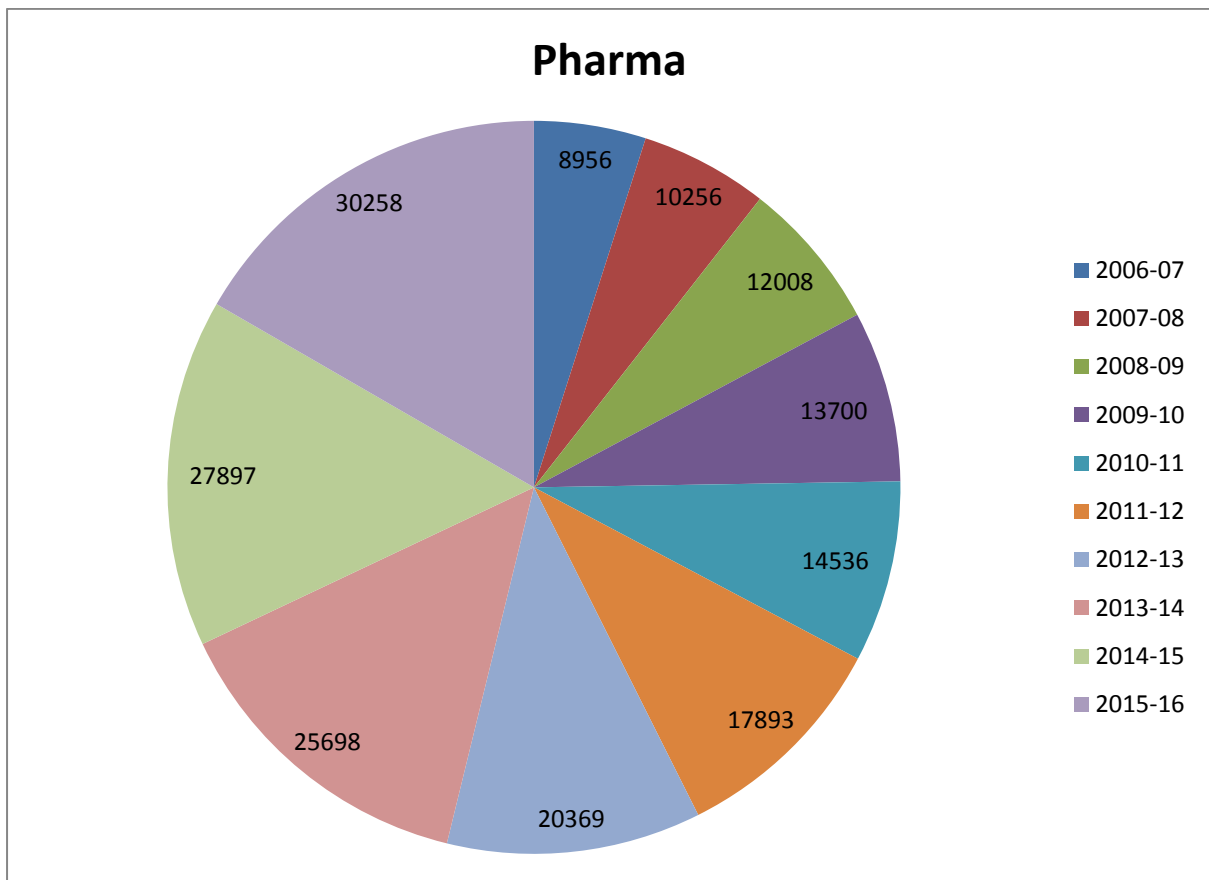
The above pie diagram explains how the GDP of the country has grown from the financial year 2006 to 2106.

HOSPITALITY:



