
"SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES AND CHILD HEALTH AMONG STREET CHILDREN IN WEST BENGAL: A SPATIAL ANALYSIS"

Jhantu Bangal

Research Scholar

Department of Geography, CMJ University, Jorabat, Meghalaya, India.

Dr. Hamidul Hassan (Assistant Professor)

Research Guide

Department of Geography, CMJ University, Jorabat, Meghalaya, India.

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Abstract

Children are a society's and a country's most valuable resource, and their excellent health is a measure of a country's riches. Children's health must be maintained preserved in order to promote the development of a healthy country. The study's primary objective in this context is to investigate regional differences, disparities, and patterns of various health hazards among children in several West Bengali districts. Information from the fourth cycle of the Area Level Family Review (DLHS-4) were used to direct this review. These filtered secondary data sets were then turned into tertiary data sets, which were then used for various statistical analyses, cartographic approaches, and mapping using Q-GIS 2.12 and Microsoft Excel 2013 and IBM SPSS 23. In this research, the three primary index characteristics of malnutrition, morbidity, and immunisation gap have been used to evaluate health vulnerability. The areas considered to be most or moderately susceptible in terms of child health are not all equally bad in terms of any of these three factors. The government must implement sufficient steps to reduce these hazards or health issues and to thwart their occurrence. In addition, the general public and parents in the study region need to be informed of the causes and results of unhealthiest, disease, and immunization.

Keywords: Malnutrition Index, Morbidity Index, Immunization Gap Index, Child Health Vulnerability Index

1. INTRODUCTION

The phrase "Socio-economic aspects" is often used in a general sense to refer to the fulfilment of requirements, feelings of wellbeing, favourable or unfavourable working circumstances, and other indications. Such a conception of it includes all of life's material facets and may go beyond to include the physical and psychological ones as well. It addresses a wide range of uncountable human needs. At the most basic level, human needs could

include necessities for survival like food, shelter, and warmth. A tribe is a separate political entity within a population that shares a shared culture. People from tribes are the most basic people in our nation. The tribes of our nation are, however, still mired in a number of issues even after 60 years of independence. Other people are really curious about such issues and how those folks manage to survive in such miserable circumstances. Whatever item, matter, and situations are driving forces behind that goal. The socio-economic state of various tribes in West Bengal was the primary subject of the research.

Every kid has the civic, economic, social, and cultural rights since they are an essential component of human rights. Political rights that are institutionalised do not belong to children. Children's civil privileges incorporate the right to a name and identity, as well as protection against torment and brutal treatment, as well as unambiguous rules to their right side to not be confined or taken out from a parent. Monetary privileges incorporate the option to get government backed retirement benefits, the right to a living pay that is adequate to help sound development, and the option to be shielded from work double-dealing. The best attainable nature of wellbeing and admittance to clinical consideration are among the social privileges of youngsters, alongside the right to schooling, extraordinary consideration for kids with incapacities, independence from sexual double-dealing and misuse, and the right to reception. Full support in social exercises is a part of social freedoms. Provision, Protection, and Participation, sometimes known as the "three Ps," are a final category of children's rights. To put it another way, every child has the right to the needs of life, as well as the services required for healthy development; the right to be protected from certain actions and practises; and the right to participate actively and effectively in decisions that influence their lives. In order to analyse and comprehend children's rights, both categorization approaches are helpful. Although one categorization demonstrates, for instance, that kids don't have any political rights, the other emphasises that kids do have certain participation rights. Protection is merely one aspect among others that serve as the foundation for these rights, therefore the guarantee that the thought and substance of youngster privileges are intrinsically male centric and overprotective is unwarranted. As a matter of fact, it is a piece of both general common liberties and explicit privileges relating to one of kind gatherings including etymological, racial, and strict minorities.

