

The Study about Current Situation of the Female Education, few Reports and Facts and Figures
Regarding the Female Education in District Diamer

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Abstract:

District Diamer is Situated in Northern Part of Pakistan is one of the backward regions. This region is also called the gate way of Gilgit Baltistan and is the most historic region. Now because of the construction of Newly developed Dam as, Diamer Basha Dam and CPEC its locations gain more importance. But because of some reasons this region one of the most illiterate and most backward part of the beloved country (Pakistan). The female education in this District very bad and low. So, the current study based on the field survey suggested a brief discussion, its abstract, results and recommendation regarding the female education the District Diamer.

Key Words: Basha, Darel, District Diamer, Female Education, literacy rate

Diamer ribs can be taught to women as they are currently being explained by their reports as symmetry:

A long-term rib is the time of education, especially the education of women, to explain the various reports or statements that are justifications for the most important reasons, and what you can do:

According to the report released at the end of the same year under the title of "Pakistan District Education Ranking 2017", Diamer district ranks last among the districts of Gilgit-Baltistan in all respects, but among all the districts of Pakistan. Diamer district is also one of the last districts.

First, an education score has been given taking into account the quality of learning, completion, and gender equality, according to which Diamer district is among the last districts i.e., after Kohistan, Torghar and Sajawal, Diamer has secured the fourth position in poor performance. In the results of this report, Diamer district is mentioned as follows: "Ganche is the highest district of Gilgit-Baltistan with the 29th rank. On the other hand, this rank The worst performing district of Gilgit-Baltistan in the ranking is Diamer, which ranks 138th.

Second, Primary School Infrastructure 2016-17 has been ranked in which Diamer district is ranked 148th with 19.31 points. Third, middle school infrastructure score is ranked in which also Diamer district is ranked 152nd with 29.23 points. Forth, the facility of continuing education after primary

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has been arranged under the title of Kaskur, in which Hunza is at the first place, Nagar is at the second place and other districts of Gilgit-Baltistan have also managed to make it to the top ten, but unfortunately Diamer district is also at the 151st position by getting only 24.71 points.ⁱ

A detailed video of this report has been released by "Al-Alan" on its Facebook page⁶. And this report has also been published in various newspapersⁱⁱ. In this report, the educational situation of the districts of Gilgit-Baltistan is shown in the form of a graph in which Diamer district is clearly behind and it is also clarifiedⁱⁱⁱ.

UNICEF report; On May 26, 2017, Sach TV has published a report on its website, according to which 70 percent of girls and 48 percent of boys in Diamer district are deprived of primary education. The education percentage^{iv} is as follows:

Hunza	87.3 %
Ghanche	81.2 %
Gilgit	78.4 %
Skardu	74.3 %
Astor	71.2 %
Ghazar	70.6 %

Reported by Tahrir News.com; According to a website, the percentage of female education in Dariel Tehsil of Diamer District is only 5% and only 2% in Tanger Tehsil.^v

Opinion of local district officers

According to the Inspector of Home Girls Schools, Diamer Mr. Mohammad Zafar, the education rate of women in Diamer district is 24 percent. (Interview)

2. According to Mr. Faqirullah Sahib, District Deputy Director of Education, female education was only two percent in Diamir, but in recent years, 75 home girls' schools were gradually established in the entire district, after which the literacy rate increased to 7 percent. (Interview)

Current situation of women education in Diamer district based on ground realities

Diamar district has total four tehsils, two of them (Daril and Tangir) and rural areas of Chilas are having some traditional education for women but still a large number of girls are deprived of education. While among the remaining two tehsils, only in the areas of district headquarters Chalas, Gunar Farm, Goharabad, the education of girls can be considered encouraging to some extent due to various public and private institutions, religious madrasas and schools of Banat.

Efforts made for the education of women at the official and non-official levels in the district

Official Efforts:

Some limited public schools are running in the areas of Chilas and Goharabad, but in the rest of the areas, a dilapidated building may be seen somewhere, so the teacher there must be sitting in a city and getting paid, and that building looks like a picture of helplessness. Apart from this, there has been a remarkable effort to establish 75 home girls' schools at the government level, but there is no significant teaching in girls' schools either.

