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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-58163

Title: The Influence of Household Status on Financial Literacy and Investment Awareness: A Study of Young Adults in Delhi NCR.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision Yes

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*).....

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

Reviewer'sID: JPR- Dr. Himanshu Gaur

Detailed Reviewer's Report

The Paper titled “The Influence of Household Status on Financial Literacy and Investment Awareness: A Study of Young Adults in Delhi NCR” addresses a contemporary and socially relevant issue by examining how household occupational status influences financial literacy and investment awareness among young adults. The study is timely, considering the growing importance of financial capability in an increasingly complex financial environment. The research objective is clearly defined, and the focus on individuals aged 16–22 years provides valuable insights into a demographic that is at the initial stage of independent financial decision-making. The use of primary data collected through a structured questionnaire, along with the application of correlation and regression analyses, provides an appropriate methodological framework for examining the proposed relationships. The findings are logically presented and indicate that household status has a positive association with both financial literacy and investment awareness, while also revealing differences between respondents from business-oriented and salaried households. The study successfully highlights the significance of the household environment in shaping financial knowledge and investment-related understanding, thereby offering practical implications for policymakers, educational institutions, and financial service providers. Despite these strengths, the study has several limitations that should be addressed to enhance its academic rigor and generalizability. The use of convenience sampling and a relatively small sample size of 104 respondents limits the representativeness of the findings and restricts the ability to generalize the results to the broader population of young adults in Delhi NCR or other regions. The abstract does not provide sufficient details regarding the reliability and validity of the measurement instruments, such as Cronbach’s alpha or other psychometric indicators, which are important for establishing the quality of the data collection tool. Furthermore, household status appears to be represented primarily through occupational classification (business versus salaried households), whereas other important socioeconomic indicators such as household income, parental education, wealth, and financial socialization practices may also influence financial literacy and investment awareness. The regression results are summarized only in terms of statistical significance, without reporting important statistics such as regression coefficients, effect sizes, explanatory power (R^2), or confidence intervals, which would provide a better understanding of the practical significance of the findings. Additionally, the cross-sectional design limits the ability to establish causal relationships between household status and financial outcomes. Future

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research could adopt longitudinal or mixed-method approaches to better understand how financial literacy and investment awareness develop over time and how family influences evolve during the transition to adulthood. Expanding the sample across different geographical regions and socioeconomic backgrounds would further improve the external validity of the study.

Overall, the thesis makes a meaningful contribution to the literature on financial literacy and investment awareness by emphasizing the role of household background in shaping the financial capabilities of young adults. The research addresses an important policy issue and provides useful recommendations for designing targeted financial education programs. With improvements in sampling methodology, measurement validation, broader socioeconomic considerations, and more comprehensive statistical reporting, the study has the potential to make a stronger theoretical and practical contribution to the fields of financial education, behavioral finance, and youth financial inclusion.