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Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJAEES_26249
Title of the Manuscript:	USE OF INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) PRACTICES BY THE FARMERS OF KALIA UPAZILA UNDER NARAIL DISTRICT
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 (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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The research as presented is interesting in identifying factors affecting adoption of IPM practices. But the authors only superficially return to the context provided in the introduction to reflect on the significance of the research. Little of the literature on best practice adoption is referred to in the discussion and conclusion. The discussion and conclusion should more broadly reflect on the significance of the results and link it to current knowledge about IPM or best practice adoption among farmers in comparable parts of the developing world. The importance of the research for extension activities in Bangladesh and by the DAE (it is not specified in the paper what agency this is) should be expanded on in the discussion and conclusion.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Table 2 is not referred to in the text and yet it would greatly help explain findings in the results section. The discussion on "selected characteristics of the farmers" (lines 150-217) should include discussion of the results of the correlation analysis. While it is stated early that these farmers are growing rice, it is not mentioned again. The production system for different commodities has significant bearing on the issues of how difficult IPM practices may or may not be. And if different farmers are growing different crops	



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	the results may not be comparable. The results (Lines 223-236) do not differentiate the relative strength of the relationships revealed in the correlation analysis. Age and experience have weak relationships, whereas education, attitude, problems and knowledge have stronger relationships. This should be noted.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The correlation analysis used does not reveal the relationships between the independent variables. Inevitably they are inter-related. A multiple regression or similar multi-variate analysis would better probe which are the most important variables. Some variables may not be important but just correlated with others. This may beyond the scope of the researchers, but it may better reveal the patterns in the data and lead to better recommendations.	

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