The Trends in the Industry Sectors and Geographical Locations that Allure Maximum Outward FDI from India

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Abstract
Purpose of the study
The study looks at the changes in India's outer FDI. It also looks at the difficulties that may occur because of India's Outward Foreign Direct Investment. The Indian economy has been more exposed to foreign money because of liberalisation and globalisation, FDI is critical to a country's economic development. India, as a rising country, is the BRICS' second most desirable FDI destination. India is rated fourteenth in the world in terms of industry production. This occurred because of the implementation of a programme targeted at developing industrial zones and attracting foreign investment.
Design/methodology/approach
In this study, the researchers conduct their investigation using secondary data. Secondary sources are employing to gather statistical data, including journals, agencies, and governmental institutions, among others.
Findings
The increased drive for reform is coming from developing nations and transforming economies, where many private and state-owned firms are progressively expanding outside through FDI. Companies are developing their activities by investing in international markets to have a regional and global footprint. External FDI from India has expanded quickly since 2005-06 because of India's internal and international export policy liberalisation
Originality
The Indian economy has become increasingly open to foreign money. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is crucial to a country's economic growth. Changes in policy settings across nations have had a significant influence on the global economy's outward investment pattern. The goal of this study figures out how much money spend as external FDI and how its categories depending on time and development level.

Keywords: External FDI; Foreign Investment Policy; FDI performance; FEMA; Economy; Development; Globalisation; Liberalisation; Privatisation; Infrastructure; Secondary data; Industry Sector.

1. Introduction

The economic life of the world has changed dramatically in recent decades. The world was primarily made up of autonomous economic systems that were relatively self-sufficient in a broad variety of items 30 years ago. Long-distance and transit costs and timeframes, their production processes were isolated from one another.

Attempts at market-oriented transformation were attempted on a regular basis, usually in response to balance - of - payments limitations, which spurred governmental reactions such as exchange rate depreciation and lifting a ban on trade capital inflows. On either hand, the latter was of a restricted scope and had little impact on actual imports, which remained minimal.

The massive opening occurred in 1991, after a rather external disaster. The government moved far further than previously in implementing several local and foreign policies which had a major influence on the economic climate. The expansion of the spectrum of industries in which foreign businesses may operate, as well as the loosening of entry restrictions, were two of the most important aspects of the new strategy.

1.1. Initiatives taken Pandit Jawar Lal Nehru

When a group of New York businessmen inquired about India’s foreign investment policy, prime minister Nehru is alleged to have gazed out the window and remarked on the weather. Nehru's aversion to FDI arose from a desire to preserve the country's economic progress from foreign organisations, not a lack of faith in the country's capacity to impart information and understand; in fact, science and technology were at the centre of the prime minister's development plan. The existence of British money in pre-independence India helped to promote colonial goals via predatory crops, industries, and financial expansion; instead, shipping and insurance were supported. Nehru's goals for social politics and political personality were inspired by his hatred for India's colonial heritage and reliance on the United Kingdom.

Foreign firm participation in the economy was not discouraged, however, and its fields of activity and forms were rigorously regulated. FDI was prohibited in several industries, although technical collaboration and technology licencing agreements among Indian and international businesses were encouraged.

1.2. Lost Opportunity

With the world's second-largest population, the legal system, an English-speaking population, and a highly informed populace, India had to be deemed for foreign investment. When it comes to completely open its markets to foreign investment and embracing big economic reforms, India, on either hand, seems to be hampered by a host of self-imposed limits and impediments. India seems to have squandered a wonderful chance to compete with China in attracting large amounts of foreign direct investment.
The following major hurdles to India's poor FDI performance.

1) **Political Instability**
With obvious socioeconomic inequities, a corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy, and politicians who are rarely held responsible, Indian politics is bombastic and volatile, playing out one of the world's most socially diverse societies (Kapur and Ramamurti, 2001). Political unrest at the national level, which is exacerbated by the multiplicity of regional political organisations and the need to form shaky coalition governments, exacerbates these problems. During 1990, the following four elections and six prime ministers have taken place. In such a context, much-needed economic improvements have indeed been delayed and inadequate.

