FDI IN INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT: Today Indian Banks are as technology savvy as their counter parts in developed countries. The banking sector plays an important role in the economic development of a country. It supplies the lifeblood –money that supports and fosters growth in all the industries. FDI is a tool for economic growth through its strengthening of domestic capital, productivity and employment. FDI also plays a vital role in the up gradation of technology, skills and managerial capabilities in various sectors of the economy. Foreign Direct Investment as seen as an important source of non-debt inflows and is increasing being sought as a vehicle for technology flows and as a means of attaining competitive efficiency by creating a meaningful network of global inter-connections. This paper discusses the FDI Equity inflows in Service Sector in India and also highlights the top countries which are investing in the Service Sector in the form of FDI. In this paper an attempt is made to present the FDI inflows in sub sectors of Service Sector. Further, this paper also analyzes the FDI inflows in Banking Sector from January, 2000 to December, 2017.

Index Terms: Foreign Direct Investment, Service Sector, Banking Sector, FDI Equity Inflows, Indian Economy

I. INTRODUCTION

Today Indian Banks are as technology savvy as their counter parts in developed countries. The competitive and reform force have led to the emergence of internet, e-banking, ATM, credit card and mobile banking too, in order to attract and retain the customers by bank. As a result of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization mode, Indian banks going global and many global banks setting up business in India, the Indian banking system is set to involve into a totally new level it will help the banking system grow in strength going into the future.
The banking sector plays an important role in the economic development of a country. It supplies the lifeblood –money that supports and fosters growth in all the industries. True, monetary resources per se, cannot ensure business success, which requires competencies on several other fronts, including technology, availability of skilled manpower, well-managed structure and a well-executed competitive strategy.
FDI is a tool for economic growth through its strengthening of domestic capital, productivity and employment. FDI also plays a vital role in the up gradation of technology, skills and managerial capabilities in various sectors of the economy.
Foreign Direct Investment as seen as an important source of non-debt inflows and is increasing being sought as a vehicle for technology flows and as a means of attaining competitive efficiency by creating a meaningful network of global interconnections.
FDI plays a vital role in the economy because it does not only provide opportunities to host countries to enhance their economic development but also opens new vistas to home countries to optimize their earnings by employing their ideal resources.
According to the 2012 World Investment Report released by the United Nation's Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), of 179 major global companies surveyed, India is considered to be the third most-preferred investment destination after China and the United States.

II. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

A. Definition

International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD) define FDI similarly as a category of cross border investment made by a resident in one economy (the direct investor) with the objective of establishing a 'lasting interest' in an enterprise (the direct investment enterprise) that is resident in an economy other than that of the direct investor. The motivation of the direct investor is a strategic long term relationship with the direct investment enterprise to ensure the significant degree of influence by the direct investor in the management of the direct investment enterprise.

B. Components of FDI

There are three components of FDI, namely, equity capital, reinvested earnings and intra company loans

1. Equity capital is the foreign direct investor's purchase of shares of an enterprise in a country other than his own country.

2. Reinvested earnings comprise the direct investor's share (in proportion to direct equity participation) if earnings not distributed as dividends by affiliated or earnings not remitted to the direct investor. Such retained profits by affiliates are reinvested.
3. Intra company loans or intra-company debt transactions refer to short or long term borrowing and lending of funds between direct investors (parent enterprises) and affiliate enterprises. FDI in banking sector can solve various problems of the overall banking sector. Such as:

- Innovative Financial Products
- Technical Developments in the Foreign Markets
- Problem of Inefficient Management
- Non-performing Assets
- Financial Instability
- Poor Capitalization

If we take into consideration the root cause of these problems, the reason is low-capital base and all the problems are the outcome of the transactions carried over in a bank without a substantial capital base. In a nutshell, we can say that, as the FDI is a non- debt inflow, which will directly solve the problem of capital base.

