



[JPSS] Editor Decision

15 messages

Sarayut Sakultantimetha via Thai Journals Online (ThaiJO) <admin@tci-thaijo.org> Wed, Nov 25, 2020 at 6:12 AM
Reply-To: Sarayut Sakultantimetha <jpss.ipssr@gmail.com>
To: Hardius Usman <hardius@stis.ac.id>, Nucke Widowati Kusumo Projo <nucke@stis.ac.id>

Dear Dr. Nucke Widowati Kusumo Projo,

The editor of Journal of Population and Social Studies (JPSS) has now reviewed the revised version of your paper. We are satisfied that you have successfully responded to the reviewers' comments, and are pleased to tell you that your paper is accepted for publication in our next volume.

Your paper must be edited for grammatical, typographical, and overall readability of the manuscript, as well as systematic reference checking and reference formatting in line with APA 7th Edition to meet the requirement of JPSS before publication.

As you are aware, effective January 2020, the authors of accepted papers for publication with JPSS are required to seek their own language editing service. If you recall, the Journal can provide language editing service upon request from you for a flat rate of 10,000 Thai Baht. If you choose to utilize the language editing service offered by JPSS, you would need to submit the full fee at this time, before the manuscript editing can begin. Once the paper is finalized, it will be formatted and then sent to you for final proofreading.

Before you begin to have your paper edited. Please see the 2 points below which must be completed.

1. Please consider to delete the following information from the manuscript. Some parts of literature review are not quite related to hypothesizes or any core focus of the paper.

"Various studies (such as Rabten, 2014; Baah-Boateng, 2013) reveal that women's participation in the labor market is meager, especially for married women (Macaharia, 2014, Kingdon and Knight, 2004, Sackey and Osei, 2006). The leading cause that is often revealed by previous research is a cultural belief that girls are not entitled to compete with boys in the labor market (Gberevbie et al., 2014). Meanwhile, Assaad et al. (2000) suggest that the female has some problems to enter the labor market, especially in the private sector.

Location is one of the determinants of individuals to get a job. Anh, et al. (2005), Baah-Boateng (2013), Sackey and Osei (2006) state that urban areas have more unemployment than rural areas. Development and modernization, which are more centralized in urban areas, cause people to migrate to urban areas to get better opportunities, especially finding work. Echebiri (2005) suggests that youths dislike rural residency because there is a lack of employment opportunities and poor social and physical infrastructure. However, when job seekers' skills and other characteristics do not match the nature of the work available, then unemployment occurs (Parker, 2010).

The education system is often seen as the cause of a mismatch between job givers and job seekers' needs. Rabten (2014) states that the education and training system is insufficient to prepare young people to enter the labor market. Especially amid technological change and economic structure that is so fast, which requires workers' ability to offset the progress of knowledge and skills of workers (Parker, 2010). Even though the education system's ability is still often questioned to anticipate the changing needs of the labor market, education is still an essential capital of a person to work. Echebiri (2005) suggests that education and job preferences have a direct relationship with unemployment."

2. Show the results of statistical test of Pearson Chi-Square and Likelihood Ratio in all tables.

Once you have considered amending according to the comments above, please begin your language editing and resubmit it to us once completed.

Thank you again for your interest in publishing in JPSS.

Best Regards,