



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?

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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	There are many good elements in this paper, however, it does not make a cohesive, convincing argument. First, the discussion about privatization of extension is muddled, partly because it never explains what it means by privatization, and partly because it appears to regard public and private services as mutually exclusive. Second, the fact that rich countries subsidize their agriculture does not add value to the discussion about extension. Ag subsidies are a hot topic in WTO discussions, but for the average Nigerian farmer, it hardly matters. Third, the abstract needs to be re-written, as currently it does not do justice to the paper.	-Privatization of extension services essentially means that farmers should pay for extension advice. Private companies, individual extension specialists, contracted agencies (through contracting-out and outsourcing modalities) and farmers associations are main service providers. Total privatization of extension services has already occurred in England and Wales, New Zealand and Netherlands. Partial privatisation has been done in Estonia, Chile, Hungary, Venezuela and Nicaragua. Chile was the first country to test a privatized extension service. -it does : Nigeria government is on a drive to privatise every facet of agriculture and this calls for a serious concern, hence, the quest to expose the inherent inconsistencies and setbacks this might have on agriculture and its concomitant sector. -it matters : The rural people, especially farmers correctly view extension as a form of assistance to help improve their know-how, efficiency, productivity, profitability,



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		and contribution to the good of their family, community, and society. At the same time, politicians, planners and policy makers in many developing countries view extension as a policy instrument to increase agricultural production, to achieve national foods security, and at the same time, help alleviate rural poverty. -Abstract :
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		