

A Study on Growth Rate of the Textile Industry in India Provides Valuable Insights Into its Development and Trends



Maheshwari Chikanal, Sowmya Sathish, Buvaneswari P

Abstract: *The export of textiles from India has shown notable trends, with a significant impact on the nation's economy. Key facets include the diversification of export products, expansion into emerging markets, government initiatives to bolster the sector, increased emphasis on sustainability, and the industry's substantial contributions to employment, foreign exchange earnings, GDP, and value addition. As Indian textile manufacturers strive for higher value-added products and integration into global supply chains, the sector continues to play a pivotal role in economic growth. The study is based on descriptive research methods. The analysis relies on secondary data sourced from academic journals, reports from the Textile Ministry of the Government of India, publications by the Indian Textile and Clothing Exports Association, and various other pertinent private and public reports. Through correlation analysis, the study explores the robust relationship between India's textile exports and the overall exports from the country in recent years. Furthermore, it investigates the influence of India's export conditions on its textile exports globally, revealing a significant correlation between India's textile exports to the United States and its overall exports to the U.S. in the specified period from 2013 – 2023*

Keyword: *Bolster, Diversification, GDP, Pertinent and Value Addition*

I. INTRODUCTION

The textile sector, ranking second in employment generation after agriculture, plays a pivotal role in contributing to the overall development of the Indian economy. Its growth significantly impacts the nation's economic progress. The industry's robust foundation lies in its diverse production capabilities, encompassing a broad spectrum of fibers and yarns. These range from natural fibers like cotton, jute, silk, and wool to synthetic and man-made

fibers such as polyester, viscose, nylon, and acrylic. In India, the textile industry stands as the largest single-sector employer, engaging approximately 50 lakh individuals directly or indirectly. This workforce is associated with the operations of around 1800 textile mills scattered across various regions of the country. The sector's fundamental strength not only stems from its extensive production base but also reflects the comprehensive utilization of both natural and synthetic fibers. This intricate blend positions the Indian textile industry as a multifaceted contributor to economic prosperity and employment opportunities.

A. Export of textile Impact on Indian Economy

India's textiles sector is a cornerstone of the national economy and a significant contributor to the country's exports, constituting 11 percent of the total export basket. Renowned for its labour-intensive nature, this industry stands as one of the largest employers, holding the second position after agriculture. Currently valued at approximately US \$108 billion, the Indian textiles industry is poised for further growth, with projections estimating it to reach US \$141 billion by 2021. Employing over 45 million individuals directly and an additional 60 million indirectly, the sector plays a pivotal role in job creation. Contributing around 5 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 14 percent to the overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the textiles industry holds a crucial position in the economic landscape of the country.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

This paper emphasizes the imperative for robust capacity building to fully leverage these opportunities, positioning India as a formidable competitor on the global stage. Given the upward trajectory of India's per capita income and evolving consumption patterns, there is a significant potential for substantial profits in the domestic textile and garment sector. However, in the realm of international exports, the pricing of commodities is influenced by global variables, posing a challenge to profit margins. To navigate this, exporters are advised to adopt a strategic approach, balancing partial exports with a focus on domestic sales to optimize overall profitability (Kathuriva and Bharadwaj 2015) [1]. The article highlights the advantages for Indian textile exporters resulting from the elimination of quotas, particularly focusing on various sectors within the textile and garmenting industries. It anticipates that the hosiery sector, in particular, is poised to emerge as a significant profit generator, with smaller exporters gaining enhanced competitiveness due to their compact size and

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*Correspondence Author(s)

Maheshwari Chikanal*, Department of Management Studies, Rajarajeswari College of Engineering Bangalore, Bangalore (Karnataka), India. Email ID: rekhasangmans@gmail.com

Sowmya Sathish, Department of Management Studies, Rajarajeswari College of Engineering Bangalore, Bangalore (Karnataka), India. Email ID: drsowmyasathish@gmail.com

Buvaneswari P, Department of Management Studies, Rajarajeswari College of Engineering Bangalore, Bangalore (Karnataka), India. Email ID: pbuvaneswari@gmail.com

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manageable costs (Pandey 2003) [2].

