

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and its Journalistic Efforts

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ABSTRACT

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is the second largest inter-governmental organization after the United Nations, with a membership of 57 states, covering four continents. The OIC is the collective voice of the Muslim world to ensure and safeguard their interest in economic socio and political areas. The OIC has Institutions, which implement its programs, established in 1969 with its headquarters in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The OIC aims to represent the Muslim world to protect and safeguard the vital interests of Muslims in the spirit of promoting international peace, security, and harmony as well as inter-faith dialogue among various people of the world.

According to its charter, the OIC aims to preserve Islamic social and economic values; promote solidarity amongst member states; increase cooperation in social, economic, cultural, scientific, and political areas; uphold international peace and security; and advance education.

The priority areas of the OIC-2025 Program of Action include issues of Peace and Security, Palestine and Al-Quds, Poverty Alleviation, Counter-terrorism, Investment and Finance, Food Security, Science and Technology, Climate Change and Sustainability, Moderation, Culture and Interfaith Harmony, Empowerment of Women in whole Islamic countries all around the world.

From this research, we learned that who are the member countries of the Organization of Islamic Conference and what is their purpose?

In this study, we found out which countries have made the OIC, what is the purpose of their agreement and unity, and what topics did they discuss and find solutions for the problems.

The Islamic Summit includes Kings, Heads of State, and the Governments of Member States, and is the OIC's supreme authority. It convenes once every three years to deliberate, take policy decisions, guide on issues pertaining to the realization of objectives and consider other issues of concern to the Member States and the Ummah.

Keywords- organisations, islamic, conference, members, countries, institutions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today there are 57 Islamic countries in the world with great geographic locations God have poured his blessing on them, and natural resources like oil, gold, platinum, mines, and many more are found in Islamic countries, besides having all these resources it's unfortunate how these countries are suffering and surrounded by poverty, political instability, and economic

crises. Though Islamic countries among themselves have an organization named (the organization of Islamic cooperation) which has 57 member countries, this organization could not deliver on its fundamental duties and responsibilities to solve the problems of Islamic countries .the problems that have badly affected Islamic countries encourage me to write an article about (the organization of Islamic cooperation) and its journalistic efforts.

As the OIC is an international organization, in the first part I have explained the understanding of international organizations their characteristics and classification of international organizations, and also the history of the OIC organizational structure. I have concentrated to explain the activities of O.I.C meetings, journalistic efforts, and the reasons for its weaknesses.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

With the aims and objective of the research in mind, this article is done through qualitative research and secondary data is being used in the research. The secondary data collection was done from external resources such as books, articles, journals, reports, etc.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

1. To understand how Islamic countries maintain good relations among themselves and how member countries of OIC do journalistic activities to find solutions to their problems
2. on a global level maintaining good relations and realization of mutual responsibilities for better economy, education, and social relations.
3. Establishment of the (organization of Islamic cooperation) commonalities of Islamic countries and understanding how these countries achieve their goals.

IV. UNDERSTANDING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

After the united nation, the OIC is the second biggest international organization which has 57 member countries, before I talk about OIC I want to put some light on international organizations.

If we see the world today has drastically evolved, humans have started to live fully in the age of modern science and technology, and with the advancement of science and technology humans have eased their hectic life, though human beings have access to modern technology and facilities still they could not live apart from each other, a human being cannot fulfill all their needs alone, each nation and country is depending on some other nations, they need to come in contacts with each other that's why for the sake of socioeconomic, cultural and political relations international organizations are essential, in the international organization play a key role in maintaining relations among nations.

V. DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International organization refers to those organizations which have more than two member states and they have defined objectives, in other words, international organizations refer to those organizations

that come into existence by signing treaties among states or non-governmental organizations for achieving their goals. In the light of above definitions international organizations are of two types

1. Governmental international organization

Governmental international organizations refer to those organizations which are established among states for particular purposes by signing treaties by member states for example the United Nations organizations, the league of nations, and the organization of Islamic organizations.

