



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJAEES_24403
Title of the Manuscript:	The Impact of Antidumping Measure on Indian Imports of Chinese Raw Silk
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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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.

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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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	1. The central goal of this essay is to analyse the impact of anti-dumping policy (ADP) imposed by India; however, since this case was not brought to the WTO/DSM neither by India nor by China, the dispute of anti-dumping per se undoubtedly turns into a preliminary question. In other words, it is necessary to identify "dumping" through four steps: (1)the allegedly dumped product is well defined;(2) the normal value is determined; (3) the export price is determined; (4) a comparison between (2) & (3). Further, we have to prove that the dumping has resulted in injury to a competing domestic industry in the importing country. Without following the steps mentioned above, all argument within this essay are relatively subjective depending on person opinion rather than solid evidences. Indeed, the author tries pretty seriously to prove his/her argument by regression method; however, is it effective, necessary, or appropriates? In fact, it is a real and simple Y/N question of whether the imports of Chinese raw silk to India decreased in specific period after the ADP imposed by India. Put differently, one of the better ways available to prove that China decreased its export of raw silk to India is Commodity Trade Statistics Database. 2. Besides the research flaw above, there are some incoherent statements as follows: (1)line	



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	44~46 is not precise enough; (2) line 44 in particularly is a statement that seems to contradict itself; (3)line 34-35; 50-51; and 81 are paradoxical statements claimed by the author; (4) with respect to methodology, since the data only come from India's official website and India in this case is one party involved in, there is an obvious bias caused by choosing non-random data for statistical analysis. Again, it is necessary to prove that China exactly violated the WTO/ADA in the first place, and then apply the reliable data offered by the third party, instead of India or China itself, to convince readers.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		

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