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RESEARCH ARTICLE

FDI INFLOWS IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS FROM APRIL 2000- DECEMBER 2019

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Abstract

Foreign Direct investment plays a very important role in the development of the nation. Sometimes domestically available capital is inadequate for the purpose of overall development of the country. Foreign capital is seen as a way of filling in gaps between domestic savings and investment. India can attract much larger foreign investments than it has done in the past. The present study has put forth on the trends of FDI Flow in India during 2000-01 to 2019. The study also highlights country wise approvals of FDI inflows to India and the FDI inflows in different sector for the period April 2000 to December 2019.

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Introduction:-

Foreign direct investment is one of the effective instruments of growing economic globalization. Investment has always been an issue for the developing economies such as India. The world has been globalizing and all the countries are liberalizing their policies for welcoming investment from countries which are abundant in capital resources. The vision of new-fangled growth opportunities and hefty profits encourages large capital inflows across a range of industry across country. The countries which are developed are focusing on new markets where there is availability of abundant land, labors markets, scope for products, and high profits are achieved. Therefore Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) holds a huge relevance in the emerging markets.

Foreign investment plays a momentous role in development of any economy as like India. Many countries provide many incentives for attracting the foreign direct investment (FDI). FDI largely depend on saving and investment rate of any country. Foreign Direct investment acts as a connection to fulfill the gap between investment and saving. Foreign capital helps to cover the domestic saving limit and grant access to the advanced technology which helps to promote efficiency and productivity of the present production capacity and create new production opportunity. There are numerous factors which attract the FDI like Wage rates, Labor Skills, Size of local market, availability of raw materials at lower cost, logistics, etc. The policy of Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization has opened the doors widely for foreign Investments in our nation. Foreign Direct Investments are fast and rising sources of finance which has proven to be very fruitful for developing countries to meet up the technology gap with developed and wealthy countries and to develop their local national export markets.

Introduction of new technologies and digital advancements have made investments and production across the world more superior, economical and faster than earlier time. There is a huge relevance to study the present state of FDI inflows in our country. The various official sources like RBI reports, reports of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, RBI, Ministry of Commerce and Industry etc has been examined to analyze the total FDI inflows in our

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nation. This research is aimed to study the trends of FDI inflows in India during 2000-01 to 2019. Further the objective is to analyze sector wise and country wise inflow of FDI in India.

Review of Literature:-

Shikha Singh(2019) in her study titled “Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows in India: A Review” has described Indian economy as one of the top emerging markets of the world. She explained that since 2014, India has emerged as of the one top foreign destination in the world with a significant rise in FDI. New Economic policy in year 1991 has opened the doors for foreign investment for international companies. This research was based on secondary data which represented sectoral analysis of the inflow of FDI in India from 2000 to 2018. The result of this study revealed that the gross FDI received from April 2000 to June 2018 was USD 563320 million. This inflow of funds over the years has helped the country in advancement of technology, skill up gradation, employment generation, better infrastructure and management.

Govindan (2019) in his study named “A Study on Growth of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) Inflows in India and Impacts of Make in India Campaign-An Overview” has examined financial year wise total FDI inflows, share of ten top investing countries wise and sectors wise, RBI’s regional offices wise received FDI inflows from April 2000 to June 2018. Also he has analysed the impacts of “Make in India Campaign” in FDI inflows in India. The study highlighted that before implementing make India campaign, total 141 countries, FDI inflows in India but after introducing this campaign, 16 new entrant has brought FDI inflows into India. It is concluded that the after implementing make in India campaign investing countries in total FDI inflows are increased (10, 30,146) (49%) in Rs. Crores and (1,57,530) in US\$ Million (42%). Regarding sectors which has attracted highest FDI Equity inflows, the results indicated that FDI equity inflows is 10,30,254(48%) in Rs. Crores and 1,57,546(40%) in US\$ Million during the post make in India campaign October 2014 to June 2018.

Muthusamy and Karthika(2019) in their study “Sector -Wise Performance of FDI Equity Inflows in India” has covered the performance of FDI Equity inflows in India and the sector-wise performance of FDI Equity inflows in India. The samples of sector-wise FDI inflows in India were selected based on the convenient sampling method. A Sample of 10 sectors has been selected based on the availability of data. The results of the study reveals that there is a significant relationship between the Construction (infrastructure) activities and Power FDI . Also a significant relationship exists between Germany and Cyprus FDI. It reveals that there is no significant relationship between the Chemicals (other than fertilizers) - Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Sector FDI Equity inflows, Trading and Auto Mobile Industry of Sector FDI Equity inflows. Besides, there is no significant relationship between the services sector and computer software & hardware of Sector FDI Equity inflows.

