International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews, Vol 5, no 6, pp 1361-1370 June 2024

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Indian Economy & Service Sector

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ABSTRACT

This master's thesis, titled "Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on the Indian Economy & Service Sector," provides an in-depth analysis of how Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) influences the economic landscape of India, with a particular focus on the service sector. The research aims to uncover the multifaceted impacts of FDI, examining both its positive contributions and potential challenges within the Indian context.

Employing a mixed-methods approach, this study integrates both qualitative and quantitative methodologies to comprehensively assess the effects of FDI. Data collection was conducted through a combination of secondary data analysis and primary data gathering via surveys and interviews with key stakeholders in the service sector. A sample size of 150 respondents, including policymakers, industry experts, and business leaders, was used to ensure a robust and representative understanding of the topic. The findings indicate that FDI has a significant positive impact on the Indian economy, particularly in enhancing productivity, fostering innovation, and creating employment opportunities in the service sector. However, the study also highlights certain challenges, such as regulatory barriers and the need for improved infrastructure, which can hinder the full potential of FDI.

Statistical tools, including regression analysis and factor analysis, were utilized to validate the research hypotheses and to draw meaningful conclusions from the data. By leveraging these analytical techniques, the study not only identifies key trends and patterns but also provides actionable insights and strategic recommendations for policymakers and business leaders to optimize the benefits of FDI.

The thesis is organized into six chapters: 1. Introduction, 2. Review of Literature, 3. Impact of FDI on the Indian Economy, 4. Analysis of the Service Sector, 5. Results and Interpretations, and 6. Conclusions, Findings, and Recommendations. Through detailed analysis and interpretation of results, this research aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on FDI and its role in shaping the future of India's economy and service sector.

1. Introduction

Globalization, urbanization, and industrialization have brought about a number of consistent alternations and changes that have given national and international organizations a variety of opportunities to increase sales and growth. In addition, it has made it possible for governments and various nations to increase trade and investment, which has improved GDP (Chaudhuri and Mukhopadhyay, 2014).Since it propels economic growth and development, foreign direct investment (FDI) is one of the major processes that nations actively support.The process of investing in a business interest located in a host country by organizations or individuals operating in that country is known as foreign direct investment. Only when an investor establishes foreign business operations or buys foreign business assets in a host nation does the process of foreign direct investment (FDI) begin. Given that it frequently has a favorable effect on the growth and development of both developed and developing nations, it is recognized as one of the essential components of an economy (De Schutter, Swinnen, and Wouters, 2012).

As FDI tends to improve the functions and operations that take place in various sectors operating within the economies, it has been determined that FDI plays a crucial role in driving growth and development in different economies. One of the main advantages of FDI is that it offers wealthy funding to the nations, enabling them to improve their economies and transfer knowledge and technology as well as improve their financial standing (Razin and Sadka, 2012).

Foreign direct investment is a stake in a company or project by a foreign entity. Companies or governments considering an FDI generally consider target firms or projects in open economies that offer a skilled workforce and above-average growth prospects for the investor. Light government regulation also tends to be prized.

FDI frequently goes beyond mere capital investment. It may also include the provision of management, technology, and equipment. A key feature of FDI is that it establishes effective control of the foreign business or at least substantial influence over its decision-making.

In this regard, the primary goal of the study is to determine how foreign direct investment (FDI) affects the Indian economy, with a particular emphasis on the services sector. In addition, the study aims to investigate general and contextual data about how foreign direct investment (FDI) has fueled the expansion of various service sector aspects, including infrastructure, employment, banking operations and functions, and technology transfer.

2. Research Objectives

- Appropriate objectives have been developed for this research study in accordance with the research aim and problem statement, highlighting the main areas or outcomes that it plans to investigate. The following are the main goals that this study has achieved in terms of its intended focus and aim:
- To obtain a deeper comprehension of the meaning and concept of foreign direct investment.
- To critically analyse the role played by foreign direct investment in driving the economy and development of countries .
- To investigate and learn more about the service industry and how it affects the Indian economy.
- To evaluate how FDI has affected India's economy's service sector.
- 6 Research Significance.