Unofficial Efforts:

Even in the private level, although this duty has not been fully fulfilled, but still the private educational institutions are giving better performance than the government. Among them, there are various NGOs and some private institutions, religious mosques, schools and so on. The role of Ramdaras is paramount.

Description of Feminist Education in present time

Here two types of institutions work for educational enhancement. (a) Government schools: (b) Private institutions. There are a total of 13 government schools for girls in Diamar district, of which there are one high school, three middle schools and ten primary schools. Home Girls Schools; As these girls' schools are also under the supervision of the Deputy Director of Education and headed by an Assistant Education Officer, the number of these schools is 75. (b) Private Institutions; these institutions include various private schools, religious seminaries, schools, mosques and home madrasas. The details of these institutions have been obtained by conducting a research survey of the entire district.

Survey of Private Institutions and Religious Madrasahs of Diamar District. There are a total of 276 institutions, which are summarized in the following tables.

Total	Total female students	Govt. schools	Home schools	Religious Madaris	Private institutes	Masjid schools	Home religious Madaris
319	14462	13	75	29	35	51	161

Nature of Institutes	No. of Institute	Total female students
Govt. schools	13	2323

Home schools	75	2626
Religious Madaris	29	1485
Private institutes	35	1375
Masjid schools	51	2210
Home religious Madaris	116	4443
Total	319	14462

A comparative review of the existing institutions of each union council and each village population. The population census of 2017, where the data was obtained, the number of institutions and the number of children in each union council should be compared with the total population, and it can be estimated that the absence of institutions is the reason for the lack of women's education in the district. The description of the most important issue has become a problem.

There are 2 sub-divisions in the Diامر side: 1. Chelas sub-division 2. Daril/Tangir sub-division

There are 4 schools in Diامر district. 1. Daril school 2. Tangir school 3. Babusar school 4. Chelas school

There are 11 union councils in Diامر district. Here you will try to understand the comparison of each union council through a table, while in the Excel worksheet, the details of each village have been included.

Serial No.	Union council name	Population	Total families	Female educational institutes	No. of Females
1	Goharabad	16799	1975	49	1725
2	Gonarfarm	20875	2467	34	1202
3	Thak/Niyat	24528	3301	05	154
4	Chilas town area	34730	3628	28	2287
5	Bhutogah/kohnar	18749	2190	15	541
6	Thour/houdar	32746	4005	41	1872
7	Khonbri/dhodhshal	15933	1759	6	247
8	Minkial	26557	2970	51	2651
9	Simigal	30865	2901	53	2544
10	Gubar thangir	24297	3027	25	997
11	Jalgout thangir	23693	2840	19	930

Its detailed Excel worksheet is as follows.

Excel worksheet				
Admin Unit	Population	Household	Institution	No of girls
DIAMER DISTRICT	269772	31063	319	14462
CHILAS SUB DIVISION	148427	17566	165	7093
Babusar Tehsil	62202	7743	88	3081
Goharabad UC	16799	1975	49	1725
Bargin	541	84	1	20
Durrang	1369	120	4	165
Gas Pain /Bala	5335	668	11	531
Goharabad	7917	885	29	803
Jili Pur	670	84	2	70
Lacher	267	54	1	26
Thalaichi	700	80	1	110
GUNER FARM UC	20875	2467	34	1202
Bunar Das	4717	546	8	350
Bunar Khas (NALA)	4503	513	2	55
Dong	400	61	0	0
Ginna	1617	178	2	210
Gunner Farm	7203	889	20	543
Muthat	1017	133	1	24
Tato	1418	147	1	20
THAK NAYAT UC	24528	3301	5	154
Nayat	13716	1921	3	95
Thak Babusar	10812	1380	2	59
Chilas MC	34730	3628	28	2287
CHARGE NO 6	34730	3628	28	2287
Circle No. 1	17998	1785	16	1075
Circle No. 2	16732	1843	12	1212
Chilas Tehsil	51495	6195	84	4700
BOTOGAH/KHINER UC	18749	2190	15	541
Botogah	7079	826	7	236
Gichi	826	116	0	0
Khiner	10844	1248	8	305
THOR HUDOR UC	32746	4005	41	1872

