PROJECT REPORT

ON

FDI INFLOWS AND ITS IMPACT IN INDIA

A Project Report Submitted In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements

For The Award of the Degree of

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BY

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SCHOOL,OF FINNACE AND COMMERCE

DECLARATION

I himanshu, hereby declare that the Project Report conducted on “FDI INFLOWS AND ITS IMPACT IN INDIA”

Under the guidance of DR. MOHD. SHAMSHAD

It is my original work and the same has not been submitted for the award of any other Degree/Diploma/Fellowship or other similar titles or prizes.

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STUDENTS NAME:

HIMANSHU

INTRODUCITON TO FDI

Foreign Direct Investment(FDI) comprehensively includes any drawn out ventures by a substance that is definitely not an occupant of the host nation. Normally, the venture is over a long term of time and the thought is to make an underlying speculation and afterward thusly maintain contributing to use the host nation's favorable circumstances which could be as access to better (and less expensive) assets, access to a buyer market or access to ability explicit to the host nation - which brings about the upgrade of productivity. This drawn out relationship benefits both the speculator just as the host nation. The financial specialist benefits in getting more significant yields for his speculation than he would have gotten for a similar interest in his nation and the host nation can profit by the expanded skill or innovation move to its laborers, expanded weight on its residential industry to contend with the remote substance in this way causing the business to improve all in all or by having a showing impact on different elements contemplating putting resources into the host nation.

Outward FDI:

An outward-bound FDI is upheld by the legislature against a wide range of related dangers. This type of FDI is liable to burden motivating forces just as disincentives of different structures. Hazard inclusion given to the local businesses and sponsorships allowed to the neighborhood firms disrupt the general flow of outward FDIs, which are otherwise called 'direct speculations abroad.'

Internal FDIs:

Distinctive financial components empower internal FDIs. These incorporate intrigue credits, tax cuts, endowments, and the evacuation of limitations and constraints. Elements adverse to the development of FDIs incorporate necessities of differential execution and constraints related with possession designs.

Level FDI-Investment in a similar industry abroad as a firm works in at home.

HISTORY OF FDI IN INDIA

India aims to open its business sectors to remote speculation and can be followed back to the financial changes embraced during two prime periods-pre-autonomy and post freedom.

Post-Independence Reforms:

India's battle post autonomy has been a horrifying budgetary fight with a moderate financial development and improvement which were to a great extent because of the political atmosphere and effect of the monetary changes. The nation started it change from a local agrarian to modern to business and open economy in the post autonomy period. India in the post freedom time followed what can be best called as an 'experimentation' way. During the post autonomy time, the Indian Economy outfitted for focal arranging and asset distribution. The legislature custom-made approaches that focussed a lot on accomplishing in general financial confidence in each state and simultaneously misuse its characteristic asset. So as to enlarge exchange and ventures, the administration tried to assume the job of overseer and trustee by interceding in the act of urgent segments, for example, flying, media transmission, banking, vitality basically power, petroleum and gas.

The approach of focal arranging embraced by the administration looked to guarantee that the legislature set down stamped objectives to be accomplished by the economy along these lines building up a system of governing rules. The legislature likewise energized independence with the aim to empower the residential ventures and undertakings, consequently decreasing the reliance on remote exchange. Albeit, at first these arrangements were amazingly effective as the economy had a consistent monetary development and advancement, they weren't continued. In the mid, 1970's, India had accomplished independence in food creation. During the 1970's, the administration despite everything kept on holding and employ a noteworthy phantom of power over key

Government Approvals for Foreign Companies Doing Business in India

Government Approvals for Foreign Companies Doing Business in India or Investment Routes for Investing in India, Entry Strategies for Foreign Investors India's remote exchange strategy has been planned so as to welcome and support FDI in India. The Reserve Bank of India has recommended the managerial and consistence parts of FDI. An outside organization wanting to set up business activities in India has the accompanying choices:

FDI advancement activities

On the approach front, the FDI strategy is as of now liberal and it is in effect further logically defended, based on an activity started for incorporation of every single earlier guideline on FDI, contained in FEMA, RBI fliers, different Press Notes and so forth., into one merged archive, in order to mirror the current administrative structure. The most recent solidified FDI approach archive has been propelled by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 30.09.2010, which is accessible at DIPP's site (www.dipp.nic.in) for open area.

(b) On the speculation advancement front, the Department sorts out 'Goal India' and 'Contribute India' occasions in relationship with CII and FICCI.

