

Relationship between Food Waste and Food Insecurity: An Analysis of the Determinants and Consequences in India

PARSHURAMKAR NAMDEO

Research Scholar

CALORX TEACHER'S UNIVERSITY, AHMEDABAD

Dr. A. Bhandarkar

Guide

CALORX TEACHER'S UNIVERSITY, AHMEDABAD

DECLARATION: I AS AN AUTHOR OF THIS PAPER / ARTICLE, HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE PAPER SUBMITTED BY ME FOR PUBLICATION IN THE JOURNAL IS COMPLETELY MY OWN GENUINE PAPER. IF ANY ISSUE REGARDING COPYRIGHT/PATENT/ OTHER REAL AUTHOR ARISES, THE PUBLISHER WILL NOT BE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE. IF ANY OF SUCH MATTERS OCCUR PUBLISHER MAY REMOVE MY CONTENT FROM THE JOURNAL WEBSITE. FOR THE REASON OF CONTENT AMENDMENT/ OR ANY TECHNICAL ISSUE WITH NO VISIBILITY ON WEBSITE/UPDATES, I HAVE RESUBMITTED THIS PAPER FOR THE PUBLICATION. FOR ANY PUBLICATION MATTERS OR ANY INFORMATION INTENTIONALLY HIDDEN BY ME OR OTHERWISE, I SHALL BE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE. (COMPLETE DECLARATION OF THE AUTHOR AT THE LAST PAGE OF THIS PAPER/ARTICLE)

Abstract

Food loss and waste has evolved into a fundamental test of global maintainability as a result of a growing population and growing concerns about food security. The review uses a poll-based overview technique using the Hypothesis of Arranged Conduct (TPB) as a model organization to identify the factors that influence food waste in Indian wedding services. The current review looks on how individual and socio-social factors affect how much food is wasted during Indian wedding receptions. New discoveries The results highlight the role of social connectedness and abundant food accessibility at wedding services in developing the food waste behavior of wedding guests in addition to supporting the influence of TPB developments. Creativity/self-worth - The current research sheds light on the academic discussion of the mostly ignored problem of food waste at Indian wedding festivities. It relates to the lack of concern for peculiarities of food consumption in India's socio-cultural environment and offers suggestions for reducing food waste at the individual and local level. As it is everyone's responsibility to achieve food security, they should collaborate in order to have an impact by preventing and supervising FLW.

Keywords: *Food Waste, Food Insecurity, Analysis, Determinants, Consequences, Relationship between, India*

1. Introduction

Every year, around 33% of all food produced is wasted. Food waste is a major problem in developed and developing nations alike since it has a negative impact on both the economy and the environment. It is a serious issue overall and is linked to the problem of global trash as a significant precursor. Matharu and co. (2022). According to the UNEP Food Waste File Report 2021, food that isn't eaten is responsible for about 10% of the world's emissions of ozone-depleting substances. The lack of natural resources, labor, energy, and other resources used in the production of food, as well as the open door cost of food waste relative to its utility while available for people enduring appetite, is side effects of the financial, social, and ecological implications of food misfortune.

Food wastage is described as the disposal of food fit for human consumption or the involvement of it for uses other than consumption. Between the manufacture and consumption of food, such wastage could occur everywhere. However, it is more ubiquitous at the appropriation and use stages of the food production network. In their focus on family food waste, Principato et al. (2015) took into account food misfortune at the final step of the food store network, i.e., consumption, as food waste. These figures highlight the urgent need to address the growing problem of food waste in India and create effective measures to combat it. Studies on the peculiar ways that people use food in the socio-cultural context of agricultural countries, like India, are scarce.

Policymakers, interest groups, and scientists are all taking into consideration the problem of food waste in general. However, the lack of a comprehensive system for handling food waste highlights the need for more research. Customers' values, behavior, and attitude toward food waste have a significant role in shaping their intentions to avoid food waste. Future researchers are recommended by Aschemann-Witzel et al. (2015) to build on previous studies and look at the particulars of consumer behavior related to food waste in terms of locations, food types, and consumer portions. Atkas et al. (2018) recommended that future researchers explore food waste behavior using holidays other than Ramadan and occasions with a high degree of festivities. They specifically mentioned weddings as such instances.

A fascinating topic to research is how much computerized exchanges and advertising influence the purchase strategy that causes food insecurity. Advertisers all over the world aim to expertly match the proper message with the ideal audience to trigger their response and, ultimately, lead to a specific buy or purchasing behavior. The corporate customer trade process was typically viewed as a network of intermediaries between corporations and consumers.

