



# ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE RESPONSE TO MUSLIM CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS

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## ABSTRACT

The Organization of Islamic Conference is the second largest international Organization which was established against the Al Aqsa incident and other violence activities against Muslims. This article observes the OIC in all aspects, thus the critical analysis of the organization is also described. As the organization was established, many Muslim states gained hopes for the betterment of Muslims, but did OIC achieve its goals and play its role in a good manner or it had other consequences? All the facts which affected OIC resulted in different approaches of OIC. There are many concerns regarding OIC in the present as well as the early situations, this article debates on the progress, achievements and failures of OIC, it also has many recommendations with different perspectives the reasons of failures are also discussed while the reasons of success are also highlighted. The OIC is a much-debated topic globally as it not only deals with Muslim states but also with the other states which may be affected by its actions Thus, with all these factors OIC can become much more efficient and can pave new methods for the development of Muslims and

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can overcome its failures. The future of OIC will lead towards the Future of Muslims, the concept of Islam globally also, it can give a very bright future to Muslims and other states.

**Keywords:** Muslim States, Islam, International Organization, Muslim world, Muslim minorities, political failures

## INTRODUCTION

The fall of Muslim empire and illicit occupation of Palestine's land by Israel led Muslim leaders and scholars to take a stand and unite on a platform, however, the main reason was the response for incendiarism by Zionists of Al-Aqsa mosque in August 1969 in occupied Jerusalem, which resulted in the formation of Organization of Islamic Conference. As all the Muslims have aim to live as a ummah with unity and faith, some visionaries like Allama Mohammed Iqbal, Jamaluddin Afghani and Islamic scholars like Syed Qutub, Hasan Al-Banna recited Quranic verses to help them unite as the ummah. The Al-Aqsa mosque is of great importance for Muslims because it is their first **qibla** (prayer's direction) as well as the third holiest shrine. First Summit known as Rabat summit was summoned by Morocco's King Hasan in 1969 with the participation of 25 Muslim states, the summit was successful by the establishment of Organization of Islamic Conference, which now has 57 members. **OIC** leading targets were to free Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa mosque by Zionists and provide safety to the Muslims dignity, independence and national rights. For the achievement of these actions, some committees and a secretariat in Jeddah were formed, with the decision that the members of OIC must meet every three years for better communications and success in robustness of Muslims (Kayaoglu, 2015).

Organization of Islamic Conference was founded to overcome the suppression while the international communities have become blind for these situations. The OIC has to save the Muslims from an oppression and we must understand the reasons behind the failures of OIC. The

situation of members of OIC is bizarre in economic, social, educational and political factors. Most of the Muslim states are fighting poverty and are striving for safe drinking water, the number of PHDs produced is average 500 per year while countries like India produce 3000 PHDs per year, hence, in UK 5,000 PHDs are produced each year.

The Economic levels as well as educational factors are in dire need of smart work and proper approach. The Organization of Islamic Conference is criticized for its positions for involvement in Israel/Palestine issue, human rights violations by its members (Jabeen, Mazhar & Goraya, 2010).

Among the 57 member states, most of them are Muslim majority states, however, some states are observer states such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus etc. Organization of Islamic Conference represents 1.6 billion Muslims almost 23.4% of the world's total population. The Muslim World is rich in natural resources but despite these they suffer with low economy (Hossain, 2012).

The main objective of Organization of Islamic Conference is to "promote Islamic solidarity among member states (Article II A-I)." (Al-Ahsan, 2004).

## **Research Objective**

- To contribute key role of O.I.C on Muslim world.
- To solved the problems of Muslim world.
- To highlight the role of O.I.C in the Muslim world.

## **Research question**

What is the role of OIC in the solutions of issues of Muslim world?

## **Research design**

This research design is qualitative. It is literature review based research. Researcher have been

studied relevant books, research papers and relevant documents etc. and analysis conducted through document analysis.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND ANALYSIS**

### **Role of Organization of Islamic Conference in Conflicts among Muslim States**

The OIC being an Islamic Organization has two traditional ways from which one is Islamic guidance and teachings while the other is United Nations. As form Quranic verses to resolve conflicts we can understand the Islamic guidance (Al-Ahsan, 2004).