Youngsters younger than 14 who are working in positions that are improper for their developmental stages or that might harm their health, education, or moral development. Youngsters who practise and work in the economy, either part-time or full-time

The training hurts kids' physical and mental turn of events, denies them of their childhood, and Kids who work yet are either too youthful to even think about doing so or who do as such in perilous positions that would influence their physical, social, mental, or instructive advancement are alluded to as kid workers. UNICEF (2013)

Child labour is a widespread issue. Both emerging and established nations experience it, however the causes and severity vary. Since the families of the working children urgently

need the cash from child labour for their sustenance, but youngsters in rich nations often work for pocket money, it is more prevalent in underdeveloped countries than in developed ones, according to Lal (2006). Among the many purposes behind kid work, joblessness, destitution, and family obligation are the most critical. Many guardians get loans from property managers or bosses and pay back the obligations by involving their kids as slaves. At times, to accommodate their requirements, the youngsters are compelled to move to the close by urban communities or the metropolitan locales of adjoining states briefly. Lal (2006)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The phrase "street children" has been subject to several attempts to define it succinctly by scholars and groups throughout the years. De Moura (2002) conducted an analysis of the media and literature on these kids and discovered that the terms "street children" and "homeless children" are employed differently throughout Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe. The United Nations has given a broad definition, according to Dabir and Athale (2011), of "those who the street (in the widest sense of the word, i.e. unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.), more than their family, has become their real home, a situation in which there is no protection, supervision, or direction from responsible adults." (p. 6). Kids in the city (otherwise called "locally established" youngsters who get back around evening time), offspring of the road (otherwise called "road based" kids who have less or no family support), and deserted youngsters (those "offspring of the road" who have cut off all binds with family and totally make due all alone) are three classes of youngsters in tough spots that have likewise been distinguished by UNICEF 1986 (Dabir and Athale, 2011). The creators battle that these classes don't, nonetheless, incorporate youngsters who have been stranded by Helps, who have encountered war or normal calamity, or who are compelled to live in the city for other convoluted reasons. Dabir and Athale (2011) favor a bigger meaning of road youngsters that just considers the two classifications of road based and locally situated kids because of this. There are going against information on the quantity of road youngsters at the public and worldwide levels (Subrahmanyam&Sondhi, 1990). Gauges presented by different nations are for shifting timeframes, and different assessing strategies have likewise been utilized (Dabir&Athale, 2011).

The majority of the research now available on street children takes the shape of survey findings or assessment studies conducted by nonprofit groups (e.g., Subrahmanyam&Sondhi, 1990). Readers may now clearly see the current state of street children from other nations as well as the laws that have already been passed or that may soon be passed to ensure the welfare and protection of all children, thanks to Hartjen and Priyadarsini (2012). De Moura (2002) has examined the body of writing about street children, spotting themes in the portrayals and portrayals and focusing on the reasons for the presence of this socially outsider populace. The subject of youngster work is canvassed in works by Humphries (2003), Schmitz, Traver, and Larson (2004), and Wiener (2009). These authors also discuss its economic roots, globalisation, hazards to children, and spread, particularly to poor countries.

India has also performed a number of research on street kids. Mumbai is one of three global locations where Dabir and Athale (2011) think about the living conditions of road kids. Chopra (2015), Bajpai (2006), and Phillips (1994) all put a heavy emphasis on the pertinent laws and regulations. The case studies of Chikarmane (1996) and Mathur are two more that focus on street children in India (2009).

As per Dabir and Athale (2011), issues like neediness, fast urbanization, swarmed urban communities, inconsistent abundance appropriation, privatization, and the impacts of globalization have prompted an arising populace movement, which has thusly prompted an expansion in the quantity of individuals compelled to live in the city. "A large number of kids all through the globe live and frequently die in the city of the world's urban communities consistently [12]. Deplorably, no nation is resistant to this most prominent of disgraces (Pemberton, 2007, as referred to in Dabir&Athale, 2011, p. 3).

