



THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION AFTER 9/11 INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

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Abstract:

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation based on the concept of the Ummah (Nation) in Quran. They established in 1969 due to Arab Israel wars and aggression on Al-Aqsa Mosque. OIC is the second largest International Organization representing 57 Muslim Countries and the spokesman for the 1.5 million Muslims, where they highlight their problems and develop cooperation and coordination. After 9/11, great change noticed when the war against International Terrorism began and indirectly Muslim Ummah targeted under the shadow of war for peace. In this situation, OIC could serve as an important platform to project an image of the Muslim World and its dynamics at the international level. In this paper discuss the post on 9/11 global politics and the role of OIC. And the OIC strategy with the member states promoting Islamic Unity and International Peace and Security. OIC reviewing the goals through human rights mechanism and support of moderation and modernisation. The research conducted that the Organization of Islamic Cooperation has failed in protecting the requisite demands for Peace and Security within the prevalent International dynamics.

Keywords: The Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Unity, Peace, Terrorist

Introduction:

At 8:55 am on September 11, 2001, America was at worst of its history, when the abducted three planes bombarded in New York, the



World Trade Center and the Department of Defense in Pentagon, Washington, and outside the State Department and the Congress building.

In the history of the United States, it was the first time that it had such anxiety on its soil. According to the report of the 9/11 commission, 2998 people killed in this attack and about 30 percent of the financial losses suffered. According to IMF, the US economy suffered a loss of \$75 billion by the end of 2001.

Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shatter steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve. America was targeted for attack because we're the brightest beacon for freedom and opportunity in the world. And no one will keep that light from shining. Today, our nation saw evil, the very worst of human nature, and we responded with the best of America, with the daring of our rescue workers, with the caring for strangers and neighbours who came to give blood and help in any way they could. Immediately following the first attack, I implemented our government's emergency response plans. Our military is powerful, and it's prepared. Our emergency teams are working in New York City and Washington, D.C., to help with local rescue efforts. (Cable News Network LP, September 11, 2001).

All countries of the world including Islamic countries, organisations and groups condemned the attacks on the United States and expressed concern over the financial losses of the world, calling them a conspiracy against humanity and global peace. Organization of Islamic Cooperation condemned the attacks on the US and declared them against Islamic teachings, and Secretary General Abdul-Ahad of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation said in a statement that we condemn those brutal and terrorist attacks that are against all human efforts and religious values. (Cable News Network, March 4, 2019).

According to the conditions of the charter under Section 5, NATO also supported the United States as an attack on a member is considered an attack on all member states.



On the one hand, many newspapers coordinated the attacks to Israel, whereas West and Western media linked to terrorism-related Muslims in the US. On the other hand, President Bush declared his Crusade in the second day of the attack. At the same time, U.S. officials received anthrax envelopes, which included the two Senators. 22 people were affected, and this chemical attack killed five. On September 14, the Congress permitted the US President to use force against the invaders and attackers. Meanwhile, the US President to blame Osama bin Laden. President Bush announced in joint session on Sept, 20 that our war against terrorist AlQaida, but it would not end until it reaches every terrorist group in the international level. (Law, R. D., 2016).

Henry Kissinger said in a statement that although it could not ensure that bin Laden was behind this attack. However, the target is against the whole system and the action against these countries. The government should take responsibility for a regular response and wish that it should end the same way as Pearl Harbor's attack was ended, i.e. the destruction of the system, whoever is responsible for it too. (Ahmed, K., 2002, p144):

Meanwhile, the U.S. Department of External Affairs took an unusual step, seeking diplomatic representatives from Europe, Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America and warned them that if these governments tolerated terrorist groups and discounted them, then they would be isolated. Commenting on this tragedy, former Pakistani Senator Professor Khursheed Ahmed writes in his book, 'Unfaithfulness of the Muslim world 9/11 before and after, writes that America is not only terrorism itself, but another form of terrorism, intimidation & threatening violence means threatening and threatening violence is adding other countries to their rank. This philosophy is "or with us, either our opponent" or "be our believer in the war on terrorism otherwise you will be declared terrorists." It is a devil philosophy which has led the German nationalist Hitler's philosophy of aggression has also broken down. This "modern philosophy" is not a target of Pakistan also the European countries have been bulldozing. (Ahmed, K., 2002, p p.252).