If two Christian groups start fighting, mediate a peaceful resolution between them. However, if one of the groups continues to act unfairly towards the other, combat that group until it obeys God's commands. If the groups do not reconcile, mediate a just and equitable resolution between them, as God truly does love those who behave fairly. Every Christian is a brother. Therefore, [in the event of a disagreement], strive to reconcile with your fellow brethren and maintain awareness of God, in order to receive His favour (49: 9–10) (Al-Ahsan, 2004).

5 Now the questions that arise are Did Organization of Islamic Conference followed this Islamic Guidance or with its legacy of League of Nations and United Nations what has been done by it? So, we must acknowledge that OIC has been successful in resolving some conflicts while unsuccessful in some (Al-Ahsan, 2004).

### **The Palestine Issue**

Since the Palestine is illegally occupied by Israel state, Organization of Islamic Conference has been showing its full support for the liberation of Palestine's people. There have been several emergency meetings and calls to stress the opposing cruel parties. All the members of OIC have shown full support for Palestine's freedom. In the sixth summit of OIC, this support and effort was observed. Also, in the tenth and eleventh summit of OIC, the need of independence of

Palestine was reconfirmed. Dr. Nizar Madani (Assistant Foreign minister) censured the Israel's military rule in Doha at the meeting of OIC foreign ministers which was extremely affecting the lives of Palestine's people, impacting Islamic notion and risking international stability of peace and safety (Khan, 2022).

### **Challenge of Palestine and OIC**

Palestine is of great importance in the Muslim world as it is believed the holy land where most of the Prophets debarked. The region of Middle East is of great importance because it is full of natural resources, the reason for chaos in the region is the possession for these resources in the past 100 years. The United Nations recommended partition of Palestine in two states with the internationalization of Jerusalem after World War II. The minority Jewish people received the majority of the land (Tessler, 1994). In 1967, Israel attacked Egypt, Syria and Jordan against the Arab troops which were along its border. Israel succeeded in capturing some main pieces of land from these states such as the Golan heights of Syria to the North of border, West Bank of Jordan and Gaza strip of Egypt. Afterwards in 1978, Israel returned Sinai to Egypt to keep peace but it is believed that Egypt was already been pressurized by U.S. However, the strength of Egypt could not be ignored so this agreement was to make an ally instead of a good enemy. The Oslo Peace accord (1993), acceptance of PLO by Israel was also such an agreement which benefitted Israel only. It resulted in Israeli control of land, water, roads and other resources (Stephen R. Shalom, 2002). The Camp David summit (2000) was also unsuccessful for solving issues related with Jerusalem. Thus, the Palestine-Israel issue still remain unsolved even with the peace agreements as they failed. Instead, the agreement of Jewish (Hanif, 2014).

### **Israel / Palestine**

The organization has tried to raise the voice of Muslims in Israel / Palestine issue, as the

organization has the aim to secure the holy sites of Muslims in Jerusalem, but on Al-Aqsa mosque situation İhsanoğlu (secretary-general of Organization of Islamic Conference) said "The only way we can influence events is through the UN and UNESCO; it is very difficult to say anyone has the power to do anything because the Israelis deny any access to every international organisation, including the OIC." (Kayaoglu, 2015).

Regarding these issues Organization of Islamic Conference has played some roles for Palestine's as it proved itself the platform of unity as ummah for many Muslim states. OIC took some steps for the state by passing resolutions and pointed out the issue of Palestine in detail in its 10th and 11th summits, the participants showed a great response by directing towards the necessity of independence of Palestine. Many urgent meetings took place, while OIC pressurized the opposing forces as well as foreign Minister Dr. Nizar Madani condemned the military rule implemented by Israel which was raising tensions and effecting severely the Palestinian people (Hanif, 2014).

### **PLO and Jordan conflict**

To understand the proper approach of Organization of Islamic Conference in resolving conflicts the history plays a vital role. The Palestine Liberation organization (PLO) and Jordan faced the conflict among them in 1970. The reason between the conflict was the approach to become the legal political representatives of the Palestinian people. The conflict initiated when the PLO tried to use the land of Jordan as a base to attack Israel as it was already a rising force against Israel illegitimate occupation while Jordan was much more practical to deal with Israel. But Jordan didn't want the use of its land although it had more Palestinian refugees. This led to the encounter of both parties, as a result in 1970 PLO was finished by Jordan army in its land. Afterwards, two members of OIC, Saudi Arabia and Egypt played a significant role while their role is not shown to public but OIC values them for their part, thus by their attempts conflict came to an end by the

precise roles given to both of Jordan and PLO for Palestinian politics by agreements which were signed in Cairo and Amman

### **Bangladesh-Pakistan Politics**

A conflict raised among East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan on the National language issue. Even both parts of country fought together against British administration but mostly the political role was gained much more by the West Pakistan which raised tensions all over the country. In 1948, a report given in "A feeling is growing among the Eastern Pakistanis that the Eastern Pakistan is being neglected and treated merely as a 'colony' of Western Pakistan," according to debates in the Constituent Assembly.