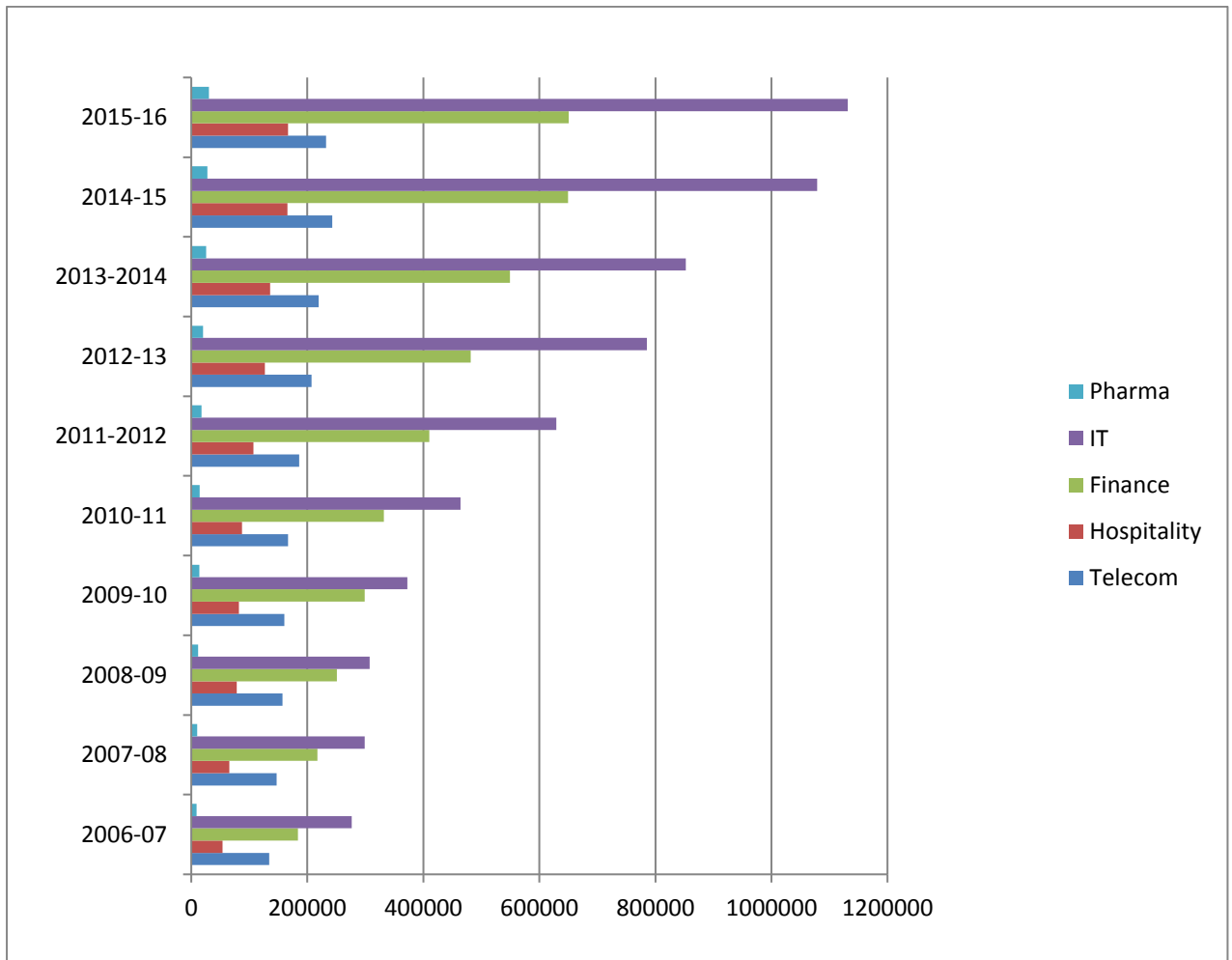
The above pie diagram explains about how the GDP has grown from the financial year 2006 to 2016.

Pharmaceuticals:



The above pie diagram explains about the growth in the GDP from the financial year 2006 to 2016

GDP contribution from 2006-2016:



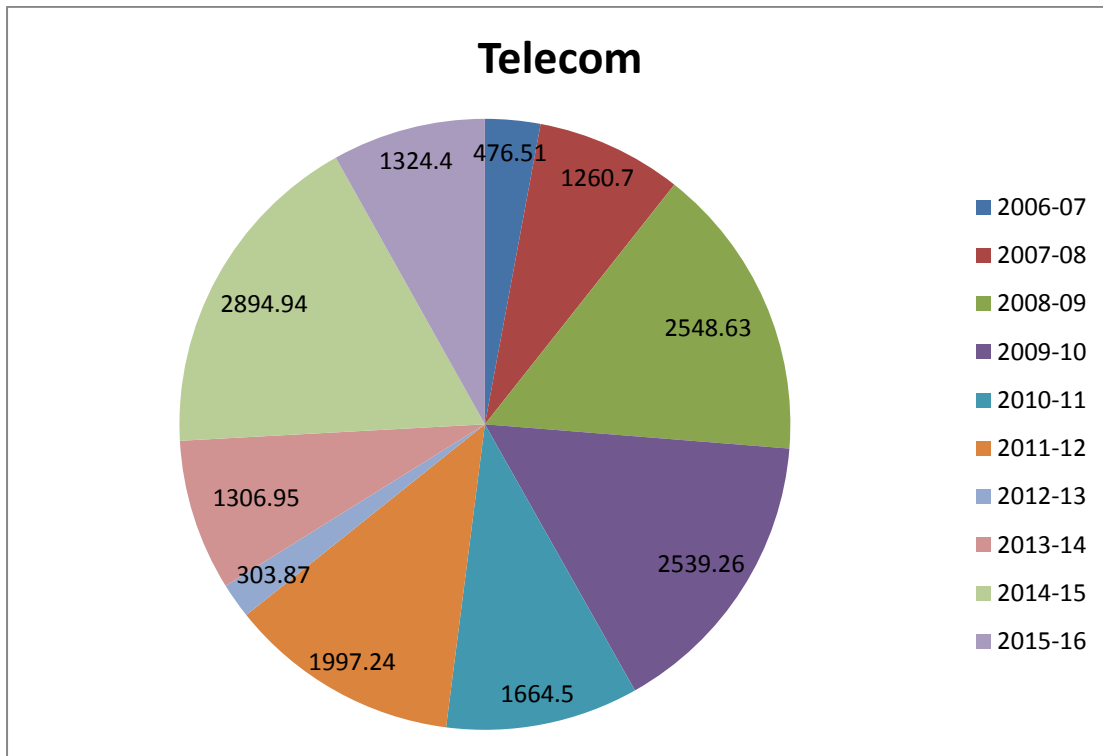
FDI INFLOWS:

	Telecom	Finance	Hospitality	Pharma	IT	Total
2006-07	476.51	4713.78	195.66	224.2	2613.33	12491.77
2007-08	1260.7	6986.17	421.47	340.35	1382.25	24575.43
2008-09	2548.63	6183.49	463.92	4246.76	1543.34	31395.97
2009-10	2539.26	4174.53	753.02	213.08	871.86	25834.41
2010-11	1664.5	3296.09	308.05	209.38	779.81	21383.05
2011-12	1997.24	5215.98	992.86	3232.28	796.35	35120.8
2012-13	303.87	4832.98	3259.05	1123.46	485.96	22423.58
2013-14	1306.95	2225.1	486.38	1279.34	1126.27	24299.33
2014-15	2894.94	4443.26	777.01	1497.74	2296.04	30930.5
2015-16	1324.4	6889.46	1332.69	754.26	5904.36	40000.98

