



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012_AJAEES_2954
Title of the Manuscript:	Investigating the Trend and Sources of Economic Efficiency in the Sugar Industry in Nigeria

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	The article is not an original research paper but rather a professional one, a case study. There is no research or development novelty described. The author is using existing, published methods. Some results are self-evident (e.g. SG, K/L), ERT does not respect the time needed between an investment into new equipment or researcher and their impact on the economic efficiency. Sugar production in the volume of 1–4 % of domestic sugar consumption is unreliable for judging the economics policy in a country. Besides, the fluctuations (Fig. 1) are very high, and the averages differ very little. The definitions are not used consistently. <u>Efficiency</u> is the extent to which the program has converted its resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) economically into results in order to achieve the maximum possible outputs, outcomes, and impacts with the minimum possible inputs. <u>Economic</u> efficiency refers to the use of resources so as to maximize the production of goods and services. What is <i>excess economic efficiency</i>? <u>Technical</u> efficiency is the effectiveness with which a given set of inputs is used to produce an output. <u>Manufacturing</u> efficiency determines how well a factory operates in production. <u>Firm's</u> or company efficiency – efficient businesses are able to manufacture products, offer services and meet their goals with the minimum of effort, expense or waste; this allows them to allocate more resources to research and development, reduce costs and increase profit margins. The term economic efficiency is the most sound. <u>Cost-effectiveness</u> (not cost	This article is a research work; it is part of a comprehensive study i carried out in the sugar industry in Nigeria. ERT was not regular in the industry. In some years during analysis it was zero observations. It is worthy to note that in the early 1970s, the domestic produced sugar was above 30% of the total quantity of sugar consumed in Nigeria. But the share of domestic production declined steadily over the years; even to about 1% in 2000. I feel it is wise to investigate the role of some macro-economic variables to the current misfortune of the industry. The study confirmed that some macro-economic policies affected the performance of the sector. I expressed the efficiency in percentage; the fluctuation is not very high. Economic efficiency in this study is consider as an ability of a firm to achieve a minimum possible production cost, given the prices and levels of resources of that firm. Stochastic cost frontier is able to compare the annual total variable cost of production to the most optimal minimum total variable cost during the study period.



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	efficiency) is the extent to which the program has achieved its results at lower cost compared with alternatives. The Summary and the abstract are essentially the same, most of them literally the same.	I have restructured this section. Thanks for your useful comments
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Minor REVISION comments	A list of quantities (symbols, names, and units) and acronyms is not presented. The authors shall respect the ISO 80000¹ standard on the names and symbols of quantities and units. Authors do not distinguish between symbols of quantities and acronyms. Acronyms are abbreviations, usually formed from the initial letters of a group of words, e.g. TVC for the annual “total variable Cost”; they are printed in <u>Roman</u> (upright) type. On the other side, the symbols of quantities are generally single letters of the Latin or Greek alphabet, often with subscripts or explanations added in parenthesis; they are printed in <i>italic</i> (sloping) type, usually using <i>Times New Roman Style</i>, e.g. C_{TV} for the above example – in Equation Editor italics are used automatically. Some quantities have no explanation. The name <i>coefficient</i> should be used when the two quantities have different dimension, therefore it has a unit. ADF has two meanings: Augmented Dicker Fuller test, and African Development Fund. Symbols Φ and ϕ are not used consistently. Worker is not a unit. The number has the unit 1. When using Arabic symbol for a number, the symbol of a unit shall be used not the spelled-out name, e.g. 30 % (not 30 percent, mind the space between the number and the % sign); 98.3 Mha (not million hectares), 40 kt/a (not tons per annum). Hyphen (-) shall not be used instead of minus (–) (e.g. Table 1), or dash (–) (e.g. Pp in References, Non-parametric). 0.035 units in line 375 are 35 000 N?	I described every symbol and acronyms i used in this study and is acceptable in the Nigeria’s academic environment. In the methodology section, the symbols were selected based on the fact that the variables involved were time series. Some of your recommendations especially in the discussion section have been inserted. Thanks for your useful comments.
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¹ International standard ISO 80000: *Quantities and units* (2006–2009); it is an improved version of the former ISO 31 standard (International Organization for Standardization, Genève).



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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The English language is acceptable, but there are some grammatical and typographical errors in the text. Present and past tense, nouns and verbs, etc. are not used consistently, e.g. study/studied, consequent/consequence, describe/described, improves/improved, increased/increase. Insert 'be' in 'should be used'. Some references are not complete – see the General Guidelines for Authors.	Checked, thanks
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