2) **Infrastructure**
Infrastructure under state control is frequently viewed as the country's economic weakest link (Sheel, 2001). The lack of adequate infrastructure is a key barrier to attracting foreign direct investment to India. According to Badale (1998), regional infrastructure differences have become critical considerations for international investment. The Indian government is dedicated to improving the country's infrastructure, but power outages persist, and transferring commodities from one area to the next may take weeks (Lane, 1998). Under the pretence of inadequate infrastructure, this bottleneck can deter direct foreign investment.

3) **Government Regulations and Commercial Law**
In 1999, India's company legislation underwent a slew of significant changes, presumably paving the path for more FDI inflow. The Firms (Amendment) Act of 1999 allowed Indian firms to buy back their shares for the first time, and it dramatically relaxed cross-border lending and investment restrictions. On the other hand, new Department of Trade plans has effectively made foreign investors' projects vulnerable to veto by relevant parties, resulting in an implicit change of legislation (Viswanathan, 2000).

4) **Tax and Tariff**
India has sent contradictory signals to investors by fast changing its trade and tax policies. Because Mauritius, unlike India, does not tax profits or capital gains, many global corporations welcomed FDI in the early 1990s. Investors chose Mauritius (a gorgeous island state in the Indian Ocean) as the centre of operations when India first opened its doors.

5) **Labour Laws**
India is lauded in the Global Competitive report for its large and competent workforce, but it is chastised for its lack of flexibility. This rigidity is particularly noticeable in the rules and regulations that regulate disputes over service condition adjustments. One of the most major roadblocks to privatizing in India is the lack of an exit plan or a programme to govern the discharge of excess staff (Ramamurthi, 2000).

6) **Corruption**
The phrase "corruption" is familiar among Indians, who are said to bribe everybody from the traffic cop to the highest government official. Corruption is largely recognised in India as the norm rather than the exception. India has a governance crisis, with corruption afflicting practically every government sector, from the military to food subsidy distribution to electricity production and transmission. Politicians, in their most honest

moments, admit that now the institution is plagued with corruption. The extensive approval processes that foreign investor must go through might be intimidating. Foreign investors, according to (Treadgold 1998) have a tough time navigating the paperwork of various government departments.

1.3. India's Outbound Foreign Investment Policy

Changes in policy settings across nations have had a significant influence on the global economy's outward investment pattern. Recognizing the dangers of capital expenditures, officials in many countries, particularly in developing markets, have been warier about liberalising foreign investment regulations. Therefore, it is crucial to keep track of how India's approach has evolved. Indian businesses have long recognised overseas investments in JV and WOS as important paths to growing a worldwide business.

The Indian economy underwent liberalisation at this time. There were outbound FDI regulations in place ahead of the liberalisation and globalisation of Economic development in 1991-92. Since 1992, policy modifications have been made in responding to the evolving requirements of a rising economy. There was no cash repatriation allowed, and earnings from offshore enterprises' revenue had to be repatriated.

The creation of a Route 10 that is fast-tracked. In 1995, the MCA handed over responsibilities for foreign investment approvals to the RBI to create a single-window authorisation system. The policy framework developed a linked strategy that could be tweaked in the future to accommodate expected changes. It emphasised the need of being open, accept global innovations, preserves Indian existences, and draw on previous experiences.

The policy's principal objectives were to ensure that such outlays were motivated by business interests while being compliant with the country's macroeconomic and balance of payment restrictions, particularly in terms of capital flow magnitude. A fast-track approach was employed in terms of foreign investment policy, with limits rising from US$ 2 million to US$ 4 million and being related to average export earnings over the preceding three years. The total amount of cash remittances was still restricted to US$ 0.5 million. The 'Normal Route,' which was authorised by a Special Committee made up of top government officials from the RBI (Chairman) and the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Relations, and Commerce was used to assess applications for sums over US$ 4 million (members).

In March 1997, currency earnings that were not exporter were included in the fast-track programme. Indian entrepreneurs were permitted to launch two additional businesses in the same generation if they used the Fast Track Route to start their first-generation firm. Several measures have been launched to encourage India's software sector to grow capacity, reduce prices, enhance quality, and invest globally.