Hudor	10964	1294	25	947
Minar	400	77	0	0
Thore	20386	2495	15	885
Thurli	996	139	1	40
DAREL/TANGIR DIVISION	121345	13497	110	5442
Darel Tehsil	73355	7630	104	5159
KHANBERY DODUSHAL UC	15933	1759	6	247
Baylo	295	35	0	0
Charkail	680	80	0	0
Cheetar	245	26	0	0
Cheetar Dasway	641	84	0	0
Dabote	876	93	0	0
Dunial	831	93	1	100
Gichier	1002	93	0	0
Hodocal	1233	166	0	0
Jut	677	70	1	70
Khurin	1103	92	0	0
koh	721	70	0	0
Kot	685	75	1	30
Manin	2254	280	0	0
Naray (Narat)	235	21	0	0
Nimi	338	47	0	0
Sair	1584	175	3	77
Suwach	1301	115	0	0
Thilkuch (Thalkosh)	1232	144	0	0
MANICAL UC	26557	2970	51	2651
Byady	2078	300	4	148
Chachelay	286	39	2	90
Dalote	711	84	2	107
Geyoute	1977	205	4	352
Jadooree/Gojtar	3420	392	6	270
Junishal	983	110	1	70
Kehtea	816	93	5	200
Latee	1891	212	4	160
Manikal Bala	2877	324	3	142
Manikal Pain	4396	456	4	335

Naw Cote	604	80	2	160
Padial	1327	143	2	75
Shahi Mehal	3499	333	5	277
Sheout	1792	199	7	265
SAMIGAL UC	30865	2901	53	2544
Bachi	1188	168	3	105
Badan	2429	235	4	159
Beshal	1434	137	1	95
Gayal	2810	268	7	430
Gayal Bala	1052	108	3	150
Gumari	2974	306	5	323
Hilati (Pilati)	2932	256	3	250
Kabosh	1845	157	4	161
Katokush	2130	199	1	30
Majinee	826	73	4	127
Phuguch	2241	186	4	157
Samigal Bala	2051	176	3	130
Samigal Pain	3522	287	5	257
Shagray	1390	131	2	50
Tabote (Tabor)	2041	214	4	120
Tanngir Tehsil	47990	5867	44	1927
GABER TANGIR UC	24297	3027	25	997
Bagyot	1290	169	0	0
Baskomal	483	45	0	0
Bayoon	389	237	1	20
Dabas	1911	237	1	25
Darkali Bala	2156	278	1	70
Darkali Pain	1831	210	1	65
Doong	559	67	1	20
Gali Bala	1187	127	5	190
Karonga Bala	1759	225	2	113
Karonga Pain	541	61	1	30
Khami Kote &Baskomal	1659	200	1	20
Koochi	1410	175	2	55
Mushka	1954	272	2	80
Pabay	601	74	0	0
Phaphat	1987	270	4	209

Phuruli	2245	286	1	34
Sabokote	1148	119	1	50
Sairy	762	103	1	16
Shabnial	425	51	0	0
JUGLOTE UC	23693	2840	19	930
Diamer	4019	432	4	158
Gali Pain	3524	406	3	132
Juglote	6969	982	7	460
Lurk	5323	539	2	65
Rim	1142	125	0	0
Shaikho	1238	152	2	75
Shumari	1478	204	1	40

Women's education is facing problems in Diamer side

In the survey conducted here, many issues have come up, but among them, concrete issues have come up, and a reasonable number of people have not counted the problem. It is

1. Social issues. 2. Administrative issues. 3. Economic issues. 4. Religious issues

A. Social issues

According to the opinion of the four types of people, the total number of people is 12. The average chart with the results is as follows.

Social issues						
S No.	Problem/obstacles	Islamic scholars	Teachers	Parents	Girls	%age
1	Election of disqualified representatives	17	18	08	09	13
2	Public unconscious	9	22	15	19	18
3	Giving preference to boys	5	5	4	5	5
4	Early marriages	0	7	10	33	13
5	Parental tendency to decrease	7	25	14	21	17
6	Regional customs	4	12	2	8	7
7	Lack of prior literacy rate	0	6	1	4	3
8	Lack of educational environment	9	15	18	22	16
9	Emigration of teachers of girls from here	0	4	1	2	2
10	Seasonal migration	2	7	6	5	5
11	Taking home responsibility	4	4	5	6	5
12	Conflicts with each other	5	6	10	3	6

The results of social problems are among the main causes: lack of awareness among the public, lack of working parents, absence of educational environment, incompetence of elected representatives, low life expectancy, lack of girls' happiness, and lack of education.