Tariq Zafar, Sayed & Hmedat, Waleed & Ahmed, Syed. (2017) in their research “An Analytical Study on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Its Relative Impact on Indian Economy” has examined the recent amendment and policy initiatives in FDI and its overall impact and contribution on nation’s economic growth. The results of the study shows that service sector, telecommunication sector, infrastructure sector and IT sector have attracted higher FDI inflow and tourism, pharmaceuticals, services, chemicals and construction sectors are the biggest beneficiaries of amendments and liberalised policy initiatives. The study found that impact of FDI on Nations economic activities and growth is positive. All the respective sectors in which amendments are been made are performing with growth. Employment, productivity and purchasing power has grown with economic growth. The study found that in the year 2015-16, India dominated in green field investment and replaced China as the top destination for green field FDI. The research suggested that superior economic growth and balance development it is paramount important for nation policy makers to plan for further opening up of the economy. It is advisable to open up the export oriented sectors to attract more FDI inflows.

Objectives of the Study:-

1. To Study the trends of FDI Flows in India during 2000-01 to 2019.
2. To analysis sector wise and country wise inflow of FDI in India.

Research Methodology:-

This is descriptive study which is inclined to analytical terms. The data used in this study is from year April 2000 to December 2019. The data collection method used is secondary data which has been gathered from different journals, magazines, web sites & reports of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, RBI, Ministry of Commerce and

Industry etc. Simple percentages have been used to analyse the percentage growth rate of India. Graphs and tables have been used to illustrate statistical data of FDI during the study period. The time period of the study has been taken from the April 2000 to December 2019.

Analysis and Interpretations:

Cumulative FDI Flows into India (2000-2019): Updated upto December 2019

Table 1:- Total Fdi Inflows (from April, 2000 to DECEMBER, 2019).

I.	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF FDI INFLOWS (Equity inflows + 'Re-invested earnings' + 'Other capital')	-	US\$ 658,893 Million
II.	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF FDI EQUITY INFLOWS (excluding, amount remitted through RBI's NRI Schemes)	Rs. 2,636,362 Crore	US\$ 456,790 Million

Source: DIPP, Fact Sheet on FDI, From April,2000 to December,2019 dt. 04.03.2020 https://dipp.gov.in/sites/default/files/FDI_Factsheet_December-19_4March2020.pdf

The above table represents amount of FDI inflows from April, 2000 to December 2019. It represents that the cumulative amount of FDI Inflows both in terms of Crore and in US \$ million. It shows sum of equity inflows, reinvested earnings and other capital. Cumulative amount of inflows are 658,893 in US \$ million. Besides, cumulative FDI equity inflows which excludes amount remitted through RBI's -NRI schemes are 2,636,362 in Crore and 456,790 in US \$ million.

Table 2:- Fdi Inflows During Third Quarter Of Financial Year 2019-20 (October, 2019 To December, 2019).

1.	TOTAL FDI INFLOWS INTO INDIA (Equity inflows + 'Re-invested earnings' + 'Other capital') (as per RBI's Monthly bulletins)	-	US\$ 15,932 Million
2.	FDI EQUITY INFLOWS	Rs. 76,010 Crore	US\$ 10,673 Million

Source: DIPP, Fact Sheet on FDI, From April,2000 to December,2019 dt. 04.03.2020 https://dipp.gov.in/sites/default/files/FDI_Factsheet_December-19_4March2020.pdf

The above table concludes the amount of FDI inflows during third quarter of financial year 2019-20 (October, 2019 to December, 2019), in terms of Crore and in US \$ million. The total sum of equity inflows, reinvested earnings and other capital is 15,932 US \$ million. The FDI equity inflows amounted 76,010 in Crore and 10,673 in US \$ million.

Table 3:- Fdi Equity Inflows (Month-Wise) During The Financial Year 2019-20: Financial Year 2019-20.