(c) DIPP has been embraced purposeful endeavors for improving the business condition in the nation. The business changes planned for improving the business condition incorporate setting up of single windows, online enlistments, computerization of data, improvement of assessments and installments, decrease of archives through creating single structures for different licenses/authorizations and decrease of reviews and so forth.

(d) As a stage towards advancing an online single window at the national level for business clients, the Department has undertaking e-Biz venture, which is one of Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under the National eGovernance Plan (NeGP). The destinations of setting up of the e-Biz Portal are to give various administrations to business clients covering the whole life cycle on their tasks. The task targets upgrading India's business intensity through an assistance arranged, occasion driven G2B collaboration.

(e) The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up to give a proceeding with gathering to strategy exchange to empower and continue the development of assembling ventures.

(f) The Department has customary collaboration with outside speculators. Such communications have been held in two-sided/provincial/universal meets, for example, Indo-ASEAN, Indo-EU, Indo-Japan, and so forth. Gatherings with singular financial specialists were additionally hung all the time.

(g) The Department site (www.dipp.nic.in) has been made both far reaching and educational, with an online talk office.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH STRUCTURE:

- Sample size 100 responded
- Convinience sampling has been used
- This study is based on secondary analysis
- Statistical too frequency & percentage sample area greater noida
- Statistical Tools- Diagram ,Table,graphs & charts

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Primary Data through self observation.

Optional Data comprises of data that is aggregate from certain current writing. It is now one by others prior and is gotten from that source. Optional Data that utilized in the investigation are –

- ➢ Newspapers
- ➢ Websites
- ➢ Books

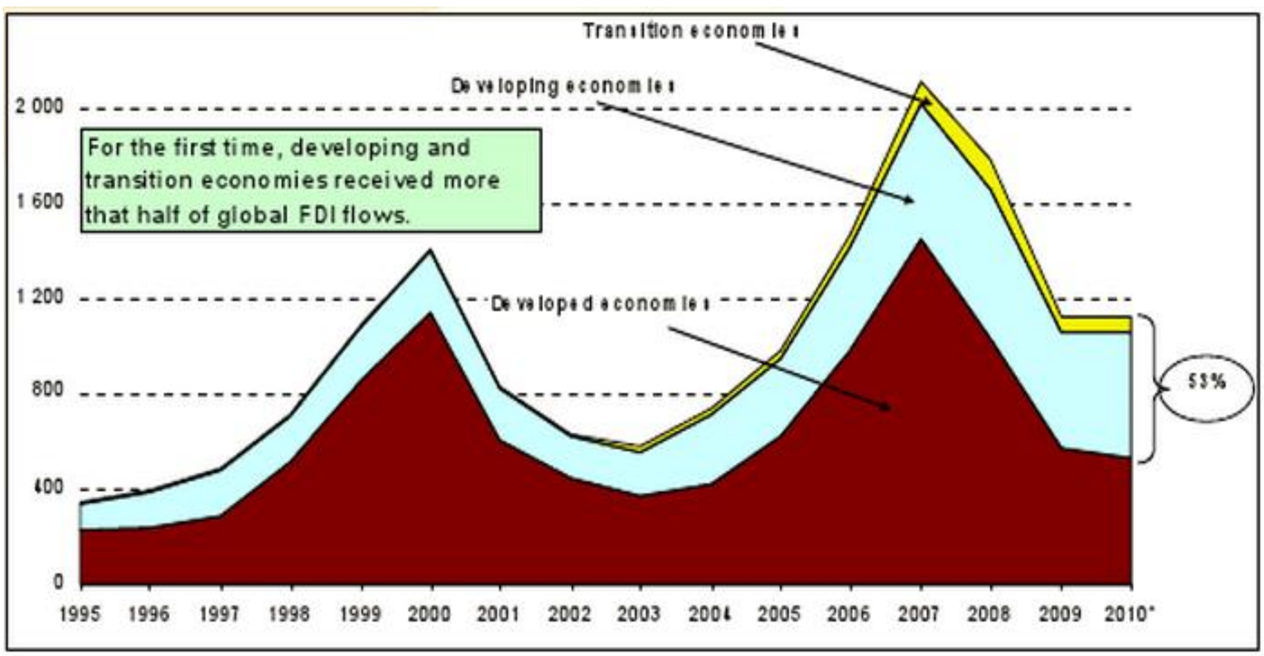
Limitations of the study:

It's not just FDI that impacts the development of economy there are different factors, for example, FII, money related strategy and government arrangements.

FDI information continues evolving.