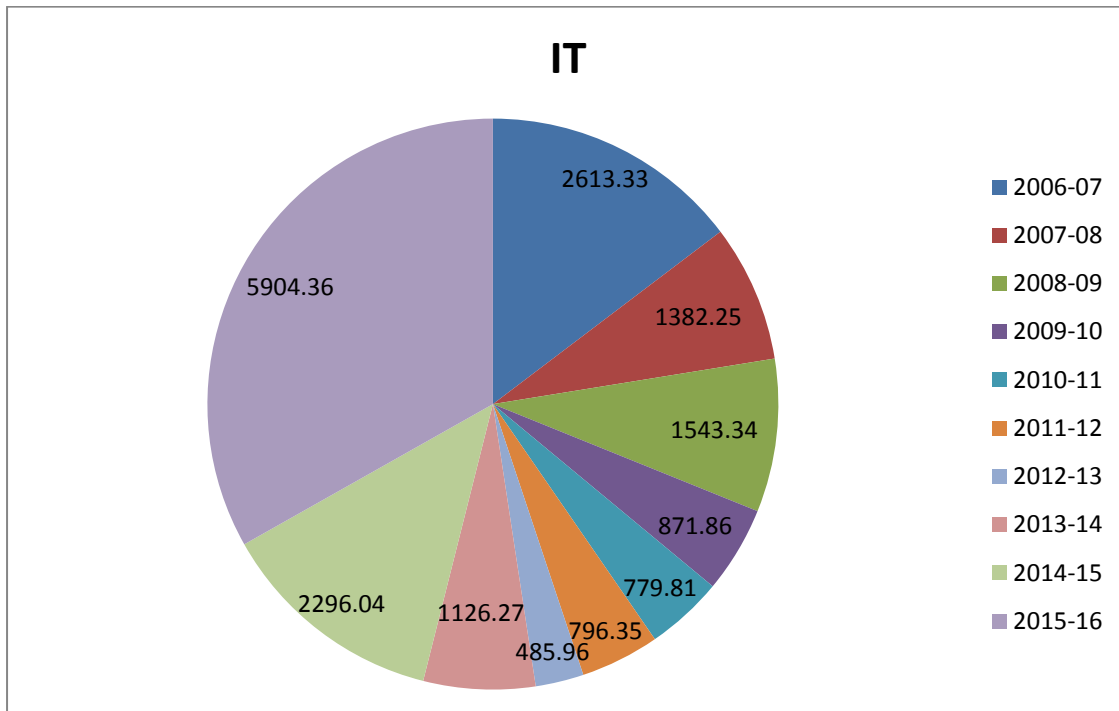
The above desk shows the international direct funding inflows from India in 2006-07 to 2015-2016. The desk shows that India suggests a significant quantity of FDI inflows. Due to the advance of technological know-how, access to international management talents and practices, optimization of manpower and natural resource utilization, making Indian industry internationally competitive, opening up export markets, offering brand new hyperlinks and access to global satisfactory products and services, the Indian govt has used many steps Attracting extra overseas direct funding The table shows that previously decade, the financial sector had the very best influx of international direct investment

FDI INFLOW OF INDIVIDUAL SECTORS (2006-2015):

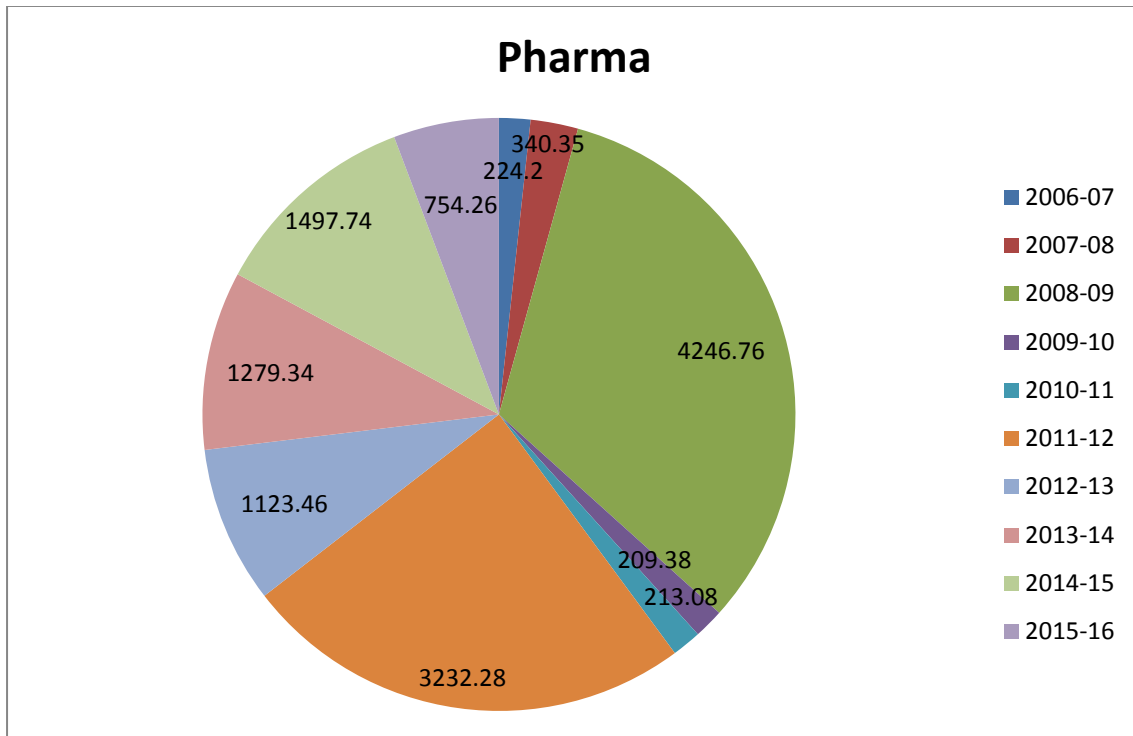
TELECOM:



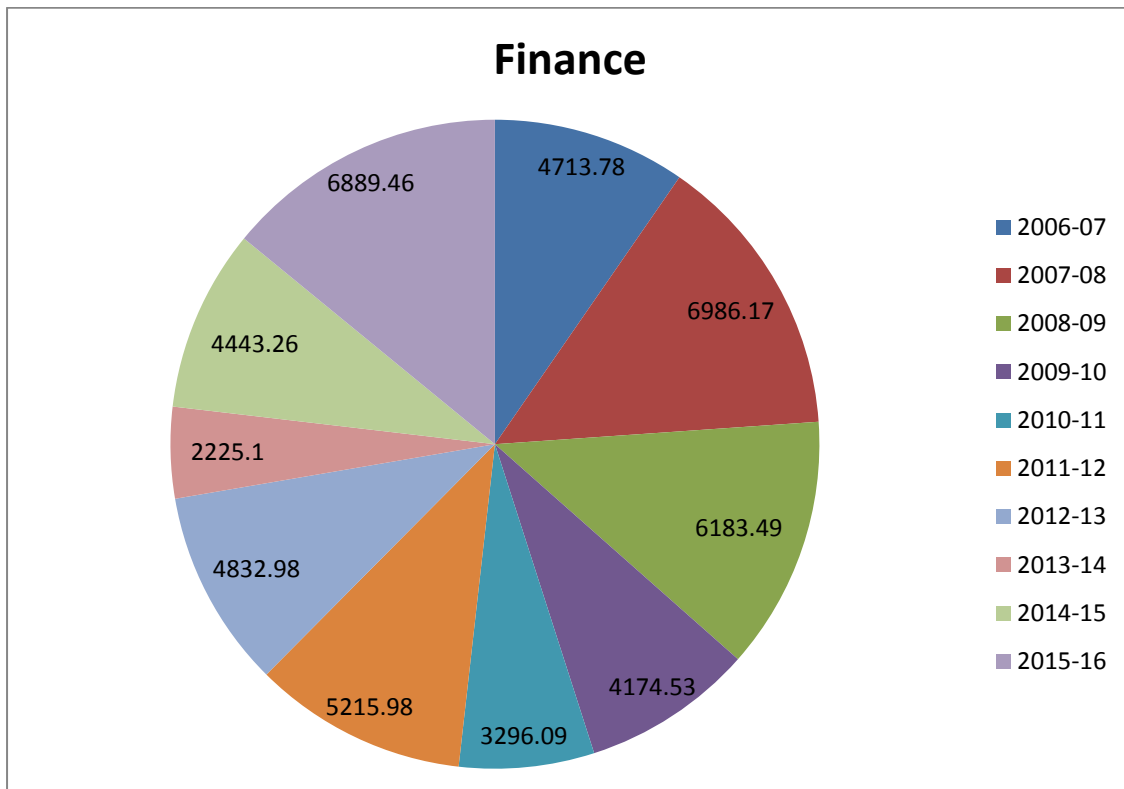
IT:



