Review of: "Land Size Class Wise Growth of Crop Diversification Index: A Case Study From Murshidabad District of West Bengal"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

- With the development in infrastructure facilities such as availability of electricity, irrigation facilities, increased road network, development of nearby markets, and overall demand by the consumer, are major factors for crop diversification. Authors have not touched upon any of these points. They have not made clear the reason for crop diversification.
- The authors have worked out the crop diversification index using Gibbs and Martin's (1962) technique because it considers the percentage of the areal extent of all the crops out of the total cropped area. The authors should clarify the difference in "**percentage of the areal extent of all the crops out of the total cropped area**"
- The crop diversification index for all the blocks of Murshidabad district of West Bengal, for the years 1995-96 and 2015-16, for different categories of land size classes, has been studied. This is a good approach to view changes over 20 years.
- Highest index gain is in the large land size class (0.287), followed by the small land size class (0.124). Other classes, viz., marginal (0.097), semi-medium (0.073), and medium (0.055) land size classes, have lower index gains. The reason for the low index gain may please be mentioned, which may be helpful for overcoming the constraints for increased diversification.
- The authors have done good work by generating block-wise data for land size classes; they should add a brief description about crops being grown and also new additions for diversification.