Financial Year 2019-20 (April-December)		Amount of FDI Equity inflows	
		(In Rs. Crore)	(In US\$ mn)
1.	April, 2019	36,463	5,252
2.	May, 2019	26,481	3,795
3.	June, 2019	50,567	7,282
4.	July, 2019	30,774	4,472
5.	August, 2019	18,164	2,553
6.	September, 2019	19,551	2,741
7.	October, 2019	22,808	3,211
8.	November, 2019	20,036	2,804
9.	December, 2019	33,166	4,659
2019-20 (form April, 2019 to December, 2019) #		258,009	36,769
2018-19 (form April, 2018 to December, 2018) #		233,263	33,492

%age growth over last year	(+) 11%	(+) 10%
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Source: RBI's Bulletin for February, 2019 dt.11.02.2020 DIPP, Fact Sheet on FDI, From April,2000 to December,2019 dt. 04.03.2020 https://dipp.gov.in/sites/default/files/FDI_Factsheet_December-19_4March2020.pdf

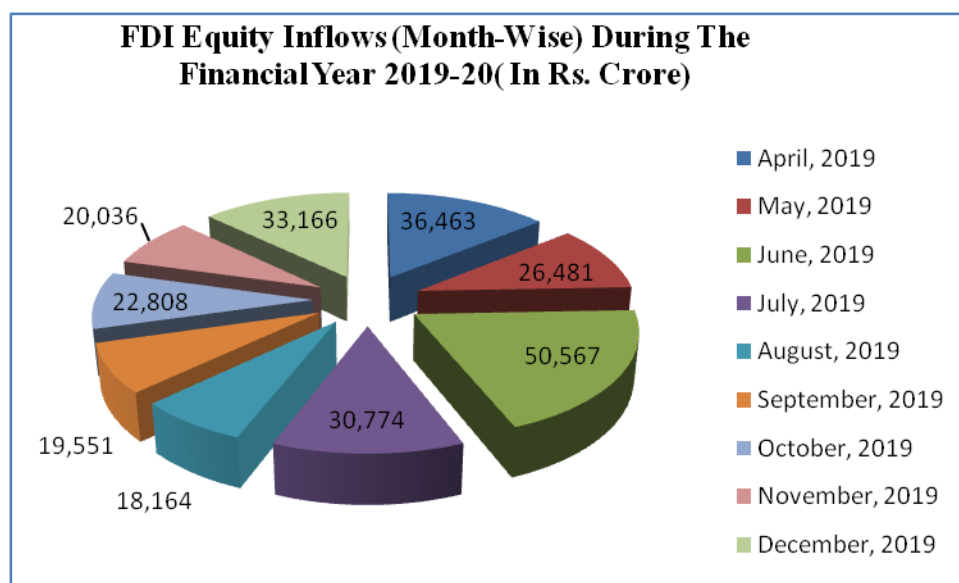


Figure 1:- Graphical Representation of FDI Equity Inflows (Month-Wise) During The Financial Year 2019-20.

The above shows the amount of FDI inflows (month-wise) during the financial year 2019-2020. The amount is expressed in Rs Crore and in US \$ mn. The highest FDI inflows in the country is in the month June 2019 i.e. 50,567 in Rs Crore and 7,282 in US \$ mn, followed by Aril 2019 with amount 36463 crore, December 2019 i.e. Rs. 33,166 crore, July with amount Rs. 30,774 crore ,May with Rs. 26,481, October with Rs. 22,808 crore.

The month of November has the FDI inflows of Rs, 20,036 crore. The September has FDI inflow amount Rs. 19,551 crore. The month of August has the least FDI inflows amount Rs. 18,164. The overall percentage growth of FDI equity inflows has shown a rise of 11% form 2018-2019(April, 2018 to December, 2018) to 2019-20 (form April, 2019 to December, 2019)

Table 4:- Share Of Top Investing Countries Fdi Equity Inflows (Financial years): Amount in Rupees Crores (in US\$ Million)

Ran ks	Coun try	2017-18 (A pr il – Mar ch)	2018-19 (A pr il – Mar ch)	2019-20 (A pr il – Decemb er)	Cumulati ve Inflows (April, 00 - December, 19)	%ag e to total Inflo ws (in terms of US \$)
1.	MAURITIUS	102,492 (15,941)	57,139 (8,084)	52,125 (7,456)	792,281 (141,925)	31%
2.	SINGAPORE	78,542 (12,180)	112,362 (16,228)	81,734 (11,652)	587,820 (94,651)	21%
3.	JAPAN	10,516 (1,633)	20,556 (2,965)	19,738 (2,807)	193,070 (33,081)	7%
4.	NETHERLANDS	18,048 (2,800)	27,036 (3,870)	24,712 (3,531)	186,963 (30,884)	7%