East Pakistanis wanted to make "Bengali The official language of Pakistan, however West Pakistanis desired that their language, Urdu, be designated as the national tongue. Urdu was supported for a variety of reasons, including the perception that it was the only language that was spoken throughout the nation. However, East Pakistanis expressed concern that this would diminish the value of their language and that some were attempting to reduce the majority Bengali population to mere minority status. Due to much more focus on bureaucracy of country the linguistics issue was not observed properly thus it led to a civil war in 1971. Bangladesh got independent in the end of 1971 while during all this OIC played its major role by its best efforts. It tried to visit both countries but wasn't able to meet Bangladesh officials first as India prevented OIC as the OIC expelled India in its first conference. The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (Organization of Islamic Conference) fulfilled its role by assigning certain responsibilities to the Secretary General. This included reaching out to Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Islamabad and Shaikh Mujibur Rahman in Dacca to set up a meeting between the two leaders and a delegation of six members of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which included Algeria, Iran, Malaysia,

Morocco, Somalia, and Tunisia. The goal of this meeting was to bring the two elected leaders together in an environment of Islamic brotherhood, freedom, and dignity, and to explore ways to support each other in resolving their differences.

Later, in an interview, Organization of Islamic Conference Secretary General recalled the following events he had encountered: Then, I was in Cairo. Through the Indian embassy, I wrote to the Bangladeshi authorities right away. The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, responded to my message. It claimed that Bangladeshi authorities are not in a position to accept us because we, the OIC, had shown no concern during the prior suffering. Still, OIC reminded its work to India after which they asked for forgiveness, thus after several attempts OIC became successful in resolving the issues as Pakistani leader accepted independent Bangladesh and both became active participants of OIC. Both countries attended the second summit of OIC in February 1974 and remained positive.

### **Issue of occupied Jammu and Kashmir**

Kashmir is the land that has been facing many difficulties since the independency of Pakistan and India. The issue started on 26th October, 1947 when the last ruler of Dogra state Maharaja Hari Singh signed the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India instead of his people wish which led to tensions among the states.

Pakistan has been an active participant of OIC which directs towards the issue of Kashmir in almost it's every meeting. The OIC has been a great platform for the Muslim country Pakistan as the country has been able to point out the Kashmir issue on international level.

OIC has raised voice against the Human Violation for Kashmiri people and has passed some resolutions regarding the issue. Although, these resolutions are not accepted by New Delhi, India



as they consider Pakistan behind these resolutions passed by Organization of Islamic Conference (Al-Ahsan, 2004).

### **OIC and Afghan Problem**

The history of Afghanistan has remained quite unstable because it has seen many emperors over it which didn't let the peace to survive for longer time as it was invaded quite a lot. After being invaded by Scythians, White Huns, Turks it was invaded by Arabs which spread the influence of Islam in it. Islam was welcomed in Afghanistan as many entered in the circle of Islam. The relations between Afghanistan and Soviet Union were quite stretched as the hafiz Ullah Amir didn't accepted the advice of Soviet Union to balance and unify his government by October 1979. Afterwards on December 24,1979 Soviet Union attacked Kabul with thousands of its troops, on December 26 Hafiz Ullah was killed while the new prime minister appointed was Babrak Kamal an exiled leader of Parcham faction.

**OIC** is an organization which was created with many hopes. But clearly it has failed in achieving its targets. The organization lacks a proper structure, physical and economic strength which have led towards its failure. The organization has been unable to unite all its member states and thus the lack of performance has ended up with many unsuccessful meetings. Simply the comparison of OIC with other international organizations like EU and UN which clarify the image.