C. Benefits of FDI

- **Technology Transfer:** As due to the globalization local banks are competing in the global market, where Innovative financial products of multinational banks is the key limiting factor in the development of local bank. They are trying to keep pace with the technological development in the banks. Now a day's banks have been prominent and prudent in the rapid expansion of consumer lending in domestic as well as in foreign markets. It needs appropriate tools to assess (how such credit is managed) credit management of the banks and authorities in charge of financial stability. It may need additional information and techniques to monitor for financial vulnerabilities. FDI's tech transfers, information sharing, training programs and other forms of technical assistance may help meet this need.
- **Better Risk Management:** As the banks are expanding their area of operation, there is a need to change their strategies exerts competitive pressures and demonstration effect on local institutions, often including them to reassess business practices, including local lending practices as the whole banking sector is crying for a strategic policy for risk management. Through FDI, the host countries will know efficient management technique.
- **Financial Stability and Better Capitalization:** Host countries may benefit immediately. From foreign entry, if the foreign bank re capitalize a struggling local institution. In the process also provides needed balance of payment finance. In general; more efficient allocation of credit in the financial sector, better capitalization and wider diversification of foreign banks along with the access of local operations to parent funding, may reduce the sensitivity of the host country banking system and lead towards financial stability.

D. FDI in Indian banks

The traditional argument against foreign equity participation in domestic companies is that these businesses often involve national and strategic interests and therefore, operational and strategic control must be retained to prevent a take-over or a buyout [Lam (1997)]. Until 1993, most Indian banks were 100 percent owned by the central government and private investment was allowed only in a handful of private banks formed around the 1940s. Further, foreign banks and financial institutions were allowed only 20 percent ownership stakes in Indian banks. In 1993-94, nine new banks were formed in the private sector and one co-operative bank was converted to a private bank. Banks were permitted to issue Certificates of Deposits (CDs) and offer foreign currency deposits to Non-resident Indians (NRIs) with exchange rate risk borne by the banks.
A major push towards liberalization occurred in 1995-96 when India committed to the World Trade Organization (WTO) recommendations and relaxed the requirement to continue shielding the priority sector from foreign equity participation. For the next five years, changes in the banking sector mainly aimed at allowing banks more flexibility in the design and marketing of products.

E. Ceiling on FDI in Indian banks

In the private banking sector of India, FDI is allowed up to a maximum limit of 74 % of the paid-up capital of the bank. On the other hand, Foreign Direct Investment and Portfolio Investment in the public or nationalized banks in India are subjected to a limit of 20 % in totality. This ceiling is also applicable to the investments in the State Bank of India and its associate banks. FDI limits in the banking sector of India were increased with the aim to bring in more FDI inflows in the country along with the incorporation of advanced technology and management practices. The objective was to make the Indian banking sector more competitive.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **C.P.Chandrasekhar and Jayati Ghosh (2002**) have pointed out that an important objective of promoting FDI has been to promote efficiency in production and increase exports. However, any increase in the equity stake of the foreign investors in existing joint ventures or purchase of a share of equity by them in domestic firms would not automatically change the orientation of the firm. That is, "the aim of such FDI investors would be to benefit from the profit earned in the Indian market".

- **Laghane B.K (2011)** empirically examined the impact of FDI model on borrower account, bank branches, time deposits and profitability of domestic and foreign banks. In the study, he suggested that FDI must be considered in poverty reduction, unemployment reduction and primary education and priority sectors of banking. Finally, he concluded that the LPG sponsored FDI model's impact on foreign banks and Indian bank's profitability is positive. The impact of FDI on Indian banking sector is negative except profitability.
- **Kunal Badade & Medha katkar (2011)** have studied that India has sought to increase inflows of FDI with a much liberal policy since 1991 after decade cautious attitude. The 1990's have witnessed a sustained rise in annual inflows to India. They rightly pointed out that the present scenario looks more closely at the paradigm of exponential growth and laments that India's role as an engine for global growth has been limited by the still relatively closed nature of its economy.
- **Supriyachopra, Satvinder Kaur etl. (2014**) in his paper "Analysis of FDI Inflows and Out flows in India" tried to find out the Determinants of FDI Inflows, the pattern and Direction of it and factors responsible for lesser FDI Inflow in India. She focused that for achieving a higher level of economic development and technological up gradation the FDI should allowed to India. She found that Market size, cost factors, real exchange rates, rate of inflation etc. are the determinants of FDI inflows. She pointed out that there is an increasing trend of FDI in a developing country like India, where the scare resources like capital usually required for economic development.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study and analyze the Foreign Direct Investment inflows in Service Sector.
- To present the Foreign Direct Investment inflows in Banking Sector.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is a Descriptive as well as Analytical type of research in nature. This study is purely based on secondary data. The secondary data was collected from various sources such as Journals, Articles, RBI publications, Ministry of Finance publications, Department of Industrial Policy& Promotion publications, SIA news letter, Online database of FDI and Newspapers etc. Data was analyzed by using statistical tools such as Averages, Percentages, Tables, Charts and Diagrams wherever necessary.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS

Table -1: Cumulative FDI Equity Inflows received in Indian Economy

Sl. Nos.	Financial Year (April – March)	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age growth over previous year (in terms of US $)
FINANCIAL YEARS 2000-01 TO 2018-19		In Rs Crores	In US$ Million	
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# (up to December-18)	233,263	33,492	-
CUMULATIVE TOTAL (from April, 2000 to December, 2018)		2,302,283	409,268	

Chart – 1
Cumulative FDI Equity Inflows received in Indian Economy

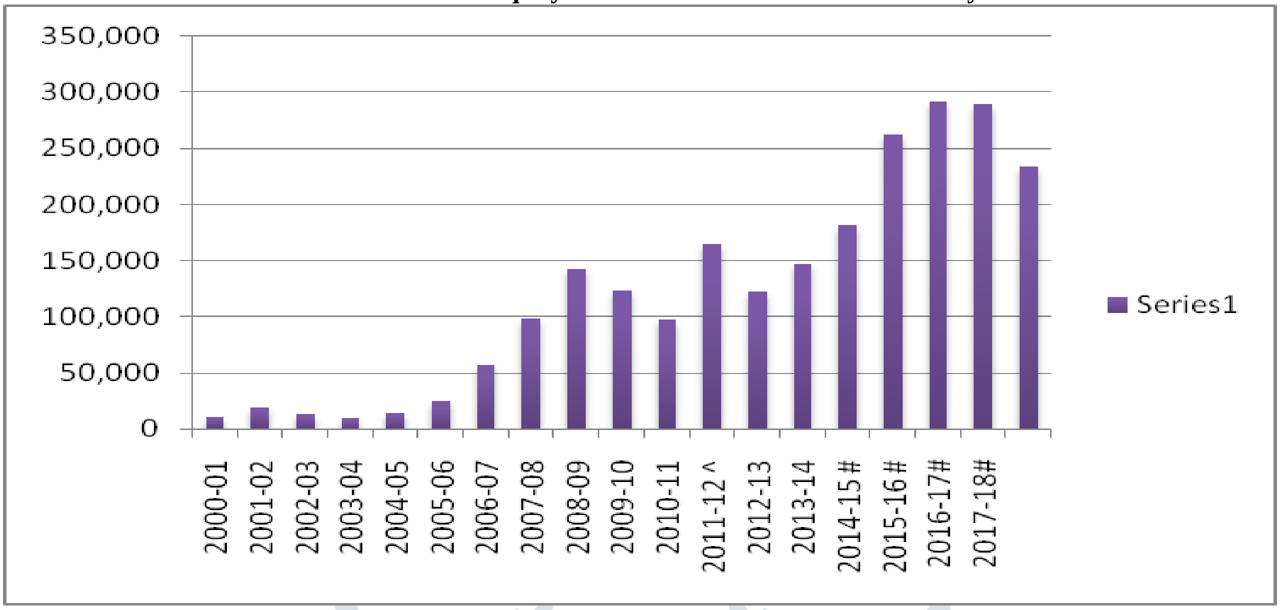

Table – 2: Cumulative FDI Inflows in Services Sector

YEARS	Financial Equity Inflows (Rs Crore)	Non – Financial Equity Inflows (Rs Crore)	Total Service Sector Equity Inflows (Rs Crore)
2000-2010	47,923.80	29,316.24	118,700.95
2010-2012	13,731.32	21,254.66	49,395.79
2012-2015	30,398.31	20,693.25	72,563.70
2015-2016	12,339.35	20,939.20	68,405.19
2016-2017	9,245.99	9,510.48	37,412.46
TOTAL in %	113,638.77	101,713.83	346,478.09

