



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Physical Science International Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_PSIJ_20049
Title of the Manuscript:	PATTERN OF SEISMICITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE AFRICAN LITHOSPHERIC PLATE
Type of the 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:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	The authors used the huge earthquake catalogue to study earthquake distribution patterns in the African. The results show that earthquakes mainly distribute in the north and southeast African through the Gutenberg-Richter relationship and statistical methods. However, advantages of the manuscript are unclear. The manuscript has to be intensely corrected for further consideration of publication. 1. What are the main purposes of Figs. 1-3? If their purposes are similar, one figure should be keep. 2. The Gutenberg-Richter relationship in Figs. 6-8 is computed from insufficient earthquake numbers. The results could not be used in the manuscript. 3. There are 28 figures in the manuscript. Those figure are represented by few sentences. For example, statements associated with Figs. 9-28 are isolated in Lines 151-153. If figures are not important, they have to be eliminated. Alternatively, figures have to be either represented by sufficient statements or condensed to one and/or few figures. 4. Please show the advantages against the previous studies in the manuscript. 5. The statements of "Tectonic stress is very low in the southern and western Africa regions but higher in northern and eastern Africa part" cannot be supported by the analytical results in the manuscript owing to a lack of data associated with tectonic stress.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

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