### **Iran-Iraq war, OIC and UN**

The mediation of Organization of Islamic Conference in Iran-Iraq war was not much creditable as there were efforts of United Nations which not only struggle but used various strategies to overcome war and maintain peace. The UN security council took action as the official war initiated (September 26, 1980). UNSC officials met after four days and after six days it passed its resolution 479 but wasn't able to stop the war. UNSC took some serious measures to avoid any harsh

circumstances, it didn't even use the word war instead it used situation. The resolution that was voted failed, despite the fact that support for Iraq was strongly indicated because it had already taken over some Iranian territory. In order to "desist, as a first step towards a solution of the conflict, from all armed activity and all acts that may worsen the present dangerous situation and to settle their dispute by peaceful means," the president of the SC asked both states to "exercise the utmost restraint and to do what they could to negotiate a solution to their difficulties."

Iraq responded much more to UN but Iran wasn't quite much participative. Both the parties blamed each other for imposing or initiating the war. Both the states remained at war for 8 eight years but the need of protective oil shipping through Gulf became a necessity, Un 598 resolution was passed thus a lot had happened until both states agreed to the 1975 treaty and the war came to an end somehow.

Thus, this detail explains the role of both Organization of Islamic Conference and UN very well.

### **Iran-Saudi Arabia Conflict**

This piece of work highlights the impacts caused by the rivalry of Iran and Saudi on OIC. This rivalry has affected many Middle Eastern countries and other Islamic Organizations. OIC is one of the biggest international organizations. It supported Saudi back in 2016 when a resolution was passed against Tehran, which accused Tehran for promoting terrorism and interfering in other countries affairs. The rivalry between these two nations was set ablaze when Riyadh executed a prominent Shia figure, Sheikh Nimr-al-Nimr.

The Organization of Islamic Conference has rigorously upheld its policy of not supporting a member state when at odds with others, but in 2020, the late Saudi King Abdullah convened an emergency meeting to address the suspension of Syria from the organisation, which at the time was thought to be one of the most complicated political issues. The General Secretariat dubbed the

summit's agenda "Promotion of Islamic Solidarity" because of its contentious character. The OIC's stance was far different from this. To taunt one of its member nations, it convened an emergency meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM).

At first, Organization of Islamic Conference was considered as ready to reconcile this conflict among its members. Tareq Bakheit, the OIC's director of political relations, stated that the OIC cannot support only one of its members on this subject. Iyad Madani, the previous Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, was also pressed to resolve this matter; nevertheless, the conclusion of this OIC summit was quite different and led to a growing level of animosity between the two adversaries. The Arab spring sparked upheavals and civil wars in several Arab OIC members, excluding Saudi Arabia.

Under these conditions Madani, former minister of cultural and Saudi National, was elected the secretary general of Organization of Islamic Conference. At first, Madani lacked motivation for political cohesion on part of OIC under scanning their membership in other organization. These memberships effected the loyalty of member states towards OIC. Madani saw common Islamic values important to unite OIC members. At first two years, Madani's focus was to create partnership with its Middle Eastern members in order to construct common religious and cultural spaces. But these efforts seemed useless. Madani then started draw on politically closer unions, like GCC and Arab league which put its member states, especially Saudi at OIC center (Ilishev, 2016).

### **Other Cases**

There were some other cases in which Organization of Islamic Conference was not able to achieve complete peace and success, in some It didn't even participated as a mediator such as the disputes between Egypt and Libya or Libya and Sudan. Specially, in the Iran-Iraq war OIC performance

showed its failures. It wasn't able to maintain good relations among its own member states that is quite an observable issue (Al-Ahsan, 2004).

Organization of Islamic Conference has no proper provision in its charter to protect the Muslim minorities in its non-member states, but due to the miserable circumstances that Muslim minorities have been facing OIC had to take a step despite of the fact that some member states of the organization provide harsh treatments to Muslims in their states due to which the challenges of OIC have been increased much more. Before discussing the role of OIC for Muslim minorities the term Muslim minorities is explained by a definition borrowed from Ali Kettani who defines the term as 'the Muslim community of a state that is not a member of the OIC [irrespective of the share of Muslims in the total population]'. The minorities in a descending order according to different factors on a wide context can be defined in 5 categories although we are discussing only category A and B to explain the role of OIC, the categories are:

### **The Philippines**

The Muslim citizens (Moro Muslims) of Philippines cover approximately 12 % of its population however, most of these Muslims live in 13 Southern provinces. These Moro Muslims have complained for being treated as second class citizens, even they are not allowed to earn high level positions (politics, military, civil hierarchy) just for the happiness of catholic majority. The Muslims face difficulties in living a better life in the state. Against these situations, Nur Missouri (a firebrand speaker) founder Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) (Gutierrez & Borrás, 2004).