5.	U.S.A.	13,505 (2,095)	22,335 (3,139)	19,595 (2,793)	165,967 (28,349)	6%
6.	U.K.	5,473 (847)	9,352 (1,351)	8,068 (1,148)	148,438 (27,937)	6%
7.	GERMANY	7,245 (1,124)	6,187 (886)	2,573 (366)	68,050 (12,074)	3%
8.	CYPRUS	2,680 (417)	2,134 (296)	1,686 (238)	53,230 (10,107)	2%
9.	FRANCE	3,297 (511)	2,890 (406)	3,213 (459)	40,038 (7,102)	2%
10.	UAE	6,767 (1,050)	6,356 (898)	1,859 (264)	41,169 (6,916)	2%
TOTAL FDI INFLOWS FROM ALL COUNTRIES *		288,889 (44,857)	309,867 (44,366)	258,009 (36,769)	2,636,895 (456,911)	-

Source: DIPP, Fact Sheet on FDI, From April,2000 to December,2019 dt. 04.03.2020
https://dipp.gov.in/sites/default/files/FDI_Factsheet_December-19_4March2020.pdf RBI's Bulletin for February, 2019 dt.11.02.2020

The above table depicts the country having the highest amount of FDI inflows in India. Demographics, natural resources, cheap labour cost, suitable business climate, large domestic market, low manpower costs along with availability of talented pool of resources and infrastructure are some of the significant factors which attract foreign investment in our nation. It shows that Mauritius country has the highest foreign investor in India with 31% which is followed by Singapore invest the highest FDI in India with 21% at number second. Japan gets third position with 7% FDI in India.

With percentage growth of 7% Netherlands is at 4th position. The USA is at fifth number with 6% of FDI invest, followed by U.K. with FDI invest rate of 6%. At number seventh is Germany with 3% of amount invested. Last but not least are Cyprus, France and U.A.E at number eighth, ninth and tenth respectively with invest of 2 % each.

Figure 2:- Graphical Representation of share of top investing countries FDI equity inflows.

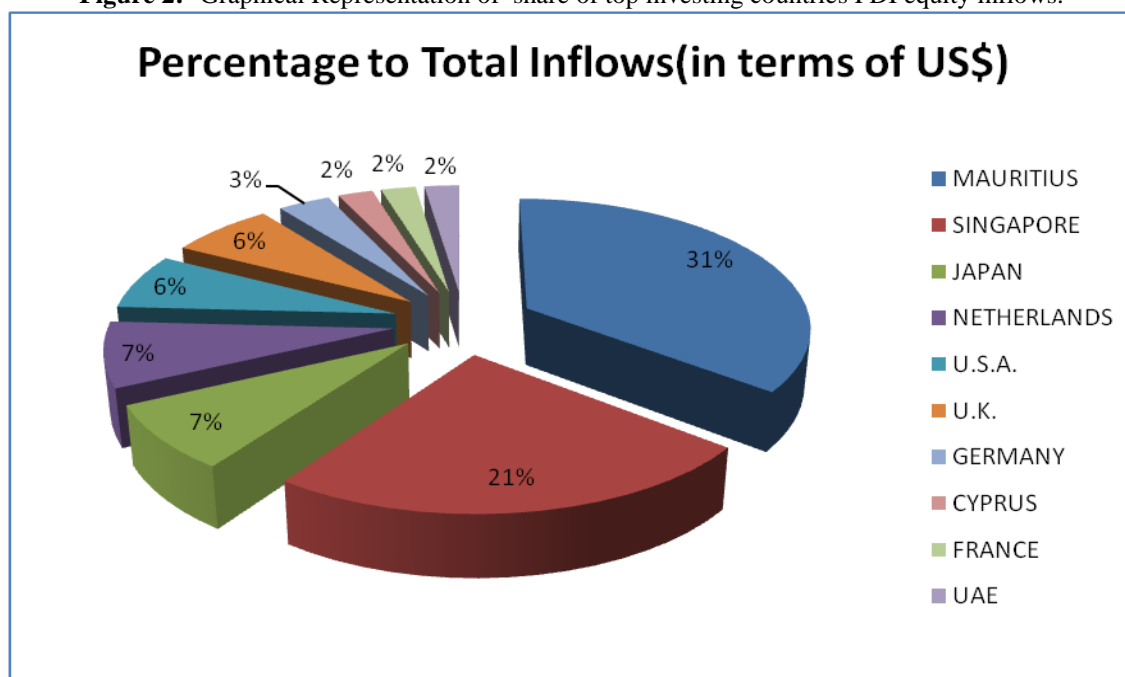
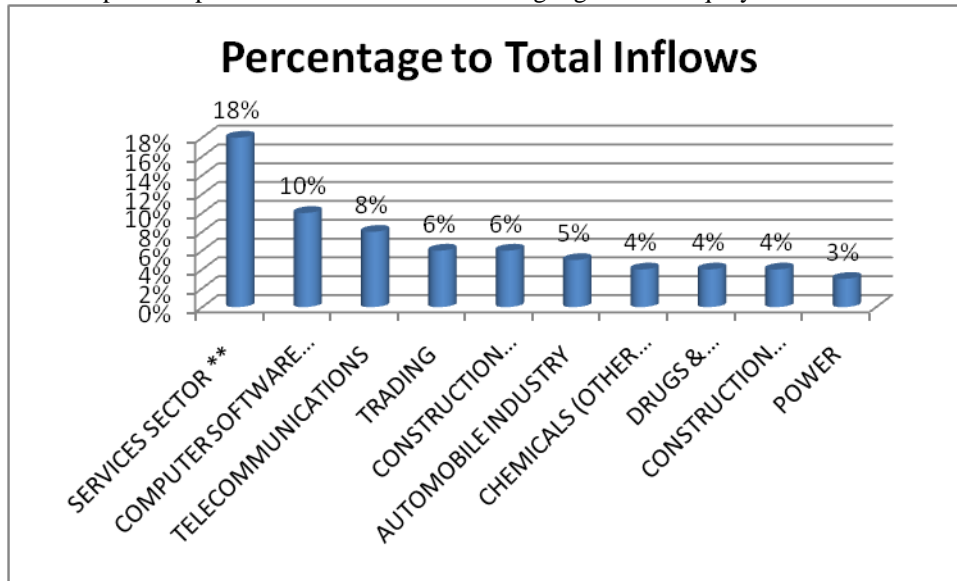