The United Nations, which established for preserving the generations against the war. But the UN also ratified the resolution 1373 in the Security Council on September 28, and the United Nations gave the right to act against Afghanistan, confirming the resolution approved by the Security Council. The Taliban ruler in Afghanistan, Mullah Abdul Salam Zayyev, a Taliban ambassador to Islamabad (Pakistan) denies Osama bin Laden's involvement in terrorist attacks in the US, said in a news conference that Osama bin Laden is the only person who does not have the opportunity to perform such activities. We want to tell the American people that Afghanistan feels their pain. America would have a big mistake if he attacked Osama bin Laden's positions in Afghanistan. (Cable News Network, March 4, 2019).

Sadly, it was that the international community affected US propaganda and it was standing in the back of America, and against the person who was living in exile and home life for ten years. He had neither telephone nor was the modern technology or diplomatic and other facilities. Although the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which is giving the opportunity to the legal rights of Muslims. Also on its behalf of its members did not condemn and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which is also a member of the organisation, also supported the United States and played a role of a strategic partner against Afghanistan.

Finally, with the international cooperation, the United States and the United Kingdom attacked Afghanistan on October 7, 2001, and in Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar besides the fighter planes bombed in Kunduz, Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif and destroyed the cruise missiles. For six weeks, more than 5,000 air strikes were carried out, using more than 5 million bombs. Daisy cutter also used in this merciless war; this horrific bomb produced 15,000 pounds of aluminium and other chemical material with three thousand elevated on the ground, and three thousand acres of land. The cloud of fire burned everything around it for a half kilometre. Those who didn't severe grip on the clouds were vomiting; some got liver cancer or permanent loss of hearing. (Ahmed, K., 2002, p.213)



Al-Qaeda leaders would not even think what would happen in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks? It may estimate that the Bush administration will make a long investigation like the past and will take some time to act. Just like the United States failed to respond in the past to terrorist attacks. In 1983, the attack on the Marine barrack in Lebanon bombarded the World Trade Center in 1993, attacked the Arab Tower in Saudi Arabia in 1996 and was bombarded by USS Cole in 2000. Similarly, terrorists did not believe that the US would demonstrate Cruise missile and aerial power. (Collins, J. J., 2011, p45). While the research was not even complete that who was responsible for the attack.

The Council for Foreign Affairs was call meeting on October 10, 2001, the conference expressed its concern over the possible consequences of the fight against terrorism including the death of innocent civilians in Afghanistan and underlined the necessity of ensuring the territorial integrity of Afghanistan and its Islamic identity. It rejected the targeting of any Islamic or Arab State under the pretext of fighting terrorism. (Final Communique. October 10, 2001, Clause 11).

The conference was emphasised to call for an international conference on UN patronage so that the definition of terrorism could be determined and in its light, all member countries respect the internationally to deal with terrorism.

In January 2001, members of the Islamic Conference of Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and other countries of the Organization of Cooperation in Tokyo held a donation to the reconstruction of Afghanistan. The organisation's organ of Islamic Development Bank also had played an important role in Afghanistan. The Organization of Islamic Conference established an Islamic Center in the province of Kapisa, Afghanistan with \$5.1 million. Apart from this, 15 health centres were taken up with a \$3 million fund.

The Foreign Minister of organization summoned an emergency meeting in Kuala Lumpur in April 2002. In which the organisation's Plan of Action approved, and under this scheme, a thirteen-member committee



was set up on international terrorism. It will make recommendations on the following issues.

