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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56351

Title: Assessing the basic health facilities and satisfaction level of rural people in the Evidence from District Sanghar, Pakistan

Recommendation:

Accept after minor revision.....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity	✓			
Significance		✓		

Reviewer's Comment

This manuscript investigates the availability of basic healthcare facilities and the level of patient satisfaction among rural populations in District Sanghar, Sindh Province, Pakistan using a cross-sectional survey design based on multistage cluster sampling of 300 respondents. The study examines accessibility to healthcare services and evaluates socioeconomic determinants influencing satisfaction levels through descriptive and multiple regression analyses. The topic is relevant in the context of rural healthcare disparities in developing countries and contributes district-level empirical evidence on structural and socioeconomic barriers affecting equitable access to primary health services.

Scientific Contribution and Empirical Strength

The manuscript provides useful empirical insights into the condition of healthcare infrastructure and patient satisfaction in rural settings. The results presented in Figure 2 (page 11) indicate that only 25% of healthcare facilities were rated satisfactory, while 40% were categorized as unsatisfactory, highlighting significant service quality concerns. The taluka-wise analysis further shows that Jam Nawaz Ali recorded the lowest satisfactory ratings with nearly half of the facilities rated unsatisfactory. The regression analysis presented in Table 1 (page 12) demonstrates that formal education, marital status, cemented housing, permanent residence, possession of CNIC, and governmental income support positively influence access to healthcare services, while full-time employment exhibits a negative relationship.

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These findings underscore the influence of socioeconomic stability on healthcare accessibility. However, some interpretive discussion reiterates descriptive trends already evident in graphical and tabular results and may benefit from moderate condensation.

Methodology and Analytical Approach

The cross-sectional design and multistage cluster sampling technique are appropriate for assessing access to healthcare services in rural communities. The use of a structured questionnaire and SPSS-based descriptive and regression analysis strengthens the analytical framework of the study. The regression model demonstrates a statistically significant fit with Adjusted $R^2 = 0.526$, indicating that socioeconomic variables explain a substantial proportion of variation in healthcare access. Nonetheless, further clarification regarding the operationalization of satisfaction variables and measurement indicators used in the questionnaire would enhance methodological transparency.

Structure, Style, and Presentation

The manuscript follows a logical progression from introduction and literature review to methodology, analysis, discussion, and conclusion. Demographic characteristics illustrated in Figure 1 (page 10) effectively summarize respondents' background variables including age distribution, marital status, education level, and profession. However, the discussion section is relatively lengthy and includes extended descriptive explanations of demographic characteristics that could be streamlined to maintain focus on healthcare accessibility outcomes. Minor grammatical inconsistencies and formatting issues should also be addressed to improve readability.

Final Recommendation

Overall, the manuscript offers a relevant district-level assessment of rural healthcare facilities and satisfaction determinants and provides practical insights into socioeconomic factors affecting access to primary health services.

With minor revisions focused on clarification of measurement indicators, condensation of repetitive descriptive content, and editorial refinement, the manuscript is suitable for publication.

Decision: Accepted with minor revisions.