In regard to these circumstances, OIC showed concern for these Muslims as the government of Philippines initiated campaigns against Muslims in its south. OIC within its efforts requested states that preferred peace to step in and find a way to haul this genocidal campaign It compelled "the

Philippine government to and a political and peaceful solution through negotiations with the Muslim leaders, particularly with the representatives of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), in order to arrive at a just solution to the plight of the Filipino Muslims" and took action to "halt organised Christian immigration from the North, intended to change the demographic structure of the country's south."

These consequences went very far with change of governments, new laws, resolutions, protests and many more. OIC explained that the Muslims wanted to attain autonomy only not independence but the evolving situations led to war-like situations, it was able to convince the president of state and MNLF to negotiate with help of its own and some other states good offices but again situations became bizarre. OIC aided the Muslims in the state and gave financial supports also. During President Ramao era, Manila pact (September, 1996) was signed giving full autonomy to the Muslims majority regions within formation of an Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and a South Council of Peace and Development (SPCPD) with the struggles and efforts of OIC. OIC was thanked by the President Ramao publicly for its good offices. But again, the situations went rough, OIC worked 24 years for the issue of Morro Muslims but the emergence of radical Islamic splinter groups Moro Islamic liberation Front (MILF) and Abu Sayyaf group an also the faction Christian extremists. OIC helped the Muslims but the issue needs to be solved as many innocent lives faced these circumstances.

### **Muslims in Bulgaria**

Bulgaria comprises 19.3 % of Muslim Population, considerable portion of Bulgaria consists of Turkish or Albanian origin while the other are Muslims. Many of the Muslims are living in Bulgaria from long eras, some had their ancestors converted to Islam in the ottoman era also, but the Muslims faced difficulties in the state like other communist state. The issue of Bulgaria has

been pointed out by Turkey the most on international levels. Bulgarian Muslims were forced to change their Muslim surnames to Bulgarian surnames as they were Bulgarian citizens according to Turkey but Bulgarian government denied it while allowing Organization of Islamic Conference to visit Bulgaria and search for the facts itself. When OIC investigated the matter in depth it found out the hardships for Bulgarian Muslims and raised voice for them on international forums. Due to the issue of oil exploration in Adriatic Sea both countries Turkey and Bulgaria could face which was solved during which communism lost its breath in Bulgaria leading to better life of Muslims.

### **Muslims in India**

Muslim communities in India are considered to be the second highest population of Muslims in India after Indonesia. These Muslims comprise almost between 12.5% to 20% of total population of India but are treated badly, they face (1) discrimination in education, jobs, etc. (2) anti-Muslim riots resulting in colossal loss of life and property and (3) threat to their religious places and their culture. They have faced approx. 20,000 anti-Muslim riots performed by Indians where the Indian police acts as they don't need to take action against riots. Many Muslims have lost their lives in such riots such as 1000 Muslims lost their lives in Ahmadabad in anti-Muslimism riots. The general secretary of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (Organization of Islamic Conference) accused India of discrimination on November 11, 1989, stating that "religious and cultural rights of the Muslims are being trampled and non-cooperation is being exercised against the Indian Muslims." Muslim holy shrines also faced Indian's rage, in December 1992, 462-year-old Babri Mosque is one of the victims as Indian secularists with some claims fell the mosque which led to extreme violence not only in the state but other states were also affected. Since 1990, OIC was warning India to protect the mosque but its false promises led to a great loss of lives, property which had worth of millions of dollars. OIC has continuously reminded India for its promises and

has shown its martyrdom for the Babri Mosque. Similarly, it took serious actions against the Indian anti-Muslim riots which include its emergency meetings, debates and have help the suffering Muslims by means of aids. Of course, OIC has played many roles, each role has its own depth and consequences. It is an important platform for Muslims and needs many improvements for sure (Khan, 2002).

### **Problems faced by OIC**

The political situations of a country also depend over its geographical situations. We must say that the conditions of the Muslim states do differ from each other in ethics, politics, economy and many more but it does not mean that this difference is the cause of Failure of OIC. The strategic and political failures of OIC are increasing as it was not able to any effort by better ways.

