

Editor's Comment:

From my point of view this article cannot yet be published as is. I would request to reject it and resubmit. My decision is based on the following.

Although the study is interesting, there are many deficiencies in the information, especially in the analysis of the results. If the objective of the research was to "evaluate the expenditure pattern of the rural population in the state of Haryana", no details were obtained or the relationship between the cost of the products, the impact on the economy of the families, a comparative study of expenditure-consumption, there is a lack of discussion on this matter. Some information put into conclusion could be part of the results since they conclude something that they did not actually discuss or show in the results. In some cases information is repeated, such as figure 1 and table 2. The information must be better organized to be able to discuss it from many points of view.

Other comments:

The map figure may need to have the figure description and figure number and be cited in the text.

In Table 1, indicate what PDC means. Also indicate what the values in parentheses mean.

Table 2 and Figure 1 have the same data, select one of them, but not both, it would be repeating information.

In this part in the conclusions "It was found that the average consumption of energy (62.80%), calcium (77.59%), iron (42.76%), zinc (56.69%), thiamine (68.24%), riboflavin (36.49%), niacin (47.74%), vitamin B6 (55.70%) and vitamin A (20.26%) was less than the recommended daily amount", Where in The results showed the nutrient content of each food and this part was discussed in order to conclude it here?

This part must be in results: The intake of different food groups was less (31.08 to 80.33%) than Recommended. Dietary Intake except milk & milk products which was 77.4 per cent higher than the Recommended Dietary Intake. The clinical symptoms of nutrient deficiency were not visible in majority (85.33 to 100%) of subjects and morbidity status of families indicated that only 40.67, 38.00 and 36.67 per cent of the respondents had cold, cough and fever, respectively in past three months. Knowledge level of the rural women increased from 0.69 (ms) to 3.35 (ms) after imparting one year training on organic vegetable cultivation. Maximum gain was recorded in general knowledge (ms 4.35) regarding organic vegetable cultivation followed by use of vermi-compost (ms 3.40).

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