Why do people seek for repetitive food selections that give liberal birth to unfavorable environment effects after gaining access to openness through various media (disconnected or online) stages? Which expectation of behavior makes sense for these social activities? These enquiries take into account the highly complex context of domestic food waste.

Financial factors cannot be regarded as the major cause of food waste, but consumer last purchase intent is in fact influenced by individual progress and behavior in the relevant food sector. When consumers purchase a collection of food items, their valuations genuinely tend to include a progression of volitional factors such status worries, food waste, and food security. However, decisions about what to eat are frequently influenced by well-established and boring factors like feelings, values, cravings, and tendencies. Food waste incidents differ between countries and their states. Although the terms "destitution" and "food insecurity" are commonly used interchangeably, it is important to note that they do not refer to the same phenomenon. Small amounts of food waste frequently have a correlation with consumers who belong to low-income groups and other needy groups, such as ethnic minorities and single parents. Although many terrible families on the sad side endure food insecurity and astoundingly more affluent families are exceptionally judged for food waste, expansion in per capita pay of customers can be seen as a major partner of food waste.

In the middle goods, it has also been seen that price has emerged as a picky tool that has provided retailers or producers with exceptional assistance in igniting consumer over-purchasing and directly affecting food security. If oppressed people balance their limited financial resources with increased levels of knowledge, food education, and understanding about where to get and prepare good, affordable food, they may be able to maintain a healthy diet. Furthermore, even good quality pay groups could be unreliable if they lack the discipline to regulate their spending on necessities like food, transportation, and mortgages.

2. Literature Review

In their joint examination of "Food Security: The Board of Public Dissemination Framework in Karnataka," Devendra Babu and Jayaramaiah (2007) found that there is a strong argument for PDS to be introduced, mainly impacted by 51 PRIs, notably with the GPs. As of now, no one has been impressed by its execution or observation by the State Division. The area and taluk overseers have their own constraints on how much time they may devote to PDS. The PDS is struggling with redundant problems. Families who depend on PDS have lost faith in the regulatory body. The general opinion, as stated elsewhere in this report, favors panchayats taking over management of the PDS organization.

Debes Mukhopadhyay (2011) found that the right to food is a fundamental liberty and that forgoing it results in unfreedom in his examination of "Public Circulation Framework - An Unfortunate Conveyance Situation." Therefore, this fundamental freedom should be protected at all costs. Tragically, PDS/TPDS in India has threatened the safety of the food supply to the target population both recently and in the early long periods of 2000, when the country had accumulated massive food reserves. This haphazard effort to maintain food security is related to the degree of appetite and starvation. The all-inclusive PDS, as opposed to TPDS, is a necessity of the utmost importance. Any administration in power must prioritize business security and the right to food in its strategic planning.

In his investigation into "Public Circulation Framework in India and Food Security," Ratan Lal Basu (2011) found that a large portion of the poor are rejected by the TPDS because of definitions and execution strategies, rather than supply shortages, as the primary causes of food insecurity in India. Insofar as the presentation technique for the TPDS is concerned, it is possible to say that the method itself isn't unstable, but the real problem is the way it is carried out.

In their 2011 study, "The Board of Public Dissemination Framework in India - A Plan for Food Security," Anju Singh, Kalanand Singh, and Asha Dubey found that 40% of workers were landless and that close to 20 crore of the poorest people in India were employed as provincial horticulturists. By coordinating the PDS with other anti-poverty programs like Antyodaya and other projects, food

issues can be addressed. A crucial program for ensuring distributive equality to the more vulnerable areas of the community is the public circulation framework. Last but not least, it may be said that Mother Theresa was right when she said, "If we find no harmony, it is because we have forgotten that we have a place with one another."

In the review titled "Importance and Job of PDS in Food Security for Disadvantaged in Jharkhand," Jha. N. C. and Navendu Shekhar (2011) observed that in Jharkhand the PDS should have great inclusion so not a single poor assuming that any classification be left to get the legitimate benefit from various plans, which would be only possible if the PDS is effective genuine, up-to-date, modernize; unfortunate cordial and freed from all escape In the unlikely event that it were true, we are assured and certain that it would provide the state's BPL groups with complete food security.