- 1.1 measures to strengthen OIC cooperation and coordination in combating international terrorism;
- 1.2 ways of expediting the implementation of the OIC Code of Conduct and the Convention on Combating International Terrorism;
- 1.3 measures in projecting the true image of Islam. These include holding seminars and workshops to promote a better understanding of Islam and its principles;
- 1.4 measures in strengthening dialogue and understanding among different civilisations, cultures and faiths, for instance, by building on initiatives such as the United Nations Dialogue Among Civilizations and the OIC-EU Joint Forum on Harmony and Civilization;
- 1.5 other measures, as appropriate and in accordance with the Charter of the OIC as well as Summit and ICFM resolutions, in response to developments affecting Muslims and Islam arising from action to combat terrorism. (Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), April 3, 2002)

Given this situation, the organisation reiterated the convention in 1999 Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). According to Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), (July 1, 1999) the principles of tolerance under this convention, an Islamic Conference Organisation rejected all forms of violence-related, especially the based on extremism. This Convention consisted of 42 provisions, which included terrorism, information exchange, expertise exchange, educational, information and judicial affairs, as well as precautions and immediate measures in terrorist crimes.

It describes the definition of terrorism and terrorist crimes as



Terrorism” means any act of violence or threat. Thereof notwithstanding its motives or intentions perpetrated to carry out an individual or collective criminal plan. With the aim of terrorizing people or threatening to harm them or imperiling their lives, honor, freedoms, security or rights or exposing the environment or any facility or public or private property to hazards or occupying or seizing them, or endangering a national resource, or international facilities, or threatening the stability, territorial integrity, political unity or sovereignty of independent States.

Terrorist Crime” means any crime executed, started or participated in to realize a terrorist objective in any of the Contracting States or against its nationals, assets or interests or foreign facilities and nationals residing in its territory punishable by its internal law.¹²

On this convention, organisation rejected terrorism against Islam and Muslims, announced the cooperation of international efforts for anti-terrorism in the light of international laws. After recognising Hamid Karzai's government in Afghanistan, which was established by international efforts. The organisation assured the cooperate to the interim government, and in June 2002, the Islamic Conference decided to use the organisation's office of Islamabad (Pakistan). Through this, the Afghan refugees to return home safely, rebuild and reconstruct Afghanistan and for this established the fund.

The Organisation's policy of cooperation with international and Afghan National Counter Drugs adopted against measures like drug cultivation and drug trafficking in Afghanistan to eliminate measures such as opium cultivation, illegal drugs and trafficking. And the Member states were constrained to provide information for public awareness by using educational institutions and media from the religious and legal point.

On the one hand, the Taliban continued to resist in Afghanistan and on the other hand, with the support of the United States, the interim government established. Meanwhile, President Bush authorised the chemical weapons and declared Iraq as an "axis of evil", eliminating the



government of Saddam Hussein and pre-emptive attack on Iraq is necessary for the security of the United States. For this, the United Nations Security Council approved a resolution against the presence of chemical weapons in Iraq. Under which UN inspectors visited Iraq. On September 2, 2002, President Bush emphasised the United Nations General Assembly, saying that the Security Council would not take action against Iraq on its resolutions if the US would do its own will. Then he started propaganda against Iraq that they were not supporting with UN.

The United Nations chief inspection Carhens Bill and the head of Nuclear Energy Agency Mohammad Al-Bardi admitted that Iraq had adopted the policy of cooperation. Where we had to go, was there. But the US insisted that the Irag did not support with inspectors. Chomsky, a US analyst, commented on this situation, said that there were two reasons for American policy: access to a Middle East oil reservoir and remove the attention of our people from basic problems.

Despite the potential attack of the United States on Iraq, the protest started in America and Europe, the member states of Islamic Cooperation Organization Bahrain, Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan and others also protested with Iraq's solidarity and against American aggression. Despite this, the US invaded Iraq on March 20, 2003, and the world's worst bombardment and 400 tonnes of bombs were dropped in a few months, according to a report, more than the total amount of bombs falling in World War II.

The Islamic Cooperation Organization strongly condemned the American violation of Iraq's independence, national unity, sovereignty and regional integrity, and said that the Iraqi people had the right to decide their future. The organisation advised to neighbouring countries to ensure the stability and integrity of Iraq and to contribute to Iraq's development and to take practical measures. While implementing this consultation, meetings of ministers held. On April 22, 2008, in the third Ministers conference, Secretary-General of the organisation also attended and reviewed the efforts of peace and development in Iraq.

