

Review Form 1.6

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| Journal Name: | Asian Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting |
| Manuscript Number: | Ms_AJEBA_94367 |
| Title of the Manuscript: | Corporate Financial Distress Prediction: A Hybrid Tracking Model Approach |
| Type of the Article | Original Research Article |

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

<https://www.journalajebo.com/index.php/AJEBA/editorial-policy>

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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) |
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| Compulsory REVISION comments | Minor Correction: Researcher should use similar style of font throught the article. In paragraph 3.0, researcher used diiferent font style. This font shows different from other font style. It should recorrect it. | |
| Minor REVISION comments | Based on above case study review I strongly recommend this article (Ms_AJEBA_94367) to publish in the forthcoming issue. In general, the researcher try to reduce the no. of words particularly in Abstract and overall in the entire research. I think, appendix is not necessary while publish our research paper in the journal article. Scientific Journal requires the manuscript t be less than 20,000 characters in length. However, it is more likely that journal mentioned that it should less than 20,000 'words' rather than 'characters', because if not, that would be extremely limiting for the manuscript. Hence, in this paper researcher used the total words within the criteria (3,709 words). | |
| Optional/General comments | <p>1. Structure: There are lot of writing guidelines available for the structure of a proposed article is commonly known as IMRAD – Introduction, Methodology, Research and Discussion. So, the researcher used as well. The terminology may differ somewhat, as for example in the IMRD scheme the literature review is integrated into the introduction section. In this case study conclusion is not given by the researcher.</p> <p>2. Title: Title of this paper consists of 9 words. The suitable title length depends on whether target journal favours indicative or informative title. In general journals favouring short indicative titles for example prefer titles with less than eight words. Some journals may prefer long informative title. In this way researcher used long title. The title has its own word limit (say about 10-15 max). Fundamentally, a very long title is not good as the reader may have difficulties in perceiving the concept.</p> <p>3. Abstract: The researcher described the purpose, methodology, key findings and practice implications as well inside the abstract. The abstract may also be the only part of research paper that has a word limit. Most word limits specify a maximum of between 250 and 300 words. Present research paper shows totally 161 words and are under criteria.</p> <p>4. Keywords: Keywords are words or phrases that you feel capture the most important aspects of the research paper. The publication manual does not place a limit on how many key words may use. However, to be most effective, keywords should be a concise summary of the research paper's content. Recommended keywords are three to five. Hence, in this article researchers quoted five keywords.</p> <p>5. Introduction: Introduction justifies the significance of the subject matter and connects work to previous research. It is sensible to write the introduction in a form of a logical funnel where more general aspects are told first and sentence –by-sentence, paragraph –by-paragraph the text should proceed onto narrower details. A logical funnel is a practical way to build up a functioning introduction. The purpose of the article is expressed last in the introduction by describing the research problem. In our experience, a logical funnel is a practical way to build up a functioning introduction. Start the introduction with sentences that are adequately general and simple enough to understand even for those who are not experts. The aim of the article to motive the reader and help them to understand the research topic is more important. The reader may also use the research questions to reflect the reasoning while reading through the article.</p> <p>6. Literature Review: Writing literature review will help in obtaining a relevant understanding of research topic and will act later as a frame for the theoretical part of the article. Literature review will help in obtaining a relevant understanding of the research topic and will act later as a frame for the theoretical part of the article. The researcher has written the theory to support the storyline of the article. The purpose of literature review is not to present all possible references but to concentrate on those that are relevant for the focus of the article. Hence, the researcher used relevant literature review as well and all are reflects recent study periods.</p> <p>7. Methodology: The article must describe research, the set-up and research methods precisely. In this way the reviewers can assess the</p> | |

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| | <p>scientific basis of research and justification of results. This article researcher focuses on data collection, population and data analysis.</p> <p>8. Sampling and Variable Selection: The researcher has used research data were from Taiwan Economic Journal (TEJ), and the research objects were enterprises with financial distress risk announced in September 2022. Definition of variables also focused as well by the researcher.</p> <p>9. Results: The research section of a journal article must concentrate on the actual analysis of the material, not on documenting the data. In the results section to explained and contemplated the results as well. The researcher has analysed Screening Important Variables By Ann & Modeling And Test with the help of mathematical inferences. The key results of the results highlights by the researcher using through visual elements such as figures, illustrations and tables.</p> <p>10. Discussion & Conclusion: In the discussion part the researcher has focused the five most important variables were debt ratio, ROA, times interest earned, inventory turnover, and X13 total assets turnover.</p> <p>The conclusion section, alongside the abstract and introduction, is one of the core elements of a journal article. Moreover, the conclusion section can be written up by using introduction, results, significance of the research/practical implications, limitations and recommended topic for further study. Hence, in this present article the researcher mentioned all the elements promptly including practical implications of the study.</p> <p>11. References: Generally, experimental, quasi-experimental and analytical design typically has between 35 and 39 references. Present paper shows 23 reference and all references are under criteria (APA standards).</p> | |
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PART 2:

| | 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> |
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| Are there ethical issues in this manuscript? | <i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i> | |

Reviewer Details:

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| Name: | S. S. Jeyaraj |
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