Researchers and financial experts have extensively examined and identified the benefits of foreign direct investment (FDI). However, this process has some drawbacks, such as impeding the free flow of domestic investment, increasing political risk, affecting exchange rates, and making the economy unviable (Gupta, 2015). This study would prove to be important in offering insight into both the positive and the negative impact on the Indian economy, given the diverse implications of foreign direct investment. This makes it quite evident that it would be essential to readers' quest to increase their comprehension of FDI and its ramifications. In addition, it would serve as a useful resource for Indian organizations and upcoming researchers. This is the case because it would benefit the researchers by broadening the scope of their investigation and give Indian organizations information about strategies for improving capital inflows and bolstering the country's economy.

3. Literature review :

According to Devajit (2012), foreign direct investment (FDI) is the flow of money between nations in the form of inflows and outflows, allowing one nation to profit from the investment made while the other can take advantage of the chances to boost productivity and move up the ladder through performance. Investor perception determines the organization and effectiveness of an investment; if an investment is made with a long-term goal in mind, the economy benefits; if it is made with a short-term goal in mind, simply to make a profit, it will have less significance. Depending on the industry and type of business, FDI may be a viable and alluring option. As a result, any investment or choice is based on a comprehensive set of assessments, such as market analysis, market expectations, market competitiveness, and internal resource evaluation (Devajit, 2012). Zhang and Daly (2011) define foreign direct investment (FDI) as an investment made by an organization in one nation to a group or organization in another. FDI refers to the circumstances in which investors make investments in foreign businesses through the establishment of subsidiaries, growth of operations, opening of manufacturing facilities, and acquisition of local organizations (Zhang and Daly, 2011). According to Ray (2012), foreign direct investment (FDI) is a form of investment in which nationals of the host country acquire property to oversee production, distribution, and other related operations in other nations (Ray, 2012).

4. Data Analysis:-

The primary goal of this study has been to present the major conclusions that have been investigated or determined from the data gathered with the use of suitable data collection instruments. In addition, it has offered insight into the debate surrounding the obtained results, appropriately bolstered by prior research to demonstrate their applicability.

Research Methodology

Choosing the right research methodology components is essential to gathering the precise data needed to obtain the necessary understanding of the research topic. In order to obtain a critical understanding of the effects of foreign direct investment on the Indian economy's service sector, this chapter outlines the research methodology, approach, philosophy, sample, data collection strategies, and data analysis techniques incorporated into the current study.

Research Philosophy

The key to creating an efficient research process that allows for the in-depth reality of knowledge to be searched and provides a means of interpreting the information on the research topic is to base the research on strong beliefs and assumptions that are in line with the scope and nature of the research inquiry

Research Design

A key component of any research study is the research design, which offers a thorough framework for combining various aspects of the research process. A suitable research design has been chosen for the study in accordance with the chosen approach and philosophy. There are two main types of research designs: exploratory research design and descriptive research design (Leavy, 2017).

Research Method

One of the most important research methodological decisions is choosing an appropriate research methodology. Anybody can use research techniques like qualitative, quantitative, and mixed research methods to gather pertinent data on the study topic. With reference to the current research study, the qualitative method has been applied in the study, which has applied the qualitative method (Oliver, 2010). The present research study justifies its use by incorporating subjective reasoning into the findings of the investigation. This approach facilitates the collection of extensive data regarding the effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) on the Indian service sector.

Data Collection Method

In qualitative research, the questionnaire and secondary data are chosen to gather detailed and ample data of FDI in India and its contribution to the growth of the service sector.

PRIMARY DATA

In order to gather primary data for any research study, techniques like questionnaires, interviews, and observation methods are regularly employed. The most adaptable technique among them all, the questionnaire technique was employed to collect data since it could combine opinions and interventions. The main source of data is the employees and cliental.

SECONDARY DATA

For this study, secondary data were gathered from getting data through looking at and analyzing earlier research projects. books, periodicals, webpages, and online resources.

Sampling Technique

Financial experts and economists are chosen sample population taken from the earlier report because they have good awareness with the information of FDI and growth of the service sector in India.

Data Analysis Technique

Questionnaire (qualitative) data is analyzed using the primary qualitative analysis method, theme-based analysis. According to Guest, MacQueen, and Namey (2011), thematic analysis facilitates the interpretation of extensive data under a specific theme in relation to the research question and objectives. This approach works well for finding agreement and disagreement with the research problem by presenting large sample data in an comprehensible manner (Wilson, 2014).