The framework has been liberalised by FEMA 12. In 2002, The automatic clearing yearly maximum limit has been raised to $100 million. This restriction was lifted in March 2003, when the automatic route for outbound FDI was expanded, enabling Indian parties to invest up to 100% of their net worth. The foreign FDI threshold has been steadily increased to 400 % since then. Money invested through the Indian party's

Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) account or money earned overseas via ADRs/GDRs, on the other hand, are exempt from the 400 % net worth limit.

The automated way permitted Navaratna Public Industry Undertakings to engage in independent oil companies (for example, by turning out participation interest forms), and the opportunity was continually extended to additional Indian companies. In addition, in 2004, the policy for ECB was changed, and financing of JVs/WOS in other countries was considered as an acceptable end-use of the funds gathered.

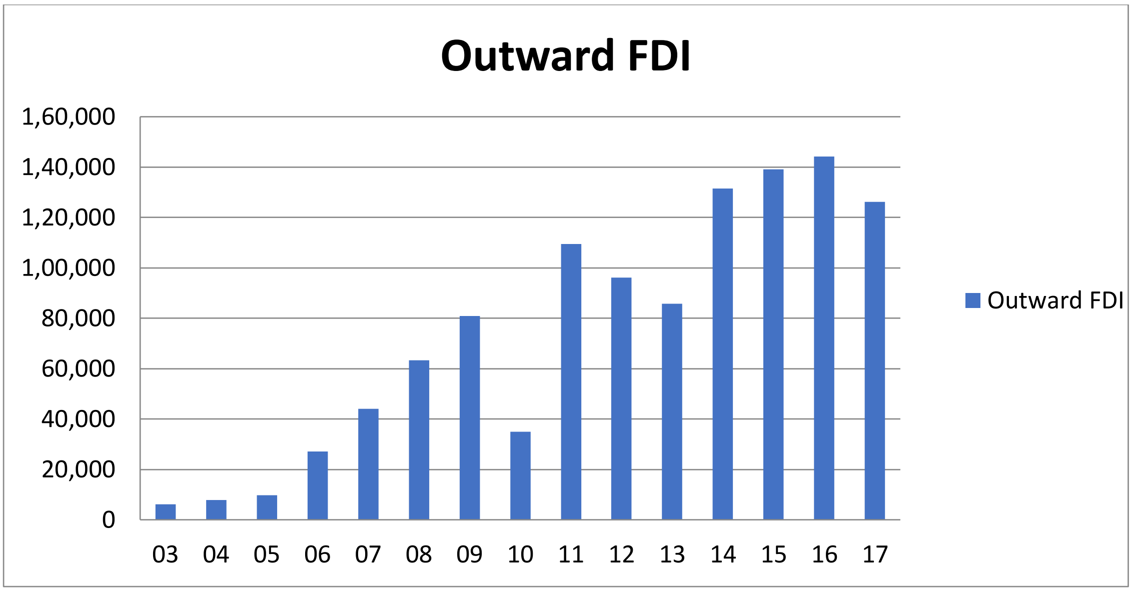
Any Indian party may now make foreign direct investment in any court process, except for real estate firms (such as purchasing and selling property or trading in Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) and banks (which are exclusively barred by an inter-Ministerial group). The Indian corporate sector gradually liberalised its approach to foreign financial markets, allowing it to employ special purpose vehicles (SPVs) to fund cross-border transactions in international financial markets. Because of policy liberalisation, cross-border takeovers by Indian firms are on the rise.

1.4. Trend Analysis of Outward FDI

Even though changes in abroad investing strategy had also assisted the corporate sector's enhanced cross-border merger and acquisition, other significant changes implemented since 1992, including such trade liberalisation, industrial liberalisation, and the relaxation of rules governing inflow of FDI, have led to a massive reshaping of the Indian industry. Indian businesses gained confidence in their ability to compete in the market despite global competitors as accessibility both to internal and external rivalry increased. Besides an extra liberalisation regulatory environment for foreign investment, India had grown into a leading investor because of (a) economic expansion, (b) easy availability of financial resources, and (c) the willingness to spend a substantial portion of its GDP on buying resources and important assets abroad.

It is a fallacy to suppose that worldwide investment by Indian companies began in the 1990s. Indian corporations started investing out of the country in the 1960s, but owing to India's restrictive rules, their investments were limited to small, insignificant joint ventures in developing nations. In 1959, the Birla Group created the first large Indian overseas venture in Ethiopia (Authkorala, 2009).