2. Non-governmental international organizations

Non-governmental organizations refer to those organizations which are established by individuals and private companies or organizations for their purposes by signing treaties among themselves.

To understand how international organizations came into existence, what are the characteristics and classifications we need to put some light on these two points

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Usually, international organizations are established by signing treaties among member states, despite these international organizations should have the following characteristics. (www.studocu.com)

1. Autonomy and independence
2. International recognition
3. Continuation of its activities
4. Active administrations

VII. CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Dues many reasons international organizations are classified into two types

A. In terms of subject matters

In terms of subject matters international organizations are divided into two parts General international organizations and special international organizations

(1) General international organizations: These are the organizations that deal with important issues of the globe and find solutions for war, peace, and economic problems.

(2) Special international organizations: These are the organizations that are established for a particular purpose and deal only with that concern issue and purpose for instance (OPEC) only deals with oil production and its member states regarding oil.

In terms of geographical location

In terms of geographical locations all international organizations are classified into three types

(1) **Regional organizations:** These are the organizations that unite private individuals or countries in a particular region and create an organization, that is, these organizations are created in a specific region or area, it is not that countries or people from different regions can unite and create such an organization, but these organizations are special. Be related to the area or region, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (SAARC), Echo, and others.

(2) **International organizations:** These are the organizations that cover wide geographical boundaries and these international organizations can take any subject under consideration regarding international issues. It is the United Nations. It should be said that the Organization of the Islamic Conference is also an international organization of which only Australia is not a member.

(3) **Intercontinental Organizations:** These are organizations whose members are from different backgrounds, because of a common cause, they have made an agreement and created an organization that this common cause can be different things such as religion, culture, culture, etc. The subject is the organization of Islamic conferences and its journalistic efforts, so we will cover them completely in the coming chapters (2-1382-lecture note).

VIII. ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

It is a clear fact that man cannot live without community and society, and he is forced to find relationships with society to advance his life and solve problems because he cannot lead his life on his own. They are forced to establish relations with other countries to carry out their government affairs in a good way.

Therefore, the states are forced to sign an agreement with some other states, which will lead to the formation of an organized organization, and the member countries of this organization cooperate to achieve individual, joint, and specific goals, as well as for independence and development. One of these organizations is the Islamic Conference Organization, which is as follows. Let's light it up:

The historical background of the establishment of the Islamic Conference

The religion of Islam always teaches unity, and with the advent of Islam, the Islamic caliphate has been accepted in the Islamic Shari'ah as the successor of Islam, so that the Islamic Ummah can be united under the shadow of the Islamic caliphate, because of which all Muslims remain safe from the plots of the enemies, but when In March 1924, the Prime Minister of Turkey Mustafa Kemal Atatürk assembled the Islamic Caliphate in Mashhad and destroyed a force of 90 Muslims. There was no choice but to gather their strength under the shadow of Islamic institutions.

And to show his ability, but gathering Islamic power while the enemies of Islam have risen against Islam

in all corners of the world was difficult. The organization of the Islamic Conference came into being. The reasons for the creation of this organization are unforgettable challenges for the Islamic Ummah.

On the 21st of December 1969, an Israeli resident (Cardinson Michael Rohn) set fire to the Al-Qasi Mosque. The news of this incident reached the ears of the people, until all the children, young people and old people of Jerusalem poured their dishes and water to put out the fire outside the Al-Qasi Mosque, but the Israeli police stopped it. Not only did the Israeli police not allow the people of Jerusalem to stop the fire, but they did not allow the municipal fire engines that were coming from Ramallah, Al-Khalil, and Bethlehem to stop the fire. The fire raged around the mosque for four hours, causing a lot of damage to the mosque's floor, mihrab, and roof and it was his belief that Jesus, peace be upon him, will come to the earth by doing this.

The head of the Arab-American Relations Commission (Dr. John Duke Anthony) writes that Rohan changed his religion a short time before this incident and said that he was a resident of Israel. to gather together and discuss this issue, the agenda of the meeting was to free the Palestinians from their shackles and protect the rights of the world's Muslim minorities.