Islamic Cooperation Organization for Iraq's establishment of peace and unity in Shia and Sunnis called in a joint session of Iraq's scholars in Mecca in 2006. In which the Islamic Jurisprudence explained religion and



Islamic position and Shi'a and Sunnis based on this subject issued a unanimous Mecca Document. The Organization also supported the international agreement with Iraq. This agreement signed on May 3, 2007 and its first annual review held on May 29, 2008, in Sudan. Nearby hundred member countries and institutions, Sudanese Prime Minister Noralmaki and United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon also attended.

In February 2009, the Organization's General Secretary visited Baghdad and inaugurated the organisation's office, and the Islamic Development Bank provided \$ 500 million for the project of economic and social improvement. In February 2012, the delegation of the Islamic Cooperation Organization visited Iraq and sent a message from the General Secretary to the Iraqi Prime Minister, and discussed the role of the organisation in the situation of political stability and economic improvement in Iraq's situation and implementation of Mecca Document Reviewed.

In all these cases, the Islamic Cooperation of Organization emphasised all the member countries to adopt the strategy of cooperation and sharing in various fields to achieve their goals and objectives. Especially:

- o Knowledge and Morality (Astronomy, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry and Engineering)
- o Unity and Dignity
- o Science and Technology (Information and Communication Technology for the advancement of Ummah)
- o Enhancing Trade and Economic Cooperation
- o Gold in International trade

During this period, a blasphemous caricature of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) published some newspapers in Europe which deflated the feelings of Muslims. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation strongly condemned and responded It was the responsibility of all the



governments to make respect to religion and religious symbols. Against that incident, protesters in Member countries of OIC but events such as the abusive incident increases and in Guantanamo and Abu Gharib prisons disgrace of the Holy Quran incident to be in the hands of American soldiers.

THE ORGANISATION NAMED THESE ACTS ISLAMOPHOBIA

Islamophobia by this very definition would mean an irrational or very powerful fear or dislike of Islam and the feeling as if the Muslims are under siege and attack. Islamophobia, however, goes much beyond this and incorporates racial hatred, intolerance, prejudice, discrimination and stereotyping. The phenomenon of Islamophobia in its essence is a religion-based resentment. (Organization of Islamic Conference, 2008).

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation emphasises the inter civilisation dialogue based on the way to fight these acts globally and highlight the true concept of Islam. In the Emergency meeting of the Islamic Summit (2005) gave the responsibility to prepare an observatory report on Islamophobia and effectively counter through discussion and debates at various international forums.

The Secretary-General has presented ten observation reports to the Foreign Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Islamophobia. The first report presented in 2008. In which the basic causes of Islamophobia determined.

- a) Ignorance or insufficient knowledge of Islam in non-Muslim societies have contributed to the development of a mindset in various strata of public opinion in the West and non-Muslim societies at large that Islam was a religion that “lived by the sword”, preached hatred and violence towards non-believers, and stood to challenge the Western way life.
- b) Insufficient dissemination of information about Muslim countries being victims of terror attacks by extremists. The lack of coverage of the firm rejection of terrorism and extremism by the Muslim



world's political leaders, including OIC leaders, mainstream public opinion, and key religious authorities, in addition to the misrepresentation and incorrect interpretation of Islam at various levels have contributed significantly to the growth of Islamophobia.

- c) Abuse or misuse of freedom of expression by the Western media and vested interests have caused hurt and insult to Muslims through bringing them prejudice and discrimination.
- d) Incitements by individuals, groups, or organisations with vested interests with the sole objective to create violence and cross-religious intolerance.
- e) Lack of binding legal instruments to prevent propagation of literature and statements that incite religious and intercultural intolerance.
- f) Confinement of the debate and dialogue on religious intolerance and discrimination against Muslims to the educated elite and, thus the failure to percolate down to the grassroots.
- g) Exacerbation of Anti-Muslim sentiments after 9/11 by intensification of stereotypes, generalisations about Muslims, and practising collective punishment on all Muslims for the acts of marginal, misguided individuals claiming to speak or act in the name of Islam.
- h) Lack of a political will and commitment to entering into a serious dialogue that would generate reconciliation.



- i) The threat posed by the cheap labours of Muslims immigrants to the western workforce, which negatively affects the chances of the original citizens to find jobs. (Organization of Islamic Conference, 2008).