Chart – 2
Cumulative FDI Inflows in Services Sector

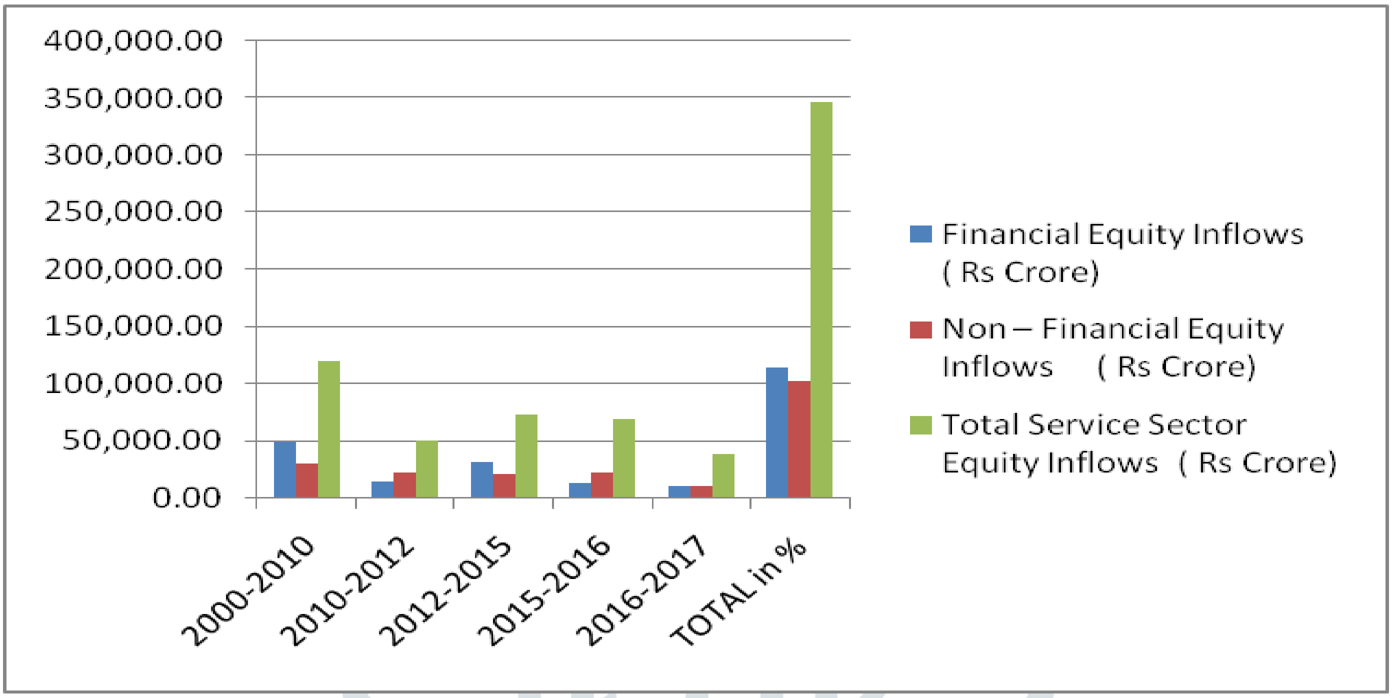

Table -3
Sub Sectors of FDI Equity Inflows in Services Sector (From January, 2000 to December, 2017)

Sub Sectors	Amount of FDI equity inflows		%age with total FDI inflows
	Rs crore	US$ million	
Financial	113,638.77	21,851.72	5.93
Banking Services	26,525.45	5,131.65	1.39
Insurance	56,686.46	9,521.86	2.58
Non-Financial Services/Business Services	101,713.83	18,411.13	4.99
Outsourcing	9,650.42	1,862.49	0.51
Research & Development (R&D)	5,153.07	909.30	0.25
Courier	5,317.33	952.15	0.26
Technical Testing And Analysis	1,791.47	312.29	0.08
Commodity Exchange	1,855.44	451.79	0.12
Other Services	24,145.86	4,713.37	1.28
Total of above	346,478.09	64,117.76	17.40