After the establishment of diplomatic relations between Islamic countries in Cairo, Jeddah, and Rabat, an Islamic conference was organized from September 22nd to September 25th, 1969, which was hosted by the King of Morocco (Shah Hassan). The leaders of (24) Islamic countries participated in it. In the first stage, they temporarily established an Islamic conference office in the city of Rabat. Six months later, the first conference was held in Jeddah between the ministers of Islamic countries and foreign affairs that it will be transferred to Saudi Arabia, but in principle, it was also mentioned that after the independence of Palestine, the main organization of the Islamic Conference will be moved to Al-Muqadas, and temporarily, the city of Jeddah was considered as the temporary headquarters of this organization. Thus, in 1970, the organization of the Islamic Conference was announced to be established independently.

With the passage of time, the Organization of the Islamic Conference expanded day by day like other organizations, and now many parts of it are in use. The meeting of the leaders is held every three years. A meeting is held, which is also called a policy-making consultative conference. (8- p. 2013-2013).

The most important reasons for the establishment of the Islamic Conference

1- The unity of the Islamic world: In the 20th century, when the Islamic caliphate was destroyed, another storm of oppression and violence fell on all the Muslims in the world. The Islamic world felt unity and unity, in such situations, the world needed an Islamic organization to unite all the Muslims, which is why the organization of the Islamic Conference was created.

2- The old values of the Muslims of the world: The Muslims of the world had this hope and wish from the past that the Islamic countries would jointly establish such an organization that would promote brotherhood among the Muslims and takes steps to solve the problems facing the Islamic world and that all the Islamic countries would help each other in economic growth. Finally, this request and assessment were fulfilled and the Islamic Conference organization was established.

3- The incident of Masjid al-Aqsa: In August (1969), when the Al-Aqsa Mosque was burnt by the enemies, because of this incident, Muslims all over the world began to protest and the Islamic Conference was established.

4- Arab Foreign Ministers' Proposal: The Arab Foreign Ministers held a conference to discuss the issue of the Masjid al-Aqsa.

After the acceptance of the proposal by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Morocco handed over all the affairs of the conference to the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Morocco. In December, a conference of leaders of Islamic countries was held in the city of Rabat, Morocco, in which (24) countries participated, and thus the organization of the Islamic conference was started. (8 pp. 219-220).

5- In the Arab world, Jamal Abdul Nasser's rejection of the concept of (Arab nationalism) and turning the issue of Jerusalem into an Arab issue instead of an Islamic issue caused the late King of Saudi Arabia to oppose this idea, and the issue of Jerusalem became an Arab issue. The establishment of the Islamic issue also led to the emergence of the Islamic Conference.

6- The increasing day by day of communism and the involvement of many Asian and Arab countries such as South Yemen, Iraq, Libya, and Syria in this cursed trap also led Shah Faisal and Islamic thinkers to create an organization that opposes and resists the idea of communism from different angles. (Reza Shah) despite all the opposition of Saudi Arabia, he worked sincerely and enthusiastically in the organization of this conference, and the first meeting was held in Morocco by Shah Faisal, Raza Shah, and Shah Hassan. (4-1386-Lecturenote).

IX. THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Islamic Conference has been able to increase its organization over time, dozens of commissions are working within the framework of this conference, and the Islamic world is striving for prosperity of the world. We mention them as follows:

The first part: The basic commissions of the organization, which are four in number.

The second: Sub-special commissions are five in number.

The third part: Special organizations, which are four in number.

The fourth Part: Sub-Islamic Conference has seven related institutions.

The fifth part: external organizations. (17- p. 32).

First part: - Basic commissions:

There are four basic commissions of the organization of the Islamic Conference, which we explain as follows:

1- The Summit of the Islamic Conference: This is the highest commission of the Islamic Conference in which the leaders of the Islamic countries participate.