To highlight the true ideology of Islam, the Islamic Conference Organizations develop interaction in the United Nations, USA think tanks, and the EU. And also meet the political leadership of the ministers of America, United Kingdom, China and France, and the seven-day visit to Australia, to promote cooperation in matters related to the establishment of peace, science and technology, health and human rights.

In this, another positive step OIC was an effort for approved international law in UNO. To prevent conflicts of promotion, the conflict against religious affairs and its values could prevent. On March 2, 2012, the United Nations Human Rights Council approved an 18/16 resolution in its meeting, which based on non-tolerance, discrimination, violence, and violence against to a person by religion or belief. The OIC's concerns, Islamophobia, were presented.

In addition to this, presented its point of view in various international conferences and symposiums. Under the Organization of Islamic Conference, "World Conference for Islamophobia: Law and Media" was held on 12 and 13 September 2013 in Istanbul (Turkey). It believed that Islamophobia was hypocrisy of the concept of respect to human rights because it was incompatible with discrimination in which hatred and crime attributed to Muslims. The conference also discussed the role of the media against Islam and emphasised the use of the media to promote our perspectives.

Also, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation planned to compete with the international media and to present the right and bright view of Islam and to utilise the media to achieve these goals effectively. This project consisted of short-term and long-term strategies. Since the information and cultural matters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation presented in a workshop organised in Brazil.



The short-term strategy was compatible with the internal decisions of the Islamic Conference Organization. and its implement with other non-governmental organisations. In the long run, it was to make achieving a goal together with member states.

In this project making movies related to Muslims images, sending journalists and students in Western countries on an annual basis to eliminate the wrong perception about Muslims. The formation of Islamic printing house in western countries, which is in their language. A special budget for Islamic studies in Europe and American Universities or Colleges. Islamic history, politics and cultural books translate into English, French, German, Spanish languages, so that is available in the libraries and schools of the West.

Based on this project, to protect Islamic values Kuwait established a dedicated fund. A committee established members with Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan and General Secretariat based on this fund for to plan advertising campaigns. The ISESCO was decided to make special use for this purpose. The execution processed made the Hajj documentary on "Salam Bait ul lah".

After 9/11, Islamic Cooperation Organization, on the one hand, to understand global opinion against Muslims and they created practical policies for it, on the other hand, the decision of the organisation taken. They decided to constitute a Commission of Eminent Persons, which consist of 17 countries from Burkina Faso, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Algeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Turkey, Yemen. In this commission represent Senator Mushahid Hussain from Pakistan. According to Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, O.I.C. clause I (2005) the recommendations of the Commission finalised on May 29, 2005, are contained in the following three documents entitled:

1. Challenges of the 21st Century;
2. Policies and Programme for Promoting Enlightened Moderation;
3. OIC Reform and Restructuring.



1: CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

I- Political Challenges:

- i. Continued marginalization of the Ummah in influencing and setting the international agenda.
- ii. Forging greater unity and harmony among the Ummah by building the capacity of the people and providing stability to achieve development and progress.

Recommendations:

Members should be playing a more active role in the UN and other international and regional organisations. To Strengthening democracy, civil society, political participation and respect for human rights. According Organisation of Islamic Cooperation OIC. clause II (2005) the Drawing up a plan for OIC unity to gradually integrate in future like other regional entities which could enable Ummah to meet the challenges and demands of globalisation in the 21st century. And this recommendation to execute OIC Summit, ICFM, General Secretariat, OIC working group on Human Rights and OIC Permanent Observer Mission in New York and Geneva.

II-Security Challenges:

- i. Conflict within and among Muslim nations.
- ii. Foreign occupation of Muslim lands.
- iii. Tensions are arising from Muslim minority status in a number of countries.
- iv. Extremist tendencies due to feelings of injustice, hopelessness and desperation.

Recommendations:

According to Organisation of Islamic Cooperation OIC clause III. (2005) Summit, ICFM, General Secretariat and OIC Think Tanks to Promote Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and develop a system of



collective security that all Muslim countries could bind themselves together internationally to avoid border disputes and conflict. Reactivating the decision to establish an Islamic Court of Justice.

