

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJAEES_85115
Title of the Manuscript:	Yield gap analysis of cotton in Bhadradi kothagudem district of Telangana
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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		
Minor REVISION comments	<p>It can't be accepted for publication without fixing the comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The topic is good and important, but the content did not include clarifying and discussing, the statement of problem and the objective of research not clear must be review and be more impressive• There are many ways to estimate productivity in different regions and to determine the reasons for the difference in productivity from one region to another, is it according to the type or pattern of agriculture or technical transactions• The sample is not well characterized• It was possible to use analysis of variance to measure the difference between regions in the sample• Reference must be write with APA Method	<p>Keeping the foregoing in mind, the study's goals were to estimate potential yield and actual production in cotton, as well as to detect the yield gap at the farmer holding level. Farmers' yields, on the other hand, are comparatively lower than those recorded at research stations and demonstration plots, leaving a significant yield potential unfulfilled. After identifying the constraints, efforts could be undertaken to minimize the yield gaps caused by these constraints. The current study had the desired objectives of estimating yield gaps in the study area, determining the causes of yield gaps, evaluating the constraints that cause yield gaps, and suggesting suitable solutions to reduce yield gaps in cotton production in the study area.</p> <p>The data for the study were obtained by personal interview method from the selected cotton growers of the study area. Keeping in view the objectives and nature of the study, an extensive schedule was prepared to obtain data from the sample farmers. The selected farmers were personally contacted, interviewed and the required information was collected from them. The simple random sampling method was followed for the conduct of the study. The study was conducted in district Bhadradi Kothagudem, Telangana State, as the study is related to the production of cotton because the cotton crop is one of the major crops of the Kharif season in the district. So, Bhadradi Kothagudem district was one of the largest cotton cultivating district in Telangana along with diversified cotton cultivation. There was a random selection of Bhadradi Kothagudem for the study. The next move was to select respondents from a complete list of farmers from the villages chosen together with their size of holdings were obtained with the aid of specialists in the subject matter. All the selected district divisions, along with the status of cotton cultivating area and production, will be prepared. Out of these divisions, one division having a more substantial area under cotton and diversified cultivation has selected. Furthermore, all the blocks / mandals selected under the division has been listed, and from among them, two blocks / mandals has selected with the most significant area under cotton cultivation. One village or more from each block</p>

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		<p>had chosen randomly, keeping in view the availability of a sufficient number of respondents. List of all farmers in the villages chosen according to the size group had prepared. Using probability proportional to size sampling, 60 farmers are randomly assigned from every block, and therefore, 120 responders would be the maximum sample size.</p> <p>Agrawal, P. K., Hebbar, K. B., Venugopalan, M. V., Rani, S., Bala, A., Biswal, A., & Wani, S. P. (2008). Quantification of Yield Gaps in Rain-fed Rice, Wheat, Cotton and Mustard in India: Global Theme on Agroecosystems Report no. 43.</p> <p>Alam, M. K., Aboki, E., Gidado, E. H., & Buba, D. D. (2013). Economic analysis of cotton production in selected local Government areas of Taraba state, Nigeria. <i>Journal of Agricultural Sciences</i>, 4(1), 27-31.</p> <p>Anonymous. Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2015-16. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad. 2016.</p> <p>Changule, R. B., Thite, A. D., & Asmatoddin, M. (2010). Analysis of yield and input gap of Bt. cotton in Marathwada region. <i>International Journal of Commerce and Business Managaement</i>, 3(1), 61-64.</p> <p>Elum, Z. A., & Sekar, C. (2015). An empirical study of yield gap in seed cotton production in Tamil Nadu state, India. <i>Indian Journal Of Agricultural Research</i>, 49(6), 549-553.</p> <p>Gaddi, G. M., Mundinamani, S. M., & Patil, S. A. (2002). Yield gaps, constraints and potential in cotton production in North Karnataka-An econometric analysis. <i>Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics</i>, 57(4), 722-734.</p> <p>Jeya, R., & Thyagarajan, S. (2011). A study on yield gap in cotton cultivation. <i>Agriculture Update</i>, 6(1), 75-77.</p> <p>Lobell, D. B., Cassman, K. G., & Field, C. B. (2009). Crop yield gaps: their importance, magnitudes, and causes. <i>Annual review of environment and resources</i>, 34, 179-204.</p> <p>Mondal, M. H. (2011). Causes of yield gaps and strategies for minimizing the gaps in different crops of Bangladesh. <i>Bangladesh Journal of Agricultural Research</i>, 36(3), 469-476.</p> <p>Nin-Pratt, A., Johnson, M., Magalhaes, E., You, L., Diao, X., & Chamberlin, J. (2011). <i>Yield gaps and potential agricultural growth in West and Central Africa</i> (Vol. 170). Intl Food Policy Res Inst.</p>
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		<p>Salihu A, Singh HP, Singh OP. and Singh R. (2018) Technology practices aimed at reducing total yield gap in the study area. <i>International Journal of Advances in Agricultural Science and Technology</i>.5(2): 63-68.</p> <p>Singh, S. P. (2011). Food security in India: Key issues. <i>Kurukshetra, a Journal on Rural Development</i>, 59, 14-20.</p> <p>Singh, S. P. (2015) Growth performance and yield gap analysis of sugarcane in Bihar State, India. A PhD Thesis Submitted to the Department of Agricultural Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.</p> <p>Srivastava, S. K. (2014). Yield gap analysis and the determinants of yield gap in major crops in eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. <i>Economic Affairs</i>, 59(4), 653.</p> <p>Warade, S., Deshmukh, R., Tiwari, V., & Alexander, S. (2010). Yield gap analysis in cotton of Akola District. <i>Journal of Social and Economic Development</i>, 12(1), 71-82</p>
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

	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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	