In his article titled "Effect of the Public Dissemination Framework on Destitution and Food Security," Ranjana Singh (2010) argued that we should abandon expensive, wasteful, and depreciation-ridden institutional game plans in favor of ones that will ensure modest delivery of essential quality grains in an easy-to-understand manner.

In their joint investigation titled "The Executives of Public Dispersion Framework in Bihar: An Objective of Food Security," Kumari Sudama Yadav and Shabnam Parween (2010) found that the public circulation framework is a crucial program to ensure "distributive equity" to the more vulnerable areas of the community. Through the miniature study, it is discovered to be less beneficial in actual practice. The program has become less effective as a result of the poor acquisition, sloppy administration, dissatisfied customers, personal stake, and numerous other problems like incorrect card characterization and misbehavior, which is widening the gap between commitment and execution of an urgent public strategy.

3. Food Waste \subseteq Food Security

The two most important factors, the production network and maintainable utilization, which have even evolved into two significant difficulties for economies and led to the origination of abused food waste, are those that have a declaration of untrustworthy results of human goal and difficulty of agribusiness work. Food waste is equivalent to wasting insufficient normal resources. Food

waste is caused by a number of intricate variables; among them, full-scale natural, social, and situational aspects are the ways to reduce food waste. Strategy makers must manage particular, on a wide scale ecological factors like food regulation, data collecting, and tax collection, while also expecting highly directed efforts to persuade customer attributes through various mindfulness campaigns. Strangely, it has been claimed that these advancements have similar or even greater success (Gutierrez-Barba and Ortega-Rubio 2013). In addition to the aforementioned facts, a new trend introducing the suffering of food waste has begun as a result of dynamic shifts in consumer usage culture toward a "discard" culture. Open analysis of consumer traits and consumer families reveals that food waste occurs even in tiny pay family groups for a number of reasons. These include a lack of skills or overspending, the desire to become capable of being a guardian, and enrichment from an abundance of food at home with reference to various things. In general, it became clear that the rising working class and flood of pay power are the main causes of the flood of food waste.

4. Food security \subseteq Household

The panel According to earlier study, food security typically begins at the household level and can be referred to as a managed process that necessitates diligent efforts to navigate a scarce supply of food and assets to obtain food. This cycle's distinct stage structure leads to an increase in food security. At the entry level, family buyers encounter stress related to their food situation, and then more frequently than not, changes were noticeable in their spending habits, directly affecting their food budget. In the optional level, middle-aged adults cut back on their food intake while starting to protect their children's access to food. The kids start experiencing lower food intake at the last stage, which causes a sharp decline in family buyers' food security.

The majority of studies have, in fact, helped to strengthen the sometimes one-sided relationships between family program support and food security. In fact, food security and health shocks are directly related, which again has a negative financial impact on the individual consumer. One study directed by found no connection between children's wellbeing shocks and their families' food security, but particularly low-wage customers with disabilities who are in need of public assistance do have their place in food security. The focus on older customers by featured the plausible

meaning of wellbeing shocks as a determinant of food security. Additionally, pitiful studies provide voluminous evidence of causal links, such as nonparametric techniques, which were used to confirm food insecurity's negative effects on children's weight and health. These studies found that previous hypotheses about how food insecurity affects wellbeing were overly pessimistic.

4.1. Food waste an integral part of food security

Created nations are mostly dealing with problems related to food waste; for example, the US has a large number of consumers who are having this problem, which is a sign of affluence. Customers' chances of food security, also known as food waste, are increased for both adults and children living in families. This has resulted in real medical difficulties including asthma and sickness, as well as mental and social problems for customers.

Garg et al. (2015) gathered data from birth partners with relationships to youth longitudinal reviews where it became clear that stress in mothers of children older than a month was responsible for 50% higher food security that lasts for a period of 15 months and directly influences food waste. It has been noted that things with resealable bundling are far more popular than those without, and it is evident that since resealable bundled items contain more food, doing so for an extended period of time may result in food waste.

4.2. Food waste Vs Mental health

By utilizing several datasets with varied depression measures, Casey et al. (2004) and Siefert et al. (2000)) have established specific relationships between food waste and psychological illness. Indeed, Heflin and Ziliak (2008) evaluated a personal preset impact strategy and initiated several signs that lay out suitable decision-making where severe suffering may be the cause of food waste. Dahal and Fertig (2013) encouraged the disconnect between spending habits and dysfunctional behavior, which led to estimates of women's significant expenditures on consumer product selection (food waste), which directly affects their mental health difficulties.

