

Review of: "Nutrition and work efficiency as a strategic variable necessary in a mining environment for high productivity: A case of Filabusi mining community"

Sadar Ginting¹

¹ Naresuan University

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This study explores the relationship between nutrition and work efficiency in a mining environment, specifically focusing on the Filabusi mining community. The study aims to understand the impact of nutrition on productivity within this particular context. However, some comments and suggestions can be implemented to enhance the quality of this article.

- The introduction fails to provide sufficient background information to situate the research within the existing literature. It does not clearly state the gap or problem in the current knowledge that the study aims to address. The references to previous research on human nutrition and public health are also mentioned but not adequately integrated into the introduction.
- The introduction includes overgeneralised statements without providing specific evidence or supporting references. For example, it claims that “nutritious meals brace” and “a deficiency of nutritious food deteriorates people,” without specifying the exact evidence supporting these claims.
- The literature reviews mainly present factual information without critically evaluating or synthesising the existing literature. It would be beneficial to analyse and compare different studies, highlight gaps in knowledge, and provide a more nuanced understanding of the topic.
- The use of a quasi-experimental design can be problematic for establishing causal relationships. Quasi-experiments lack random assignment, making it difficult to attribute observed effects solely to the independent variable (in this case, COVID-19 and eating habits).
- The statement assumes that small-scale artisanal miners' production depends on COVID-19 and eating habits without providing any theoretical or empirical justification for these assumptions. It is essential to support such assumptions with existing literature.
- The description mentions using a questionnaire but does not provide any details regarding its development, validation, or reliability. The specific questions used to capture the dataset are not mentioned, raising concerns about the collected data's validity and accuracy.
- The sample size of 150 respondents is unclear on how the respondents were selected. There is also no information about the sample's demographic characteristics or whether it represents the larger population of artisanal miners in Filabusi, Zimbabwe.
- The description does not mention the statistical tests or data analysis methods. Employing appropriate statistical

techniques to analyse the collected data and draw valid conclusions is essential.

- The conclusions mention some variables that were not significant or showed no difference between the groups, but they do not provide any meaningful interpretation or explanation for these findings.