This expansion in the quantity of working youngsters and the population of the streets has a lot of causes, according to researchers. Although Aptekar (1994) attributes the rise to elements such as family status, a child's psychological state, and his or her outlook on life, other researchers, such as Epstein (1996), have pointed to abuse, armed conflict, natural disasters, furthermore, changes in family structures as a portion of the reasons. As per the Evaluation of India 2011, there were 377 million individuals living in metropolitan regions, a critical ascent from 17% in 1950 to 31% in 2011. (Save the Youngsters India and PwC India, 2015). Migration of individuals, which also contributes to a ascend in the quantity of working youngsters in urban communities, is undeniably one of the primary drivers of this development. Nonetheless, I think a methodical social organisation that brought issues to light as well as aided the road kids reintegrate into society could effectively resolve this creating issue.

"Street identity is generated by the media and social work interventionists," claims Chikarmane (1996, p. 37). It is questionable if the interventionists' presence genuinely limits these kids' ability to forge their own identities. A different idea contends that social work assistance gives these impoverished children moral support, enabling them to feel like they "belong," "exist," and that they are as of now not the only one on the off chance that they are hurt or sick (Chikarmane, 1996, p. 37). Such social interventions may be "their sole anchor" for youngsters without families, in the words of Chikarmane (1996, p. 37). Depending on the kind of mediation given, these children might be portrayed as casualties, reprobates, wards, or degenerates (Panter-Block, 2002). Subsequently, it is critical that social interventionists utilize the best mindfulness in picking the sort, extension, and power of their mediations for the different subgroups of road kids. For example, working road youngsters who live with their folks need an altogether different type of intercession than solitary road kids who might either need or need an alternate degree of care. Current interventionists, nonetheless, work with youngsters instead of for them, moving from a foundation to a rights-based approach, putting a top notch on kid contribution.

Quite possibly of the greatest issue confronting the entire globe, especially arising countries like India, is the predominance of kid work. A huge number of young people work in hurtful conditions or conditions, including as mines, with synthetics and pesticides in farming, or with possibly dangerous gear, And so on((2016).

At the point when a family is poor, ladies and female youngsters are much of the time denied impartial admittance to common assets. The family's neediness influences the female relatives, especially the female youngsters. Normally, an unfortunate family seriously jeopardizes its female kids. Each open door is utilized to get away from the female's weight. As a result, impoverished families naturally turn to child marriage as a way to get rid of the burden of having a female kid. There is also the possibility that child marriage and the sale of girls by destitute families go hand in hand. The custom of marrying a kid to a deity also has its roots in familial hardship, Lal (2015).

While the working children may not be productive in and of themselves, they may free up the parents to work in productive jobs by helping out with household duties and watching after younger children. They provide their parents more time to engage in income-generating activities in this manner. Moreover, they liberate individuals to facilitate their movement to regions with abundant jobs, Lal (2016)

3. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The fourth round of the Area Level Family Study (DLHS4), which was completed in 2012-13 by the Worldwide Establishment for Populace Science (IIPS) in relationship with the Service of Wellbeing and Family Government assistance of the Public authority of India, yielded information on child nutrition, morbidity, and immunisation. A complete example of 6322 children was reviewed for their dietary status, 1627 children were studied for their vaccination status, and 7358 kids were surveyed for their morbidity status. Only new-borns who have survived after January 1, 2008 were used as examples in this context.

These filtered secondary data sets were then turned into tertiary data sets, which were then used for various statistical analyses, cartographic approaches, and mapping using Q-GIS 2.12 and Microsoft Succeed 2013 and IBM SPSS 23. Lorenz Bend and Gini Coefficient have been created to show geological divergence in a few records of youngster lack of healthy sustenance, illness, and vaccination gap of the studied region. In addition, the coefficient of variation has been used to estimate inter-district variances of these chosen indicators.

In this research, many indicators were used to identify child health risk and susceptibility. Values of each chosen indicator for each dimension have been standardised using the provided formula to create the vaccination gap index, morbidity index, and malnutrition index.

These weighted averages of the standardised values of each indicator chosen for each dimension in the several study districts have been used to create indices including the

youngster lack of healthy sustenance record, kid horribleness file, and the vaccination hole record. Subsequently, a particular technique has been utilized to lay out the Kid Wellbeing Weakness Record.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Child Health Risk

Children are at considerable risk for malnutrition or under nutrition. It has a close relationship to kid death rates (WHO, 1983). Malnourished kids are bound to encounter numerous simultaneous horribleness and demise chances.

