

The efforts of Saudi Arabia in Islamic Solidarity through the Muslim World League and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

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ABSTRACT

Since its establishment in 1932, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has focused on Islamic solidarity and concern for the affairs of Muslims and uniting their ranks after Muslims faced a lot of harassment, injustice and tyranny, especially Muslims in Western countries; Therefore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia initiated the establishment of Islamic organizations to be a deterrent to the division of Muslims and at the same time an important factor in supporting and uniting Muslims. Therefore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia established the Muslim World League in 1962 to be its right arm in financing and supporting Muslims throughout the Islamic world, and also contributed to the establishment of The Organization of the Islamic Conference or what is known (the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) in 1969, which included (75) Islamic countries, and is the second largest global organization, which contributed to defending Muslims in their wars, whether through Arab summit conferences or through conferences of foreign ministers of Islamic countries. These organizations had the effect of supporting and unifying Muslims all over the world.

I. INTRODUCTION

The establishment of the Muslim World League and the Organization of the Islamic Conference had a role in unifying the word of Muslims in the world; Therefore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through these organizations, sought to search and embody Islamic solidarity in all countries of the world. These organizations were concerned with the political, intellectual, relief, social and cultural issues of Muslims as the voice expressing the issues of Muslims in the world. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has shown its previous efforts in establishing and supporting organizations Islamic; to achieve humanitarian ends.

The study included two topics, the first topic (the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in establishing and supporting the Muslim World League in 1962), while the second topic included (the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in establishing and supporting the Organization of the Islamic Conference in 1969).

The first topic: The efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in establishing and supporting the Muslim World League in 1962

The Muslim World League was established in 1962 AD in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, during the reign of King Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, to discuss Islamic issues and achieve Islamic solidarity, so the General Islamic Conference was held in 1962 at the invitation of King Saud during the Hajj season to discuss issues Muslims, and several decisions were taken at that conference, including:

The establishment of a body (institution) known as the Muslim World League, and the permanent headquarters of the League shall be in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, and that this body is concerned with the issues of Muslims and defending them. The conference was attended by delegations from the leaders of the Islamic nation, intellectuals and scholars, including the Grand Mufti of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Muhammad bin Ibrahim and Sheikh Abdulaziz bin Baz. and other senior scholars of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic nation, and the association was established; As a result of the continuous efforts of King Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud he was keen to establish an organization that would serve Islamic causes.

Therefore, the Muslim World League represents Muslims and their affairs throughout the world; It works to support Muslims and defend Islamic causes; It supports the efforts of Muslims and their representation around the world.

The tie is a global Islamic popular cause, bearing the slogan "There is no god but God and Muhammad is the Messenger of God" and "And hold fast to the rope of God all together, and do not become divided". It has branches in many countries, and many thinkers and preachers gather in it; To achieve the idea of solidarity and unified Islamic action, and to reach what the Islamic nation seeks, and after the death of King Saud, his brother and heir, Prince Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud took power in 1964, and his reign was marked by many achievements for the Islamic world through "Islamic world Union".

The Association consists of a group of agencies that seek to preserve the service of Muslims through it, and the most important of its organs: the General Secretariat of the Association, and the first to take over the position of the General

Secretariat of the Association is Sheikh Muhammad bin Surur al-Sabban in 1962, and he remained in that position until his death in 1972 .

After him, Sheikh Saleh Al-Qazzaz took over the position of general secretariat , who worked in that position until his death, and after him came Sheikh Muhammad bin Ali Al-Harkan , then came after him Sheikh Abdullah Omar Nassif , who assumed the general secretariat during the period (1983). -1995), and Ahmed Muhammad Ali took over after him, and these trustees implement the decisions issued by the Council of the Islamic League, and they make several visits to Muslim minority countries; To provide support and assistance and by order of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, and among other organs of the League is the Constituent Council, which is one of the highest authorities of the Islamic League, through which plans are issued and transmitted to the General Secretariat of the Muslim World League, and it consists of (60) members, and these The members are distinguished religious figures, and they are chosen with conditions, including: that he be a scholar, and possess the experience in order to serve the Islamic call, and the council held its sessions continuously in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, which is its main headquarters, and the head of the council, Sheikh Muhammad bin Ibrahim , Delivering the speech and providing advice and recommendations to the General Secretariat .

