

**FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR
PERFORMANCE WITH REFERENCE TO TELANGANA STATE****Mr. S. Chandra Shekhar¹ Dr. A. Jothi Selva Muth Kumar²**

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ABSTRAT:

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has a significant role on IT sector which contributes the largest part of economic growth of the country. Telangana accords over 10% of India's IT sector of which Hyderabad contributes for the revenue of IT exports in Telangana. The present study entitled Foreign Direct Investment and Information Technology Sector Performance with Reference to Telangana State was undertaken to know cost and returns, Business efficiency, producer share in consumer rupee and problems in Information Technology sector Performance. The study has been undertaken in Telangana State. Information Technology services are highly priced which accounts for about 0.7 per cent of the total world quality of services. Among all the Information Technology service providers Telangana occupies the top place for the qualities of services, luster, consistency, accuracy and elegance. Hence this study can contribute much in all the areas of Production and its marketing as well. The FDI concentration or inflow can effectively influence the performance and production of software services can solve their economic problems and enhance their living in a self sufficient and self reliant way.

Motive - the reason behind this study is to determine the effects of Foreign Direct Investment and Performance of information technology in Telangana, predominantly though the entire world is confronting great financial crisis and product distribution assume a critical part.

Information/Design/Methodology/Approach - The information gathered and treated appropriately by utilizing measurable devices.

Detections – Foreign Direct Investment and Performance of information technology is great yet supposedly just, for all intents and purposes it requires significant activities.

Originality/Worth - the research was directed remembering the investigation ethics, and seen that information gathered is confirmable and authentic

KEY WORDS: Foreign Direct Investment, Information Technology.

INTRODUCTION

Apart from being a basic driver of monetary development, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a significant wellspring of non-obligation monetary asset for the financial improvement of India. Unfamiliar organizations put resources into India to exploit generally lower compensation, unique venture honors like duty exclusions, and so forth. For a nation where unfamiliar ventures are being

made, it likewise implies accomplishing specialized expertise and creating work. The Indian government's great strategy system and vigorous business climate have guaranteed that unfamiliar capital continues to stream into the country. The public authority has taken numerous drives lately, for example, loosening up FDI standards across areas, for example, safeguard, PSU petroleum treatment facilities, telecom, power trades, and stock trades, among others.

Telangana was formed in June 2014, with Hyderabad as its capital. Because of the bifurcation of the state, the state holds a benefit as it has surplus capital with vital framework and environment. Hyderabad was positioned second among the best 20 worldwide urban areas in Jones Lang LaSalle incorporation's record.

The capital city Hyderabad (likewise the capital for prior bigger Andhra Pradesh state) is a center point for data innovation information technology and drug areas. Information Technology in Telangana developed multiple folds during the last two decades and resulted in the effective performance of the sector in Telangana. Telangana Gross State Homegrown Item is assessed to extend at a build yearly development Rate of 13.84 percent (in Rupee terms) to arrive at Rs 11.05 trillion between 2015-16 and 2020-21. Tertiary area has been the quickest developing area, developing at a rate of 15.69 percent (in rupee terms) from 2011-12 to 2019-20, representing 65.19 percent portion of the generally speaking gross product.

As of February 2020, Telangana had 30 functional zones 56 informed zones and 63 officially supported Special Economic Zone. As per Division for Advancement of Industries and Inner Exchange, aggregate Foreign Direct Investment in Telangana crossed US\$ 19 billion during April 2000 and March 2021. Absolute product send out from the state remained at US\$ 7.23 billion during 2018-19. It contacted US\$ 5.52 billion during April-December 2019. In 2019, 74 venture aims with proposed speculation worth Rs 5,432 crore (777.2 million) was recorded in the state. India spends about USD 1.6 Bn on skilling IT/ITe labor force. Indian IT industry has in excess of 17,000 firms, of which north of 1,000 is huge firms with more than 50 conveyance areas in India. The nation's expense seriousness in giving IT administrations, which is roughly 3-4 times more practical than the US, keeps on being its special selling recommendation in the worldwide obtaining market. In the space of worldwide administrations reevaluating, India takes care of the greatest piece of the pie on the planet (55%) of the USD 185-190 billion business as of FY19. India's industry contributed around 7.7 percent to the nation's Gross domestic product and is supposed to contribute 10% to India's Gross domestic product by 2025. As of 2019, information technology industry employed about 4.1 million individuals. Computerized India crusade \$ 20 bn Venture cover portable network in India is likewise motivating this development.