III. Economic Challenges:

- i. Failure to promote and implement sustainable development policies in the OIC world.
- ii. Failure to eradicate poverty, corruption, disease, and the lack of basic rights and the provision of basic needs.
- iii. Failure to develop strong economic cooperation despite vast natural and human resources.
- iv. Globalization and the need to deal with its negative effects.

Recommendations:

General Secretariat, Islamic Development Bank, COMCEC and ICDDT to address poverty eradication through measures such as capacity building, micro-credit schemes, small and medium enterprises and land reform among other programmes. They promote economic cooperation and coordination among member countries to enable them to plan and sustainably manage their environment and natural resources efficiently. And encourage economic regional integration and development through free trade agreements, customs unions, common markets and other activities.

According Organisation of Islamic Cooperation OIC. (2005) clause IV, Education, Science and Technology Challenges:

- i. Low level of contribution towards science and technology, especially in the area of research and development.
- ii. Lack of quality education and other flaws in the educational system.
- iii. Failure to generate creative and innovative ideas.



Recommendations:

Increase budgetary allocation substantially, to provide quality education and enhance research and development and exchanges of technologies among OIC countries. COMSTECH, IDB, FUIW focus on Curricula of religious schools to based on Modernization and special initiatives for women education.

According Organisation of Islamic Cooperation OIC. (2005) clause V Media Challenges:

- i. Misrepresentation and negative stereotyping of Islam and the Muslim Ummah.

Recommendations:

Consider an appropriate media strategy including the engagement of professional entities to improve the image of Islam and Muslims and establish a working relationship between the Information Department of the OIC and national media of Member States.

2. POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR PROMOTING ENLIGHTENED MODERATION:

After 9/11, the new definition of enlightened moderation Muslims came into existence. It also affects the Islamic world as well as the Islamic Conference. Enlightened Moderation is a concept derived from the Quran description of the Islamic Ummah as an “Ummatan Wasatan”. The internal and external policies are addressing the internal problems of the Muslim countries and the moral obligation of western powers.

1. Internal Policies:

- Rejection of terrorism, religious extremism, radicalism and secularism. And emphasise the implementation of democratic reforms, the supremacy of justice and promotion of good governance and practice of moderation in religious life.



- To Promote of inter-religious and inter civilisation dialogue between the East and the West.
- To Promote the concept of peaceful Jihad in many dimensions, i.e. Economic Jihad, Educational Jihad, Intellectual Jihad, Environmental Jihad, Moral Jihad, Jihad against poverty, crime and drugs.

But they were not explained in this policy, what will they do if a country's territorial integrity is facing air strikes, drone attack and land operations. Or what will be the reaction to the violation of human rights in Abu Ghraib prison and Guantanamo Bay and the violation of Geneva Convention??

Also, in internal policies to promote a caring society based on the Islamic principles of social, justice, compassion and egalitarianism and emphasised to promote morally sound programmes, films, TV, cinemas and Internet and controlling the influence of negative elements.

2. External Policies:

The discussed in the external policies creation of a conducive environment with other countries and strengthening the existing relationship with EU, Japan, Korea, China and South America.

PROGRAMMES:

In this suggestions have also presented various programs.

- i. Islamic Religious education
- ii. Islamic Research Institutes, Intellectuals and Scholars
- iii. The Media
- iv. Communication, Outreach and Da'wa Organisation
- v. Education and peace
- vi. Role of Women and Children

3. OIC REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING



At this point, three recommendations presented for the reform of the organisation.

- Revision of Islamic Cooperation Organization's Charter
- Transfer of the Secretary-General office
- Establishment of new departments

In the light of these suggestions, by Organisation of Islamic Cooperation OIC. (2016) the Islamic Cooperation of Organization passed the 10-Year Programme of Action (TYPOA) in a second extraordinary meeting of the Islamic Summit.

Ten-Year Programme of Action:

In the Ten-Year Programme of Action, reviews the most prominent challenges facing the Muslims world today. As well as ways and means to address them objectively and realistically in order o serve as a practical and workable programme for all members. Such as establishing the value of moderation and tolerance, combating extremism, violence and terrorism, countering Islamophobia. And the rejection of equation of Islam with terrorism.