B. Administrative issues

According to the recent survey conducted by the governor, there are 5 reasons for the low description of women's education.

Administrative issues						
S No.	Problem/obstacles	Islamic scholars	Teachers	Parents	Girls	%age
1	Absence of schools	43	62	58	74	60
2	Not having a female teacher	10	37	24	26	25
3	Government inattention	15	14	12	11	13
4	Disappearance of educational institutions	2	13	9	16	10
5	Homeschools not being functional	2	0	12	1	4

Result: Non-existence of educational institutions, non-availability of female teachers, lack of attention of the government, and lack of discipline, because of which, even in the 21st century, girls here are deprived of being adorned with education.

C. Economic issues

Girls face many obstacles and problems economically in getting education, according to the above survey, they are the majority.

Economic issues						
S No.	Problem/obstacles	Islamic scholars	Teachers	Parents	Girls	%
1	Having poverty	10	19	20	36	22
2	Lack of private institutions	4	7	3	4	5
3	Non-availability of resources	2	6	9	3	5

Result:

Homelessness is the main reason why a father can't afford to send his daughter out for education.

Religious issues

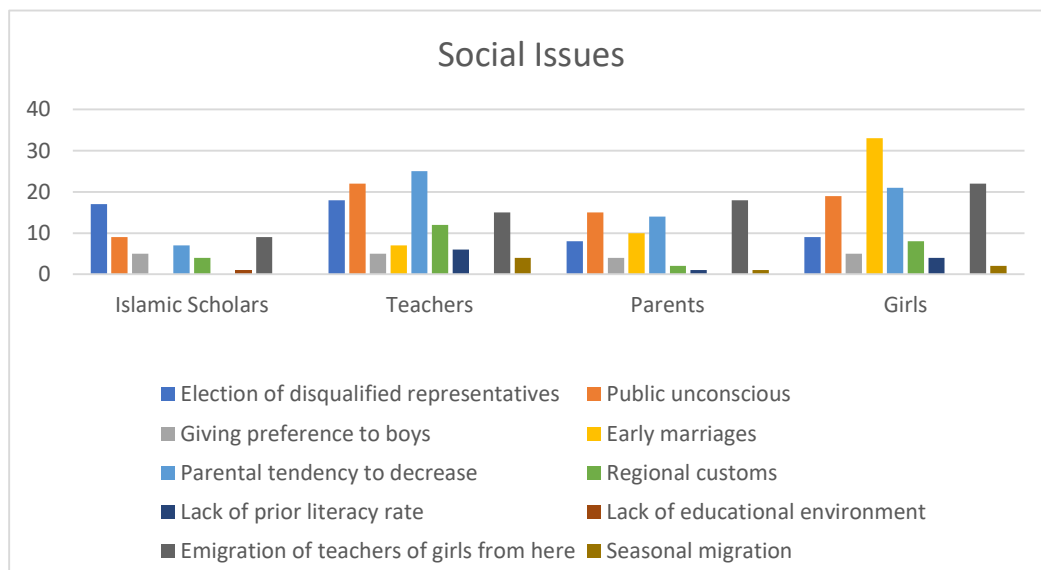
Girls have to face religious issues in order to get education. There are four of them.