Time limitation.ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Examination of FDI inflows worldwide and by gathering of economies



(FDI) inflows developed in 2007 to an expected US$1.5 trillion, outperforming the past record set in the year 2000. It was because of ceaseless ascent in FDI in all of three gatherings of economies - in created nations, creating economies and in South-East Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) - to a great extent mirroring the high-development affinities of transnational organizations (TNCs) and solid financial execution in numerous pieces of the world. Expanded corporate benefits and a wealth of money supported the estimation of the cross-outskirt mergers and acquisitions (M&A's) that comprise a huge segment of FDI streams, in spite of the fact that the estimation of M&A's in the last 50% of 2007 declined.

inflows to South, East and South-East Asia, and Oceania kept up their upward pattern in 2010, arriving at another high of US$24 billion, an expansion of 15% more than 2004. In West Asia, by and large FDI inflows declined by 11%. FDI to South-East Europe and the CIS, or progress economies, extended essentially, by 45%, to another record of US$88 billion. In spite of some negative monetary projections for 2000 and potential fixing of rules for outside interest in common assets and related ventures, appeal for characteristic assets around the globe - and, thus, the opening up of new possibly beneficial open doors in the essential segment - are probably going to help FDI in the extractive enterprises. Furthermore, later during 2008 due to subprime emergency in US prompted decrease in FDI of the world.

Anyway worldwide FDI inflows in 2010 arrived at an expected $244 billion from the above figure–a little increment from 2019's degree of $185 billion. How-ever, there was a lopsided example among locales and furthermore between sub districts. FDI inflows to created nations and progress economies contracted further in 2010. Interestingly, those to creating economies recuperated emphatically, and along with progress economies – just because – outperformed the 50 percent sign of worldwide FDI streams. FDI streams to creating economies raised by 2% (to $54 billion) in 2010, because of their generally quick monetary recuperation, the quality of residential interest. The estimation of cross-fringe M&A's into creating economies multiplied because of appealing valuations of organization resources, solid profit development and powerful monetary essentials, (for example, showcase development). As progressively worldwide creation moves to creating and change economies.

: FDI inflows year wise in India

Financial Year (April-March)	Amount (US $ million)	% change over previous year
August 1991-March 2000	14485	
2000-01	2,463.00	
2001-02	4,065.00	65%
2002-03	2,705.00	-50%
2003-04	2,188.00	-19%
2004-05	3,219.00	47%
2005-06	5,540.00	72%
2006-07	12,492.00	125%
2007-08	24,575.00	97%
2008-09	27,330.00	11%
2009-10	25,834.00	-5%
2010-11	19,427.00	-25%
Total	146319	

A year ago (Apr'10-Mar'11) FDI into India declined further by 25% to US $1427 million. Remote direct venture (FDI) in India's administrations division, which contribute more than 50 percent in the nation's monetary development, declined by 22.5 percent to USD 2.4 billion of every 2010-11, as indicated by the business service's most recent information. The administrations part (monetary and non-money related administrations) had pulled in FDI worth USD 4.39 billion during 2009-15. As per specialists, worldwide budgetary issues, especially in the European markets are making players careful of undertaking abroad speculations. Mauritius, Singapore, the US, UK, Netherlands, Japan, Germany and the UAE, among different nations, are the significant financial specialists in India. "The decrease is essentially a result of worldwide monetary issues and it was an overall destruction. Additionally the difficulty in pulling in FDI was halfway because of macroeconomic concerns, for example, a high current record shortage and swelling, just as to delays in the endorsement of huge FDI ventures.

Rank	Country	2007-08 (April -March)	2008-09(April -March)	2009-10(April -March)	2010-11(April -March)	2011-12(April -August)	Cumulative Inflows (April '00 August '11)	% to Total Inflows
1	Mauritius	44483	50794	49633	31855	26634	269395	41
2	Singapore	12319	15727	11295	7730	13350	66407	10
3	USA	4377	8002	9230	5353	2066	44609	7
4	UK	4690	3840	3094	3434	11311	40744	6
5	Japan	3336	1889	5670	7063	7855	31813	5
6	Netherlands	2780	3922	4283	5501	3207	28834	4
7	Cyprus	3385	5983	7728	4171	1830	23778	4
8	Germany	2075	2750	2980	908	5737	19113	3
9	France	583	2098	1437	3349	1668	11936	2
10	UAE	1039	1133	3017	1569	376	8968	1
	Total FDI Inflows	98664	123025	123378	88520	77864	658586	