This current situation may contrast for low-wage group families as they are unable to cover their immediate food expenses due to the poor profit in their financial cycle. Despite it having been

established that there is a connection between the two, we have gone over numerous studies that have unambiguously attempted to compute the dysfunctional behavior consequences for food waste that are causal in nature. This flow research attempted to compile all potential causes that could directly or indirectly affect how much food waste among consumers.

5. Methodology

This momentum study dissected data on the affection of food waste being initiated intentionally or unintentionally by Indian consumers by family size, professional ability, age, orientation, and web-based business advantage. Information was collected from 744 respondents (342 men and 402 women) using an all-encompassing survey whose connection was planned using Google structure stack. The survey was then distributed to consumers through various online entertainment platforms like Facebook, LinkedIn, and WhatsApp during the predetermined time period. Contrary to the norm, it has been noted numerous times that the quantifiable data on food waste must be regarded as hazy and tentative due to the way the waste is arranged and the information source used to collect it.

The supporting components of this investigation were (procurement, capacity, planning) periods of consumer propensity. According to how customers behaved towards food waste, these three "stage factors" were taken into consideration. While capacity and ready stage parameters were polled on a single item scale, the securing stage variable identified as the driver of family food waste was assessed using a five-item scale. Contradictory, distal logical factors defining financial conditions that can influence consumers' food decisions were also taken into account. (Tables: 1). On an ordinal scale, the recurrence of family overflow edibles calculates the monthly occurrence of consumer food waste behavior. (i.e., sporadically, consistently, or never)

5.1. Research Tools & Approach

After working consistently for three years on the idea of way analysis system, relapse models were written. has made a contribution to the identifying evidence of important factors in consumers' food decision-making cycles that are directly related to food waste. In this instance, the buyer's food decisions were rated according to the various times of their use and wastage using the related

odd relapse model. The covariates in this model (securing, capacity, and arrangement, or autonomous and logical elements) were once more constructed in terms of relationships, and it was then determined that there was a connection to food waste. (subordinate variable). The effects of earlier stages on the performance of the currently displayed stage are factored in at each step.

In this particular research, two chances proportions were used to assess the non-coherent logical variables' reactions to food waste (reaction level), where "sporadically" was equated with "consistently" or "never," and "consistently" was equated with "never" in the second OR. Contrary to reference classification, an odd fraction with esteem >1 indicated that there was a relationship between the variables, further indicating that logical variables had led to the recurrence of food waste. The general chi-square measurement and associated p-values are used to evaluate the goodness of-fit for the relapse probabilities model, which learns from the supported hypothesis and yields the important term.

In addition to the same, this ebb and flow research captures unanswered concerns that illustrated problems with food waste in developing economies, which in turn helped with the investigation of consumer-related factors that contribute to food waste in developing countries. Additionally, it has prompted the clarification of methods for handling food waste, which has improved consumers' ability to use food more economically.

6. Results And Its Interpretation

The respondents to this momentum study were evenly distributed across segment attributes such as orientation, family size (having children 0; 1; 2; 3; 4;>4), proficient capability (essential, high, graduate, postgraduate, and doctoral degrees), online business benefits (coupons, no coupons), and lastly age (17-33, 34-63, over 64).

Table 1: Investigative Variable (Total number and its percentage)

S. No	Distant Variable	Value	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Gender	Male	421	54
		Female	503	45
2.	Household Size	0	224	24.4

		1	320	37.3
		2	286	35.4
		3	253	32.6
		4	44	6.3
		>4	6	0.5
3.	Professional Qualification	Primary School	45	6.2
		High School	89	24.3
		Graduate	320	37.3
		Post graduate	420	32.5
		Doctorate	63	8.5
4.	E-commerce Benefits	Having coupons	344	52.3
		Not having coupons	198	27.7
5.	Age	17-33	368	26.4
		34-63	492	42.3
		64+	73	22.4

Respondents who reported having a family size of 1, 2, 3, or 4 were Web-based business benefits demonstrate that the test population has a regular buy plan while buying food items through various advanced media in the interim while still consuming food from various kariana and retails stores present genuinely in their environment elements.