Ethical Considerations

Primary data is collected in this research study, and thus, ethical considerations related to this data collection method are followed including questionnaire .An information sheet is sent to the analyst of different companies and secondary data are being considered more for accuracy in research. Questionnaire responses are saved in a password-protected system to limit access of data by the third party.

5. Data Analysis and Discussion

5.1 Thematic Analysis

Theme 1: Foreign Direct Investment and its Significance

In the context of the significance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), every response and research says Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is indeed a critical driver of economic growth in both the investing and host countries. FDI involves the allocation of capital, technology, and management expertise from one country to another.

Based on the responses, it can be deduced that foreign direct investment (FDI) has a positive impact on a nation's economic growth by promoting the development of infrastructure, creating jobs, and raising productivity levels. It has a positive correlation with increasing the nation's human capital formation, which in turn supports increased productivity and economic growth.

Theme 2: Role of Foreign Direct Investment in Driving Economy and Development of Countries Foreign direct investment (FDI) has proved to be resilient during financial crises. For instance, in East Asian countries, such investment was remarkably stable during the global financial crises of 1997-98. In sharp contrast, other forms of private capital flows—portfolio equity and debt flows, and particularly short-term flows—were subject to large reversals during the same period (see Dadush, Dasgupta, and Ratha, 2000; and Lipsey, 2001). The resilience of FDI during financial crises was also evident during the Mexican crisis of 1994-95 and the Latin American debt crisis of the 1980s.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a significant role in driving the economy and development of countries in several ways:

Capital Infusion: FDI brings in much-needed capital to countries, especially those with limited domestic savings. This capital can be used for various purposes such as infrastructure development, technology upgrades, and expansion of businesses, all of which stimulate economic growth.

Job Creation: FDI often leads to the creation of new jobs in the host country. Foreign companies establish subsidiaries or invest in existing businesses, which in turn hire local employees. This reduces unemployment rates and improves living standards.

Transfer of Technology and Skills: Multinational corporations (MNCs) bring with them advanced technologies, management practices, and skills that may not be available locally. Through FDI, these technologies and skills are transferred to the host country, boosting productivity and competitiveness in domestic industries.

Access to Global Markets: FDI can provide access to international markets for local businesses. When foreign companies invest in a country, they often facilitate exports of goods and services produced locally, thus expanding the reach of domestic industries beyond national borders.

Infrastructure Development: FDI projects often involve the development of infrastructure such as roads, ports, and telecommunications networks. This not only benefits the investing company but also contributes to the overall development of the host country's infrastructure, making it more conducive to business and trade.

Stimulating Competition and Innovation: Increased competition from foreign companies can drive domestic firms to become more efficient and innovative. This leads to product improvements, cost reductions, and overall economic dynamism.

Revenue Generation: FDI can contribute to government revenue through taxes, royalties, and other fees paid by foreign investors. This revenue can then be used to fund public services, social welfare programs, and further investment in infrastructure and human capital.

Enhancing Economic Stability: Diversification of the economy through FDI can reduce dependence on a few sectors or sources of revenue, making the economy more resilient to external shocks and fluctuations in global markets.

Overall, FDI can serve as a catalyst for economic growth and development by providing access to capital, technology, markets, and skills that may not be readily available domestically. However, it's essential for governments to create a conducive environment for FDI, including transparent regulations, protection of property rights, and political stability, to fully harness its potential benefits.

Theme 3: Contribution of Service Sector in the Indian Economy

The service sector has been a significant contributor to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Indian economy, playing a crucial role in its growth and development. Here are some ways in which the service sector has contributed to FDI in India:

IT and IT-Enabled Services (ITES): India's prowess in information technology (IT) and IT-enabled services is well recognized globally. The IT sector has attracted substantial FDI over the years, with multinational companies investing in software development, business process outsourcing (BPO), knowledge process outsourcing (KPO), and IT consulting services. This has not only brought in capital but also facilitated the transfer of technology and skills, contributing to the growth of India's IT ecosystem. **Financial Services**: FDI in India's financial services sector has been significant, with foreign investors participating in banking, insurance, asset management, and other financial activities. Foreign banks and financial institutions have established their presence in India, bringing in expertise, capital, and innovation to the financial sector, thereby contributing to its development.