The conclusion drawn is that India should boost its global export levels to elevate competition for its commodities. The study reveals diverse pricing strategies employed by Indian manufacturers and their global counterparts for similar goods. The research indicates that an improvement in the wage-productivity relationship would effectively lower fixed costs for Indian mills, aligning with their goal of achieving a more substantial contribution Paul.R and Mote.D.C (2012) [3]. The paper emphasizes the imperative for a prompt transformation in the Indian textile industry to enhance long-term competitiveness. It contends that a shift towards cost competition alone is insufficient, asserting that Indian companies must adopt a globally competitive perspective to sustain their leadership position (Chugan 2015) [4].

The paper assesses the export competitiveness of India's textile and garment sectors. It specifically identifies key commodities in the export portfolio that exhibit robust growth and hold significance in the Indian export basket, determined by their current performance in the US and UK markets within this sector. In highlighting areas requiring government policy intervention to enhance competitiveness, the study underscores the substantial potential of the Indian textile industry. However, it underscores the urgency for various policy reforms and actions to capitalize on emerging opportunities (Samar Verma's, 2012) [5].

The study's results indicate a need for strategic improvements in financial, marketing, and administrative aspects of the textile industry in India. By focusing on these factors and enhancing service and production quality, the industry has the potential to play a significant role in driving economic development and competitiveness. It's important for stakeholders, including businesses and policymakers, to collaborate in implementing effective measures to realize these recommendations (Gaurava Bhambri & Dr. Kavita Ran, 2023) [6]. Financial support is offered for various aspects of the handloom industry, encompassing raw materials, acquisition of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill enhancement, lighting units, and marketing both domestically and internationally. Additionally, loans are made available at concessional rates (DR. C.M. RAMESH, 2021) [7].

This research investigates how the export of textile and clothing to the U.S. is influenced by tariffs and the use of imported raw materials [8]. The study utilizes data from 23 exporters in this industry, employing the gravity model with the Poisson Pseudo-Maximum Likelihood (PPML) estimator for analysis [9]. The findings reveal that elevated tariffs lead to a decrease in textile and clothing exports to the U.S. market. Additionally, the study underscores the continued significance of imported raw materials as a crucial input in this industry (Devi Setyorini 2020) [10].

III. NEED FOR STUDY

Exports play a significant role in driving economic growth by contributing to a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monitoring export contributions helps assess the overall economic health and performance. The export contribution to the Indian economy is essential for

policymakers, economists, businesses, and investors to make informed decisions, formulate effective policies, and gauge the overall economic health and resilience of the country. textile export sector significantly contributes to the Indian economy by generating foreign exchange, employment, and GDP, fostering industrial production, and playing a vital role in the country's global competitiveness. The sector's multifaceted contributions make it a key driver of economic development in India.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To analyse the Export Performance in the Indian Textile Industry
- To find out the correlation between textile exports earnings and total exports from India
- To understand the recent emerging trends in Textile industry

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method employed for this study is quantitative research, specifically relying on secondary data. Data pertaining to the Textile Sector was systematically gathered from various sources. These sources encompassed books, newspapers, journals, tax journals, economic magazines, and research reports from educational institutions. Additionally, information from the internet was also utilized. The statistical tools used for this study, correlation analysis is utilized to explore relationships between variables, offering insights into the strength and direction of associations. Furthermore, regression analysis is applied to model and understand the potential causal relationships among variables, contributing to a more nuanced interpretation of the data

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This term specifically focuses on the trade of textile and clothing products between countries. It includes the export of items such as fabrics, garments, textiles, and apparel. Textile and clothing exports are often considered a subset of overall merchandise trade, highlighting the importance of the global textile and apparel industry.

Table 1: World Merchandise Trade and Textile & Clothing Export

Particular	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
World textile & clothing export (Us million dollar)	801	785	802	934	971
% Share of Textile & Clothing in World Merchandise Trade	4.11%	4.16%	4.54%	4.18%	3.90%
% Growth in Merchandise Trade	9.83%	2.98%	7.14%	26.61%	11.46%
% Growth in Textile & Clothing Exports	5.45%	2.13%	1.69%	16.46%	3.96%

Analysis

The values for textile and clothing exports increased steadily from 760 in 2017 to 971



in 2022. There is an overall positive growth trend in the global textile and clothing exports over the specified period. The percentage share of textile and clothing in world merchandise trade fluctuated, reaching a peak of 4.54% in 2020 and then declining to 3.90% in 2022. While there was an increase in the share in 2020, there was a subsequent decline in the following years. The growth in merchandise trade showed variability, with a peak of 26.61% in 2021. There was a significant drop in 2019 (-2.98%), followed by a strong recovery in 2021. The growth in textile and clothing exports also varied, with the highest growth rate of 16.46% in 2021. There were negative growth rates in 2018 (-2.13%) and 2019 (1.69%), followed by a substantial recovery in the subsequent years.