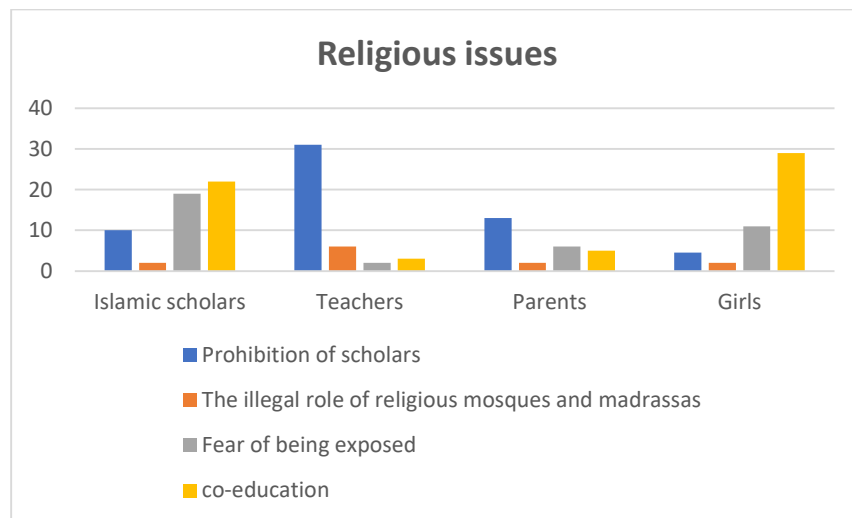
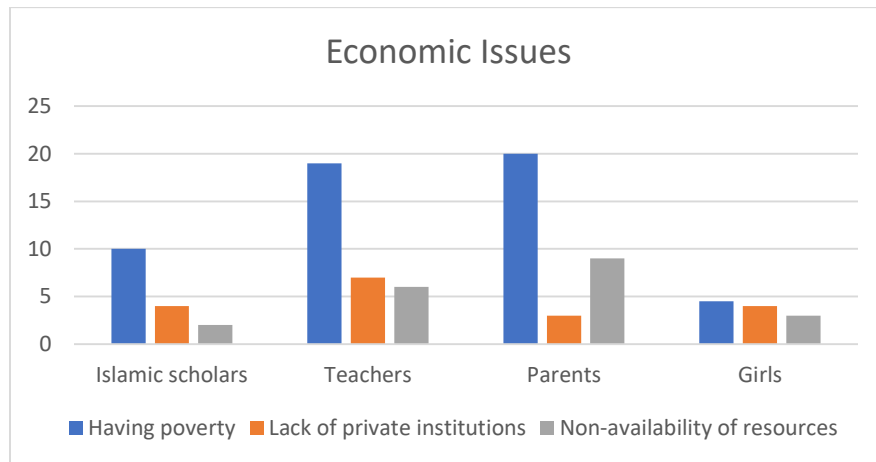
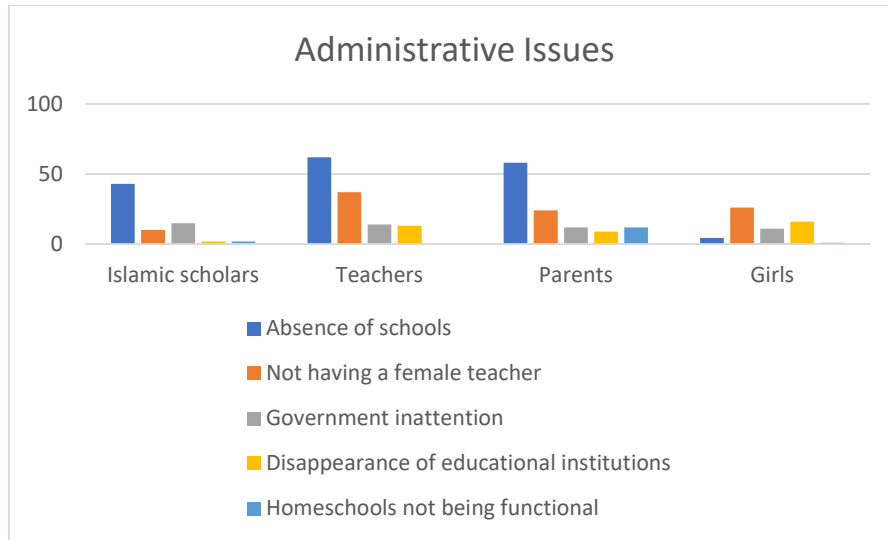
Religious issues						
S No.	Problem/obstacles	Islamic scholars	Teachers	Parents	Girls	%
1	Prohibition of scholars	10	31	13	29	21
2	The illegal role of religious mosques and madrassas	2	6	2	2	3
3	Fear of being exposed	19	2	6	11	10
4	co-education	22	3	5	29	15

Results of above table are not ready to send their children to school by following the advice and sermons of the scholars, or they themselves are not willing to send their children to modern institutions because they are afraid of the corruptions and failures of the education system.

Please take note of the many issues that have been tried to be displayed in the form of a graph.