Table 5:- Sectors Attracting Highest Fdi Equity Inflows: Amount in Rs. Crores (in US\$ Million).

Ranks	Sector	2017-18 (April – March)	2018-19 (April – March)	2019-20 (April – December)	Cumulative Inflows (April, 00 - December, 19)	% age to total Inflows (In terms of US\$)
1.	SERVICES SECTOR **	43,2 49 (6,70 9)	63,9 09 (9,1 58)	45,8 13 (6,5 21)	462,1 14 (80,67 1)	18%
2.	COMPUTER SOFTWARE & HARDWARE	39,6 70 (6,15 3)	45,2 97 (6,4 15)	44,6 29 (6,3 49)	266,3 85 (43,58 7)	10%
3	TELECOMMUNICATIO NS	39,7 48 (6,21 2)	18,3 37 (2,6 68)	29,7 98 (4,2 91)	218,0 47 (37,11 6)	8%
4.	TRADING	28,0 78 (4,34 8)	30,9 63 (4,4 62)	24,8 27 (3,5 20)	168,4 26 (26,54 2)	6%
5.	CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT: Tow nships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction- development projects	3,4 72 (54 0)	1,5 03 (2 13)	2,2 75 (32 6)	121,8 89 (25,37 1)	6%
6.	AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY	13,4 61 (2,09 0)	18,3 09 (2,6 23)	17,4 48 (2,5 06)	141,4 37 (23,89 3)	5%
7.	CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILIZERS)	8,425 (1,308)	13,6 85 (1,9 81)	6,0 73 (86 0)	97,135 (17,442)	4%
8.	DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS	6,502 (1,010)	1,8 42 (2 66)	2,9 02 (41 4)	87,067 (16,397)	4%
9.	CONSTRUCTION (INFRASTRUCTUR E) ACTIVITIES	17,5 71 (2,73 0)	15,9 27 (2,2 58)	9,516 (1,351)	103,3 89 (16,15 6)	4%
10.	POWER	10,4 73 (1,62 1)	7,330 (1,106)	2,3 68 (33 7)	80,257 (14,653)	3%

Source: RBI's Bulletin for February, 2019 dt.11.02.2020 DIPP, Fact Sheet on FDI, From April,2000 to December,2019 dt. 04.03.2020 https://dipp.gov.in/sites/default/files/FDI_Factsheet_December-19_4March2020.pdf

Figure 3:- Graphical representation of Sectors attracting highest FDI equity inflows.