Chart - 3
Sub Sectors of FDI Equity Inflows in Services Sector (From January, 2000 to December, 2017)

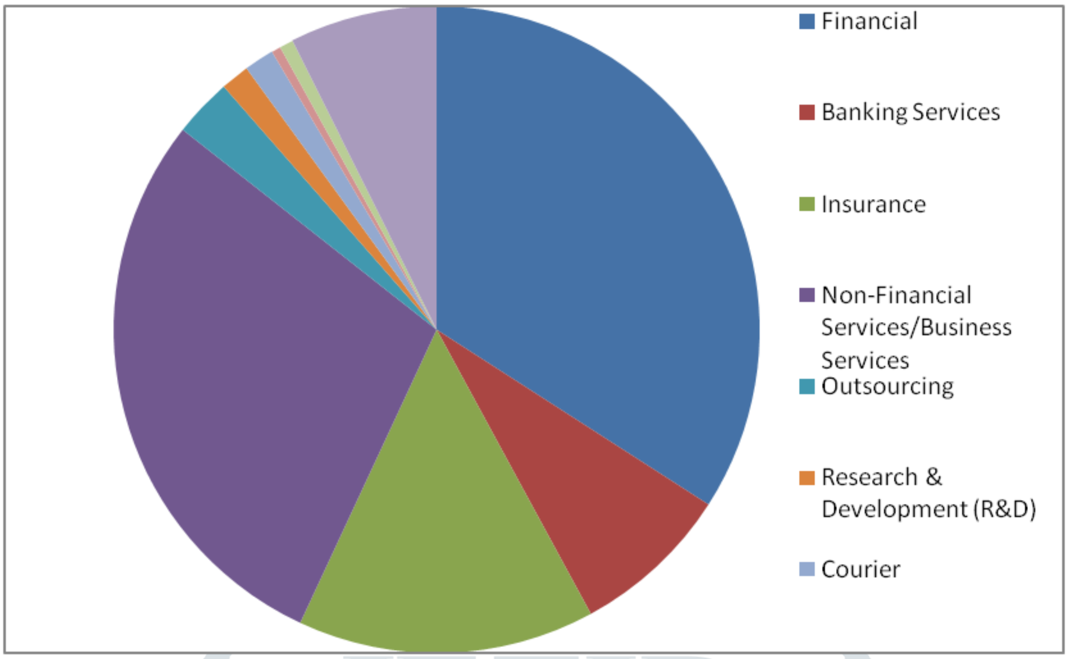

Table – 4: Cumulative FDI Inflows in Banking Sector

YEARS	Financial Equity Inflows	Banking Equity Inflows
2000-2010	47923.8	13,471.60
2010-2012	13731.32	398.68
2012-2015	30398.31	3,304.68
2015-2016	12339.35	7,874.03
2016-2017	9245.99	1,476.46
TOTAL in %	**113638.77**	**26,525.45**

Chart – 4: Cumulative FDI Inflows in Banking Sector

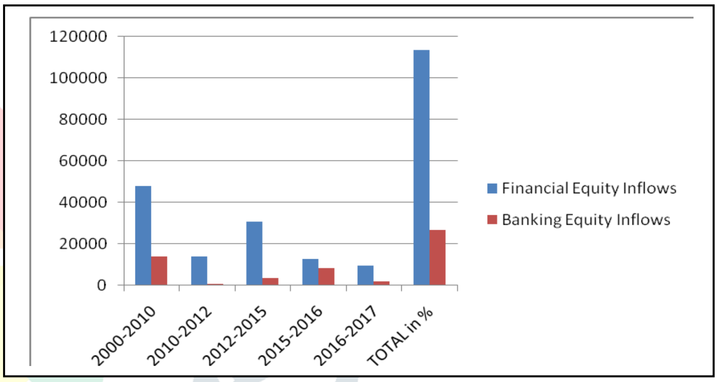

Table – 5:
Share of Top Five Countries Attracting FDI Equity Inflows for Services Sector ***(From January, 2000 to December, 2017):***