Telecommunications: The liberalization of India's telecommunications sector in the 1990s opened doors for FDI, leading to substantial investments from multinational telecom companies. This has fueled the expansion and modernization of India's telecom infrastructure, improved connectivity, and facilitated the spread of mobile and internet services across the country.

Hospitality and Tourism: FDI has played a crucial role in the development of India's hospitality and tourism industry. Foreign hotel chains, airlines, travel agencies, and other tourism-related businesses have invested in India, leading to the development of world-class tourism infrastructure, including hotels, resorts, and transportation facilities. This has contributed to the growth of tourism, both domestic and international, and generated employment opportunities.

Healthcare Services: India's healthcare sector has attracted FDI in recent years, with foreign investors investing in hospitals, diagnostic centers, pharmaceutical companies, and healthcare technology firms. This has led to improvements in healthcare infrastructure, access to quality medical services, and the adoption of advanced medical technologies, benefiting the Indian population.

Education and Training Services: FDI has also flowed into India's education and training sector, with foreign investors setting up schools, universities, vocational training centers, and e-learning platforms. This has expanded access to education and training opportunities, improved the quality of education, and promoted the exchange of knowledge and skills between India and the rest of the world.

Overall, the service sector has been a key recipient of FDI in India, contributing significantly to economic growth, employment generation, technological advancement, and overall development. The Indian government's policies aimed at promoting FDI inflows, coupled with the country's skilled workforce and vast market potential, continue to attract foreign investors to the service sector.

Theme 4: Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Service Sector of Indian Economy

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has had a significant impact on the service sector of the Indian economy, contributing to its growth, modernization, and competitiveness. Here are some key impacts of FDI on the service sector in India:

Technology Transfer and Innovation: FDI has facilitated the transfer of advanced technologies, management practices, and industry know-how to the Indian service sector. Multinational companies investing in sectors such as IT, telecommunications, and financial services bring with them state-of-the-art technology and expertise, which local firms can leverage to enhance their operations and competitiveness. This has led to innovation, productivity improvements, and the adoption of best practices in the Indian service industry.

Enhanced Service Quality and Standards: Foreign investors in the service sector often adhere to high- quality standards and customer service norms prevalent in their home countries. Their entry into sectors like hospitality, healthcare, and education has raised the overall quality of services available in India. This has led to improved customer experiences, increased consumer confidence, and greater satisfaction among service users.

Theme 5: Suggestions for the Government of India to Enhance the Flow of FDI in Service Sector

To enhance the flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the service sector of India, the government can implement various policies and measures aimed at attracting investors and creating a conducive business environment. Here are some suggestions:

Policy Stability and Clarity: Ensure stability and predictability in policies related to the service sector. Clear and consistent regulations create confidence among investors and reduce the perceived risks associated with investing in India.

Streamlined Approval Processes: Simplify and expedite the approval processes for FDI in the service sector. Establish a single-window clearance mechanism or online portal for FDI applications to reduce bureaucratic hurdles and delays.

Liberalization of FDI Regulations: Further liberalize FDI regulations to allow greater foreign ownership and participation in various service sectors. Review sectoral caps and restrictions to attract more investment, especially in areas like insurance, retail, and e-commerce.

Incentives and Tax Reforms: Offer attractive incentives and tax reforms to incentivize FDI in the service sector. This could include tax holidays, investment subsidies, and preferential tax treatment for foreign investors, particularly in sectors prioritized for growth.

Investment Promotion and Marketing: Actively promote India as an attractive investment destination for the service sector through targeted marketing campaigns, roadshows, and participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions. Highlight India's competitive advantages, such as a large consumer market, skilled workforce, and favorable business environment.

Infrastructure Development: Continue to invest in infrastructure development, particularly in sectors critical to the service industry such as transportation, telecommunications, and healthcare. Modern and efficient infrastructure not only supports the growth of the service sector but also enhances the attractiveness of India as an investment destination.