Children who are malnourished at a young age are prone to develop chronic illnesses and other physical or mental problems. Here The nutritional status of a child is assessed using several anthropometric indices, including height/length, weight in conjunction with age (NCHS and WHO, 1995). The Z-score categorization method is used to further classify these indicators. Children that are malnourished are those whose level/length for age (HAZ), weight for age (WAZ), and weight for level/length (WHZ) are not exactly - 2.0 standard deviation from the mean

In this context, a child has been designated as having severe malnutrition if their height for age, weight for age, and weight for level (HAZ, WAZ, and WHZ) estimations are not exactly - 3.0 standard deviations from the mean of all evaluated kids in each locale. 138 In addition, youngsters that have gentle unhealthiest are those who's HAZ, WAZ, and WHZ are running between - 3.0 standard deviation and - 2.0 standard deviation. Three malnutrition indices have been used in this research to reflect these three types of malnutrition. for instance, the child stunting index, the child underweight index, and the child wastage index. These three indices were created by adding the standard values of severely malnourished children with two thirds of their body weight and moderately malnourished children with one third of their body weight. Consequently, to create this malnutrition index, six indicators have been chosen in particular. These include: 1. the proportion of kids whose height for age is less than 3.0 standard deviation from the mean; 2. the proportion of children whose level for age is somewhere in the range of 3.0 and 2.0 standard deviations from the mean; 3. the extent of children whose load for age is under 3.0 standard deviation from the mean; and 4. the extent of children whose load for age is somewhere in the range of 3.0 and 2.0 standard deviations from the mean.

4.2. Malnutrition variations and spatial inequality

The research region exhibits inequality and variance in the aforementioned factors (Fig. 1). Inequality has been shown to be worse in the study region for children who are extremely malnourished than for those who are just mildly malnourished. The values of each indicator's gini coefficient are also shown in Table No. 1. On the other hand, each indication exhibits

some fluctuation (Table No.1). Children who are very malnourished vary more than children who are moderately malnourished across the research region.

Table No. 1 Regional variance and inequality in several malnutrition markers in West Bengal, 2012-13

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Coefficient of Variation</i>	<i>Coefficient of Variation</i>
HFA_<3SD(Severely Stunting)	15.2312	6.2315	28.14566	1.0252
HFA_3SD_2SD (Moderately Stunting)	14.2365	2.3101	19.3625	1.0231
WFA_<3SD(Severely Underweighted)	15.2634	6.3210	45.6231	1.0264
WFA_<3SD_2SD(Moderately Underweighted)	23.0585	6.2310	23.0642	1.0335
WFH_<3SD(Severely Wasting)	15.2364	3.6251	33.0222	1.0254
WFH_3SD_2SD(Moderately Wasting)	13.2564	3.0215	19.2563	1.0246

