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Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJAEES_20743
Title of the Manuscript:	PROSPECTS OF INVOLVING GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAMME
Type of the 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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	The main problem is that I do not see any originality in this paper. It is a rough collection of guidelines / instructions (line 88: characteristics, line 119 criteria, line 131 conditions. line 238: factors limiting..). This is something that – if properly rearranged - can go in a textbook. First of all, some better clarification is needed about the different forms of grassroots organizations: in rural areas, in Africa as well as in all countries, there is a lot of social capital, and much of it is “informal” and relates to local cultures and traditions. On the contrary, the Author at line 85 writes “CBOs are formal voluntary associations... they establish offices.. filled by officers..” This is a contradiction with the concept itself of grassroots association, which is generally informal, and based on volunteer work. It is not clear what the Authors have in mind: a small group of fishermen at the same village, joining their efforts for a modern storage facility? A group of women who informally cooperate with the local priest, of any religion, for improving their place of pray? A producers' association, formally registered, focused on one commodity (coffee? Tobacco) to establish a contract with a trader? A group of farmers who wish to establish a formal cooperative to	As much as we could, we tried to make this paper original as possible. Hence all work consulted were cited and inputs made by us where necessary. Thanks. Clarification have been made in the work. As touching this, there are several school of thoughts with regards defining CBOs. As our review of literature shows, attempts to define CBOs using either function or the degree of formality in their constitution provides no satisfactory method for defining such entities. Yet despite these ambiguities, the term is in practice widely used to refer to (usually) non-urban, organisations of the ‘poor’, managed (if not controlled) by constituent members. Don't get clearly what this comment is about.



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	develop a project / receive a grant to buy a lorry and market their produce in town? Etc. etc.. I think the Author(s) should absolutely make a major effort to explain why in Nigeria, after 50 years of development policies, the various forms of organization have failed. Please look for more references from Nigeria. Check journals like JES, or JIAE, for example. They should say what has been done in the past, by the Federal or State Governments, to enhance associations, cooperatives, unions, etc.. and the reasons for their success and / or failure. At line 39, there is a conceptual mistake: decentralization does not mean privatization. Decentralization means moving people and structures from the Centre (the capital town) to the periphery (smaller towns), to make the services more accessible to users. Then you can have delegation = some powers are transferred from centre to periphery but they can be taken back, devolution = some powers are transferred forever to periphery (like in Uk – Scotland). Privatization is another affair, when some activities or assets are sold / leased to private firms, or whenever some activities managed by the public sector are reorganized as private activities. In both cases, the choice between top down approach and bottom – up or participatory approach is a matter of discussion. At line 49, the economic situation of Nigeria is explained with an article published in 2008..!! This is unacceptable. It's now 2015 and recent data are	In contrast to this, the government have rather failed while these organizations are taking their destinies in their hand to better their standard of living. Though their effort seem small but it's quite appreciable. This concept have been restructured. Correction has been effected with a recent citation.
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	available in the World Bank website, FAO, Transparency International, etc.. Lines 181 – 197 should be moved to the Introduction, since they contain the data and concepts which call for a larger involvement of CSOs in extension activities. REFERENCES: several are old – 14 out of 26 are dated before 2000. The 4 most recent ones (2011) come from the same publication. Many references are uncompleted, town or publisher are missing - while several indicate the country (Nigeria) that is not required.	Correction have been effected Some references have been used to support/ update once earlier cited.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		