Issues graphs





The graphs in the form of the survey are the details of the Czech pass. It is not limited (open-ended) based on the answers to the questions, limited (open-ended) based on the questions based on the responses, a percentage table was also made of the important points and tips. In simple words, they are like this:

1. 22% of scholars in Damar region are against the education of girls.
2. 10% of the number of scholars who do not allow anyone to teach girls
3. 43% of the scholars who understand the teaching of religion only.
4. 38% of the scholars are not ready to send their children near the school, while 10 percent are of the opinion that they should be sent only once.
5. Adult girls who think mixed education is illegal, but 40 percent of immature scholars do not consider mixed education permissible.
6. Two-thirds of the female scholars consider it permissible to treat an unmarried man.
7. 33% of female scholars do not understand that it is permissible to become a doctor.
8. 15% of female scholars do not consider it permissible to obtain education under cover.
9. 70% of female scholars do not allow women to work outside the home.
10. Two-thirds of female scholars do not consider employment as permissible.
11. Half of the scholars say that there are more corruptions and harms in the religious education of girls.
12. More than half of scholars are recommending the rise of religious institutions for girls.
13. 42% of contemporary scholars are not recommending when to rise, while 32% are conditionally recommending when to rise.
14. For boys, when do you prescribe the establishment of modern institutions, the scholars are divided into three parts.
 - a) Who is prescribing the uprising without conditions and restrictions?
 - b) The second third is conditionally giving advice and advice.
 - c) Who is forbidding the prescription of the third third of the absolute terms?
15. Short life of children is equal to no education.
16. Most parents do not cooperate in educating children.
17. There is little cooperation of the education department in the education of girls, except that no government or non-government organization cooperates with teachers.
18. Most of the teachers do not understand the environment of the society as good for the education of girls.
19. 36% of the number of girls who are not getting any education.
20. One part of the parents is in favor of teaching their children, the other part is in favor of teaching them for a limited time, while the third part is not in favor of teaching them at all.
21. Who is the number of children who study in schools and other institutions compared to those who study in religious schools or mosques?
22. 22% of parents feel ashamed to teach their children.
23. Spending an evening educating children is equivalent to not being considerate parents.

24. 49% of parents are afraid of sedition, 17 percent are afraid of sarcasm, while 24 percent are hindered from sending children to primary school.
25. More than half of the parents are not sure about the performance of the teachers.
26. Almost half of the parents face problems in educating their children due to social norms.
27. 39% of the number of parents, when did you understand that obscenity is born from education.
28. In children, high education and average education is equal to no education.
29. Primary education can be considered encouraging, except for uneducated children, whose number is 36 percent.
30. 18% of children are old enough that no one prevents them from getting an education.
31. 21% of children think that going to school is fun.
32. Community schools are not equal.
33. Educational description of increasing literacy in mosques, schools and home teachers.
34. There are very few private institutions.
35. Religious schools are considered good because of the validity of teaching.
36. The religious preference of the parents is more, and the age of education is equal to the lack of interest of the parents, while 25 percent of the children are of the opinion that their parents do not have any preference for education.
37. According to the opinion of the children, there are different kinds of problems, and the list is as follows.
 - a) 38.55 percent of the disciplinary issues
 - b) social issues 22.40 percent
 - c) religious issues 20.30 percent
 - d) economic issues 18.75 percent

The summaries, results, orders, results and suggestions are as follows.

Summary of the word/recommendation

According to Sharia, men are obligated and women are women, although most texts of the Qur'an and Sunnah are addressed to men, because he is the principle, and they are subordinate to him, and sometimes, for some reason, the texts are addressed to both sexes, such as In the narration of Ahmad and Nasa'i, is it that Umm Salamah رضي الله عنها said to the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, saying: What is the reason that in the Qur'an we do not mention such a plan as is the plan of men? Logo! Allah Ta'ala says, "The Muslims, the Muslims, the believers, and the believers" at the end of the first verse

In the hadith of Tirmidhi, Umm Salma asked why there is no mention of women in regards to migration? This verse was revealed to him, "So the answer is, my Lord, there is nothing wrong with the action of the malefactor, I mention the women, some of them, some of them, and some of them." (Al-Imran: 195)

And this is mandatory for every kind of people who agree with nature, and who seeks knowledge, those rulings are necessary and necessary to know what Allah Almighty revealed to His beloved Prophets, peace be upon them. And this is the truth that does not need any proof. And in many

texts, the one who seeks knowledge is proven to be non-virtuous, and in me, both men and women are equal.