According to Organisation of Islamic Cooperation OIC. (2009) the TYPOA stressed its condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and its rejection of any excuse or justification for it, recalling that terrorism is an international phenomenon which has no ties to any religion, race or country. It agreed on the need to introduce qualitative and comprehensive criminalize terrorist actions as well as any practices that aid, finance or instigate terrorism.

TYPOA contains two sections:

1. INTELLECTUAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES:

In this point, demonstrate the necessary political will to translate the anticipated new vision into concrete reality, and also demonstrate



strong commitment and credibility in joint Islamic Action by effective implementation of OIC resolution.

The major issue such as establishing the values of moderation and tolerance, combating extremism, violence terrorism countering Islamophobia through inter-civilisation dialogue based on mutual respect. Participate and coordinate effectively in all regional and international forums to protect and promote the collective interest of the Muslim Ummah.

Emphasise the central importance of the cause of Al-Quds for the Muslim Ummah the need to establish the Palestine rights according to OIC resolutions, UN resolutions and UN Security Council resolutions.

Strengthen the role of the OIC in conflict prevention, confidence building, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation in OIC members.

Reform the OIC through restructuring, and consider the changing its name, Charter review and establish a mechanism for the follow-up of resolutions.

2. DEVELOPMENT, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC ISSUES:

In the Economic and scientific fields, the Ummah needs to achieve higher levels of development and prosperity. Priority must give to existing economic cooperation, intra-OIC trade and economic agreements and to implement the provisions of the relevant OIC Plan of Action to strengthen economic and commercial cooperation in OIC member states and mandate COMCEC to promote a measure to expand the scope of intra-OIC trade.

Islamic Development Bank establishes a special fund for alleviating poverty and promote investment opportunities and conduct other feasibility studies to provide the necessary information to develop and promote joint ventures.



And to address issues related to globalisation, economic liberalisation, environment and science and technology. Encourage public and private institution in member countries to invest in technology, capacity building, in areas of advanced technologies. As for education and culture, there is an urgent need to tackle the spread of illiteracy and low standard of education at all levels as a need to redress ideological deviation. Expedite "The Covenant on the Rights of women in Islam" and ratify "the OIC Covenant on the Rights of the Child in Islam." The information exchange plan in the context of cultural and media, ISESCO and IRCICA, responsibility to introduce material related to Islamic values through cultural activities.

The new vision and goals for the Muslim World, the Ten-Year Plan of Action adopted in the 11th session of the Islamic Summit Conference. In the implementation, then organisation's department established:

- Palestine and Al Quds Affairs
- Science & Technology
- Economic Affairs
- Political Affairs
- Humanitarian Affairs
- Information Technology (IT)
- Public Information and Communications
- Legal Affairs
- Cultural and social Family Affairs
- Dialogue and Outreach
- Administration and Finance
- Protocol and Public Relations

The new name of the organisation, "Organization of Islamic Cooperation," which approved in the 12th session of the Islamic Summit Conference in 2012.



In the Ten-Year Plan of Action decided the transfer of Islamic Cooperation Organization office. General Secretariat announced the International competition of architecture for this. More than a hundred-people submitted their maps. On 17 May 2006, Jewry accepted the map received from Austria. The Saudi government gave it 40000 square meters plot in Jeddah; the Austrian architecture team completed the project in July 2009.

About family affairs, rights of women and children discussed, and the Islamic cooperation organisation approved the covenant rights of women in Islam in 2008. According to this established the Women's Development Organization. Describe in the OIC Covenant on the Rights of the Child in Islam parents responsibility to protect health, education and culture, freedom, family, equality. And also announced special needs for special children. The Organisation's specialised institution ISESCO collaborate with UN organise International Conference on "Terrorism: Dimensions, Threat and Countermeasures," held on 15-17 November 2007, in Tunis. In conference described terrorism in the context of politics, religion, history and culture.

Also, the plan to enhance cooperation with the United Nations and regional organisations, the European Union, the Arab League, the African Union, the SAARC and the Economic Cooperation Organisation had embraced the policy. As a permanent representation in the United Nations, supported by the contact group in joint affairs, such as Kashmir, Palestine, Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, etc.