India's 83% of aggregate FDI is contributed by ten nations while staying 17 percent by rest of the world. The examination of nation astute inflows of FDI in India shows that during 2007-2010, the aggregate sum of Rs 526537 of FDI was gotten from 113 nations including NRI ventures. India's observation abroad has been changing consistently throughout the years. This is reflected in the regularly developing rundown of nations that are demonstrating enthusiasm to put resources into India. Mauritius rose as the most predominant wellspring of FDI contributing 44 % of the absolute interest in the nation. Singapore was the subsequent predominant wellspring of FDI inflows with 9% of the absolute inflows. Be that as it may, USA slipped to third situation by contributing 7% of the all out inflows. They kept up persistent expanding pattern under the time of study. UK involved fourth situation with 5%followed by Netherlands with 4%, Japan with 4%, Cyprus with 5%, Germany with 3%, France with 1%, UAE with 1%. It has been seen that a portion of the nations like Israel, Thailand, Hong Kong, South Africa and Oman expanded their offer bit by bit during the period under investigation.

It is additionally intriguing to take note of that a portion of the new nations, for example, Hungary, Nepal, Virgin Islands, and Yemen are making critical interests in India.

Mauritius:

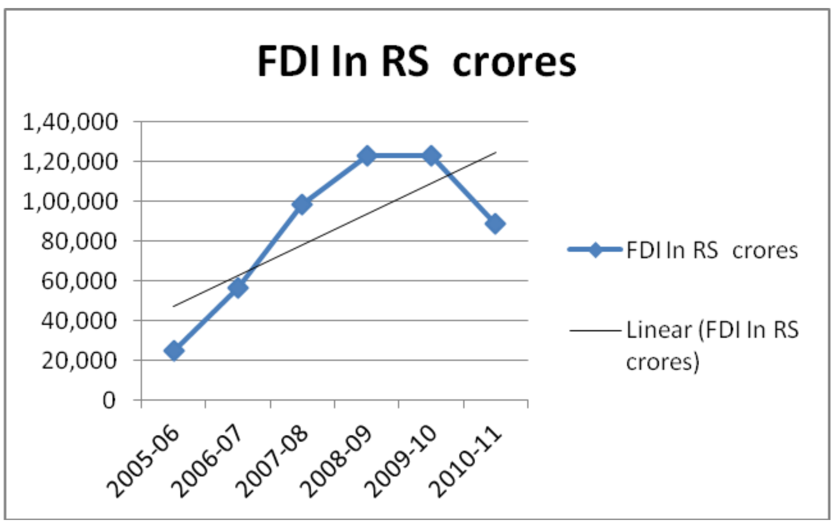
After 1991-2011, Mauritius have consistently beaten the situation for FDI inflows in India with FDI on 2011-12 remaining at 26634 US $ million, comprising of 41% of absolute FDI inflows. The excessively high venture from Mauritius is expected to directing of worldwide assets through the nation given critical assessment favorable circumstances; twofold tax assessment is kept away from because of a duty arrangement among India and Mauritius, and Mauritius is a capital increases expense safe house, viably making a zero-tax assessment FDI channel.

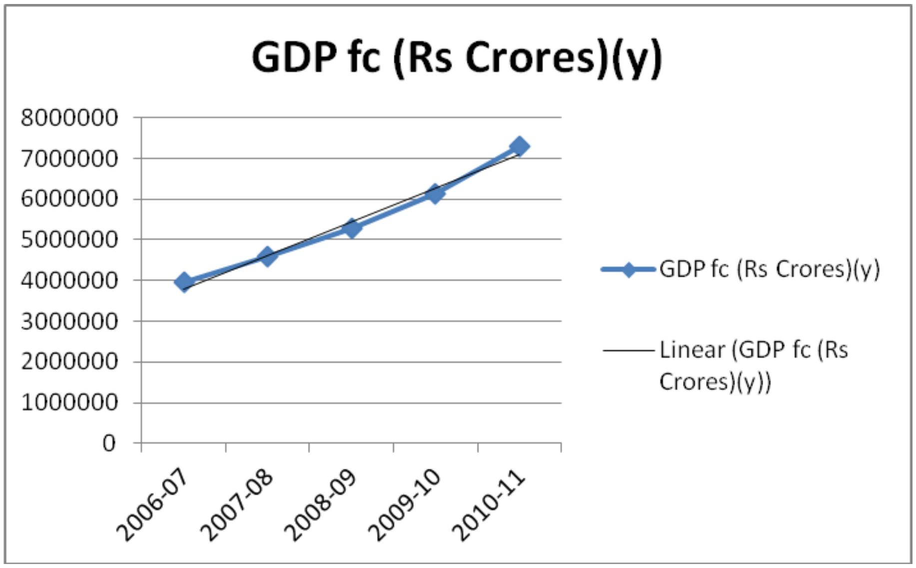
FDI and GDP(fc)		
Year	FDI (Rs Crores) (x)	GDP fc (Rs Crores)(y)
2006-07	56,390	3952241
2007-08	98,642	4581422
2008-09	1,23,025	5282086
2009-10	1,23,120	6133230
2010-11	88,520	7306990