The above table concludes the sectors having the highest FDI equity inflow in India. The table depicts that Service sector has the highest FDI Equity inflow 18%, followed by Construction development, Computer Software and Hardware, Telecommunication, Trading, Construction development, Automobile Industry, chemicals (other than fertilizers), Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Construction (Infrastructure) activities and Power sector having 18%, 10%, 8%, 6%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 4%, 4% and 3% respectively.

It is summarized that service sector is the best sector of our country which attracts huge investment. Increasing FDI inflows in services sector is vital as it contributes over 60 per cent to the gross domestic product (GDP).

Table 6:- Financial Year-Wise Fdi Inflows Data: As Per International Best Practices.

S. No.	Financial Year (April-March)	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)						Investment by FII's Foreign Institutional Investors Fund (net)
		Equity		Re-invested earnings +	Other capital +	FDI FLOWS INTO INDIA		
		FIPB Route/ RBI's Automatic Route/ Acquisition Route	Equity capital of unincorporated bodies #			Total FDI Flows	%age growth over previous year (in US\$ terms)	
FINANCIAL YEARS 2000-01 TO 2019-20								
1	2000-01	2,339	61	1,350	279	4,029	-	1,847
2	2001-02	3,904	191	1,645	390	6,130	(+) 52 %	1,505
3	2002-03	2,574	190	1,833	438	5,035	(-) 18 %	377
4	2003-04	2,197	32	1,460	633	4,322	(-) 14 %	10,918

5	2004-05	3,250	528	1,904	369	6,051	(+) 40 %	8,686
6	2005-06	5,540	435	2,760	226	8,961	(+) 48 %	9,926
7	2006-07	15,585	896	5,828	517	22,826	(+) 155 %	3,225
8	2007-08	24,573	2,291	7,679	300	34,843	(+) 53 %	20,328
9	2008-09	31,364	702	9,030	777	41,873	(+) 20 %	(-) 15,017
10.	2009-10	25,606	1,540	8,668	1,931	37,745	(-) 10 %	29,048
11.	2010-11	21,376	874	11,939	658	34,847	(-) 08 %	29,422
12.	2011-12	34,833	1,022	8,206	2,495	46,556	(+) 34 %	16,812
13.	2012-13	21,825	1,059	9,880	1,534	34,298	(-) 26%	27,582
14.	2013-14	24,299	975	8,978	1,794	36,046	(+) 5%	5,009
15.	2014-15	30,933	978	9,988	3,249	45,148	(+) 25%	40,923
16.	2015-16	40,001	1,111	10,413	4,034	55,559	(+) 23%	(-) 4,016
17.	2016-17	43,478	1,223	12,343	3,176	60,220	(+) 8%	7,735
18.	2017-18 (P)	44,857	664	12,542	2,911	60,974	(+) 1%	22,165
19.	2018-19 (P)	44,366	689	13,672	3,274	62,001	(+) 2%	(-) 2,225
20.	2019-20 (P) (up to DECEMBER, 19)	36,769	505	9,953	4,202	51,429	-	12,777
CUMULATIVE TOTAL (from April, 2000 to DECEMBER, 2019)		459,669	15,966	150,071	33,187	658,893	-	227,027

Source: RBI's Bulletin for February, 2019 dt.11.02.2020

Table 7:- Dpiit's – Financial Year-Wise Fdi Equity Inflows: (As per DPIIT's FDI data base – equity capital components only):

S. No.	Financial Year (April – March)	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age growth over previous year(in terms of US \$)
		In Rs Crores	In US\$ Million	
FINANCIAL YEARS 2000-01 TO 2019-20				
1.	2000-01	10,733	2,463	-
2.	2001-02	18,654	4,065	(+) 65 %
3.	2002-03	12,871	2,705	(-) 33 %
4.	2003-04	10,064	2,188	(-) 19 %

