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THE AFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE AND CRUDE OIL ON GROWTH RATE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT
The Economy status of the country is known by the GDP of that country. GDP act as the indicator which tells whether a country is developed or developing. Growth of an economy depends upon the availability of natural resource, savings of the people living in the country, investment made by the people, availability of labor force and technological advancement of the country. The Exchange rate is the value of one nation currency in terms of foreign currency. The exchange rates involve two countries' currencies, domestic and foreign it's quoted in direct, indirect and cross currency mode. Crude oil is the natural resource which is not refined in nature and it consist of hydrocarbon deposits and other flame able particles. Crude oil is used to extract several products like petrol, gasoline diesel and other products. In this paper we established the relationship between the selected variables (Growth rate, Crude oil and Exchange rate), Using ANOVA and Regression analysis were generated in micro-soft excel. The analysis was made in such a way to find out the effect of independent variable on the dependent variable for both the periods i.e. pre and post liberalization.

Keywords: Growth, Exchange rate, Crude oil, ANNOVA and Regression.

INTRODUCTION
The Economy status of country is known by the GDP of that country. GDP act as the indicator which tells whether a country is developed or developing. Many think that growth and development are one and the same, but there is a lot of difference between them. Growth refers to increase in the total production of the economy and development refers to increase in the quality of life because of increase in the monetary value. Growth often occurs when there is good amount of natural resource, quality workforce, capital investments and latest technology. Development is measured by the standard of living of the people, health and education.

Exchange rates
The Exchange rate is the value of one nation currency in terms of foreign currency. The exchange rates involve two countries' currencies, domestic and foreign it's quoted in direct, indirect and cross currency mode. In direct quotation a unit of foreign currency is expressed in terms of domestic currency. In indirect quotation a unit of domestic currency is expressed in terms of foreign currency. But in cross currency quotation exchange rate is quoted in another nation's currency.

Crude oil
The Crude oil which is very important for daily function of human race. The Crude oil is used for different purpose such as Production, Fuel, Energy generation etc. The fluctuations in Crude oil prices will affect the economy either in positive sense or in negative sense. The increase in price will generate more income to the government which can be diverted to those sectors which are running in losses and if it continues to rise after certain point it will lead to decrease in consumption not only as fuel but also in energy generation sector and many other sectors.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
1. **N Selimi, V Selimi (2017)** in the study analyzed empirically the effects of exchange rate on economic growth in the FYROM. They applied the OLS approach to estimate the regression equation and present the model that analyzes the impacts of exchange rate on economic growth. Further, it is made a long-term analysis of the linkage between real exchange rate and economic growth, using dynamic VAR model and Granger causality test. The empirical results indicate that real exchange rate positively affects the economic growth. Thus, we found out relevant argument that support the current regime i.e. fix regime of the exchange rate which ensures macroeconomic stability of the country.

2. **MA Razzaque, SH Bidisha (2017):** in the article aimed to understand the effects of exchange rate movements on economic growth in Bangladesh. Using a suitable analytical framework to derive an empirical specification, they constructed a real exchange rate series and employed co-integration techniques to determine the output response to Bangladeshi currency depreciations. Our results suggest that in the long run, a 10 per cent depreciation of the real exchange rate is associated with, on average, a 3.2 per cent rise in