	X	Y	XY	X^2	Y^2
	56,390	3952241	2,22,86,68,69,990	3,17,98,32,100	1,56,20,20,89,22,08
	98,642	4581422	4,51,92,06,28,924	9,73,02,44,164	2,09,89,42,75,42,08
	1,23,025	5282086	6,49,82,86,30,150	15,13,51,50,625	2,79,00,43,25,11,39
	1,23,120	6133230	7,55,12,32,77,600	15,15,85,34,400	3,76,16,51,02,32,90
	88,520	7306990	6,46,81,47,54,800	7,83,57,90,400	5,33,92,10,28,60,10
Total	4,89,697		27,26,55,41,61,464	51,03,95,51,689	15,55,18,68,20,68,5

sum x * sum y/N	13347166251393	2224527708565.50
sum x^2/N	39967191968	
sum y^2/N	123814641021493	
Numerator	502026452899	
Denominator	351038547077197000000000	592485060636.30

In the wake of placing all the incentive in the condition, we get the estimation of Karl Pearson correlation(r) is seen as +.85. It implies that there is a high degree positive relationship between the FDI and GDP at factor cost. Thus H1 speculation is acknowledged.





With the assistance of both the information and the graph we can see the pattern line of GDP and FDI are expanding quickly which educates us concerning the positive connection among GDP and FDI and it is likewise looks like with Karl Pearson co connection.

Conclusion

(FDI) has kept on assuming a huge job in the India's economy. From the above count, the examination shows that there is a positive connection between the FDI and financial development, which the relationship is seen as noteworthy. These discoveries have significant strategy suggestion where the legislature needs to concern the significance of the FDI added to financial development. Economy advancement of a nation can be accomplish by energize increasingly remote direct speculation, which it can assist with making greater work in the nation. Moreover, advance innovation underway will prepared increasingly talented work; thusly it will improve the profitability and satisfy the fulfillment and request from the buyers. In any case, there is negative impact on local maker, since they losing the market power, since the remote speculator become imposing business model in the market. This in a roundabout way will make the household maker confronting the troubles to get by in the market in the long haul as remote organizations can accomplish economy of scale with advance innovation.

Examination of FDI among India and China

China has been getting generous FDI contrasted with India. Albeit preceding 1980s India got higher FDI than China but since of the advancement strategy embraced by China in 1978, reversed the situation for China. Since late eighties and all through nineties China has been in bleeding edge of the creating scene as far as FDI inflows and thus monetary turn of events.

Outside Direct Investment (FDI) Confidence Index

The Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index is a customary review of worldwide administrators led by A.T. Kearney. The Index gives a one of a kind glance at the present and future possibilities for universal venture streams. Organizations partaking in the study represent more than $2 trillion in yearly worldwide income

FDI Confidence Index analyzes future possibilities for FDI streams as the world looks to recuperate from the worldwide downturn and proceeded with monetary vulnerability in Europe and the United States.

The Asia Pacific locale remains the top goal for financial specialists, pulling in around one-fifth of worldwide FDI in 2010. Upheld by solid development and political dependability, China beat the Index by and by. India climbs a spot to second place. Southeast Asia performs especially well on the rear of taking off inflows, with its five significant economies positioning in the best 20.