Literature Review

Sharma et al. (2016) it recommends a positive connection among investment and monetary variables (expansion, shortage in BOP, Gross domestic product and so on.). From their review it is presumed that after progression investment is a key variable considered creating sign of Indian economy, by investigating area wise, administration area's commitment was 17.03% during 1991 onwards to 2015. By breaking down locale wise, Mumbai is the quick objective which drawing in

FDI that is 29% in Delhi and Chennai.

Rath, D., and Bhoi, B. (2018) as India's pattern shows the size of India's homegrown market is somewhat little, given the low degrees of per capita pay. Subsequent to addressing the necessities of food and dress (merchandise), pay for spending on items that most unfamiliar firms offer appears to be little; their cost pay proportion excessively high for Indian shoppers.

Sood, N. (2015) sees about the connection between investment financial developments. For this her examinations were elucidating and scientific in nature too. They took the time span of 10 years that is 2003-13. The creator demonstrated the speculation through Karl Pearson connection coefficient and furthermore utilized the term CAGR. By utilizing these, they came to presume that, if there should arise an occurrence of Gross domestic product with FDI, Coefficient of 0.87% which implies financial advances toward FDI inflows, with GNP additionally in same way. In any case, with BOP, an expansion in FDI inflow prompts decline in generally speaking.

Naveen (2015) believes that, "3d"s-a majority rules system, demography and request are the one of kind qualities of Indian economy and India is having prevalent commercial center at worldwide level, the public authority has sent off „make in India“. Likewise proposing India is far superior on a large portion of the nations FDI inflows into the help area expanded from \$ 2.22 billion out of 2013-14 to \$3.25 billion of every 2014-15 for example Increment by 46 % , the development rate has gotten a move on, outside account is better as unfamiliar stores are at record high, expansion has been moderate and monetary deficiency is reasonable. Consequently for the speed increase of pace of monetary development, India needs to expand FDI inflows by utilizing straightforward factual instrument like relationship and relapse.

Shyam (2017) proposed in his diary, "FDI: future interest of India" referenced that "purchaser are generally eager for current approaches to shopping, Indian retail and business potential is developing quick as well. In his review it was referenced about retail scene that they are reexamining of best valuing framework which e judicious to support FDI in retail further.

As per Teli R.B (2014)," A basic examination of FDI inflows in India". In his article he attempted to find out or examining the development and trends& example of FDI inflow in India and to concentrate on the effect of FDI on development over the period 1991-201. For this he utilized gathered information, factual device and least square, presumed that India's choice to permit 100 percent FDI in single brand retail as an upset, material in India and possibilities that in the following 5 years, the nations point is to have \$250 billion FDI coming to India about effect of FDI, the relationship examination shows that there is an extremely high connection between's the FDI and the monetary development and recommending that the administrative strategies ought to be made positive and stay away from vulnerabilities for supporting FDI in India.

Sirisha et al. (2015), "A concentrate in the changing patterns in the progression of FDI" expressed that, in the substance of country wise inflow the CAGR goes from - 19.53% of least and limit of 65.28%. There are Luxemburg, Singapore, Japan saw positive and Mauritius, USA, Hongkong saw negative. With regards to area examination CAGR went between-52.22 to 52.33 which saw most elevated FDI in correspondence and least in exchanging industry. For this the creator read up for 7 yr that is 2007-08 to 2014-15, by utilizing the term AGR.

ZhengP.(2017), " The variety in Indian internal FDI designs", it gives deliberate and strict examination, presumed that main market looking for FDI pulled in more in beginning phase later. Asset chasing and productivity looking for become more well known due to changed govt. Demeanor towards strategies likewise it is impacted by geological area because of modest work for proficiency reason in non-industrial nation and proposes that Indian FDI experience might give a rule to other emerging nations in figuring out unambiguous polices.

