

Manuscript No.: IJAR-57105

Title: Mapping Educational Disparities among Women in Rural Assam: An Intersectional Analysis

**Recommendation:**

- Accept as it is .....
- Accept after minor revision.....
- Accept after major revision .....
- Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

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

Reviewer Name: Dr. Mithilesh kumar shukla

**Reviewer's Comment for Publication:**

In India, as well as in Assam, the issue of women educational disparities is conditioned by the interplay of socio-economic, cultural, and geographical factors. The state has made significant gains in the area of female literacy, but still remains lower compared to male literacy, rural women being the most disadvantaged ones. The National Family Health Survey shows that a low percentage of women in Assam attain secondary or higher education, In rural Assam, patriarchal cultures tend to prioritize male education, which they consider as an investment in their future economic security. Contrarily, the education offered to girls is not considered important at times because of marriage and household chores. In a number of rural communities. It highlights how rurality compounds gender disparities by emphasizing poor infrastructure, limited educational facilities, and geographical isolation affecting rural women's education. the rural women face significant obstacles in accessing secondary and higher education due to distance, security, and transportation issues. Assam is the dwelling place of different ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups, most of which are differentially marginalized. Minority women, such as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs),

**Recommendation:** Accept after minor revision, give the meaning of digital inequality. Especially Women factor.

*Detailed Reviewer's Report*

**STRENGTHS:**

- 1- This paper explores educational disparities in female rural Assam by applying the intersectional model with the aim of distinguishing the overall impact of gender.
- 2- The paper applies Kimberlé Crenshaw's intersectionality theory to analyze educational disparities,
- 3- It leverages multiple reliable both primary and secondary data sources such as the Census of India (2011), NFHS-5 (2019-21), NSSO reports,
- 4- The paper is based on the principle of inter sectionalist.
- 5- The study goes beyond literacy rates to examine enrolment, retention, completion, and access to higher education,
- 6- The paper specifically addresses educational disparities among women in rural Assam, a group that faces unique and pronounced challenges compared to urban counterparts.
- 7- The research highlights the emerging challenge of digital inequality affecting rural women's access to education, especially with the rise of digital learning.
- 8- Intersection of minority identity is an additional dimension to educational inequality.

**WEAKNESSES:**

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- 1- The study uses only secondary data sources without primary field research.
- 2- Limited Discussion of Policy Implementation Challenges.
- 3- It is not express the influence educational outcomes,