CHINA

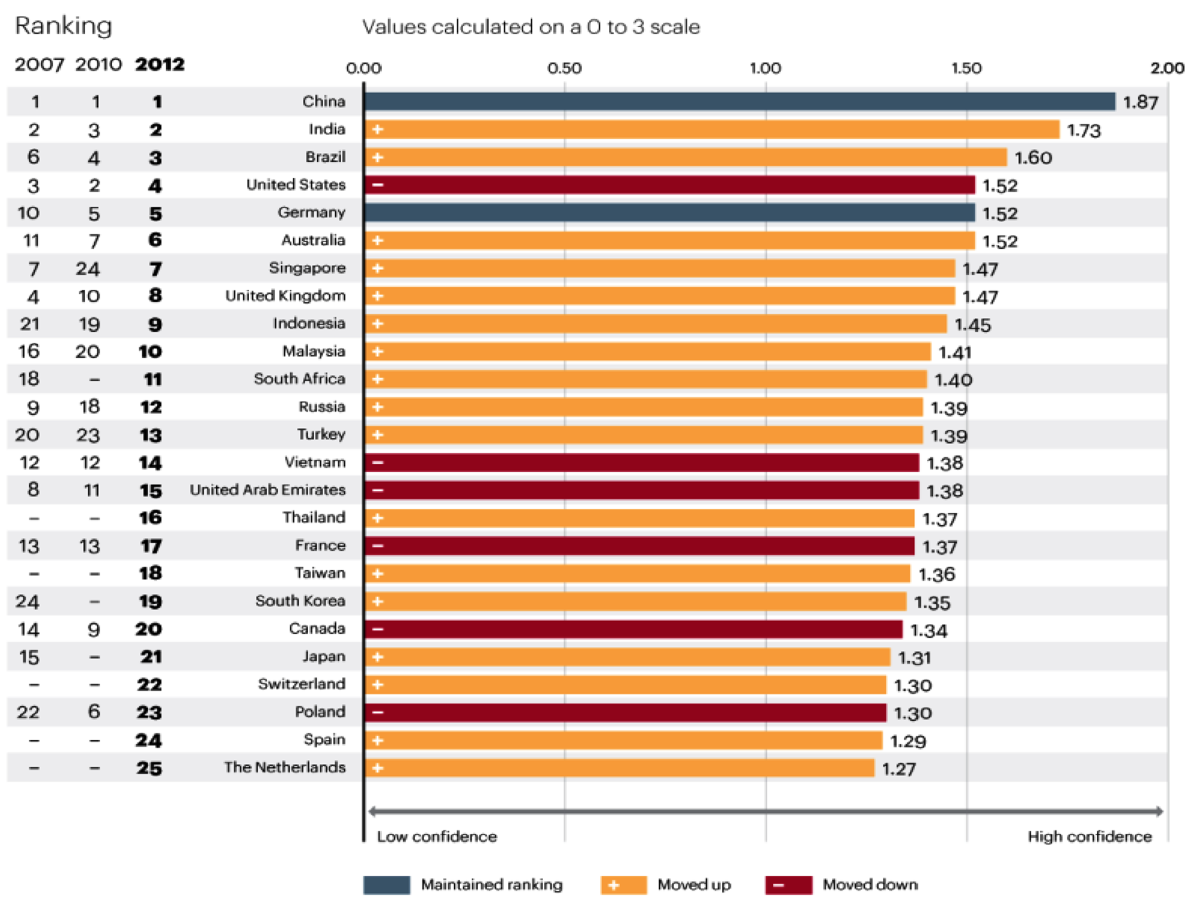
China has held the top situation since 2002, when it took the spot from the United States. Rising livelihoods, urban relocation, and expanded interest for customer products on the planet's most crowded purchaser showcase are without a doubt adding to proceeded with expanded remote speculation. Inflows rose 6 percent to $185 billion of every 2010, $10 billion over the past top in 2008.

INDIA

India climbs one spot to second place this year, passing the United States, as financial specialists come back to India following a couple of long periods of delicate inflows. In 2008, India pulled in $43 billion in abroad speculation. The next year FDI plunged to $36 billion, and afterward to $25 billion out of 2010. A huge segment of this decay was because of powerless inflows into administration spaces, for example, PC programming and equipment, budgetary administrations, banking, and development, businesses where the worldwide financial emergency drove firms to downsize their abroad activities.

that the country needs to improve its business climate, particularly as other emerging markets craft investor-friendly policies