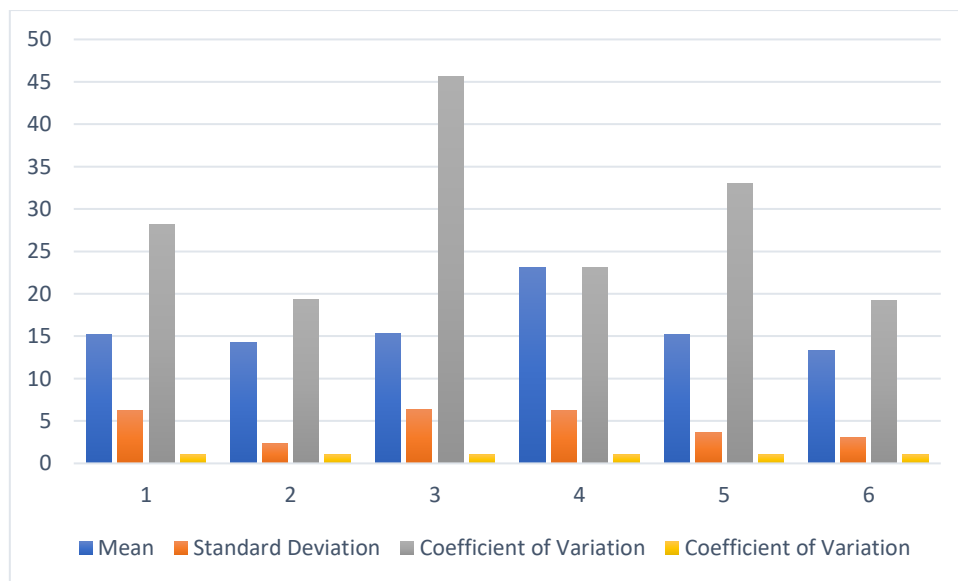


Figure 1: Spatial variation and inequality in different indicators of malnutrition in West Bengal

4.3. Malnutrition's geographic distribution

A lack of healthy sustenance record has been created to show the seriousness of unhealthiest in West Bengal's different regions. The Underweight Kid File, Hindering Youngster List, and Squandering Kid Record make up the simple geometric mean of the child malnutrition index. According to the map (Fig. 1), the Ganga delta districts, such as Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Kolkata, and South 24 Parganas, are less susceptible than the other districts in the

research region. Jalpaiguri, Birbhum, and Murshidabad are in extremely terrible shape in this regard. The other areas have a very mild level of malnutrition.

4.4.Spatial inequality and variation in morbidity

Across the research region, there is a striking disparity and diversity in the markers of morbidity (Fig. 2). The inequality is much bigger than that experienced by children with moderate anaemia and ARI when it comes to children who have diarrhoea and severe anaemia in the study location. The second table as a result, a pattern of mild anaemia has been seen in West Bengal's young population. In the research region, the incidence of severe anaemia and diarrhoea is low. Table No. 2's coefficient of variation values for these four indicators show that, compared to the other indicators, there is a significant variance in the prevalence of severe anaemia and diarrhoea among children in various West Bengali districts

Table No. 2 Several markers of child morbidity vary spatially and unequally in West Bengal, 2012-13

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Coefficient of Variation</i>	<i>Coefficient of Variation</i>
Severe Anaemia	15.2312	6.2315	28.14566	1.0252
Moderate Anaemia	14.2365	2.3101	19.3625	1.0231
Diarrhoea	15.2634	6.3210	45.6231	1.0264
ARI	23.0585	6.2310	23.0642	1.0335

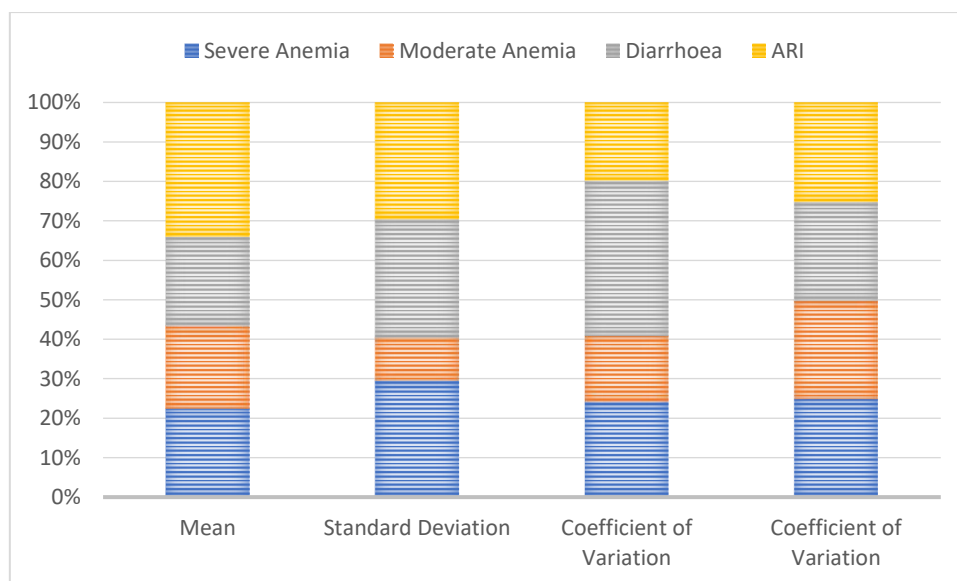


Figure 2: Several markers of child morbidity in West Bengal vary spatially and under