Who is seeking knowledge, who is it obligatory for women to be educated? Hazrat Ayesha and Ansari are women who are seeking knowledge and who are eager to see. These are the texts that have been narrated by the eminent jurists and great muftis that the husband must teach his wife as much knowledge as possible so that she can perform her worship and perform the obligatory things. If she doesn't do that, she can leave the house to ask for the necessary and obligatory knowledge. In the Sahih Hadith, women are prohibited from going to mosques and men are forbidden. What is the reason for preventing education and learning?

So, when you seek knowledge, who is the purpose of leaving the house, why is there room for you to meet all the conditions and restrictions, which are the requirements that the scholars and jurists have stated, and we have also mentioned them in the original article.

Therefore, it is necessary for a full society to create a pleasant environment for women to acquire knowledge and to eliminate all methods of corruption and insecurity. Instead of confusing or turning the soul away from the texts of the religion and the Shariat, it should be ensured to act with good and better understanding. If there is a breakdown in our education system, it will come gradually over a long period of time.

Therefore, it is necessary for every man in the society to have an alternative system in light of the Shari'a rulings, wherever possible, free schools and educational institutions should be established, and there should be a separate education system in place so that men can get education separately and the awrahs are separated. Get an education separately.

It is also necessary to change in government schools and government educational institutions because it is forbidden to mix men and women in educational institutions, so those responsible are from the school administration to the officials of the Ministry of Education. It should be reformed and correct in every case. There is absolutely no room for waiting or delaying under the pretext of consent.

If we consider the mixed education system to be harmful and dangerous for the society, then it is our responsibility to adopt the appropriate and legitimate methods of SAD BAB. Nazq should be deprived of this right, and it should be said that it is not permissible to get an education, and then the path of violence should be taken.

Rather, what we should do is that if we return this education system, we should provide an alternative education system, rather a better education system (and it can be a "Islamic education system" if it is formed in the light of Sharia education). May you be freed from sins, may you be useful and efficient for the individual and society.

Results:

1. 22% of the scholars in Damar region are against the education of girls. And 10 percent of the scholars are not willing to allow the education of girls.

2. 38% of the scholars are not ready to send their children near the school, while 10 percent are of the opinion that they should be sent only once.
3. Adult girls who think mixed education is illegal, but 40% of immature scholars do not consider mixed education permissible.
4. 15% of female scholars do not consider it permissible to obtain education under cover.
5. Two-thirds of female scholars do not consider their employment permissible.
6. Half of the scholars say that there are more corruptions and harms in the religious education of girls.
7. In relation to the establishment of institutions, more than half of the scholars are recommending the establishment of religious institutions for girls. 42 percent of contemporary scholars are not recommending the establishment of religious institutions, while 32 percent are conditionally recommending the establishment of religious institutions. Are
8. For girls, when do you prescribe the rise of the age-old institutions?
9. Who is prescribing the uprising unconditionally and with restrictions? The second third is conditionally prescribing the uprising and the opinion. The third is the absolute third.
10. Parents should teach their children that the preference is too little.
11. There is little cooperation of the education department in the education of girls, except that no government or non-government institutions cooperate with teachers.
12. Kamahol society is not good in terms of educating girls.
13. One part of the parents is in favor of teaching their children, the other part is in favor of teaching them for a limited time, while the third part is not in favor of teaching them at all.
14. Who is the number of children studying in schools and other institutions compared to religious schools or mosques?
15. 22% of parents feel ashamed to teach their children.
16. Parents are not ready to educate their children.
17. 49% of parents fear sedition, 17 percent fear sarcasm, while 24 percent are hindered by some other reason to send children to boys' primary school.
18. Almost half of the parents are facing problems in educating their children due to social norms.
19. High education in girls is not equal to average education. Elementary education can be considered encouraging, unless you graduate, the number of girls is 36%.
20. 18% of girls say that no one prevents them from getting an education, and 21 percent of girls think that going to school is made fun.
21. There are very few community schools and private institutions.
22. The educational description of increasing literacy is considered to be good because of the merit of teaching the schools of mosques and home teachers of Kaheyavar religious schools.
23. The children have 38.55 administrative issues, 22.40 social issues, 20.30 religious issues, and 18.75 economic issues.
24. In social issues, public lack of awareness and political inconsistency in the selection of leadership, lack of schools in administrative issues, economic issues in immigration, and religious issues in which scholars are hindered are among the top issues.