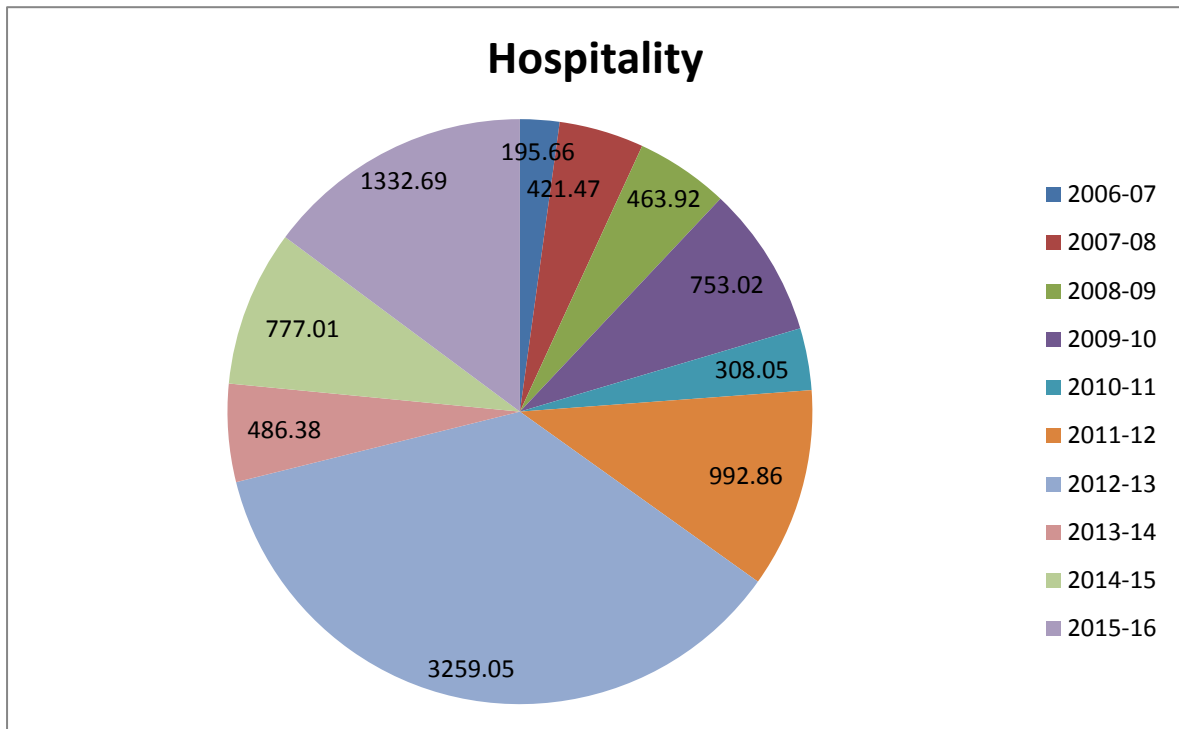
PHARMACEUTICAL:



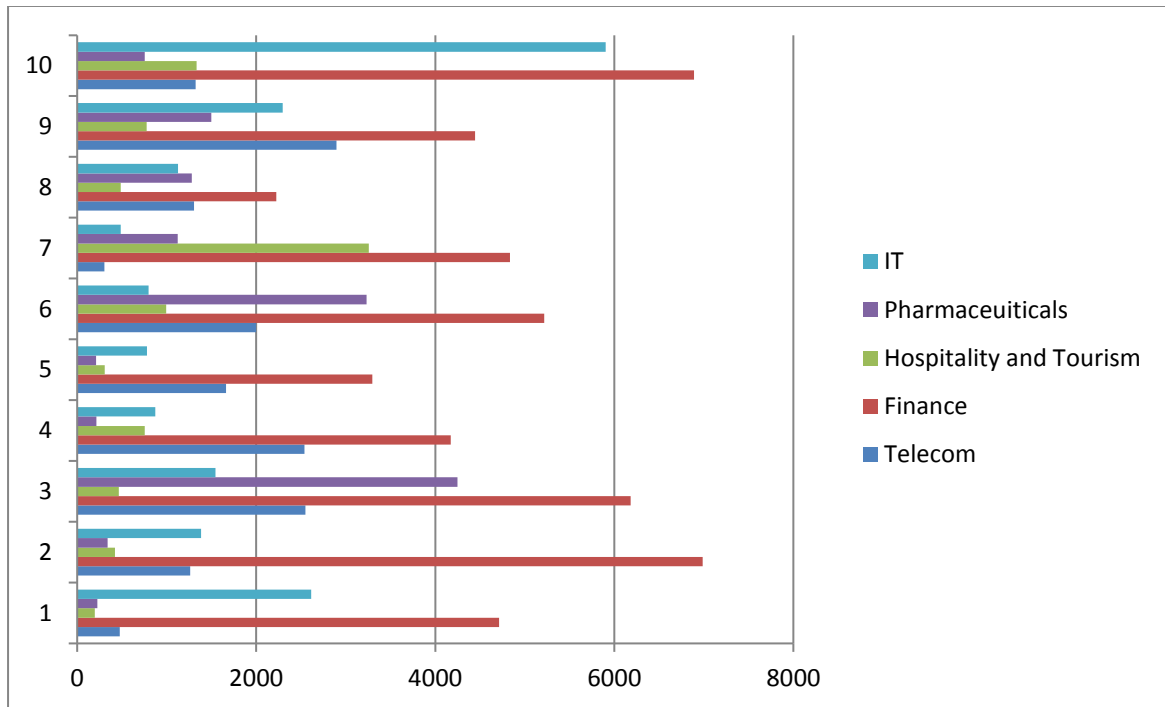
FINANCE:



HOSPITALITY:



GDP Contribution from 2006-2016:



4.2 Statistical Tool Results

CORRELATION MODEL:

CORRELATION TABLE:

	IT	PHARMA	FINANCE	HOSPITALITY	TELECOM
IT	0.158	0.166	0.234	0.208	0.319
PHARMA	0.996	0.944	0.931	0.842	0.822
FINANCE	0.805	0.702	0.668	0.804	0.652
HOSPITALITY	0.22	0.313	0.244	0.218	0.212
TELECOM	0.888	0.752	0.728	0.682	0.697

The above table shows the correlation between FDI inflows and the contribution of each sector to GDP. It can be seen that the pharmaceutical industry has the highest correlation, which means that foreign direct investment in the pharmaceutical industry has a great impact on its contribution to GDP. IT's relevance is the lowest, thus indicating that its FDI inflow has a very low impact on GDP contribution.

REGRESSION MODEL:

R SQUARE: 0.775

It suggests that 77.5% of the independent data (FDI inflows) has an impact on the dependent variable (GDP). This implies that the model is fairly a good fit and the independent variables have a significant impact on the dependent variable.

Regression Equation: $7.294E6 + 1197.068*TELE - 1293.87*FIN + 2398.582*HOS + 265.203*PHAR + 1420.735*IT$

The above equation is obtained by linear regression model. This equation can be used to calculate the value of the GDP (dependent variable) by substitution of independent variable (FDI inflows) in the regression equation.

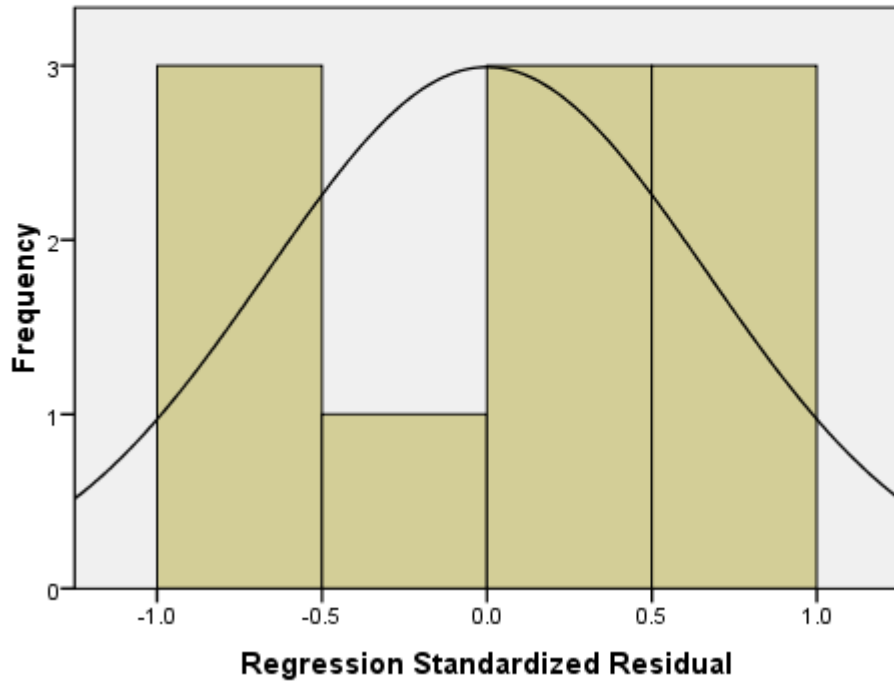
Beta Coefficients:

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.294E6	3.002E6		2.430	.072
	TELECOM	1197.068	997.103	.354	1.201	.296
	FINANCE	-1293.870	567.413	-.665	-2.280	.085
	HOSPITALITY	2398.562	882.821	.731	2.717	.053
	PHARMA	265.203	609.691	.125	.435	.686
	IT	1420.735	524.581	.773	2.708	.054

a. Dependent Variable: GDP

Histogram

Dependent Variable: GDP



Mean =3.12E-16
Std. Dev. =0.667
N =10

Chapter 5

5.1 FINDINGS

The correlation between international direct funding within the pharmaceutical industry and GDP is the highest, hence indicating that foreign direct funding inflows have a massive have an effect on on their contribution to GDP

On account that 77.5% of the independent variables (FDI) have an impact on the elegant variable (GDP), the model is very compatible.