Organization of Islamic Conference being an Islamic organization refers to the religion Islam which unifies all the Muslims together, though Islam covers each and every aspect of life it is said that:

According to theory, Islam is both a religion and a sociopolitical ideology that shapes and guides human existence on both a personal and a societal level (Wiktorowicz, 2006). Islam follows the concept of sharia that is implemented in many member states including their laws. After the ending of Caliphate in 1924 by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk, the Muslim states conditions predict that OIC will never survive properly instead it would be stuck in between social, political states of nations. So many failures of OIC have made people lose their hopes that OIC will do achieve something great as its speed is extremely slow.

- The OIC has the main issue of low budget and in sufficient staff because of the poor economy of its member states.
- The member states do not show any concern on the dispute among member states.

- If the wish of Turkey for access to EU as a member is granted, it will be able to outweigh Organization of Islamic Conference.

### **Pak-Afghan problem**

The Muslim worlds are busy in the disputes among themselves while the main goals still remain neglected. These disputes are rising due to the geographical situation as the geographical condition leads to the rise in great power politics. Depending on a member state's location, issues including geostrategic considerations, ties with non-OIC nations, and participation in other international organisations read out a state's options for foreign policy repeatedly and have more and more urgent impact. Sharifi (2014). Both the countries have dispute due to geographical location by means of Durand line which has led some upset relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan since 1947. Although Afghanistan has good relations with India, the Baloch separatists in Pakistan are being assumed by reports that they are supported by UAE. "India backs these rebels because of the underlying issue between India and Pakistan, which is the Kashmir dispute." Because Pakistan is building the Gwadar deep seaport, which would compete with the UAE's ports in the Persian Gulf, the UAE is funding the Baluch terrorists (Imtiaz, 2010). It is evident from this that every Muslim nation seeks solely to further its own interests.

### **Other cases**

The significance of Muslim states in terms of geography for the OIC's policy and decision-making is demonstrated by a number of cases, including the 1971 conflict between Pakistan and India over political and territorial disputes (Dummett, 2011); Egypt's 1979 unilateral peace agreement with Israel in defiance of the Organization of Islamic Conference's officially declared stance (Johnson, 2010); the Iran-Iraq war, which was entwined with issues of internal security, a territorial clash, and ideological differences (Karsh, 1990: 257–260); Kuwait's invasion of Iraq over territorial and



economic disputes (Fitzgerald, n.d.); and the ongoing disputes within the OIC in Syria (Berti & Guzan sky, 2012).

### **Impact of Great Power Politics on Intra-OIC Collaboration**

"Ideological rivalries between Egypt and Saudi Arabia generated great rifts within the OIC during the Cold War era." Under Jamal Abdel Nasser, Egypt was a staunch friend of the Soviet Union, a proponent of secularism and republicanism, and a strong backer of pan-Arabism (Dawisha, 2002: 2–14). The rivalry between Sunni and Shia sects is being used by Great Power politics to spy on intra-OIC collaboration (Barzegar, 2008). Budgetary concerns are created by this great power politics, along with member rivalry.

### **Impact of Non-State Armed Groups**

Because the OIC Charter is too weak to sustain its mechanisms, non-state entities like Al-Qaeda and ISIS are having a significant impact on the Muslim world. These actors are also becoming more powerful. "The sovereignty of many Muslim regimes has been seriously challenged by the ever-growing power and influence of non-state armed organisations in the Muslim world, both locally oriented and global. This undermines their ability to successfully carry out domestic policy implementation and implausible supporting agreements (Sharifi, 2014). The Organization of Islamic Conference is being weakened by political and power struggles among its member nations (Mazhar, Javaid & Goraya, 2012).

### **Absence of Political will**

Naveed Sheikh points out the negligible political will of members. He also explains that the charter of OIC points towards unity although it is not mentioned in 1972 charter which was renewed. He also directs towards the absence of objective of Political cooperation among the members of OIC (Mahmood & Hayat, n.d.).

### **Suggestions for Reorganization**

The Muslim world must be aware of the upcoming frightening scenarios if the situations remain same or become much more severe, as Muslim's dignity is at risk which must be saved by OIC by taking some of these steps.