Foreign FDI from India has expanded quickly since 2005-06 because India liberalised its internal and external FDI policies. This study looks at the changes in India's outward FDI. It also looks at the difficulties that may occur because of India's outward foreign direct investment. Simultaneously, it uses experiments to investigate the factors that influence the geographical placement of India's outbound foreign direct investment.



Source: https://www.projectguru.in/outward-fdi-indian-economy/

Figure 1: Outward FDI from India (2003 - 2017)

Growth in the tendency of Indian firms to participate in foreign creation is being pushed by several internal and external factors. Internal factors like industrialisation, the acquisition of skills and technical prowess, trade liberalisation, and liberal outbound and inbound FDI policies are all critical.

1.5. Emerging issues in Outward FDI From India

i. FDI is a new part of India's integration into global economic and political institutions. India's foreign investment is a means to an end, not a goal in and of itself. The Indian economy will grow, develop, and become self-sufficient in the long term. A balanced approach must be established, with robust regulatory standards that can aid Indian enterprises in actively exploring opportunities overseas, notably in the manufacturing sector.

ii. The influence on local investment is one key concern that demands thorough monitoring of capital outflows. It is vital to guarantee that global investments by Indian corporations do not choke home investment. It is necessary to examine the effect of the growing trend in FDI on domestic investment, GDP, and employment. In today's globalized world, having a global presence is vital for local firms, yet is a need for a holistic answer to domestic company growth and FDI obsessive inclinations.

iii. India, as a trade deficit economy, needs a capital account surplus to make up for the gap in its current account. In this instance, it is best to be cautious. In recent years, non-fund risks in guarantees offered by Indian firms to JV and WOS abroad have increased dramatically and unexpectedly. Such a massive, predictable issue might be problematic for Indian banks and enterprises. To reduce the effect of contingent liabilities in an unreliable global economic environment, a cautious approach is essential.

iv. There is a risk connected with multinational business models for a range of purposes. There is a risk that the global economic slowdown may spill over into the domestic economy. Such economic crashes may have a significant impact on the financials of Indian businesses, along with a ripple impact on the corporate and banking institutions in the country. Internal accruals or financial constraints may result in business appropriation or a loss of value for Indian companies operating abroad.

v. One major source of worry is the misuse of multi-layered architectures. Foreign investment motivations range from reasonable economic concerns to tax benefits available to any worldwide shareholder. This problem should be solved by establishing a multi-layered legal framework for offshore FDI.

2. Review of Literature

(Mukherjee *et. al.,* 2020) Said that from 1984 to 2015, the impact of host nation macroeconomic circumstances and government initiatives on OFDI flows from India. They observed that there is a long-run link between OFDI flows and home country macroeconomic and government policies when the structural discontinuities in the empirical model were considered. Foreign trade and investment policies, as well as financial sector development, have proven to be major factors. The findings also reveal that the government's attempts to establish an information technology system to enable OFDI from India need to be stepped up.

(Joseph and R. K. 2019) examined the goal of this study is to trace the development of OFDI policies since the 1960s. It also seeks to reflect significant changes in India's FDI over the last decade. The abolition of the outward investment blanket limit and the linking of export growth to an investor's total wealth has led to a large rise in outward investment from India.

(Jayender and U. 2015) concluded that there is a link between FDI inflows and the services sector's GDP share, and an increase in labour in the sector, indicating that India's services sector is experiencing a considerable change, influenced by FDI inflows.

(Muthusamy and S. S. 2014) discussed the immediate action taken by the government to attract FDI into various sectors and how this has prepared the road Over the last ten years, India has experienced a massive increase in Foreign Direct Investment into several areas of the economy. Even though the Indian government has opened the door to FDI in a variety of sectors, this study focused on the impact of the Make in India project on FDI.

(Khan and H. R. 2012) said that developing countries and the financial system in transition, where most private and state-owned enterprises were increasingly conducting outward development through foreign direct investments, was providing an effective driving force for change today (FDI). Companies expanded their business by investing in international markets to develop a regional and global footprint.

(Kearney and C. 2012) used the Journal of Economic Literature (JEL) classification system to provide a comprehensive list of topics covered, then combine it with main journal rating algorithms to identify journals that have made significant contributions to EM research.