The table you provided shows the production values for various commodity categories over the years 2017-18 to 2021-22, along with the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for each category

Table 2: Production Values for Various Commodity Categories Over the Years 2018 - 2022

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	CAGR
Readymade Garment	773	1106	1144	881	1244	10%
Cotton textiles	2448	2065	2759	1527	1584	-8%
Man-made Textiles	2265	2670	2682	2334	3433	9%
Wool and Woollen Textiles	372	425	332	200	336	-2%
Silk Products	251	202	210	99	153	-9%
Handloom Products	11	15	10	6	7	-9%
Jute Products	181	170	242	176	165	-2%
Carpets	94	101	118	72	100	1%

Analysis

The analysis indicates that while some categories, such as Readymade Garment and Man-made Textiles, experienced positive growth, others, like Cotton Textiles, Silk Products, and Handloom Products, faced negative growth. The textile industry seems to have diverse trends across different categories during the specified period. The production of readymade garment increased from 773 to 1244, representing a CAGR of 10%. This category experienced significant growth over the years. Production of Cotton Textile fluctuated during the period, starting at 2448, peaking at 2759 in 2019-20, and then declining to 1584 in 2021-22. The CAGR is -8%, indicating a negative growth trend. This Man-made Textiles showed consistent growth, with production increasing from 2265 to 3433, resulting in a CAGR of 9%. The strong growth suggests a positive trend in the production of man-made textiles. The Wool and Woollen Textiles and production declined from 372 to 336, with a negative CAGR of -2%. Silk Products Production declined from 251 to 153, resulting in a CAGR of -9%. Silk products production

showed a significant negative growth trend. Handloom Products The production values for handloom products also decreased from 11 to 7, with a CAGR of -9%. Handloom products saw a consistent decline in production. Jute Products Production fluctuated, starting at 181, peaking at 242 in 2019-20, and then declining to 165 in 2021-22. The overall CAGR is -2%, indicating a slight negative growth. Carpets Production values remained relatively stable, with a slight increase from 94 to 100 and a CAGR of 1%. Carpets showed modest positive growth

Table 3: Commodity Wise Export Share (Value in US\$ Million)

Commodity	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	CAGR
Readymade Garment	16707	16138	15488	12272	16015	-1%
Cotton textiles	11212	12405	10263	11128	16516	8%
Man-made Textiles	5413	5551	5324	4180	6944	5%
Wool and Woollen Textiles	187	222	181	109	166	-2%
Silk Products	69	76	72	76	145	16%
Handloom Products	356	344	319	223	269	-5%
Jute Products	350	340	357	397	537	9%
Carpets	1430	1482	1373	1491	1754	4%

Analysis

The export value decreased from 16,707 in 2017-18 to 16,015 in 2021-22. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is -1%, indicating a slight decline. Despite the decrease, Readymade Garments still constitute a significant portion of the export share. The export value increased from 11,212 in 2017-18 to 16,516 in 2021-22. The CAGR is 8%, indicating positive growth.

Cotton textiles have shown substantial growth in export value over the period. The export value decreased from 5,413 in 2017-18 to 6,944 in 2021-22. The CAGR is 5%, indicating moderate growth. Despite a decrease in 2020-21, there has been overall positive growth in the export value of Man-made Textiles. The export value decreased from 187 in 2017-18 to 166 in 2021-22. The CAGR is -2%, indicating a slight decline. Wool and Woollen Textiles have experienced a decrease in export value. The export value increased from 69 in 2017-18 to 145 in 2021-22. The CAGR is 16%, indicating significant growth.

Silk Products have shown substantial positive growth in export value. The export value decreased from 356 in 2017-18 to 269 in 2021-22. The CAGR is -5%, indicating a decline.

Handloom Products have experienced a decrease in export value. The export value increased from 350 in 2017-18 to 537 in 2021-22. The CAGR is 9%, indicating positive growth.

Jute Products have shown significant positive growth in export value. The export value increased from 1,430 in 2017-18 to 1,754 in 2021-22. The CAGR is 4%, indicating moderate growth. Carpets have shown positive growth in export value.

