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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56145

Title:

Visual Health Inequities Among Small-Scale Farmers in India: Insights from a Systematic Review

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision.....

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Accept after major revision

| Rating | Excel. | Good | Fair | Poor |
|----------------|-----------|------|------|------|
| Originality | | Good | | |
| Techn. Quality | Excellent | | | |
| Clarity | Excellent | | | |
| Significance | Excellent | | | |

Reviewer Name: Dr.Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Visual impairment is the functional limitation of the eye, optic nerve, or brain that results in a partial or total loss of vision, which cannot be corrected to a normal level using standard glasses, contacts, or surgery. It encompasses a wide spectrum, including low vision (difficulty with daily tasks) and blindness, often causing issues with reading, navigating, and recognizing faces.**
- 2. Eye care access refers to the ability of individuals to obtain necessary, affordable, and timely eye health services, including screenings, diagnosis, and treatment for vision-related conditions. It aims to reduce disparities and eliminate barriers such as cost, geographic distance, and lack of awareness, particularly for underserved populations.**
- 3. Small-scale farmers are agricultural producers operating on limited land—typically under 5 to 10 hectares (about 12–24 acres)—often utilizing family labor, traditional techniques, and lower levels of mechanization. They play a critical role in global food security, producing diverse crops for subsistence and local markets, while often facing challenges like limited capital, aging, and climate change.**

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- 4. Rural health inequities are systemic, avoidable, and unjust disparities in health status, access, and outcomes experienced by populations in rural areas compared to urban counterparts. Rural residents face higher rates of chronic disease, premature death, and limited healthcare access due to geographic isolation, poverty, and workforce shortages. Key disparities include higher mortality from heart disease, cancer, injury, and severe maternal morbidity, often driven by a lack of nearby specialists, hospitals, and public health infrastructure.**
- 5. Occupational eye health is a specialized field focused on protecting, maintaining, and improving the vision and eye health of employees in the workplace. It involves assessing, mitigating, or removing occupational hazards (e.g., chemicals, projectiles, radiation) through safety, ergonomics, and regular eye exams to prevent injury and promote efficient visual function.**
- 6. Health-seeking behavior (HSB) means all actions people take to maintain, restore, or improve health, including preventing illness and finding remedies for sickness, ranging from self-medication and lifestyle changes to visiting clinics or hospitals, influenced by factors like cost, culture, education, and symptom perception. It's a crucial concept in public health, showing how individuals interact with health systems and make choices about their care.**
- 7. Key words are excellent to understand.**
- 8. Result part tables with graphs can be included.**
- 9. Summary points must be given.**
- 10. References can be added some more.**
- 11. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.**