(Rajan and R. S. 2009) looked at the changes in India's outward FDI. It also looked at the difficulties that could occur because of India's outward FDI. Simultaneously, it explores empirically the elements that impacted India's outbound FDI's geographical destination. India's outbound foreign direct investment flows surged from US$ 678 million in 2000-01 to US$ 13989 million in 2013-14. Until 2005-06, India's FDI was typically in the form of shares and loans. Guarantees to promote foreign FDI were a popular choice for Indian firms since 2006-07.

(Balasubramanyam *et. al.,* 2003) concluded that by the end of the 1980s, the foreign share of assets or sales in India's established personal business sector was over 23%. The percentage of foreign enterprises in different industrial areas, on the other hand, varies greatly, going from 98 percent in leather goods to just 7% in textile machines. Foreign shares in total sales exceeded 66 percent in 11 industries, including cigarettes, processed foods, 8 pharmaceuticals, leather goods, and automotive components; foreign shares in total sales ranged from 34 to 66 percent in 15 others, including electric machinery, electrical lamps, automobile components, paints, and varnishes.

3. Aims and Objective of the Study

The following are the study's goals:

1. To find out the sector-wise investments outward FDI by Indian companies.
2. To study the nature of country and classification investment by Indian companies.

4. Research Methodology

In this study, the researchers conducted their investigation using secondary data. The information was gathered from a variety of sources, including the official Make - In - India website, the DIPP, the EXIM Bank, and other relevant publications. This research is backed up by a Ministry of Commerce study on an integrated FDI strategy. The study examined the benefits of choosing India as a manufacturing centre, as well as the relationship between FDI and IIP (Index of Industrial Production).

Secondary sources were employed to gather statistical data, including journals, agencies, and governmental institutions, among other.

5. Results

Since 2011, there has been a decline in outward FDI from INR 25,463.49 to 13,664.14 (in crores) particularly in manufacturing sectors, until 2019, but there has been a rise in outward FDI in 2019 to 2021 from INR 13,664.14 to 16,766.50 (in crores).

Table I showed outbound FDI in the financial, insurance, real estate, and business services sectors increased from 2011 to 2017 i.e., INR 13,255.65 to 16,675.62(in crores) and then the downward trend of outward FDI from INR 16,675.62 to 14,758.37(in crores) before increasing in 2019. Thereafter there is an upward trend of outward FDI in Indian INR 14,758.37 to 19,968.37(in crores). This demonstrates there is no uniformity in various industries when it comes to outside FDI.

Table I: Outward FDI (2011 to 2021)

Industry Sector	2011-2013	2013-2015	2015-2017	2017-2019	2019-2021	Total (crores)
Manufacturing	25463.49	24383.24	18122.66	13664.14	16766.50	98400.03
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	13255.65	13798.10	16675.62	14758.37	19968.37	78456.11
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	7638.20	9410.83	9960.46	7160.69	9247.87	43418.06
Agriculture and Mining	3382.90	14674.17	10481.69	6040.42	9617.67	44196.85
Transport, Storage and Communication Services	14252.47	19927.52	5836.18	5748.94	4576.39	50341.50
Construction	5457.66	4585.62	2870.60	4733.47	4158.04	21805.39
Community, Social and Personal Services	2452.71	3055.36	2311.42	1244.14	1576.66	10640.30
Electricity, Gas and Water	188.19	251.75	1343.40	1935.76	1514.92	5234.02
Miscellaneous	342.45	245.06	302.08	187.08	124.14	1200.81
Total	72433.73	90331.66	67904.10	55473.01	67550.56	353693.06

Outward FDI shows a similar pattern in Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants, and hotels as contrasted to financial, insurance, real estate, and business services, with a growth from 2011 to 2017 i.e., in INR 7638.20 to 9960.46 (in crores) and then decrease from 2017 to 2019 i.e., in INR 9960.46 to 7160.69(in crores). thereafter, increase from 2019 to 2021 i.e., in INR 7160.69 to 9247.87(in crores).

Outward FDI in agriculture and mining increased from 2011 to 2015i.e., in Indian INR 3,382.90 to14,674.17(in crores) then declined till 2019 i.e., INR 14,674.17 to 6,040.42(in crores). Thereafter 2019 to 2021 i.e., INR 6040.42 to9617.67(in crores).