2012 FDI Confidence Index®

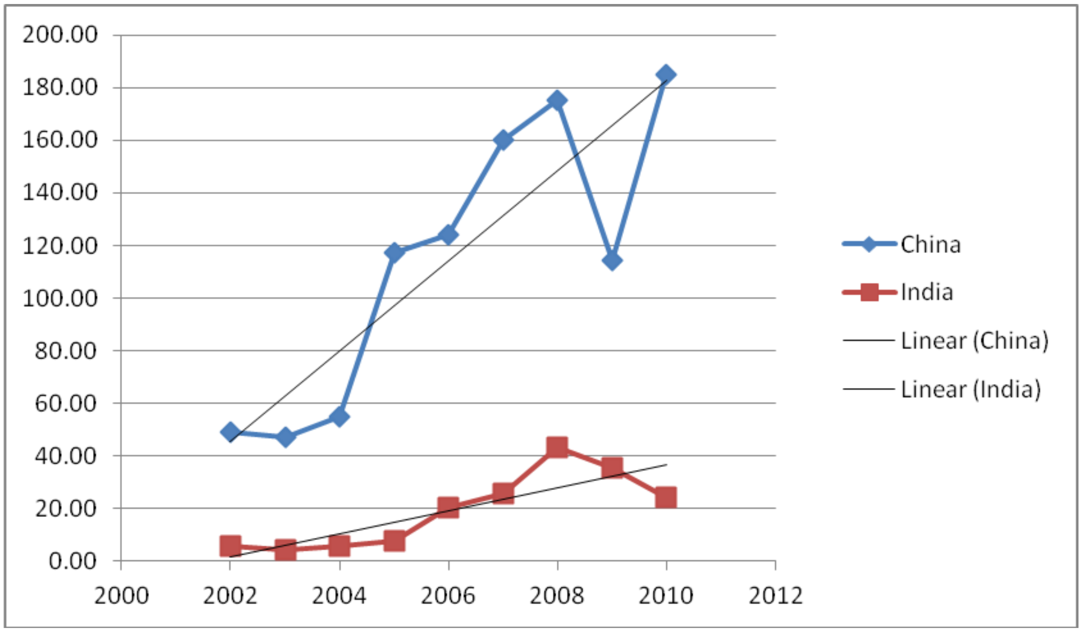


Source: A.T. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index®, 2012

FDI inflow in China and India

Year	China	India
2002	49.31	5.62
2003	47.07	4.32
2004	54.93	5.77
2005	117.20	7.60
2006	124.08	20.33
2007	160.05	25.48
2008	175.14	43.40
2009	114.21	35.59
2010	185.08	24.15

All fig. in US billion $



Agriculture

Agriculture is another factor of monetary correlation among India and China. It frames a significant monetary segment in both the nations. In any case, the agrarian segment of China is more evolved than that of India. In contrast to India, where ranchers despite everything utilize the conventional and old strategies for development, the horticultural procedures utilized in China are a lot of created. This prompts better quality and high return of harvests which can be traded.

IT/BPO

One of the divisions where Indi appreciates a high ground over China is the IT/BPO industry. India's income from the BPO part alone in 2010 are $49.7 billion while China earned $35.76 billion. Seven Indian refers to are positioned as the world's main ten BPO's while just a single city from China includes on the rundown.

Advancement of the market

Despite being a Socialist nation, China began towards the advancement of its market economy much before India. This fortified the economy all things considered. Then again, India was somewhat delayed in grasping globalization and open market economies. While India's advancement arrangements began during the 1990s, China invited outside direct speculation and private interest in the mid-1980s. This rolled out a critical improvement in its economy and the GDP expanded significantly.

Distinction in framework and different parts of financial development

Contrasted with India, China has a much all around created framework. A portion of the significant variables that have made an obvious contrast between the economies of the two nations are labor and work improvement, water the executives, medicinal services offices and administrations, correspondence, urban courtesies, etc. Every one of these viewpoints are all around created in China which has placed a positive effect in its economy to make it truly outstanding on the planet. Despite the fact that India has gotten a lot of created than previously, it is still tormented by issues, for example, neediness, joblessness, absence of metro civilities, etc. Truth be told not normal for India, China is as yet putting resources into gigantic sums towards labor advancement and reinforcing of framework.

Organization Development

Expense impetuses are one territory where China is lingering behind India. The Chinese capital market lingers behind the Indian capital market as far as consistency and straightforwardness. The Indian capital or financial exchange is both straightforward and unsurprising. India has Asia's most established stock trade which is the BSE or the Bombay Stock Exchange. Though China is home to two stock trades, to be specific the Shenzhen and Shanghai stock trade. Most definitely the Shanghai Stock Exchange is bigger than the BSE since the SSE has US$1.7 trillion with 849 recorded organizations and the BSE has US$1 trillion with 4,833 recorded organizations. Yet, more than the size what makes both these stock trades distinctive is that the BSE is run on the standards of worldwide rules and is progressively steady because of the nature of the recorded organizations. Notwithstanding this the Chinese government is the significant partner of a large portion of its State-possessed associations thus the recorded firms need to run by the principles and guidelines set somewhere around the administration. Thus India is in front of China in issues of budgetary straightforwardness.

Organization Management Capabilities

It is said that Indians have incredible administrative abilities. India likewise abandons China most definitely. When contrasted with China India has better overseen organizations. One of the significant explanations behind this is the executive change in China started 30 years back and unfortunately the subject has still not got as an issue of enthusiasm by the residents of the nation. Another significant factor behind China not doing admirably in the business bleeding edge is that a large portion of the nations came to China and produced their merchandise. It was not China's spending that drove the economy, rather it were the fair results of untouchables. Indeed, even on account of mergers and acquisitions China despite everything has not figured out how to do excessively well. Then again Indian organizations are quickly growing mergers and acquisitions. A portion of the ongoing models incorporate; Tata Steel's $13.6 Billion Acquisition of Corus, Tata Tea's acquisition of a controlling stake in Britain's Tetle

Findings and Conclusion

(FDI) inflows developed in 2010 to an expected US1.5 trillion, outperforming the past record set in the year 2005. It was because of consistent ascent in FDI in all of three gatherings of economies - in created nations, creating economies and in South-East Europe.