4.5.Spatial pattern of morbidity

To calculate the Child Morbidity Index, the standardised value of a few indicators has been combined with a certain weighting (CMI).

As frailty is the most perilous long haul condition influencing kids under five in the research region and affects other short-term diseases to develop readily in newborn bodies, it has received higher weight in the construction of this index. The degree of morbidity varies throughout West Bengal's various districts. All of the study area's districts have been divided into three groups based on this morbidity index to reflect the range in morbidity rates among children under five (Fig. 4). Although Koch Bihar, Birbhum, and Darjeeling are comparably in a lot less susceptible position in this subject, South 24 Parganas, PurbaMedinipur, Hooghly, Haora, Maldah, Kolkata, and Jalpaiguri address extremely ruined and weak circumstances. Aside than the previously mentioned regions, the entire locale has a moderate gamble of dismalness.

5. MAJOR FINDINGS

When it comes to stunting, underweight, and wasting in the study region, spatial disparity is more pronounced in children who have moderate malnutrition than in those who have severe malnutrition. Districts across the whole northern and western segments have been distinguished as lack of healthy sustenance beset locale in the examination, except for a couple of regions in the Ganga delta region. Jalpaiguri, Birbhum, and Murshidabad are those with the worst conditions in this instance. In the research region, moderate anaemia is a disease that affects many children under the age of five. Since independence, the districts located in the western and northern segments of the review region have been considered in reverse areas in spite of their relative better circumstances. As compared to Bardhaman and Birbhum, Kolkata, while being a major metropolis, exhibits a very poor state. The fact that Kolkata has been identified as a susceptible area in terms of the health of children under the age of five is pretty frightening. Moreover, it has been determined that the districts of Murshidabad, Uttar Dinajpur, Birbhum, Jalpaiguri, Barddhaman, and Maldah are vulnerable in such manner. Malnutrition is the main cause of health vulnerability in Jalpaiguri and Murshidabad, but in Kolkata and Barddhaman, the incidence of illness and the impact of vaccination gaps are to blame. Malnutrition and the lack of vaccination among children are hence the main causes of under-five child health risk in the districts of Uttar Dinajpur and Birbhum.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Unhealthiness, grimness, and vaccination have been utilized as the three essential record factors in this examination to decide wellbeing weakness. As an example, it could be contended that this examination chose Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Barddhaman, and Kolkata as the most defenseless locale concerning the wellbeing of kids younger than five. To save these areas from their predicament, the government must implement a plan. The areas considered to be most or moderately susceptible in terms of

child health are not all equally bad in terms of any of these three factors. Government must first determine which parameter has the most impact on the vulnerable position; as a result, they must have taken sufficient action to thwart or halt each risk factor or index parameter indication. In this method, the government must first determine which child health index characteristic is the most detrimental for a certain susceptible region and must then take the required steps to reduce this reason. As a result, it is possible to determine that in the instance of Jalpaiguri, the incidence of child malnutrition is particularly important. To prevent the spread of malnutrition among the youngsters in this area, the government must act quickly. The under-five population of the overall research region is more affected by several risk indicators of these three index characteristics. The government must take the necessary steps to reduce these hazards or health issues and to thwart their occurrence. In addition, parents or members of the general public in the study region need to be informed of the causes and consequences of morbidity, vaccination, and malnutrition. Also, they need to step up to protect their kids from various health risks. Children in the research region may be rescued from a precarious health position in this manner by certain balanced collaboration actions with various Governmental & Non-Governmental Organizations and child-health conscientious parents.

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