Outward FDI in transportation, storage, and communication services increased from 2011 to 2015 i.e., INR 14252.47 to 19927.52(in crores) but then began to drop until 2021 i.e., INR 19927.52 to 4576.39(in crores).

In the Construction sector outside FDI decline from 2011 to 2017i.e., INR 5457.66 to 2870.60 (in crores) followed by an increasing trend till 2019 i.e., INR 2870.60 to4733.47(in crores) and thereafter decrease in trend from 2019 to 2021 i.e., INR 4733.47 to 4158.04(in crores).

From 2011 to 2015, there was again in the Community, Social, and Personal Services industry i.e., INR 2452.71 to3055.36(in crores) followed by a fall from 2015 to 2019. Outward FDI begins to drop after that from 2015 to 2019 i.e., INR 3055.36 to 2311.42(in crores). Thereafter, increase in outward FDI from 2019 to 2021 i.e., INR 1244.14 to 1576.66(in crores).

Outward FDI in Electricity, Gas, and Water increased from 2011 to 2019 i.e., INR 188.19 to 1935.76(in crores) then began to drop from 2019 to 2021 i.e., INR 1935.76 to 1514.92(in crores).

There is a downfall trend in the Miscellaneous sector from 2011 to 2015i.e., INR 342.45 to 124.14 (in crores), followed by a rebound till 2017. After then, through 2021, there will be a drop.

The following table describes the tendency of outbound FDI from India from 2011-2013 to 2019-21, demonstrating that the majority of external FDI is channelled via manufacturing, financial, insurance, real estate, and business services. Manufacturing, finance, insurance, real estate, and business services, wholesale, retail commerce, restaurants, and hotels, agricultural and mining, transportation, storage, and communication services, electricity, gas, and water, and miscellaneous industries were all included in table I.

Table II: Outward FDI in form of Equity, Loan and Guarantee given

Nature of country & Classification	Sum of Equity *	Sum of Loan*	Sum of Guarantee Issued *	Sum of Total
Developed	**13961.6874**	**14516.8041**	**47891.6806**	**76370.1717**
Europe	705.7778	808.2464	1492.3729	3006.3973
European Union	13255.9096	13708.5577	46399.3077	73363.7744
Developing	**34094.4789**	**25877.3303**	**73143.0955**	**133114.9055**
Africa	188.5145	77.4693	54.9683	320.9522
Asia	1038.5533	995.0906	2302.2357	4335.8796
Caribbean	27.6242	7.6082	0	35.2324
Central Africa	50.5041	8.2123	0	58.7164
East Africa	184.4464	118.1405	76.4625	379.0494
East Asia	13081.9312	14158.4656	29381.674	56622.0709
Mexico and Central America	94.5247	165.9439	111.5641	372.0327
North Africa	228.3615	95.1573	236.4908	560.0097
North America	1.2711	26.458	0	27.7291
Small island	180.4233	18.1025	58.6939	257.2197
South America	474.415	156.8627	82.4147	713.6924
South Asia	806.2175	524.978	622.7082	1953.9035

Southern Africa	13844.6894	6080.9218	28565.2864	48490.8976
West Africa	80.8761	73.8854	76.7565	231.5181
Western Asia	3812.1266	3370.0342	11573.8404	18756.0018
Landlocked developing countries	**4775.5026**	**899.2462**	**3569.5942**	**9244.3466**
Asia	0.7319	0	0	0.7319
East Asia	0.2758	0.067	0	0.3428
European Union	0.0542	0.2745	0	0.3287
North America	4743.7002	897.1869	3569.5692	9210.4599
South Asia	30.6655	1.7178	0.025	32.4083
Southern Africa	0.05	0	0	0.05
Southern Africa	0.025	0	0	0.025
Least developed countries	**10.5995**	**3.46**	**0.16**	**14.2195**
South Asia	10.5995	3.46	0.16	14.2195
Major developed economies	**11470.9072**	**8401.4499**	**21925.6729**	**41798.0301**
Asia	0.1794	1.8048	0	1.9842
Major developed economies	10482.665	7829.5214	21459.3134	39771.5001
North America	982.687	543.5947	451.7306	1978.0121
Oceania	5.3758	26.529	14.6289	46.5337
Transition	**3831.972**	**7.6192**	**100.718**	**3940.3092**
Asia	311.4413	0.9321	0	312.3734
Commonwealth of the Independent States and Georgia	3520.5307	6.6871	100.718	3627.9358
Grand Total	**68145.1476**	**49705.9097**	**146630.9212**	**264481.9826**

Table II is organised by time. However, the amount of external FDI is the total of equity, loan, and guarantee supplied, and the table is divided between developed and developing nations.