5.	2004-05	14,653	3,219	(+) 47 %
6.	2005-06	24,584	5,540	(+) 72 %
7.	2006-07	56,390	12,492	(+) 125 %
8.	2007-08	98,642	24,575	(+) 97 %
9.	2008-09	142,829	31,396	(+) 28 %
10.	2009-10	123,120	25,834	(-) 18 %
11.	2010-11	97,320	21,383	(-) 17 %
12.	2011-12	165,146	35,121	(+) 64 %
13.	2012-13	121,907	22,423	(-) 36 %
14.	2013-14	147,518	24,299	(+) 8%
15.	2014-15	181,682	29,737	(+) 22%
16.	2015-16	262,322	40,001	(+) 35%
17.	2016-17	291,696	43,478	(+) 9%
18.	2017-18 #	288,889	44,857	(+) 3%
19.	2018-19 #	309,867	44,366	(-) 1%
20.	2019-20 # (up to DECEMBER, 2019)	258,009	36,769	-
CUMULATIVE TOTAL (from April, 2000 to DECEMBER, 2019)		2,636,89 6	456,911	

Source: DIPP, Fact Sheet on FDI, From April,2000 to December,2019 dt. 04.03.2020
https://dipp.gov.in/sites/default/files/FDI_Factsheet_December-19_4March2020.pdf

The above table shows the total amount of FDI inflows in India during the last 19 years i.e. 2000 to 2019. The FDI inflow from 2000-2001 was 10,733 Crore Rs. In 2001-02 it was 18,654 Crore rupees, in 2002-2003 it was 12,871 Crore, and in 2003-04 it was 10,064 Crore. Rs.

A continuous upward trend in FDI has been observed consecutively for three years. i.e. in 2004-2005 FDI inflows amounts to 14,653 Crore Rs , in 2005-2006 it was 24,584 Crore Rs, in 2006-2007 it was 56,390 Crore Rs. In 2007-2008 it rose to amount 98,642 Crore Rs, in 2008-2009 it was 142,829 Crore Rs. But thereafter for two years a

downfall has been noticed in FDI amount as in 2009-2010 it was 1,23,120Crore Rs, and 2010-2011 it was 97,320 Rs Crore.

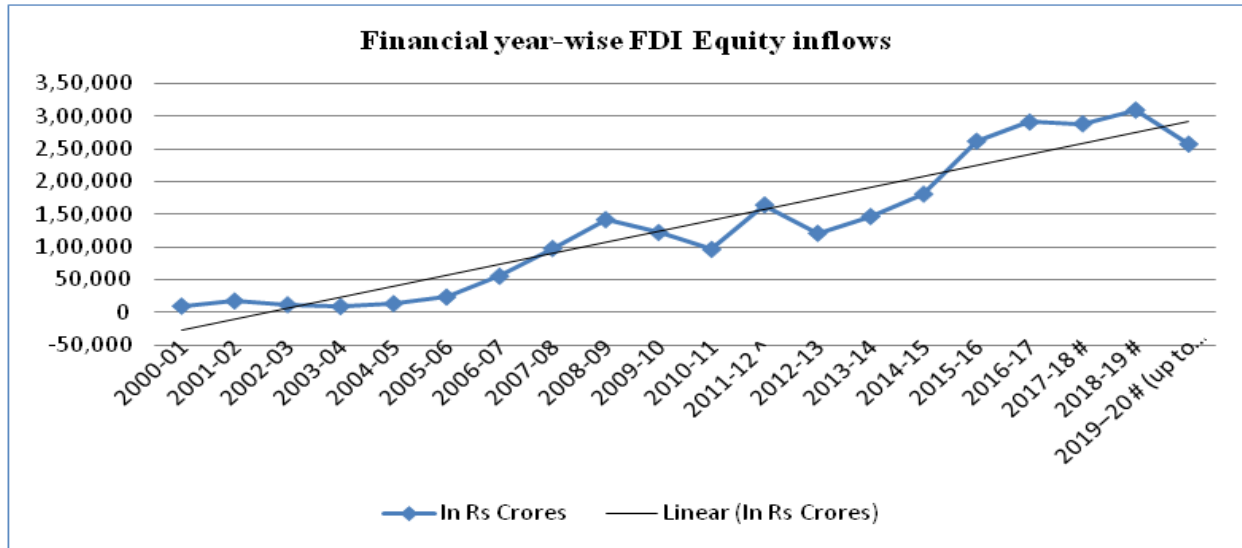


Figure 4:- Graphical representation of DPIIT's – Financial Year-Wise FDI Equity Inflows.