After the 9/11, Islamic Cooperation, the Muslim Ummah facing the challenges, they introduced reforms. But when Afghanistan and Iraq were under US attacks, and other member states were under the threat of America too. During this time, the United States started propaganda against Syria that Syria had an atom bomb and Pakistan helped it. The United States had to face strong reaction from Syria, but the Government of Pakistan did not justify to its nuclear scientists only by looking at them, they did not hand over them to the United States but dismissed blamed them for the cooperation with Syria.



The basis for the alleged incident of September 11, which gave for a logistics support against the Taliban, was that the United States would conduct operations against Afghanistan and their allies in Pakistani tribal areas would not be hot-pursued. Intelligence information would deal with Pakistan and integrity of Pakistan, security and self-determination would not be affected. (Ahmad, 2006, p16).

But the whole nation was still effected of the decision. Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan's dismissal, the operation in Wana Waziristan and missing persons who were handed over to America without any evidence, and the ambassador of Afghanistan Mullah Abdus Salam Zaeef also not forgiven. These were all about a "phone call" to support the United States, which continued to remain in the democratic era. The operation in Swat was a sequence of military operations, drone strikes and for the arrest of Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad. It's the "pro-America" policy, which led to the lack of confidence in the public because the whole country had now become a land of American agencies. But the practice of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation against the attack on Pakistan's sovereignty and integrity did not seem to be seen as a visit to Swat except on June 29, 2009, with the Organization of Islamic Development, visited the Jalozei camp in Swat. The purpose of which was to make the provision of life needed besides providing peace and stability. Later on, Malala Fund was established as a Pakistani government fund for education in the organisation after an attack on Malala.

After an attack on Army Public School, Organisation's Secretary General Ayad Madni visited Pakistan on January 19, 2014, and visited the hospital and met the children of the Army Public School. On the school on December 16, 2014, seven terrorists killed 141 people, out of which 132 were only students. And meeting with President Mamoon Hussain, assured the possible cooperation on the government level, opposing terrorism in the name of Islam.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia also threatened by the United States and also emphasised to act against Iran's nuclear program. The US former defence minister Ramsfield's group thought Iran's the best target for



American adventures in South Asia and It believed that the benefits of Iraq gain at the same time might be the beginning of the operation in South Asia and it should start with Iran.

The US presented a resolution in the Security Council to restrict Iran's nuclear program. Accepting this, the Security Council give respite to April 28, 2006, to Iran. After the period passed, World Energy Organization head Mohammad Al-Bardi presented his report, saying Iran had succeeded in promoting uranium by 36 percent enough to be used in the nuclear plant. (Mushtaq, 2009, p26)

In the context of this situation, it was beginning the Islamic Conference Organization that all member countries had the right to develop in the field of research and to achieve nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, but instead of a change in the organisation's policy and now it was a policy of making nuclear-free zone.

Now, the Islamic world situation is a very critical situation. Since 9/11, the member states of the organisation of the Islamic Cooperation has affected. Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen are under US drone strikes. The people of the Syria and Egypt are on the target of their dictator's brutal decisions. There is a civil war in Libya. Saudi Arabia and Iran strengthening their power in the region, due to Muslim countries have divided into two parts. Syria and Yemen are facing a problem with this issue. The organisation uses power war in the Middle East. When the organisation, which was silence in Egypt, Tunisia and Libya issue, but they were apparent to resolve Syria and Yemen problem.

Muslim minorities are suffering from severe torture. In this situation, the role of the organisation of Islamic Conference is base on the defensive, which is unnecessary to deal with the aggressive actions of US, European countries and Asian Countries. The OIC action is to cooperate with other international and regional organisations to guarantee the rights of Muslim minorities and communities, but in this situation it's existence has made a question mark.



The OIC has failed to respond meaningfully to any of these crises or demonstrate any unity of thought and action apart from issuing high-sounding declarations at the end of each summit. Nothing was done to contain the crises or avert the tragedies. The OIC remained merely a silent spectator- (Siddiqui, October 4, 2009, p19.)



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