This organization is the most competent organization that considers and discusses all the topics included in the agenda proposed in the conference of the foreign ministers of this organization. Also, not only theoretical decisions are made but also necessary proposals and recommendations are compiled in this meeting to strengthen them. Every issue related to peace can be discussed.

2- Foreign Ministers' Meeting: The second most important organization of the Islamic Conference is the meeting of the foreign ministers of the member countries of this organization. And the meeting of foreign ministers prepares the final agenda for the summit meeting of this organization (2-1382 lecture notes, 17 p.-33).

3- Darul Ansha (Secretariat): This organization is the executive organ of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which is headquartered in the city of Jeddah. Tanko Abdul Rahman was named a resident of Malaysia. (2-1382 lecture notes).

In the organizational structure of the Islamic Conference, to move forward to establish the organization, nine (9) secretaries have been appointed until now. It was decided that after this, the term of office of the head of the Directorate will be extended to four years. (info@oic-oic.org)

4- International Islamic Court of Justice: The Islamic Conference is still a judicial body and performs its duties according to the law of the organization. The Islamic Conference decided to establish this court in its third summit meeting. This court has seven members who are appointed by the foreign ministers of the conference. The member countries share the cost of the court and have their separate budget.

- The differences that occur between the member countries in public.

- The differences that arise in the interpretation of the law of the organization of the Islamic Conference (17-p-34).

Second Sub-Special Commissions:

The Organization of the Islamic Conference has established several private commissions and branches for reconciliation and harmony between the member countries in economic, political, social, and academic aspects.

1- Al-Quds Committee: This committee was established in 1975 to implement contracts in Jerusalem (Biat-ul – Maqadas) and the King of Morocco heads this committee.

2- Permanent issues of culture and news media: This commission is made up of all the members of the organization.

3- Standing Commission of Trade and Economy: The purpose of this commission is to work for the economic growth of the member countries, which was established in 1981.

4- Permanent Commission for Technology and Scientific Cooperation: The purpose of this commission is a cooperation between Islamic countries in the field of technology. This commission was established in 1981.

5- The Economic, Cultural, and Social Affairs Islamic Commission: Its purpose is to promote the non-profit system, Islamic culture, and Islamic social affairs in Islamic countries, which was established in 1977.

Third sub-specialty institutions:

The Organization of Islamic Conference also has some special organizations, which reach four in number. It should be said that these special organizations have come into being at the meeting of the foreign ministers based on the issuance of the agreement and they are as follows.

- 1- Education, Science, and Cultural Islamic Society.
- 2- The Islamic countries' radio community.
- 3- Development Islamic Bank.
- 4- International Islamic Agency

The fourth part: Islamic conference-related institutions:

These are the organizations that have been established based on the agreement of the meetings of the Islamic countries (kings, presidents, prime ministers, and foreign ministers) which are as follows:

- 1- This Islamic countries' educational, social, economic, and statistical research center.
- 2- History, Art, and Islamic Culture Center located in Istanbul.
- 3- Technical Training Research Center.
- 4- Islamic Fiqah Society.
- 5- World Islamic University located in Niger.
- 6- The Global Islamic University of Technology is located in Bangladesh.
- 7- Islamic business development center located in Morocco (Dar al-Beda).

Fifth component: The outside organizations:

These are the organizations whose membership is not mandatory in the organization, but they have been given the authority to take membership of the organization of the Islamic Conference, or if not, these organizations are as follows:

- 1- 1-Islamic chamber for industry and trade, which is located in the city of Karachi, Pakistan.
- 2- 2-Islamic Countries (Sports) Federation.
- 3- 3-Islamic Society for Industrial Ownership.
- 4- The Islamic Society of Western States.
- 5- Youth cooperation meeting.
- 6- The joint academy for learning Islamic sciences.
- 7- The Muslim community at the public level.
- 8- Advisory board in Islamic countries.
- 9- General assembly on account of Islamic countries. (info@oic-oic.org)

Objectives of the organization of the Islamic Conference:

Today, in the Organization of the Islamic Conference, 57 countries have gathered under one organization. This organization, which is the second largest organization after the United Nations, must have many objectives and small goals, which are mainly internal. (www.oicinternational.biz)

- 1- Efforts and efforts to divide the Islamic world.
- 2- Making a way to solve the problems of Muslims together.
- 3- Promoting assistance between Islamic countries in political, economic, scientific, cultural, and commercial fields.
- 4- Eliminating poverty and unemployment in Islamic countries.
- 5- Eliminating all kinds of ethnic and linguistic discrimination and prejudice.
- 6- Helping the Palestinians to establish a Palestinian state.
- 7- Protecting the rights of Muslim minorities in non-Islamic countries.
- 8- To take steps to prevent the invasion of foreign countries in Islamic countries.
- 9- Peacefully resolving conflicts between Islamic countries.
- 10- Providing military assistance and training to the army (8 - p. 209-210).

Otherwise, the main goal of the OIC International Business Centre is to provide a trusted platform for the 57 member countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to start and sustain long-term socio-economic partnerships based on active and effective utilization of abundant resources possessed by each country. Specifically, OICIBC aims at:

- Promoting investment opportunities and partnerships between different OIC member countries through the publication of OIC TODAY magazine and other specialized directories.
- Establishing links between businesses from various sectors across the Muslim world for the initiation and progression of long-term cooperation in trade, economic and social activities.
- Introducing successful business models based on the basic elements of the Islamic economy and its major components, banking, and finance.
- Bridging the gap between the OIC member countries and the rest of the world, represented in the distorted image of Islam as portrayed by the Western mainstream media.
- Opening direct communication channels between government officials, business leaders, and academic researchers to discuss closely and come up with strategies, whose implementation will improvise the overall system within their respective nations.
- Playing a significant role in the efforts of poverty elimination and food security in the underdeveloped OIC

countries, providing their underprivileged the means to lead a decent life. (www.oicinternational.biz)

Member Countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The Organization of the Islamic Conference is the second largest organization in the world, which has 57 member states as its members. (18)

1- Brief introduction of the Asian countries' members in the organization of the Islamic Conference

No	Country Name	Capital	Year of Participation	Percentage of Muslims
1	Afghanistan	Kabul	1969	99,8 %
2	Bahrain	Manama	1970	100 %
3	Indonesia	Jakarta	1769	88 %
4	Iraq	Baghdad	1976	97 %
5	Kazakhstan	Astana	1995	51%
6	Maldives	Male	1976	100 %
7	Pakistan	Islamabad	1969	97 %
8	Qatar	Doha	1970	100 %
9	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	1992	85 %
10	Azerbaijan	Baku	1991	93 %
11	Bangladesh	Dhaka	1974	88 %
12	Brunei Darussalam	Bandar Seri Begawan	1984	67 %
13	Gabon	Libreville	1974	15 %
14	Iran	Tehran	1969	99 %
15	Jordan	Amman	1996	95 %
16	Kuwait	Kuwait City	1969	89 %
17	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	1969	52 %
18	Oman	Muscat	1969	100 %
19	Palestine	Jerusalem	1969	84 %
20	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	1969	85 %
21	Syria	Damascus	1970	90 %
22	Turkey	Ankara	1969	99 %
23	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	1992	87 %
24	United Arab Emirate	Abu Dhabi	1970	96 %
25	Yemen	Sanaa	1969	99 %
26	Uzbekistan	Tashkent	1995	88 %
27	Kirghizstan	Bishkek	1992	75 %
28	Lebanon	Beirut	1979	70 %

info.oic.org

2- A brief introduction to African countries' members in the organization of the Islamic Conference:

No	Country Name	Capital	Year of Participation	Percentage of Muslims
1	Algeria	Algiers	1969	99 %
2	Benin	Porto – Novo	1982	20 %
3	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	1975	85 %
4	Chad	N'djamena	1969	85 %
5	Egypt	Cairo	1969	94 %
6	Uganda	Kampala	1974	36 %
7	Gambia	Banjul	1974	90 %
8	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	1974	70 %
9	Libya	Tripoli	1969	100 %
10	Mauritania	Nouakchott	1969	100 %
11	Nigeria	Abuja	1986	75 %
12	Senegal	Dakar	1969	95 %
13	Somalia	Mogadishu	1969	100 %
14	Tunisia	Tunis	1969	98 %
15	Cameroon	Yaoundé	1975	55 %
16	Djibouti	Djibouti	1978	94 %
17	Guinea	Conakry	1969	95 %
18	Guyana	Georgetown	1998	15 %
19	Mali	Bamako	1969	90 %
20	Morocco	Rabat	1969	98 %
21	Niger	Niamey	1969	91 %
22	Serra Leone	Free town	1972	65 %
23	Sudan	Khartoum	1969	85 %
24	Togo	Lome	1997	18,4 %

info.oic.org

3- A brief introduction to European countries' members in the OIC :

From Europe, only Albania is a member of the Islamic Conference Organization, whose capital is Tirana. It has obtained OIC membership in 1992, and the percentage of Muslims is 70%. (8 - p. 207-208)

4- A brief introduction of American Countries' members in the OIC :

The Organization of the Islamic Conference (O.I.C.) includes two countries from the United States, which are as follows:

1- Suriname- This country is located on the continent of America, and its capital is the city of Paramaribo, it has a Muslim majority (26%) and became a member of this organization in the year (1996).

2- Guyana- the first country located in the northern part of South America, which is neighboring countries like Suriname and Brazil. The capital of this country is (George Town). The percentage of Muslims is (15%) and in (1998) it was a member of the O.I.C. obtained. (inf@oic.org)

Journalistic efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization and the reasons for the organization's weakness:

In general, it can be said that O.I.C has a broadcasting organ called publication, which includes the following parts such as O.I.C journal, O.I.C news, O.I.C newsletter, O.I.C Islamphibia, O.I.C media library, O.I.C article and issues, O.I.C event and more... (info@oic.org)

1- Organization of Islamic cooperation in journal

In this section, the O.I.C broadcasts all the changes and changes that have been brought about or failed as a result of a series of their efforts, such as the new change after the leader of the nation Muammar al-Gaddafi, as well as the broadcast of the factors behind Somalia's backwardness. (info@oic.org).

2- Organization of Islamic Cooperation in News

In this regard, the O.I.C. always tries to publish information about such changes that occur in O.I.C. member countries or the world, such as the O.I.C. leadership review from Australia. Accept the request of Prof. Akmaluddin Ehsan Ghalu from UNESCO that Palestine is a full member. (info@oic.org).

3- Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Newsletter

In this regard, the O.I.C. is always trying to inform the Islamic Imams about all kinds of problems in all the Islamic countries and convey it to their Islamic countries and the whole world so that a healthy solution can be found. Respond seriously to the problems of your country, such as Prof. Ehsan Ghalu sending a letter to Dr. Mustafa, who was the order of the Islamic Imams, who asked him to protect the rights of the Palestinian people and protect the land. (info@oic.org).

4- Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Islam

In this regard, the O.I.C is planning the flow of its organization, plans, annual meetings, and monthly meetings and the elimination of the obstacles that the O.I.C creates difficulties in its development, and it finds a way to solve them and the content of the O.I.C about these difficulties and obstacles. It publishes information such as the meeting with UNESCO in New York on 24 September 2010 and its meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. (info@oic.org).

5- Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Media Library

In this section, O.I.C. publishes videos, pictures, an O.I.C. newspaper for Islamic freedom and peace, a media guide, their annual meeting, and other information. (info@oic.org).

6- Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Articles and Issues

The first human rights report of 2008 and an article about the conflict and oppression of Muslims.

(info@oic.org).

7- Organization of Islamic cooperation in events

In this section, the O.I.C. will gather and summarize all the events and the details can be seen in the Newsletter and News. (info@oic.org).