Results

1. Zala Diamer is the last and most backward region of Gilgit-Baltistan in terms of education.
2. The side of Diamer Malik Aziz is one of the last side of the description of the teaching.
3. The environment is not suitable for the education of girls in the district of Diamar.
4. Even though the environment is not fit for women's education, it is also not incorrigible.
5. Here, the religious leadership is showing laxity in fulfilling its responsibility. Therefore, it is necessary for scholars to investigate and investigate in order to understand the Islamic point of view.
6. There are many reasons for the backwardness of Diamar, and it is very important to solve them in Shari'i and legal terms.
7. Among these various reasons, political irregularities in the selection of the leadership, inattention of the government, lack of awareness among the common people, and immigration are the most prominent.
8. Through the establishment of more schools, religious schools, and private educational institutions, people can be attracted to the education of girls by spreading the separate education system.
9. According to each union or village, the ratio of girls' education is noticeable.
10. There are too many educational institutions in proportion to the population.
11. There are many concrete and fundamental issues and problems in the education of boys.

Orders

1. I tried to explain the dozens of issues, obstacles and problems related to the education of girls in Diamer, who is trying to find a solution, what can be a disciplinary and legal solution? It remains, if Allah Ta'ala gives success to a Rashid man. (Amen)
2. "What is the political side of the leadership, who is incompetent, and what is the scope of the research?"
3. The measures taken to highlight educational awareness in Diamar region should be investigated and critically evaluated so that an action plan can be given for the future.
4. In Diamar region, it is one of the most important necessity to resolve the internal conflicts and their causes in order to prevent them.
5. There is a need to critically evaluate the prevalence of veiling in the Diamer side from a Shariah point of view.

Summary of research:

It is necessary to consider women's education as complementary to the Shariah with its limits and restrictions. Then, it is most necessary to use all the means and resources to solve the problems in front of us and to promote and spread it in every possible and permissible way.

May Allah Ta'ala grant us the correct understanding of knowledge and the deeds of the people who promote it and the success of the people. Amen, O Lord of the Worlds.

<https://www.google.com/search?q=district+ranking+of+education+by+alif+ailaan+2017&oq=d&aqs=chrome.0.69j59l2j69i57j0l2j69i60l3.6075j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>

https://web.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=1599024870161263&ref=watch_permalink

ⁱ <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2017/12/14/alif-ailaan-releases-district-education-rankings/>

ⁱ <https://infogram.com/alif-ailaan-district-education-rankings-2017-1hmq41lgk35p23z>

ⁱ https://www.suchtv.pk/urdu/pakistan/gilgit-baltistan/item/40748-education-in-gb.html?fbclid=IwAR33rjoL1bkH4jFXwKI7GtM9xwEMo7UoUkYnidpi83RTv_iKxtbwBsub-LQ

ⁱ <http://www.tehreernews.com/?p=8224>

ⁱⁱ Ibn Hanbal, Abu Abdullah Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Hanbal bin Hilal bin Asad al-Shaybani (died: 241 AH), the book: Musnad al-Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal, the researcher: Shuaib al-Arnaut - Adel Murshid, and the latter, Ishraf: Abdullah bin Abdul Mohsen al-Turki, Publisher: Al-Risalah Foundation, Al-Tabbah: Al-Awla, 1421 AH - 2001 AD

ⁱⁱⁱ Ahmad bin Shuaib Abu Abd al-Rahman al-Nasa'i, Sunan al-Nasa'i al-Kubra, publisher: Dar al-Kutub Al-Elamiya - Beirut, first edition, 1411-1991, research: Dr. Abdul Ghafar Suleiman al-Bandari, Seyyed Kaseravi Hassan, number of parts: 6, source: Moshet Meshba Islamic Mashka, <http://www.almeshkat.net>, [Tarqim al-Kitab agreeable to the good news], (Vol. 6 p. 431, hadith number 11405)

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