Table 4: Major Exporters of Textiles Global and Individual Country Exports of Textiles (in Billion USD) From 2013 to 2022

Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
World	329.19	349.29	337.28	396.14	441.73	444.11
China	112.43	121.48	36.27	178.11	176.72	182.38
India	20.90	21.88	6.20	20.51	31.98	26.54
United States	20.01	21.46	5.71	20.38	21.98	26.40
Turkey	14.77	15.55	3.71	12.92	16.94	16.64
Germany	12.54	13.27	4.27	14.70	15.92	15.20
Italy	12.04	12.57	3.60	10.27	12.73	13.46
South Korea	11.42	11.66	3.18	11.42	12.91	12.35
Taiwan	9.50	9.52	2.57	9.20	11.11	10.99
Vietnam	8.02	8.13	2.45	9.80	11.47	10.82
Pakistan	6.75	7.62	2.32	8.02	10.43	10.77
Total of Top 10	228.38	243.14	70.28	295.33	322.19	325.57

Analysis

As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, several countries were major exporters of textiles. However, keep in mind that rankings and figures may change over time. As of 2022, some of the major exporters of textiles included

The total textile exports of the top 10 countries represent a substantial portion of the global market, consistently increasing over the years. The global textile exports experienced fluctuations over the years, reaching a peak in 2021 at 441.73 billion USD. The years 2015 and 2016 show a decline in global textile exports, possibly influenced by economic factors or changes in consumer demand. China consistently dominates the global textile export market, with a substantial share.

There is a significant drop in China's textile exports in 2019, likely influenced by trade tensions and economic factors. However, it rebounds strongly in 2020 and continues to rise in 2021 and 2022. India's textile exports show some fluctuations but generally demonstrate an increasing trend, with a noticeable peak in 2021. The United States has a steady performance in textile exports, with a notable increase in 2022. Turkey, Germany, and Italy are major players in the global textile market, with relatively stable export figures.

Germany consistently maintains a strong position, while Turkey and Italy show variations over the years. South Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam contribute significantly to global textile exports, with increasing trends over the years. Pakistan's textile exports have a noticeable increase, especially in 2021 and 2022, indicating positive growth.

Table 5: Total World Export Including Indian Export (US Billion Dollar)

Year	World Export	India Export	World Growth Rate	India Growth Rate
2013	340.01	22.22	-	-
2014	346.72	22.11	2%	0%
2015	319.35	20.05	-8%	-9%
2016	312.4	18.66	-2%	-7%
2017	329.19	20.9	5%	12%
2018	349.29	21.88	6%	5%
2019	337.28	6.2	-3%	-72%
2020	396.14	20.51	17%	231%
2021	441.73	31.98	12%	56%
2022	444.11	26.54	1%	-17%
CAGR	3%	2%		
Correlation	0.629914			

Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive analysis suggests that the world data has higher average values, greater variability, and a wider distribution compared to the data for India. The skewness and kurtosis values indicate differences in the shapes of the distributions. The range, minimum, and maximum values also highlight the disparities between the two datasets.

World		India	
Mean	361.62	Mean	21.11
Standard Error	15.31	Standard Error	2.06
Median	343.37	Median	21.39
Standard Deviation	48.43	Standard Deviation	6.50
Sample Variance	2345.38	Sample Variance	42.26
Kurtosis	-0.38	Kurtosis	3.51
Skewness	1.05	Skewness	-0.95
Range	131.71	Range	25.78
Minimum	312.40	Minimum	6.20
Maximum	444.11	Maximum	31.98
Sum	3616.22	Sum	211.05
Count	10.00	Count	10.00

