

# ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION

## 1- Introduction.

- Inter-governmental organization grouping fifty-seven Muslim states.
- These states decided to pool the resources together, to combine their efforts, and to speak with one voice to safeguard the interests and to ensure the progress and well-being of their peoples and those of other Muslims throughout the world.

## 2- Backgrounds

- Established on 25th September, 1969 in Rabat (Morocco) with ~~great efforts of King~~ in response to the desecration of Al-Aqsa Masjid, the first Qibla and third holiest place, by Israel.
- Pakistan was among the twenty-four founding members of this body.

## 3- Facts in Brief.

- Name changed recently on 28th June, 2011.
- Secretary General: Ekmeleddin İhsangül (9th, since Jan. 2005 from Turkey)

- Official languages: Arabic, English, French.
- Population: About 1.6 Billion (2011) (20% of total)
- GNP: 7% of total
- Oil production: 50% of total.

#### 4. Objectives

- i) To promote Islamic solidarity.
- ii) To consolidate cooperation.
- iii) To endeavour to eliminate radical segregation and discrimination.
- iv) To provide safeguards to the holy places.
- v) To strengthen the cause of the Muslims all over the world.

5-

- i) Till now, the future of East Jerusalem remain uncertain.
- ii) It could not intercede effectively when the Muslim States are threatened by non-Muslim States.
- iii) It is unable to check even the fratricidal strife within the Muslim states.
- iv) The tally of conflicts within or between Muslim States has been long since its founding.

such as 12 years Afghan war, Iran-Iraq war, movement of Iraq into Kuwait and others.

v) Israeli intervention in Lebanon, resulting in huge loss of life among the Palestinians and Lebanese, and South Lebanon still remains occupied by Israel.

vi) Chechnya with one million Muslims is striving for its existence.

vii) - Unable to eliminate sectarianism, ethnicity and racial discrimination within Muslim states as well as

viii) Unable to control the strengthening western culture and civilization.

ix) Muslims in minorities in countries like India and Burma are struggling for its existence.

x) Unable to raise voice for Kashmir Issue.

#### 5. Causes of failure:

i) Dysfunctioning of General Secretariat.

ii) Lack of unity

- iv) Defective diplomacy.
- v) Three forms of government - Democracy, Kingship and Dictatorship.
- vi) Inefficient leadership.
- vii) Foreign influence.
- viii) Lack of strong military power.
- ix) Paucity of cooperation among OIC countries.

### Suggestions:

- i) Long-term policies are need of hour.
- ii) Unity of Muslim countries
- iii) Establishment of an Islamic Common Market to ensure economic integration of Muslim peoples.
- iv) They should not indulge in <sup>themselves</sup> warfare activities.
- v) The grievances of the Muslims of ~~over~~ the world must be redressed.
- vi) Muslim Ummah must ~~show~~ make a display of its economic strength.