Anyway there was declining of worldwide FDI in 2006 because of monetary emergency in US yet in 2012 FDI was $244 billion, where creating economies added to over half of the offer in worldwide FDI.

Administration Sector contribute limit of FDI inflow in India of about 35% of all out inflow which is trailed by broadcast communications, PC equipment and programming, lodging and development exercises.

The expansion in administration division is a direct result of increment in BPO administrations, consultancy administrations and furthermore degrading of rupee against dollar coming about to more inflows of assets to programming businesses.

There has been decrease in PC equipment and programming division because of worldwide money related emergency and because of more prominent open door in nations like China and Korea.

In media transmission area there has been increment in FDI inflows because of progress in FDI limit from 50to 75 percentage.

Suggestion and Recommendations

In this way, it is discovered that FDI as a key segment of venture required by India for its supported monetary development and improvement. FDI is fundamental for making of occupations, extension of existing assembling businesses and improvement of the upgraded one. Without a doubt, it is additionally required in the social insurance, training, R&D, foundation, retailing and in long haul monetary tasks. Along these lines, the examination suggests the accompanying proposals:

This investigation expresses that strategy producers should concentrate more on drawing in different kinds of FDI. Like the approach creators should structure strategies where remote speculation can be used as methods for upgrading household creation, reserve funds, and fares; as vehicle of innovative learning and innovation dispersion and furthermore in giving access to the outside market.

Indian economy is to a great extent farming based. There is a lot of extension in food handling, horticulture administrations and farming apparatus. FDI in this part ought to be energized.

India has an enormous pool of working populace. Be that as it may, because of low quality essential training and higher there is as yet an intense lack of ability. This factor has negative repercussion on residential and remote business. FDI in Education Sector is under 1%. Given the status of essential and advanced education in the nation, FDI in this division must be energized. Be that as it may, suitable measure must be taken to guarantee quality. The issues of commercialization of training, territorial hole and basic hole must be tended to on need.

It can likewise be proposed that the legislature ought to contribute more for development of framework divisions, R&D exercises, human capital, instruction area, innovative progression to draw in a greater amount of FDI.

Questionnaire on foreign direct investmentin indian economy

Q.1 Please select your age range □

18-21 □ 22-30 □ 31-40 □41-50 □>50

Q.2. Please selects your gender □

Male □ Female

Q.3. Please select your education level. □

High-school □Graduate □Post-graduate □ Others…................ please specify

Q.4. Kindly state if you are aware about impact of FDI in Indian retail sector □

Yes □ No Annexure 171 □ Some What □ Heard about it

Q.5. Since how many years you are working in retail sector? □

< 1 year □ 1-3 years □ 4-6 years □ 7-10 years □ >10 years

Q.6. Please rank the limitations of Indian MNC‟s in reducing the impact of FDI under different attributes and aspects mentioned below

a. Bad Management □5 □ 4 □ 3 □ 2 □ 1

b. Lack of technology □ 5 □ 4 □ 3 □ 2 □ 1

c. Lack of Resources □ 5 □ 4 □ 3 □ 2 □ 1

d. Lack of trained individuals □ 5 □ 4 □ 3 □ 2 □ 1 □ 1

Q.7. Do you believe current approaches used by Indian Retails sector are sufficient or there is a need for improvement

□ Yes □ No □ Not sure

Q.8. Choose one of the following challenges that according to you is the biggest challenge in adopting proper approaches for FDI impact management in Indian Retail Industry □ Lack of loans and financial support? □

Lack of Awareness and concern □

Lack of Technology and abilities □

Lack of coordination and alignment

□ Lack of regulatory requirements and norms

Q.9. Choose the reason that according to you are mainly responsible for the barriers against implementation of stronger approaches. □

Unavailability of Information □

Lack of sufficient human resources

Lack of government support

Lack of accountable department in organization structure

Q.10. Choose one of the following measures that according to you would be most effective in countering impact of FDI in Indian retail sector

Establishment of government norms and regulations

Linking performance bonuses with the efforts

Continuously evolving technology and new equipments

Developing long term goals and objectives on an organization wide basis

Others…………….

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The necessary data were collected through following websites-

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