Skills Development and Capacity Building: Invest in skills development initiatives to enhance the capabilities of the domestic workforce in the service sector. Collaborate with foreign investors, industry associations, and educational institutions to develop training programs tailored to the needs of the service industry.

Regulatory Reforms and Ease of Doing Business: Undertake regulatory reforms to improve the ease of doing business in India. Simplify regulatory compliance requirements, reduce bureaucrat ic red tape, and address regulatory bottlenecks that hinder investment in the service sector.

Sector-Specific Policies: Develop sector-specific policies and incentives to target key areas of the service sector with high growth potential, such as IT and IT-enabled services, healthcare, tourism, and education. Tailored policies can address the unique needs and challenges of each sector, attracting targeted investment.

Investor Protection and Legal Framework: Strengthen investor protection mechanisms and uphold the rule of law to in still confidence among foreign investors. Ensure transparent and fair dispute resolution mechanisms to safeguard the interests of investors and provide recourse in case of disputes.

By implementing these measures, the Government of India can create an enabling environment that encourages greater FDI inflows into the service sector, thereby promoting economic growth, job creation, and technological advancement.

Top of Form

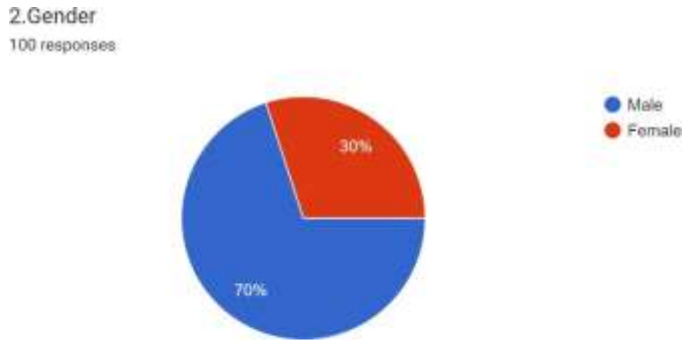
Questionnaire

Question 1: Name

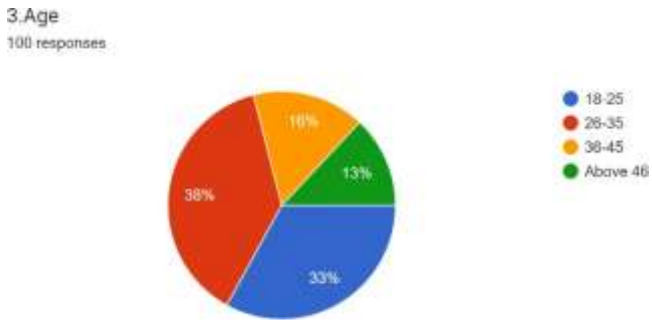
Ans: 100

Interpretation: Successfully 100 responds, I received in this analysis “Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Indian Economy & Service Sector”