Jammu S. et al (2014) expressed "FDI in India" investment is a decent worker, yet a terrible expert. Their primary center was to analyze the area wise, state wise FDI inflow during 2000-2010, and furthermore showing the patterns in FDI and complete unfamiliar venture by taking CGR and semi log pattern model. With regards to state wise examination Maharashtra and proposes further that it is principally worried in south and north further. The connection among FDI and Gross domestic product, by utilizing relapse condition, monetary development prompts more fascination of FDI and backwards connection between Gross domestic product and FDI.

Ibrahim et al. (2019) FDI assumes a crucial part in worldwide business and likewise as interest in unfamiliar institutional financial backer (FIIs) and speculation through American Vault Receipts (ADR) and so on. Its historical backdrop was foundation of East India Organization for foreigner own revenue, hence this power Indian market analysts to make unfamiliar speculation strategy for procuring advance innovation and to assemble unfamiliar trade save (FER) because of insufficient homegrown capital, absence of business, capital arrangement and so on. The target of this study is to investigate the connection between the inflow of FDI and its effect on Indian economy. For this he utilized time span of long term from 2003-04 to 2012-13 and auxiliary information. By concerning inflows of FDI with India's commodity, Gross domestic product and foreign regulation, he presumed that the CAGR of investment stream was 23.9%, trade rate 16.76% and Gross domestic product was 12.68% and the increment over the period was 3.88 seasons of regulation. That's what he recommends, in India unfamiliar capital aides in expanding efficiency of work, to fabricate regulation to meet current record deficiency. Thus, govt. ought to give charge concession, disentanglement of authorizing to support unfamiliar venture. During this period Indian economy is growing quickly and became fifth biggest country on planet

METHODOLOGY

Primary and secondary data there are two main sources of data.

Primary data: is information that is gathered for a unique reason. Interviews, surveys, perceptions and investigations are essential information (Christensen et al, 2001). The essential information in this exploration is the information we have gathered from our poll.

Secondary data: is information that as of now exists. Instances of auxiliary information are books, archives, yearly reports, etc. This information has been gathered for another reason. The optional information utilized in this paper comprises of books, papers and Web sources. The books gave us the speculations about unfamiliar direct ventures. Dagens Industries gave us the rundown of our desired organizations to study. The Web sources that were utilized in this exposition comprised of these organizations' sites

Foreign Direct Investment in Telangana State

Company	Area	City	Status
Genpact	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Operational
Headstrong	Kondapur	Hyderabad	Operational
Google	Kothaguda	Hyderabad	Operational
Capgemini	Gachibowli	Hyderabad	Operational
Oracle	Konrapur	Hyderabad	Operational
Cybage	Raiduraga	Hyderabad	Operational
Dell	Hitech	Hyderabad	Operational
Microsoft	Gachibowli	Hyderabad	Operational
Wipro Ltd.	Gopannapalli	Hyderabad	Operational
TCS	Adibatla	Hyderabad	Operational

Sectoral Distribution of FDI In India

Sector	1992-93to 2000-01	2000-10	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Chemicals and Allied Products	1581 (51.0)	2641.9(2.20)	67(2.24)	53(3.20)	46(3.15)
Computers	787 (25.40)	10330.4(8.67)	368 (12.31)	297 (17.91)	151 (10.33)
Engineering	177 (5.71)	838.27 (0.70)	231 (7.73)	262 (15.80)	274 (18.74)
Electronics and Electrical Equip.	103 (3.32)	2183.52(1.83)	659 (22.05)	95(5.73)	103 (7.04)
Finance	69(2.22)	1321.3 (1.10)	22(0.74)	54(3.25)	4(0.27)
Food and Dairy Products	63(3.03)	1086.0 (0.91)	49(1.64)	35(2.11)	63(4.31)
Pharmaceuticals	28(0.90)	1822.61(1.53)	69(2.31)	44(2.65)	79(5.40)

Services	73(2.36)	24686.6 (20.86)	1128(37.75)	509 (18.64)	431 (29.48)
Others	223 (7.20)	74265.7 (63.32)	395 (13.22)	309 (18.64)	311 (21.27)
Total	3099	119176.55	2988	1658	1462

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To have an insight into the world of Foreign Direct Investment
- ✓ To know the level of in Foreign Direct Investment in Information Technology
- ✓ To understand performance of Information Technology through Foreign Direct Investment

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H1: There is a Relationship between Foreign Direct Investment and Business growth

H2: There is a Relationship between Business and Employee Development and Foreign Direct Investment inflow

Telangana State Information Technology Sector

- A large market size of 45 billion dollars in 2021.
- More than 80 per cent of revenue is generated from external services.
- Banking and Insurance continues to be the potential areas of IT sector.
- Information Technology contribution goes to 51 Per cent of the total revenue.