Ranks	Country	Amount of FDI equity inflows		%age with total FDI inflows for Services Sector
		Rs crore	US$ million	
1.	Mauritius	121,410.72	23,122.99	36.06
2.	Singapore	79,109.55	13,756.65	21.46
3.	U.S.A	24,668.09	4,525.97	7.06
4.	Japan	21,910.38	3,840.99	5.99
5.	Netherlands	21,226.75	3,814.33	5.95
Total of above		268,325.49	49,060.93	76.52

VI. Benefits by FDI in Banking Sector

- **It provides local economic benefits in multiple locations.**
  The companies or individuals that participate in FDI can stimulate community economic growth on the local level for their headquarters or home. Profits are often reinvested into workers or increasing organizational opportunities, which can create new jobs, which then creates new FDI opportunities. The investments do the same for the home market of the foreign organization as well.
- **It makes international trade easier to complete.**
  Many countries have import tariffs that must be paid for goods and services. Import/Export businesses can struggle to keep products at affordable prices for customers because of these taxes. Through FDI, it becomes possible to limit or eliminate these tariffs since a minimum stake in a foreign organization occurs. That gives the local business more control over the market while maintaining price competition.

- **Foreign income can increase.**
  Many foreign markets have employees working at wages that would be considered poverty wages in the United States. A majority of the world earns less than $4 per hour. Some international markets offer less than $1 per hour. With FDI, foreign income levels can increase. Worker wages increase. That creates new resources that can help communities to begin growing.
- **It improves human resources.**
  Businesses are successful because humans have expertise. In the under-developed and developing world, human skills are limited to basic labor, agricultural work, and other entry-level skills. Foreign direct investment creates educational opportunities so that people can improve their personal skill base. With better skills, higher wages can be earned. Greater productivity levels are achieved. The company benefits, as does the individual, and that trickles down to each community.
- **It allows money to work harder.**
  To encourage FDI, many governments have placed tax incentives on this type of investment. That makes more money available to work for a foreign company without disrupting the investing agency's budget dramatically. These incentives make it easier to accomplish goals because the money involved can be directed toward resources instead of government coffers. At the same time, the gap between cost and revenue is reduced, providing more opportunities to find profit streams.
- **It provides a foreign company with needed experience.**
  Investors bring more than money to an FDI relationship. They can also bring their personal experiences within a specific industry. For the foreign company, such an investment can create an immediate surge in productivity. Investments can also provide better facilities for the foreign organization, better equipment assets, and improved vendor access if contact access from the investor is permitted in the relationship.
- **It creates new opportunities for workers.**
  Workers who are employed by the investing company can travel overseas and experience new cultures and ideas. That can make them more productive at home. Foreign workers have better access to the best practices that have been developed, which helps them to create new opportunities as well. This process helps both parties grow faster than if they were on their own.

VII. FINDING

- India is considered to be the Third most preferred investment destination in the world after China and United States.
- Service Sector is one of the most dominating sectors of Indian economy in attracting highest FDI Equity inflows which account for 19 per cent of total FDI Equity inflows.
- Among the sub sectors of Service Sector, Financial Services stood at top place in attracting more FDI Equity inflows banking services.
- Top countries that are investing in the form of FDI in Service Sector are- Mauritius, Singapore and United Kingdom.
- FDI in Banking Sector can solve various problems such as Inefficient Management, Non-Performing Assets, Financial Instability and Poor Capitalization.
- FDI Equity inflows in Banking Sector have been increasing year by year in an increasing trend.

VIII. CONCLUSION

FDI plays a vital role in the economy by providing opportunities to host countries to enhance their economic development. India is considered to be the third mot preferred investment destination in the world. It is observed that Service sector is one of the dominating sectors in attracting more FDI inflows. The top countries investing in the form of FDI in Service Sector are Mauritius, Singapore and United Kingdom. FDI in Banking Sector solves various problems like Inefficient Management, Non-Performing Assets, Financial Instability and Poor Capitalization. Further, FDI in Banking Sector provide benefits of Technology Transfer, Better Risk Management, Financial stability, Innovative Products and Employment. Interestingly, FDI inflows in Banking Sector have been increasing year by year. It is found that Banking Sector received maximum FDI inflows which account for a large percent of total FDI in Service Sector. It is very high FDI inflows in Banking Sector when compared to the same period of other calendar years.

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