



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012/AJAEES /2417
Title of the Manuscript:	PRIVATIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES IN NIGERIA: A FALLACY?

General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:

<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>

- This form has total 9 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.



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PART 2: 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	• In the manuscript the main and the secondary objectives of the study are not mentioned clearly. Please write the scopes of the study in the introduction section. • Is recommended authors to divide the text into separate paragraphs. This will improve the image of the paper. • Authors must check the list of references (for example the reference "Koyenikan, 2008" (line 192) is not appeared in the list. Moreover see again the alphabetical order (line 290). • A language editing is required in order to increase the readability of the paper. • The section "The hypocrisy of the first world" seems not to be in line with the style and the scope of the whole work. Authors should minimize this part and incorporate it in the previous section. In addition, authors must try to connect it with the rest of the paper. In other words must explain "Why this is important for extension services in Nigeria?". • Prefer to use more plain and simple language (for example rephrase the sentence: "Why then the clamor for its demise?")	The article is a Review; hence, main and secondary objective was not a part of it. The study covers` and dwelt on public and privatized agricultural extension service in general and gave reasons why former would not be functional in a Third World country like Nigeria. The text will be divided into separate paragraphs as suggested by you. The reference Koyenikan, 2008 would be included in the list. Koyenikan, M.J.(2008). Issues for agricultural extension policy in Nigeria Journal of Agricultural Extension 12 The language will be edited.
Minor REVISION comments	• The paper needs some more references in order to illustrate clearly the role of public services in the system of agricultural extension (for example: - WM Rivera and V Rasheed Sulaiman, (2009). Extension: object of reform, engine for innovation, Outlook on Agriculture;	It has been worked on and thanks



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	- WM Rivera and G. Alex, (2004). The continuing role of government in pluralistic extension systems, <i>International Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension</i>) and the limitations of the private sector's involvement in extension systems (for example: G. Feder, R. Birner, J.R. Anderson, (2011). The private sector's role in agricultural extension systems: potential and limitations, <i>Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies</i>). • Moreover, it would be really very interesting to follow the new trend that faces farmers as consumers of (public or private) extension education services (see for example: - Charatsari C., Papadaki-Klavdianou A. and Michailidis A. (2011). Farmers as consumers of agricultural education services: Willingness to pay and spend time, <i>The Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension</i>, - Lioutas E.D. and Charatsari C. (2011). Who is the customer of public agricultural extension/education services? <i>International Journal of Rural Management</i>, and - L. Bartoli, M. De Rosa, G. La Rocca, (2012). The impact of agricultural extension services: an empirical test through AKAP models, 10th IFSA Symposium). This will depict clearly why farmers (the consumers) often prefer private providers.	
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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	• According to Ajayi (Ajayi, A.O. (2006) An Assessment of Farmers' Willingness to Pay for Extension Services Using the Contingent Valuation Method (CVM): The Case of Oyo State, Nigeria. The Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension) in Nigeria farmers are willing to pay for extension education services. This – probably – indicates the existence of some shortcomings on the part of public services. It would be interesting to add this information in the paper and to connect it with the previous comment.	
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