Corporate Development Administration:

- A large market size of 55 billion Dollars in 2022.
- About 87 percent of revenue is from overseas services
- Market is predicted to increase many holds till 2025.
- Banking and Pharma industries need 20 percent of IT services
- Revenue generation is about 52 percent in 2022

Information Technology services:

- A large market size of 49 billion Dollars in 2022.
- About 83 percent of revenue is from export.
- The sector has about 18 percent revenue for the state

IT OF TELANGANA:

Since its development, Telangana, by virtue of its business-accommodating and tech-steady strategies, has arisen as a forerunner in the country in the Data Innovation (IT) and IT-empowered Administrations area. The greatest push to the IT area, as a rule, and new businesses, specifically,

came in January this year when Telangana opened up T-Center 2.0, an enormous 10-story office in Nanakramguda that can oblige 2,000 new companies. Promoted as the world's biggest development community, it was introduced by Boss Priest K.Chandrasekhar Rao. The gigantic office marks what could be named the subsequent part in Telangana effective excursion to turn into a forerunner in sustaining and encouraging a powerful and serious startup biological system. As per Mr. Rao, who talked at the introduction, T-Center point was established to draw in ability from the nation over and has affected around 2,000 business people and drew financing of \$1.19 billion. It has drawn in with scores of corporate and teamed up with government elements and organizations in its undertaking to offer help to new companies and business people.

In its endeavor to achieve consideration in the startup biological system, the Telangana government sent off WE-Center, which associates ladies business people with the necessary associations, and assets. The hatchery praised its fifth commemoration in Spring this year, and has, up until this point, brooded more than 3,000 new companies and SMEs by ladies organizers, raised over ₹80 crore, and made almost 3,000 positions. The State-supported office likewise runs projects, for example, young ladies in STEM, a drive for understudies matured somewhere in the range of 13 and 17 years, to empower STEM training, WE Alpha, a program for understudies South of 18 years and covers areas like development, imagination, and business venture. WE-Center was taken part in consultative work for the public authority, for example, in carrying out various schemes.

FINDINGS

- Approximately 600 Companies are in the competition, employing more than 3 lakh professionals
- Information technology services performance was outstanding in the recent past
- Telangana export of technology services went to 12 percent and share of national export reached to 24 percent
- The income and revenue shall be used for the development of technology in the state
- Telangana cloud sector to create half a million job opportunities in 2024
- Mergers, Acquisitions and Takeovers are on the rise
- New information technology hub to be inaugurated soon in Telangana
- Foreign Direct Investment and Information Technology, a revolutionary decision
- Corporate Social Responsibility: Villages adoption increased to 2 percent
- Infrastructure development in terms of technology services increased many fold
- Foreign Direct Investment and information technology continues to collaborate in future to develop IT sector and create job opportunities for people.

CONCLUSIONS

India keeps on offering a flourishing climate for unfamiliar ventures. After financial advancement started in 1991, the Public authority of India consistently facilitated unfamiliar venture approaches to empower inflows and work with monetary improvement of the country. Today, India is perhaps of the quickest developing economy on the planet with driving financial backers positioning India

as the most alluring business sector.

Unfamiliar organizations and people are hoping to put resources into Telangana as a result of simple strategies and exceptional motivators like specific duty exclusions. The nation provides financial backers with a plenty of convincing motivations to put resources into Telangana.

All in all, Unfamiliar Direct Venture (FDI) is an engaging idea through which organizations progress and go into new business sectors because of globalization. In any case, there are a variety of elements that could impact an organization's choice to go into another market like the accessibility of assets, the political dependability of the recognized nation, and the country's receptiveness to territorial and worldwide exchange. Aesop has a superior chance of being an effective organization in China because of the great monetary climate which upholds organizations. Moreover, the Chinese healthy skin item market is edging towards the very good quality. The figures showed above feature that the piece of the pie of quick healthy skin items outperformed the portion of the overall industry of quick other options

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