□ Pharmaceutical FDI influx has the biggest affect on GDP contribution.

The impact of FDI inflows from the IT industry on GDP contribution is the lowest.

□ Among the above five industries, the financial sector is the industry with the highest FDI inflows.

The above five financial industries contributed the most to GDP.

□ The highest GDP growth rate in fiscal year 2011-12.

From the analysis of the usage of associated items, it can be seen that FDI inflows have had a constructive influence on the GDP of all five industries.

5.2 CONCLUSION

India's international direct funding policy has been gradually liberalized to make the market extra responsive to buyers. The result is positive. According to the UN (United Nations) report, India is one of the three major global investment terminals for all international agencies including the World Bank.

For Indian economies with massive capabilities, foreign direct funding has had a optimistic have an effect on. FDI inflows develop home capital and the abilities and skills of existing companies. This additionally helps establish new organizations. All of those make a contribution to the financial development of the Indian economic system

Research shows that overseas direct investment has a very positive affect on developing countries, but it has no effect on developed countries This can be a just right signal due to the fact India has high-quality talents for financial development. The liberalization of foreign direct

investment policies makes India safe. The safe haven is for investment, so it is expected that the foreign direct investment inflow will increase significantly in the coming year.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS

1. India has a large number of consumers and therefore it is very attractive to trade its loose foreign trade policies. Use the country to bring technology and a stable cultural system in India, but control should be in our hands.

2. Secondly, Indian retail FDI has always been the first choice of developed countries in order to increase productivity rather than developing countries. The political bill of our politicians is limited to obtaining funds and nothing else, so foreign direct investment is not good for the time being. India once again maintains its credibility and stands firm, and foreign direct investment is good, otherwise it is only a comfort to support. Global experience shows that if corporate retailers adopt anti-competitive practices, such as greedy pricing, retail FDI can sometimes have a negative impact on consumers and the economy.

Three. In India, the "competitors Act of 2002" regulates the examination of the exploitation of dominant players with the aid of principal gamers, together with predatory pricing. In this act, dominance is outlined as "the dominance of the manufacturer within the important market and India" (competitors law, 2002, No. 12, p. 9). With a purpose to shield the interests of patrons, the law will also be extra bolstered. Regulators and governments. It must be famous that international direct investment into the retail market will not come to be a high attention of the country, and can hinder overseas outlets by means of legislation.

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ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF MBA
INTERNSHIP WEEKLY REPORT
(16MBAPR407)

Name of the Student: Sanjay Kumar B K

Internal Guide: Prof. Swarupa Ranjan Panigrahi

USN No: 1AY16MBA71











Specialization: Finance and Marketing





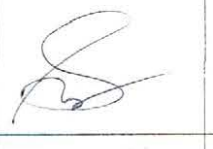





Title of the Project: A Study on Impact of FDI on gross domestic products.

Company Name: Sagar Associates pvt. Ltd.


Company Address:

3rd floor, Spirit Land Building
NelgadranaHalli Main Road
HMT Layout Bangalore 560073

Week	Work undertaken	External Guide Signature	Internal Guide Signature
15-01-18 to 20-01-18	Orientation with the company .Collection of secondary data relating to industry and Organization.		1 
22-01-18 to 27-01-18	Orientation with functional department of the organization and detailed study of department.		2 
29-01-18 to 03-02-18	Finalization of problem area of the study and finalization of research objectives and Methodology.		3 
05-02-18 to 10-02-18	Finalization of data collection and formats. Etc...		4 
12-02-18 to 17-02-18	Collection of primary data		5 

19-02-18 to24-02-18	Discussion with the external guide and internal guide. Formation of hypothesis. Classification and analysis of collected data.		6 
26-02-18 to 03-03-18	Compilation of research data and interpretation of data.		7 
05-03-18 to10-03-18	Data analysis and Finalization Of report.		8 
12-03-18 to17-03-18	Finalization of project report and approval of draft by company and college guide.		9 
19-03-18 to24-03-18	Report submission to the Institution.		10 



HOD

 Head of the Department
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