The developed country includes Europe, and the European Union are regarded as developed nations, with INR 76370.1717 crores invested as foreign FDI in the form of stock, loan, and guarantee.

The developing nations (such as Africa, Asia, the Caribbean etc) were analysed, indicating that the amount spent in the form of equity, loan, and guarantee is more than that of developed countries, at INR 1,33,114.9055 crores.

The Landlock developing nation (such as Asia, East Asia, European Union etc) made outward FDI in form of equity, loan, and guarantee are INR 9,244.3466 crores.

On the other hand, least developed countries (South Asia) made outward FDI in form of equity, loan, and guarantee are INR 14.2195 crores

Major developed economies (such as Asia, major developing economies etc) invest outward FDI in form of equity, loan, and guarantee are INR 41,798.0301 crores.

Transition (such as Asia, Commonwealth of Independent and Georgia) invest outward FDI in form of equity, loan, and guarantee are INR 3,940.3092 crores.

Table III: Geographical Distribution of India FDI (in crores) 2011-2021

Period	Developed	Developing	Landlocked developing countries	Least developed countries	Major developed economies	Transition
2011-2013	22124.2916	34743.1781	3309.282	6.2117	11260.2049	990.5616
2013-2015	31272.6992	42183.3129	4455.1733	1.374	11393.1216	1025.9759
2015-2017	17681.0415	36617.8309	350.874	4.1753	12574.9955	675.1836
2017-2019	14997.0428	27321.6365	423.3703	5.8003	11167	1558.1567
2019-2021	16360.0418	35495.3899	2670.559	1.759	11163.6364	1795.6898

Table III is classified on a time basis as well shows the amount of outward FDI made in developed, developing, landlock developing, least developed economies, Major developed economies, and Transitions countries.

If we considered concerning developed countries in the year 2011-2013 the investment made in form of FDI in developed countries are INR 22,124.2916 crores and such amount of investment is reduced to INR 16,360.0418 crores in the year 2019-2021.

On the other hand, while considering developing countries in the year 2011-2013 the investment made in form of FDI in developing countries is INR 34,743.1781crores and such amount of investment increased up to INR 35,495.3899 crores in the year 2019-2021.

In the Landlocked developing countries, in the year 2011-2013, the investment made in form of FDI in developing countries is INR 3,309.282 crores and such amount of investment was reduced to INR 2,670.559 crores in the year 2019-2021.

The amount of investment made in form of FDI made in the least developed countries, in the year 2011-2013 is INR 6.2117 crores and such amount of investment reduced to INR 1.759 crores in the year 2019-2021.

The amount of investment made in form of FDI made in Major developed economies, in the year 2011-2013 is INR 11,260.2049 crores and such amount of investment was reduced to INR 11,163.6364 crores in the year 2019-2021.

In the transition countries, in the year 2011-2013, the investment made in form of FDI in developing countries is INR 990.5616 crores and such amount of investment increased to INR 1795.6898 crores in the year 2019-2021.

6. Conclusion

Because of liberalisation and globalisation, the Indian economy has become increasingly open to foreign money. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is crucial to a country's economic growth. Changes in policy settings across nations have had a significant influence on the global economy's outward investment pattern. The goal of this study was to figure out how much money was spent as external FDI and how it was categorised depending on time and development level. We looked at the quantity of outbound FDI from India via manufacturing, financial, insurance, real estate, and business services in this research report. Manufacturing, finance, insurance, real estate, and business services, wholesale, retail trade, restaurants, and hotels, agricultural and mining, transportation, storage, and communication services, energy, gas, and water, and other sectors are all examples of outward FDI patterns. Following that, we concentrated on the quantity of outbound FDI received in the form of equity, loan, and guarantee.

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