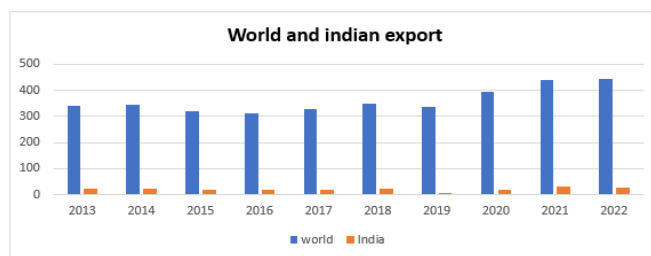
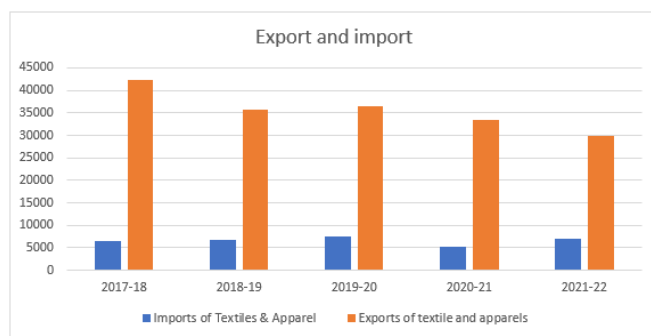


Table 6: India's Import of Textile and Garment in US\$ Million

Year	Imports of Textiles & Apparel	Exports of Textile and Apparels
2017-18	6394	42,346
2018-19	6755	35724
2019-20	7498	36,558
2020-21	5296	33,379
2021-22	7022	29,872



Analysis

There is an imbalance between imports and exports, with imports consistently exceeding exports. The decrease in exports might impact the trade balance for textiles and apparels, potentially raising concerns about the competitiveness of the country's products in the global market. The data need for further analysis to identify the factors influencing the trends, such as changes in consumer preferences, trade policies, or



global economic conditions. The imports increased from 6,394 in 2017-18 to 7,022 in 2021-22. The year 2020-21 saw a significant decrease in imports, dropping to 5,296. Overall, there is an increasing trend in imports, with a notable dip in 2020-21. The exports decreased from 42,346 in 2017-18 to 29,872 in 2021-22. There is a noticeable decline in exports over the specified period. The largest drop in exports occurred from 2018-19 to 2019-20.

VII. FINDING AND SUGGESTIONS

- World merchandise trade encompasses all types of goods traded internationally, textile & clothing export specifically focuses on a subset of goods related to the textile and apparel industry.
- There is a mix of positive and negative trends in the export values of different commodities.
- Readymade Garments, Handloom Products, and Wool and Woollen Textiles experienced a decline in export values.
- Cotton Textiles, Man-made Textiles, Silk Products, Jute Products, and Carpets, on the other hand, showed positive growth in export values.
- The CAGR values provide insights into the average annual growth rates for each commodity.
- There are important indicators for assessing global economic trends and trade dynamics. The performance of the textile and clothing sector can influence the overall patterns observed in world merchandise trade.
- There were fluctuations in the global textile and clothing industry, there was a positive growth trend in exports, particularly in 2021. However, the share of textile and clothing in world merchandise trade experienced some ups and downs during the period.
- The analysis indicates that while some categories, such as Readymade Garment and Man-made Textiles, experienced positive growth, others, like Cotton Textiles, Silk Products, and Handloom Products, faced negative growth. The textile industry seems to have diverse trends across different categories during the specified period.
- The increasing trend in imports suggests a growing demand for textiles and apparels in the country over the years, except for the notable decrease in 2020-21. The dip in 2020-21 might be influenced by various factors, including economic conditions and global disruptions like the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The rise in imports may indicate a higher consumption or demand for foreign textiles and apparel products.
- The declining trend in exports indicates challenges or changes in the international market for the country's textiles and apparels.
- The significant drop in exports from 2018-19 to 2019-20 could be influenced by various factors such as trade tensions, economic conditions, or shifts in global demand.
- The decrease in exports in 2021-22 continues the trend of reduced outbound shipments.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The textile industry stands as a major player in India, being the second-largest employment provider after agriculture. There needs to be a strategic approach to diversify both the

market and product range within the textile industry. Expanding textile exports to various countries and markets will result in country-specific export incentives. India must prioritize investments in its research and development (R&D) department to decrease unit costs, transaction costs, and to foster the development of new products.

The government's role should involve enhancing infrastructure facilities and supporting R&D departments for industries targeting European and American markets. The Indian government and the textile industry should collaborate on decisions related to establishing training centers, adopting advanced technologies to reduce taxes and tariffs. Industries must expand their raw material base to boost exports and add value to products in accordance with foreign standards. The current demand necessitates the transformation and modernization of the industry through innovative approaches, and the collaboration between public and private sectors adds significant value to the overall industry.

DECLARATION STATEMENT

After aggregating input from all authors, I must verify the accuracy of the following information as the article's author.

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