To overcome the threats and risks Muslims may face, the OIC must renew the East-West relationships by increasing the understandings and maintaining peace between both the Eastern and Western countries." Devoid of economic strength, the Ummah would remain at risk to outside exploitation".

The organization must take actions regarding the situations worldwide so that it can stabilize the worth of Muslim countries among the world. The misperception about Islam must be removed through inter-faith dialogue with the West. The economic strength of a country give power to it. Hence, Muslim countries are full of natural resources they are not able to maintain the economy for which necessary steps are required to be taken by OIC. Much more projects like CPEC "China Pakistan Economic Corridor" should be initiated. Each OIC member must be economically stable while OIC needs to provide such ways to attain better economy for its states and solve the issues among its states as it is the necessity of the hour.

### **Pak-Islamic Collaboration and Re-examining the Institutions**

Pan Islamic cooperation is required among its members and the already existing institutes such as COMSTECH, COMIAC or COMSEC should be re-analyze with the collaboration of the international institutions. It should develop higher educational institutes, provide opportunities and promote technology in its member states (Mazhar, Javaid & Goraya, 2012).

**Overall**, OIC role has been critically analyzed. Hence, many questions are needed to be answered. OIC didn't approved the idea of investigation so how could it act as a mediator? Some member

states of OIC, some main members stood with Iraq keeping different low and high levels. So, regarding to this situation, could the international community (which is Ummah here) take actions as guided in the Quranic verse in the case of Iran-Iraq war by taking actions against those who acted wrongfully? **OIC** is the organization that has failed to establish unity among its member states than how could such a large although mostly ineffective can serve the Muslims and complete its responsibilities? The organization can achieve progress on what basis? If the relations among the member states are not good and OIC has failed to maintain geographical, Political, economic, physical relations among its member states then how will it convince the world when its own states don't stay together. These all aspects are a big question mark on the Organization themselves.

### **Conclusion**

OIC represents Islam which has not a good expression in many countries due to different circumstances this issue must be countered or else the future of Muslims will be in danger.

**OIC** is an international organization that is an important face of Muslims globally. This organization has dealt with many circumstances but has not been able to achieve the cause of its formation. For sure such a large organization it can't change itself overnight instead it will take time and proper strategies for its development. It needs to follow the steps of other International organizations like EU and be practical while restructuring itself in ideological policies and reforming structure. "less than 10 percent of the resolutions on political cooperation have ever seen daylight" (Ba Hamzah).

**OIC** has failed to complete its goals, as it is a practical instrument its use depends on the memberstates but their lack of proper leadership and strategies have affected negatively. The organization can become successful but it needs much more research work, unity as well as economic stability and cooperation.

The OIC just passes declarations, its failure has resulted in the problem of legal reorganization, as a platform not only initiate resolutions but to also work practically. OIC has established many committees and has provided tasks to them, but some committees were not properly established and some do not mention the reports on their tasks.

Recent summits of **OIC** were not much affective as there was no practical action; the chance of uniting all Muslims is quite little. The rising conflicts among the civilizations instead of civilians is directing towards the crucial need of **OIC** despite of its issues and weakness to solve these. The organization has to unite all the Muslims on a single platform as a single voice which will save the world from rising threats of jihadists ideology and many more. That is the reason behind the support of Russia for **OIC** as it believes in **OIC**. Hence, OIC depends on guidance of Islam and UN laws but the questions it leads are that has OIC worked on the basis of those Qur'anic verses, it has not worked on these behalf, it can't afford to be judgmental. The international influence of first world countries among states have actually not allowed the states to act as judges as if they do so they may face some diplomatic and bizarre consequences.

Overall, OIC don't have proper budget nor proper actions, Muslims depend on OIC for a proper recognition, but its flaws in structure, strategies, politics, and efforts have led the organization to be ineffective. Whether, it is the case of Muslim minorities, Human rights, resolutions or frameworks it has faced failures, even it has not been able to describe the world the actual phenomena of Islam. OIC needs proper attention by its members, their lack of political will has caused major consequences to the Muslim World. It must learn from other international organizations that how to responsibly play its role such as EU. Now, it is the need of hour for OIC to avail its actual work and initiate the true needed steps, so the Muslims are recognized as individuals which are worth of all the international rights as well as OIC must boost the slow

growth of economy by initiating trade among its own member states, by taking all the discussed necessity steps it can be said that OIC will be able to act as the second largest international Organization

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