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Topic of Research : Comparative Analysis on Inida's Fdi Impact To Gdp Reason Over China, Korea And Thailand Based on AK Growth Model

FINDINGS

The study found that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) contributed differently to economic growth across India, China, South Korea, and Thailand during 1990–2022. Using the AK Growth Model and log-log regression analysis, the research confirmed that both FDI and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) positively influenced GDP growth, although their magnitude and efficiency varied significantly among countries. China showed the strongest integration of FDI into domestic industrial development, achieving high contribution and efficiency through export-oriented manufacturing and technology absorption. South Korea demonstrated the most balanced model, where FDI effectively supported innovation, research and development, and industrial upgrading alongside strong domestic capital formation. India exhibited moderate responsiveness to FDI, but its economy remained largely dependent on domestic investment, indicating limited spillover effects from foreign capital. Thailand showed relatively high responsiveness to FDI; however, excessive dependence on foreign investment without sufficient domestic industrial linkage reduced long-term sustainability. The findings suggest that the effectiveness of FDI depends not only on the volume of inflows but also on institutional quality, absorptive capacity, domestic industrial integration, and the strategic policy framework adopted by host countries.