

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	South Asian Journal of Social Studies and Economics
Manuscript Number:	Ms_SAJSSSE_119933
Title of the Manuscript:	GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FEMALE LITERACY AND JUVENILE SEX RATIO IN NASHIK DISTRICT
Type of the Article	Scientific research.

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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)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript) 2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title) 3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? 4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate? 5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct? 6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form. <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The manuscript is important for the scientific community as it explores and analyses female literacy rates and juvenile sex ratios in Nashik district, revealing regional disparities. Employing 2011 census data, it reveals a strong negative correlation but no significant relationship between literacy and sex ratios. These findings can guide and inform policy makers and are applicable for similar regions, contributing to the pool of knowledge in geography, education, and social sciences. 2. The title "Geographical Analysis of Female Literacy and Juvenile Sex Ratio in Nashik District is suitable and appropriate as it answers the study's objectives, methods, and findings. 3. This study explores and analyses correlation between female literacy and juvenile sex ratio in Nashik district utilizes 2011 census data. The study revealed high female literacy in Nashik, Malegaon, Niphad, Yeola, and Deola tehsils while tribal regions Surgana, Peint, Triembek, and Kalwan tehsils have low literacy. Juvenile sex ratios are high in tribal areas but low in urban regions. The research reveals a strong negative correlation, suggesting that female literacy rates do not significantly impact the juvenile sex ratio in Nashik. 4. subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate. For instance, Female literacy rate subsections are High Female Literacy Rate, Moderate Female Literacy Rate, Low Female Literacy. 5. The manuscript scientifically correct since it has research components with literature review, Data source, Methodology, Result and discussion and conclusion. 6. Need to include four to five reference from western countries to compare the different context and add more context and background to the literature. Also need to align intext citation and reference to the journal format. 	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications? 	<p>The language in the article is generally appropriate for scholarly communication, especially for a geographical analysis using correlation. Here are some feedbacks and suggestions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarity and Coherence: The article is generally coherent and comprehensive in presenting research findings, objectives, methods, and conclusions. It illustrates structured overview of the study area, objectives, methodology, results, and discussion, which are essential scholarly articles. 2. Academic Language: The academic language used are formal and appropriate for academic writing. However, ensure consistency in terminology and avoid complex sentence structures to make it readable. The use of "HE" or "SHE" need further validation especially when used for reviewing literature for the intext citations. 	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	<p>According to the APA 7th edition standards, statistical significance is conventionally and scientifically well-defined by a p-value less than 0.01 or 0.05. Therefore, results with p-values fulfilling those values considered statistically significant." Need to correct the statistical significance mentioned in the article accordingly since P value less than 0.01 or less 0.05 is considered as statistically significant as mentioned below: Correlation Coefficient (r): The correlation coefficient between female literacy rate and juvenile sex ratio is -0.79.</p> <p>A negative correlation coefficient clearly indicated that as female literacy rates increase, juvenile sex ratios t decrease, and vice versa. The value of -0.79 suggests a strong negative correlation, indicating that higher female literacy rates are associated with lower juvenile sex ratios in Nashik district. P-value: The P-value obtained from the correlation analysis is 0.000011.</p>	

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	This P-value is less than the significance level of 0.01 (0.01 Level), indicating that the correlation between female literacy rate and juvenile sex ratio is statistically significant. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant correlation and accept the alternative hypothesis that changes in female literacy rate are associated with changes in juvenile sex ratio in Nashik district.	
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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>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Kinga Tshering
Department, University & Country	Bhutan