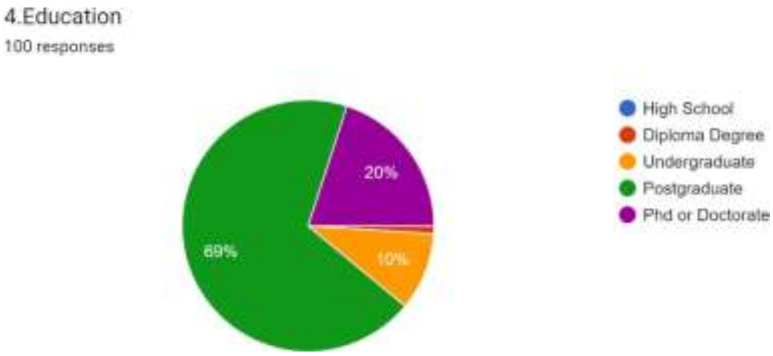
.**Question 2:** Gender



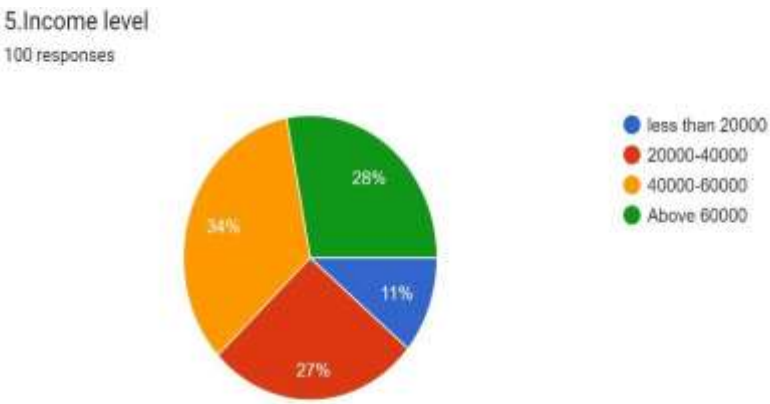
Question 3 : Age



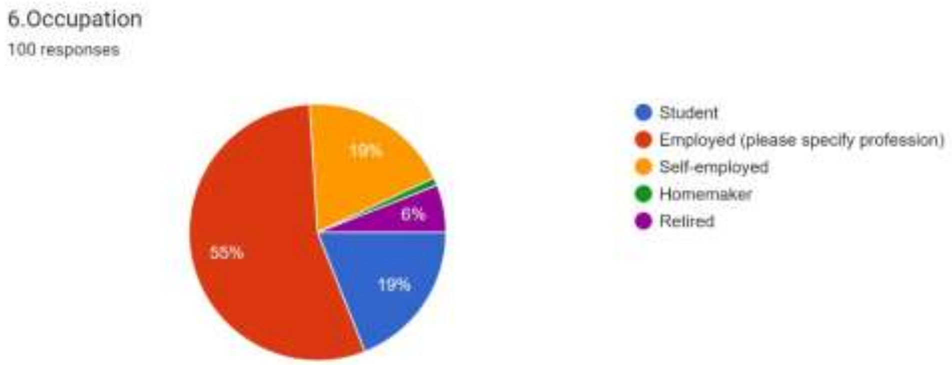
Question 4 : Education



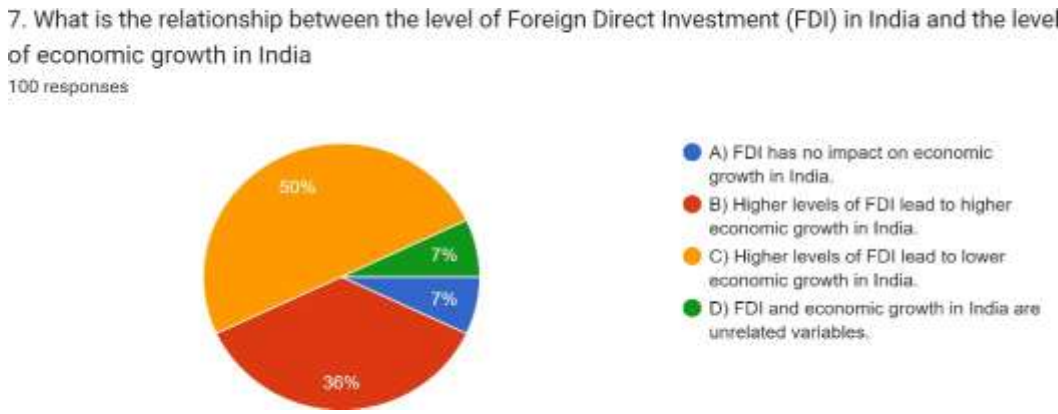
Question 5 Income level



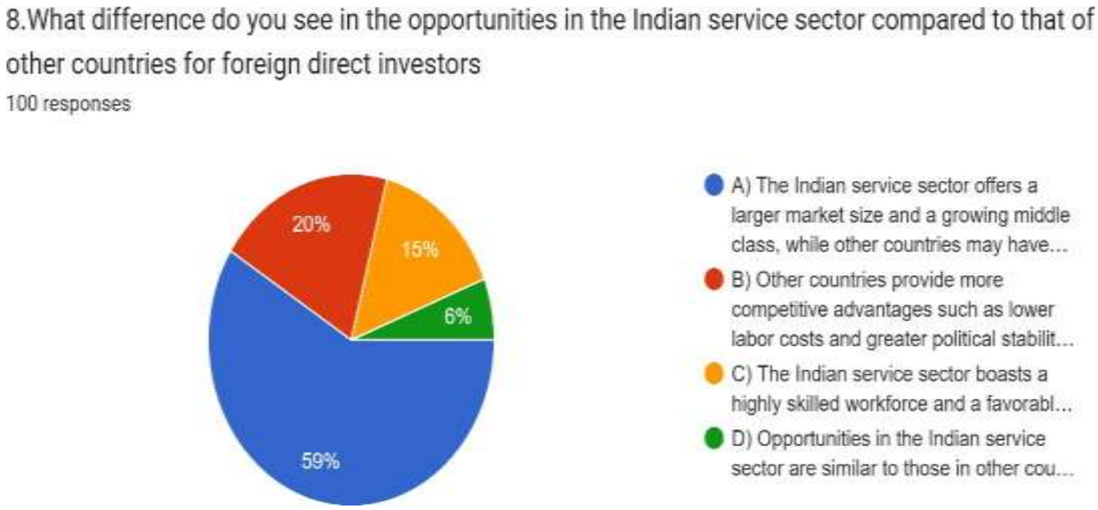
Question 6: Occupation



Question 7: What is the relationship between the level of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India and the level of economic growth in India



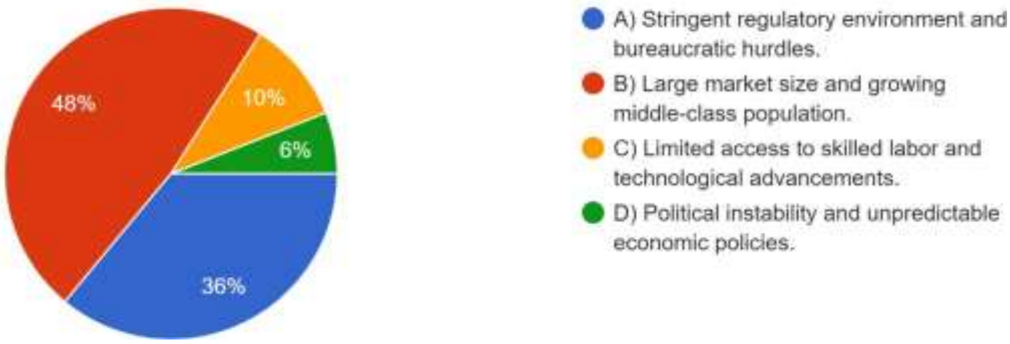
Question 8: What difference do you see in the opportunities in the Indian service sector compared to that of other countries for foreign direct investors



Question 9 What factors can attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the service sector within India

9.What factors can attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the service sector within India

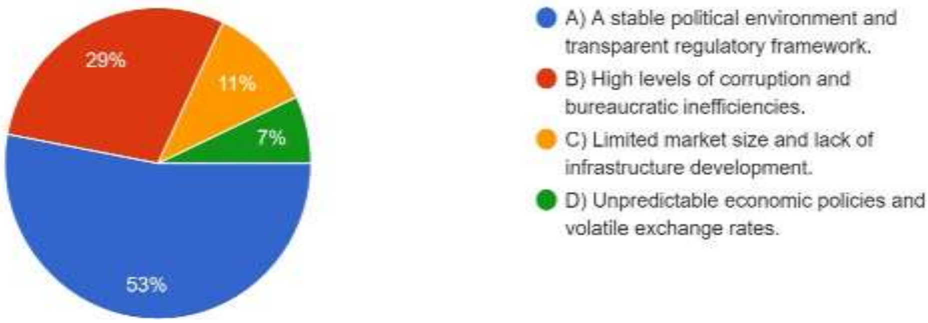
100 responses



Question 10: Which factors increase the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and efficiently enhance economic growth in India

10. Which factors increase the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and efficiently enhance economic growth in India