Table 2: Model: Food waste acquisition phase

Distant variables	Category	References	OR	CI (95%)	p-value
Shopping listing	Occasional	never	0.28	(0.68-2.42)	0.0552
	Always		2.38	(0.55-0.68)	0.003
Gender	Male	Female	0.98	(0.98-2.00)	0.0452
Household Size	0	0	2.32	(0.85-2.32)	0.056
	1		2.23	(0.66-242)	0.066
	2		0.87	(0.62-2.22)	0.073
	3		2.34	(0.56-2.00)	0.046

	4		2.47	(0.37-0.73)	0.02
	>4		2.47	(0.22-0.62)	<0.0001
Professional Qualification	Primary school	High/Primary School	2.22	(2.05-2.42)	0.066
	High school		2.44	(2.26-2.32)	0.052
	Graduate		2.64	(2.22-2.32)	0.074
	Post graduate		2.33	(0.78-2.02)	0.048
	Doctorate		2.52	(2.04-2.34)	0.064
E-commerce Benefits	Having coupons	Having coupons/ No coupons	2.06	(2.05-2.54)	0.008
	Not Having coupons		2.24	(0.78-2.32)	0.234
Age	17-33	33-36	2.32	(0.64-2.22)	0.046
	34-63		2.37	(0.65-2.08)	0.073
	64+		2.26	(0.52-2.04)	0.086

The model here highlighted the role of distal illustrative aspects in making decisions for food buys while considering the relationship between accumulation of food waste and obtaining period of food things. (Table 2). Family size (4;>4), or a larger number of people, can be seen as a functional attitude toward a buyer's lower food waste features. This has even been discussed while supporting families' daily routines and regularly written shopping lists, during the time when food items are being secured for purchase. This revealed that the hypotheses HO1 and HO2 should be rejected, indicating that food waste at the time of food acquisition has a likely negative link with shoppers' buying habits and family size. Various buyer traits are responsible for the wronged amount of family food waste and the food choices made when making purchases at retailers. Because of their buy goal instead of media impact, even shoppers' last-minute shopping decisions are notably influenced.

In contrast to the norm, the maintenance of shopping tasks by family units with (one, a few individuals), regardless of their age, orientation, and capability, as well as the special advantages provided by overflowing internet business players, are regarded as the main logical factors that build a positive pattern for food waste at the securing stage.

The findings from (Table 2), which represent the acquisition phase of the study, highlighted a probable association between food waste, purchasing habits, and customer family size. Explicit differences in orientation have been taken into account while dealing with food and arranging similar activities. The food industry has undergone manageable change as a result of the top-notch complexity of usage behavior, way of life, and cultural pressure. This change required a special approach because it changed people's dietary preferences and, with the rise of the working class in agricultural nations, food waste has been identified as a major social issue of the day. In fact, a place where food waste occurs frequently is where people overbuy as a result of the best discounts made by stores.

7. Conclusions and Discussions

Customer buy expectations have emerged as one of the key fundamentals that have contributed to the growth of food waste in various households; even more rationally, they have become more fundamental over the course of research conducted on various consumers. The underlying stage of the momentum research tried to categorize the distal logical variables of Indian consumers, where the impact of the buyers' financial considerations was evaluated by using a matching odd relapse model to identify the key causes of food waste. Customers with larger families (i.e., those with four or more members) and a schedule or regularly scheduled shopping list were seen to have a more flexible mindset toward less food waste during the procurement stage than family units, which tended to stick to the same purchasing strategy. In fact, even outstanding benefits offered by a plethora of internet business operators can be viewed as important developments for establishing a pattern that reduces family food waste. Food waste and illustrative factors like family size (3; 4;>4), professional ability (postgraduate and doctorate), and age (33-63, 63+) have valuable relationships that have developed during the capacity stage. This has led to a fictitious existential hole during the underlying period of food decision and its projected result, i.e. (food

waste). At the right time of the study, various models were displayed, showing how data on food decisions and stockpiles, when made by valuing individual cognizance with a slanted method, might result in reducing the frequency of food waste.

Additionally, evidence from numerous studies has shown that when purchases are made in larger retail locations rather than in small karyana stores, mass purchasing behavior occurs, leading to greater food waste or stockpiling of food items. As a result, at the planning stage, a variety of customer characteristics have been linked to blocked proposals that have some control over the scope of food waste by taking these factors into account.

In addition, corporate-maintained customer-designated pushing was evident in the analysis where orientation with web-based business benefits appeared to have increased the mix for food waste. This could have happened as a result of long work hours and higher levels of anxiety in their daily lives, and food waste may have been their least necessity.

