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Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJAEES_19189
Title of the Manuscript:	PROCESSES OF DEVELOPMENT AS REFLECTED IN LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN ISRAEL, 1921-1991, A CASE STUDY OF THE MOSHAV VS. THE KIBBUTZ
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 <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	One of the positive side of paper – that the author from the very beginning is providing the remote picture which describes the current land situation of the investigated area of two communities (moshav and kibbutz) created by immigrants and considered as two models of agriculture development. These communities as author is written are different ideological platform. After rather detail historical analysis (during 1920 – 1980s years) of these 2 communities' development the author provides comparison of their development. Finally the author is coming to conclusion on difference between the above communities in their different conceptual outlooks about cooperation with respect to the need for increasing the number of members. It is not quite understandable why the analysis in paper is completed by 1980 (see lines 647-648 “..1980s, which closes the period of this review”), although in the paper title it is mentioned 1920-1991s. It is .not clear what happened during the last 35 years with these 2 communities.	This article examines the development of the two communities until the great financial crisis of the second half of the 1980s. By the end of this period, the basic structure and functioning of the family farm had changed drastically, a change that requires a separate assessment for the period that follows, beginning in the 1990s. That period will be discussed in another article because of technical limitations on the length of the article. While the crisis began in the mid-80s, it was not defined in a certain point in time. The crisis lasted several years and just in the early 90s it became clear that the reality has been changed significantly.



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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	From the paper it is not understandable which form of farming organization (moshav or kibbutz) is better because the both of them both communities in 1980s experienced a difficult economic crisis. And also it is not clear if it is possible interpolate this experience to the other moshavs and kibbutzs.	The article does not deal at all with the 'who is better' question from the organisationnel point of view. The central issue is the development of the family farm and the collective farm used as a control group. This case study demonstrates a known phenomenon in Israel: the family farm is undergoing a process of consolidation of plots to cope with the difficulties over time.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The period of investigations is far away from the modern time (1920-1980s), what happened further till nowadays is out of paper consideration.	One of the ongoing problems in decision-making processes in Israeli agriculture today is dealing with the short-term. This paper seeks to broaden perspectives and facilitate understanding of the long-term processes. The last half Jubilee period is examined in another article because of its different properties.