Thereafter in 2011-2012 the foreign investment rose to 1,65,146 Rs Crore and it was 1,21,907 Rs Crore in 2012-2013 followed by Rs 1,47,518 Crore in 2013-2014, then it was 1,81,682 Rs Crore in 2014-2015. A huge jump in Foreign investment has been noticed in the year 2015-2016 when the investment amounts to Rs 262,322 Crore which further rise to Rs 291,696 in 2016-2017. In the year 2017-2018 the investment was 288,889 Rs Crore and in 2018-2019 it was 309,867 Rs Crore.

Lastly in the year 2019-20 (up to DECEMBER, 2019) the foreign investment was 258,009 Rs Crore. Overall it has been concluded that total foreign direct investment in our nation from April, 2000 to December, 2019 amounts to Rs. 2,636,896 Crore. The FDI inflows declined for the first time in the last six years in 2018-19, falling one per cent to 309,867 Rs Crore. Overall an upward rising trend in foreign investment has been noticed in over last nineteen years.

Findings of Study:-

1. The study represents the amount of FDI inflows from April, 2000 to December 2019. It shows sum of equity inflows, reinvested earnings and other capital. Cumulative amount of inflows are 658,893 in US \$ million. Besides, cumulative FDI equity inflows which excludes amount remitted through RBI's -NRI schemes are 2,636,362 in Crore and 456,790 in US \$ million.
2. It is concluded that the amount of FDI inflows during third quarter of financial year 2019-20 (October, 2019 to December, 2019, in terms of Crore and in US \$ million. The total sum of equity inflows, reinvested earnings and other capital is 15,932 in US \$ million. The FDI equity inflows amounted 76,010 in Crore and 10,673 in US \$ million.
3. The results of month-wise FDI inflow during the financial year 2019-2020 shows that the highest FDI inflows in the country is in the month June 2019 i.e. 50,567 in Rs Crore and 7,282 in US \$ mn, followed by Aril 2019 with amount 36463 Crore, December 2019 i.e. Rs. 33,166 Crore, July with amount Rs. 30,774 Crore, May with Rs. 26,481, October with Rs. 22,808 Crore. The month of November has the FDI inflows of Rs, 20,036 Crore. The September FDI invest was Rs. 19,551 Crore.
4. The month of August has the least FDI inflows amount Rs. 18,164. The overall percentage growth of FDI equity inflows has shown a rise of 11% form 2018-2019, April, 2018 - December, 2018 to 2019-20 i.e. form April, 2019- December, 2019
5. By country wise analysis it has been found that Mauritius country has the highest foreign investor in India with 31% FDI invest. Singapore is at number second with invested of 21%. Japan is at third position with position with 7% FDI in India.
6. The percentage growth of 7% makes Netherlands stand at 4th position. The USA is at fifth number

with 6% of FDI invest, followed by U.K. at sixth position with FDI invest rate of 6%. Germany is at number seventh is with 3% of invest. Last but not least are Cyprus, France and U.A.E at number eighth, ninth and tenth respectively with invest of 2 % each.

7. The results of the sector analysis shows that Service sector has the highest FDI Equity inflow 18%, followed by Construction development, Computer Software and Hardware, Telecommunication, Trading, Construction development, Automobile Industry, chemicals (other than fertilizers), Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Construction (Infrastructure) activities and Power sector having 18%, 10%, 8%, 6%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 4%, 4% and 3% respectively.
8. The total amount of FDI inflows in India during the last 19 years i.e. April, 2000 to December, 2019 amounts to Rs. 2,636,896 Crore. It is prominently evident that an upward rising trend in foreign investment has been noticed in over last nineteen years.

Suggestions and Conclusion:-

FDI in India plays an essential position in the monetary, economics overall development of India. FDI supports our economy in every possible way. Government continues to encourage more investments by devising liberal investment policies for foreign investors. FDI has become a boisterous factor that has strengthened the economic life of India. From the study it has been concluded that over the years FDI inflow is increasing. Our country has remarkable prospective for absorbing greater flow of FDI in the coming years. Although FDI has both positive and negative impacts on the host nations but still there is an upward trend in the flows of foreign investment from April 2000-December 2019. It is suggested that government should provide the better environment for attracting the foreign investment through direct as well as indirect methods. Further we as in residents of our nation should welcome inflow of foreign investment in such way that it should be convenient and favourable for Indian economy. This will facilitate us to attain our targets like quick economic development, balance of payments, reduce poverty, availability of ample of good job opportunities etc. A strong inflow of foreign investments helps improve the country's balance of payments situation and strengthens the value of rupee against global currencies.

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