References

1. Amato, M., & Musella, M. (2017). *Quantification of food waste within Food Service In The Historic Centre of Naples: A Case Study*. .
2. Aschemann-Witzel, J. (2018). *Consumer perception and preference for suboptimal food under the emerging practice of expiration date based pricing in supermarkets*. *Food Quality and Preference*, 63, 119-128.
3. Bellemare, M. F., Çakir, M., Peterson, H. H., Novak, L., & Rudi, J. (2017). *On the measurement of food waste*. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 99(5), 1148-1158.
4. Beverland, M. B. (2014). *Sustainable eating: mainstreaming plant-based diets in developed economies*. *Journal of Macromarketing*, 34(3), 369-382
5. Bharucha, J. (2018). *Tackling the challenges of reducing and managing food waste in Mumbai restaurants*. *British Food Journal*.
6. Chalak, A., Abou-Daher, C., Chaaban, J., & Abiad, M. G. (2016). *The global economic and regulatory determinants of household food waste generation: A cross-country analysis*. *Waste management*, 48, 418-422

7. De Koning, J. I. J. C., Crul, M. R. M., Wever, R., & Brezet, J. C. (2015). *Sustainable consumption in Vietnam: an explorative study among the urban middle class. International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 39(6), 608-618.
8. Elimelech, E., Ayalon, O., & Ert, E. (2018). *What gets measured gets managed: A new method of measuring household food waste. Waste management*, 76, 68-81.
9. Evans, D. M. (2014). *Food waste: Home consumption, material culture and everyday life. Bloomsbury publishing*.
10. Farr-Wharton, Jeremy, Marcus Foth, and Jaz Hee-Jeong Choi. "Identifying factors that promote consumer behaviours causing expired domestic food waste." *Journal of Consumer Behaviour* 13, no. 6 (2014): 393-402.
11. Garg, A., Toy, S., Tripodis, Y., Cook, J., & Cordella, N. (2015). *Influence of maternal depression on household food insecurity for low-income families. Academic pediatrics*, 15(3), 305-310.
12. Hartmann, C., Dohle, S., & Siegrist, M. (2013). *Importance of cooking skills for balanced food choices. Appetite*, 65, 125-131
13. Nakata, R., & Kawai, N. (2017). *The "social" facilitation of eating without the presence of others: Self-reflection on eating makes food taste better and people eat more. Physiology & behavior*, 179, 23-29.
14. Romani, S., Grappi, S., Bagozzi, R.P., & Barone, A.M. (2018). *Domestic food practices: A study of food management behaviors and the role of food preparation planning in reducing waste. Appetite*, 121, 215-227.
15. Stöckli, S., Dorn, M., & Liechti, S. (2018). *Normative prompts reduce consumer food waste in restaurants. Waste Management*, 77, 532-536.

Author's Declaration

I as an author of the above research paper/article, hereby, declare that the content of this paper is prepared by me and if any person having copyright issue or patent or anything otherwise related to the content, I shall always be legally responsible for any issue. For the reason of invisibility of my research paper on the website/amendments /updates, I have resubmitted my paper for publication on the same

date. If any data or information given by me is not correct I shall always be legally responsible. With my whole responsibility legally and formally I have intimated the publisher (Publisher) that my paper has been checked by my guide (if any) or expert to make it sure that paper is technically right and there is no unaccepted plagiarism and the entire content is genuinely mine. If any issue arise related to Plagiarism / Guide Name / Educational Qualification /Designation/Address of my university/college/institution/ Structure or Formatting/ Resubmission / Submission /Copyright / Patent/ Submission for any higher degree or Job/ Primary Data/ Secondary Data Issues, I will be solely/entirely responsible for any legal issues. I have been informed that the most of the data from the website is invisible or shuffled or vanished from the data base due to some technical fault or hacking and therefore the process of resubmission is there for the scholars/students who finds trouble in gettingtheir paper on the website. At the time of resubmission of my paper I take all the legal and formal responsibilities, If I hide or do not submit the copy of my original documents (Aadhar/Driving License/Any Identity Proof and Address Proof and Photo) in spite of demand from the publisher then my paper may be rejected or removed from the website anytime and may not be consider for verification. I accept the fact that as the content of this paper and the resubmission legal responsibilities and reasons are only mine then the Publisher (Airo International Journal/Airo National Research Journal) is never responsible. I also declare that if publisher finds any complication or error or anything hidden or implemented otherwise, my paper may be removed from the website or the watermark of remark/actuality may be mentioned on my paper. Even if anything is found illegal publisher may also take legal action against me

PARSHURAMKAR NAMDEO
Dr. A. Bhandarkar