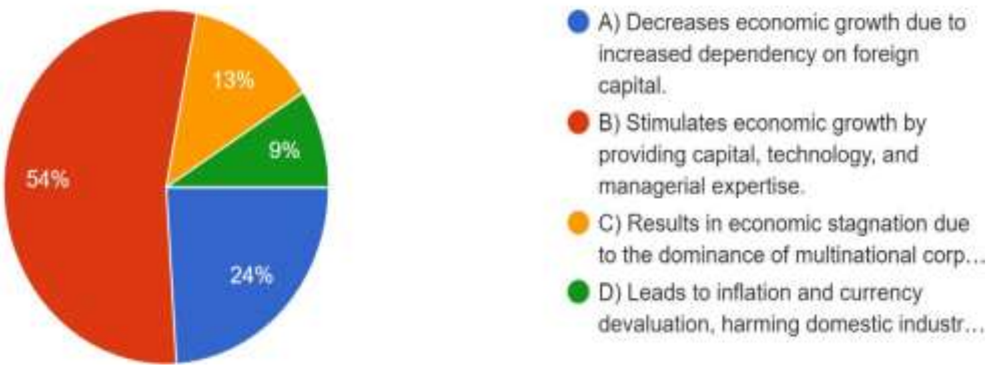
100 responses



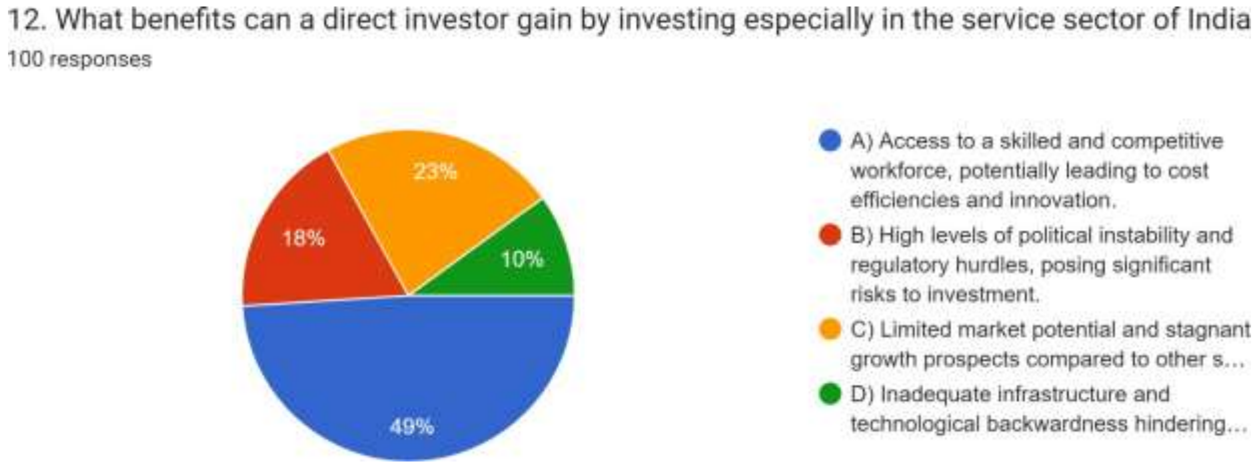
Question 11 What impact does Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) typically have on India's economy

11.What impact does Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) typically have on India's economy

100 responses



Question 12: What benefits can a direct investor gain by investing especially in the service sector of India



5 Conclusion

This study aims at investigating the impact of FDI on the service sector in the Indian economy. For this purpose, primary data has been gathered with the use of questionnaire and secondary data reports.The key conclusive findings of this research are presented in this section in alignment with the research objectives.

Evaluating the effect of FDI on the Indian economy's service sector is the fourth goal of this research study. Within the framework of this research goal, the study's conclusions have determined that foreign direct investment (FDI) affects both the social and economic conditions of the Indian economy, making it imperative for the nation to formulate suitable policies. Furthermore, FDI is necessary to raise the nation's employment rate, productivity, and domestic capital. Furthermore, it has been determined that by giving people jobs in a variety of sectors, FDI contributes to an increase in the ratio of total

employment. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a vital role in the growth of the Indian economy by optimizing the nation's earnings through the efficient and effective utilization of all available resources.

6. Recommendations

Lack of infrastructure and an unfavorable investment climate are two things that hurt FDI in a nation. The Indian government should implement some preventive measures that aid in boosting FDI inflow into the country's service sector in order to resolve this problem. Businesses that invest cash and resources in the nation should have more clout from the government. In order to encourage foreign companies to make significant investments, the upper limit of 24 percent of the company's paid-up and issued capital should be increased (Nagi, 2019). To increase the flow of FDI, the government policies that regulate the highest amount of FDI should be changed. in India.

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