

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJAEES_93109
Title of the Manuscript:	Impact of COVID-19 on the production of farmers in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Impact of COVID-19 on the production of farmers in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh</p> <p>The backbone of the Indian financial system, and the main source of income in rural India, is agriculture. The COVID-19 illness significantly impacted the agricultural supply chain, from the industrial hub to the final consumer. This article begins by analyzing the many strategies that have a bearing on farmer's production. the overall impact while throwing a bit of challenge across but in terms of production it was seen as positive. The agricultural years 2019–20 & 2020–21 serve as the study's reference period. By selecting sample villages, the study's data were gathered from 300 households and 50 migrant and non-migrant workers in the Chhattisgarh district of Raipur.</p> <p>The Authors found that the maize crop had the highest yield loss mostly -5.13 per cent which is due to untimely harvest and unavailability of labors. Also, lak/teora crop yield decreased by -2.83 per cent. From the table we can see that the yield of paddy, vegetables (Bitter guard, brinjal ladies finger and bottle guard), and Arhar had increased by 16.18, 60.76, 61.39, 39.87, 59.74 and 14.28 per cent respectively from previous years yield. The real impact in the case of crop production was seen in the prices of farm produce. The return of migrant workers also increased production; it was found from the study that agriculture was the only source of income for every household during the lockdown. Farmers experienced a shortage of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides as a result of world trade disruption.</p> <p>Authors underline that the agriculture industry accounts for 17% of the Indian economy, is larger than the manufacturing sector. Approximately 263 million people engage in the agriculture industry in India, more than half of them are agricultural laborers who do not own their own farms but instead work for pay on those of others. The COVID-19 pandemic first impacted this population group very hard. The worst aspect of the oppressive social restriction used to be that it fell during the height of the nation's seasonal crop harvest. Fruits and vegetables had reached their peak of ripeness, and rice and tiwda (lakhdi) crops were ready for harvest, which might have a detrimental effect on a farmer's revenue.</p> <p>Very interesting are conclusion and policy implications. In this part of the paper Authors underline that farmers output was greatly impacted by the inadequate supply of agricultural inputs, including fertilizer, insecticides, and most critically, agricultural labors, during the height of harvest in the first phase of lockdown. Due to exorbitant expenditures, an increase in debt, an inability to sell their produce at fair rates, and crop losses, the lockdown's interruption has placed a significant financial burden on farmers. Due to market disruptions, many farmers, particularly those who grow vegetables, pulses, have been compelled to sell their products to local dealers for poor rates. Investments in vital logistics must be increased if the demand for agricultural commodities is to continue. Very important are, start-ups and e-commerce businesses which need to be supported with the right policies and incentives. With supportive policies, India's agricultural exports, which were worth 38 billion US dollars in 2018–19, might increase even more. It would be in the long-term best interests of farmers to increase their revenue if private sector investments and support were made in the development of export-supportive infrastructure and logistics.</p> <p>An undoubted advantage of the reviewed work is the method of presenting the analyzed matter in a logical and clear structure. The advantage of the work is the way of narration, which allows the reader to recognize the credibility of the interpretation of the presented theories, facts, concepts, argumentations, and effects of project level strategies on performance of construction projects. Another advantage of the work is the use of quantitatively and qualitatively impressive literature on the subject and sources. There are important in the scientific world: monographs and studies as well as articles printed in scientific journals. There are also theoretical works, based on which the Authors create own theoretical and methodological approach.</p> <p>From this matter, subjected to critical, but at the same time constructive analyses, the Authors create an innovative, methodically planned based on the adopted theoretical-methodological approach, logical and coherent transmission of innovative content of the research topic.</p> <p>I accept the manuscript for publication.</p>	
Minor REVISION comments	No minor REVISION comments	
Optional/General comments	No Optional/General comments	

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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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