X. THE REASONS FOR THE WEAKNESS OF THE O.I.C ORGANIZATION

Fourteen hundred years have passed, and Muslims, even though they believe in God Almighty, still rebel against the heavenly law of Allah Almighty, the shadow of death has spread over the Islamic world, and most of the Islamic states are facing various sufferings and problems, even though the Islamic states In terms of natural resources and other minerals, they are richer than most of the countries in the world, but the hand of poverty and poverty has extended to the infidel countries, while the infidel countries are in the process of development day by day and have put their feet on the threshold of such inventions. They are beyond the realm of reason, But this does not mean that Muslims or Islam do not have tools for development, but Islam has tools for developing more than any other system and even more than other modern systems.

They are taking advantage of the fact that Muslims are not progressing. The main reason for their progress and lack of progress is the non-implementation of the blessed system of Islam. It is clear from the teachings of the Holy Qur'an, the prophetic hadiths, and the events of history that any nation has violated the laws and orders of Allah Almighty.

However, the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference are still suffering from problems, are weak, and are being looked at from every corner of the world. (www.alwaght.net)

This indicates the weakness of this organization.

- Lack of proper leadership
- Economic and social reasons
- Economic corruption
- American domination over the natural resources of Islamic countries
- Lack of Effective educational curriculum

XI. CONCLUSION

In today's modern and civilized world, it is impossible and impossible to live alone, people are forced to join a community for the survival of their lives.

They live in it to continue their lives and move forward until sometimes people go out of their territory and make alliances and agreements with people from other countries and create an organization so that they can easily provide facilities for their lives and the goals that they have. The only way to achieve it is to create an impossible task through this organization.

Therefore, to achieve all of the above goals, some states make agreements with others and create international organizations, which include all the countries and societies in which the representatives of different countries participate. He works for certain goals and objectives, and these goals are fixed and permanent.

Today, there are various international organizations in the world, such as general international organizations, special international organizations, governmental and non-governmental international organizations, rational international organizations, and others.) made up of countries of which (28) countries are Asian, (26) are African,

One (1) of them is European and the other two are from Latin America (Suriname) and (Guyana) countries, to which more than a thousand million Muslims are attributed.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference came into existence when a part of the Al-Aqsa Mosque was burnt by the Zionist forces on August 21, 1969, at that time, the feeling and passion of the Muslims of the world to unite against Zionism. It was found that a conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries was held to resolve this issue and it was decided in the conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries that a summit meeting of the Islamic countries should be convened to address this issue and this summit meeting should decide on this issue. After the consultation with the leaders of the countries, the summit meeting of the Islamic countries was held in the city of Rabat Morocco on September 22, 1969.

And in this way, after the first summit meeting, a series of Islamic Conferences was established. It should also be said that the progress of communism and many countries in the Asian and African continents were united with the socialist system. In the administrative structure of this organization, various organizations work, such as the Secretariat, the Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Summit, which is the most competent organization, and this organization also has some subordinate organizations, which include the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic News Agency, the Communication Agency of Islamic Countries, The Islamic Union Fund, the Court of Justice of Islamic countries and other such institutions.

This organization has so far held eleven (11) summit meetings in different countries and held discussions on various issues, the first summit meeting was held in the city of Rabat, Morocco.

It should also be said that as the membership of this organization includes (57) countries and as it is necessary to respond to the problems and problems of Muslims, it cannot be done. Today, this organization exists as a weak organization. Some of the main and important reasons for the weakness of this organization can be the interference of the colonial countries, the lack of correct and peaceful leadership, the lack of economic corruption and systematic planning in the Islamic world,

the lack of religious understanding of the natural sub-continent of the Islamic countries under the control of the United States and other colonialists, and so on. Of course, its cure is also possible by addressing these causes of weakness, such as creating a correct and peaceful leadership in Islamic countries, accepting Islam as a comprehensive and perfect system, and giving evidence to the enemies that Islam can improve the lives of Muslims and will be effective for the betterment of Muslims and other people of the world.

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