There are other bodies working under the Muslim World League, which is the International Supreme Council of Mosques, which was based in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, and its goal is to build and build mosques, and several branches were opened for it in New York and Madrid, and that council consists of (40) members, and the goals of the League the Islamic world, as follows:

Introducing the world to the law of Islam, achieving Islamic solidarity among Islamic countries, as well as paying attention to the affairs of Muslims throughout the Islamic world, and inspecting their conditions through the leading scholars of the League, eliminating differences, dismantling, unifying the word of Muslims, and removing racism, Supporting Muslim minority countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas, and support all Islamic charitable organizations .

Those goals were clear through the charter of the association that the scholars brought when it was established.

Saudi Arabia's financing of the Muslim World League

Since the establishment of the Muslim World League in 1962 by King Saud bin Abdulaziz, as we mentioned, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has sought to stand by the Islamic League, provide support and material assistance to it, and overcome obstacles in the way of the League; To ensure the progress of its path in helping Muslims .

King Faisal worked on financing the Islamic Association and disbursing an annual subsidy for it. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also provided aid to all the conferences organized by the Association through its covenants, and King Faisal bin Abdulaziz spent nearly twenty thousand dollars to build an institute for the Association on the island of Mauritius.), and Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al Saud also spent money for the association; In order to serve Islam, as well as moral support for the association's organs, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has spent nearly (90%) of its budget on aid and donations; to enhance its action.

One of the priorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was to support Muslims; Therefore, its funds helped serve Muslims throughout the Islamic world, by building mosques, universities, Islamic centers, schools, mosques, institutes, and others . It becomes clear to us from the foregoing that the great role played by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in establishing the Muslim World League in 1962, and its efforts in financing the League and its organs, as well as the role played by the Islamic League in supporting and supporting Muslims all over the world.

The second topic: The efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in establishing and supporting the Organization of the Islamic Conference in 1969

The Organization of the Islamic Conference is the first largest Islamic organization, and the second largest international organization after the United Nations, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference included (57) Islamic countries, which included many continents of the world, in order to preserve the interests of Islamic peoples .

The Organization of the Islamic Conference was established after the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque by the Zionists; On August 12, 1969, that incident led to many demonstrations in Arab and Islamic countries, especially Jerusalem; The Jordanian King Hussein bin Talal called on the Arab foreign ministers to hold an emergency meeting on August 25 of the same year, and King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud suggested during the meeting to hold a first Islamic conference that includes Islamic countries to agree on solving international problems .

King Faisal Al Saud also proposed another proposal, which is that the conference headquarters should be in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; In view of the presence of Mecca and the tomb of the Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace), his proposal did not succeed, and the Kingdom of Morocco requested that the conference headquarters be in Rabat, and in fact the conference was held there on August 25, 1969, attended by (26) Islamic countries The preparatory committee for the conference met in Rabat, and a representative of each country attended, except for Iraq and Syria, who were unable to attend the conference on the pretext of severing diplomatic relations with Morocco. As for Egypt, President Gamal Abdel Nasser was also unable to attend and sent his deputy, Muhammad Anwar Sadat, on his behalf. ; This is due to his health condition.

After the Moroccan King Hassan II inaugurated the first Islamic Summit Conference, King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud put forward the idea of solidarity among the Muslims and the convening of the Islamic conference, and stressed the necessity of the unity of the Muslims. Indeed, the Islamic countries agreed to that proposal; To establish a joint Islamic collective action and to pay attention in the first place to the issue of Jerusalem, and in the second place to the issues of the Islamic nation .

The main organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

1- Conference of Kings and Heads of State and Government

It represents the highest organs of the organization, and it includes kings, heads of government and the people who represent them, and its meetings are held when needed, or through a request from member states or a conference of foreign ministers. Issuing decisions and solving outstanding problems between member states .

2- The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic Countries

It is one of the main organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and it consists of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries, and their representatives. This conference meets once a year or in necessary cases, and the meeting place is in one of the member countries of the conference, and it has the right to recommend the convening of a conference of kings and heads of government The conference appoints the Secretary-General and his assistant secretaries, and it also determines the time and place of the next session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers, and stresses the need to follow the rules and procedures that can be followed in the conference by the heads of government, and nominates a president for each session ; In addition to other tasks carried out by the conference, which are reviewing the decisions of the previous session, and taking some decisions that emphasize the common interests of the member states, in addition to discussing the decisions of the Finance Committee of the conference, and the most important of these conferences:

The First Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Jeddah 23-25 March 1970, the Second Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Karachi December 26-28 1970, the Third Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Jeddah in 1972, and the Fourth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Jeddah in 1973, the Fifth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Kuala Lumpur in 1974, the Sixth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Jeddah in 1975, the Seventh Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Istanbul in 1976, and the Eighth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Tripoli The West in 1977, the Ninth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Senegal in 1978, the Tenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Fez in 1979, the Eleventh Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Islamabad in 1980, and the Twelfth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Baghdad in 1981, the Thirteenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Niamey - Republic of Niger in 1982, and the Fourteenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Dhaka - Bangladesh in 19 83, the 15th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Sana'a in 1984, the 16th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Fez in 1986, the 17th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Amman 1988, and the 18th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Riyadh 1989, the Nineteenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Cairo in 1990, the Twentieth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Istanbul in 1991, the Twenty-first Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Karachi in 1993, and the twenty-second Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Casablanca 1994, and the Twenty-third Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Kona Koi-Gina in 1995

3- General Secretariat

It is the third organizational body of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and one of the main bodies that focuses on the implementation of the tasks entrusted to it, and it also undertakes the follow-up and implementation of decisions issued by summit conferences and conferences of foreign ministers, and the General Secretariat was established by a decision issued by the first Islamic Summit of Foreign Ministers in Jeddah.).

General Secretaries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference:

Several personalities have succeeded to the position of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and they are:

- Tunku Abdul Rahman from Malaysia during the period (1970-1973).
- Hassan Tohamy from Egypt during the period (1974-1975).
- Ahmed Karim Gay from Senegal during the period (1975-1979).
- Habib Al-Shatti from Tunisia during the period (1979-1984).
- Sharifuddin Pirzad from Pakistan during the period (1985-1988).
- Hamid Al-Ghabed from Niger (1989).

The General Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General and four assistants to him and they are appointed by the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, and one of the conditions that must be met is that they have years, renewable for one time. Assistant to the Palestinian cause, and Assistant Secretary-General for Cultural, Social and Media Affairs.

As for the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, it is the temporary Saudi city of Jeddah, until the liberation of Jerusalem; To become its permanent headquarters after its liberation .

Objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was issued by the countries participating in the Third Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah in 1972 after it was approved by the thirty countries that participated in the conference. The Charter consists of fourteen articles; As the shortest charter for one of the largest international Islamic organizations, the third article of the charter stipulated a statement of the organization's objectives , which included the following:

Supporting the unity of Islamic brotherhood and solidarity among Islamic countries, introducing the Islamic religion and its principles based on the pure Islamic message, supporting the Palestinian people, and standing by them; To retrieve their occupied lands from the Zionist enemy, and to preserve the unity of international peace and security, as well as mutual respect among the member states, and for each country to preserve its territorial integrity, to preserve the dignity of Islamic peoples and to support each other, and the inadmissibility of the use of force between member states, and to protect places Holy in Islamic countries .

The Islamic Summit Conferences held by the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The Organization of the Islamic Conference has held many Islamic Summits; With the aim of preserving the interests of Islamic countries and their unity, among those conferences are the following:

The First Islamic Summit Conference held in September 1969 in Rabat, the capital of the Arab Maghreb, the Second Islamic Summit Conference held in February 1974 in Lahore in Pakistan, and the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in January 1981 in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as the Summit The Fourth Islamic Summit held in January 1984 in Casablanca in the Maghreb, the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in January 1987 in the State of Kuwait, the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference held in December 1991 in Dakar in the Republic of Senegal, and the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference which Held in December 1994 in Casablanca in the Maghreb.

The Competent Permanent Committees of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

1- Al-Quds Committee

This committee was established by a decision issued by the first conference of foreign ministers in 1975 in the city of Jeddah, which specialized in studying the conditions of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. Presenting some suggestions related to the situation related to Jerusalem to the participating member states, and the committee consists of representatives from fifteen countries, who are elected for a period of three years through a decision issued by the Foreign Ministers Conference .

2- The Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs

This committee was established through a decision issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, which was held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif in 1981. The aim of establishing this committee is to give a new start to information and culture in Islamic countries; This is in order to inform the world about the issues of the Islamic nation, especially the Palestinian cause and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and one of the other tasks of the Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs is to implement the decisions of the Islamic Conference that fall within its competences. In Senegal, its membership is joined by the member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

3- The Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation

According to Resolution (13/3 Q) issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, this committee was established in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1981. The purpose of the committee is to follow up on the decisions of the Islamic Conference in its economic and commercial fields. , It is also interested in supporting Islamic countries, and supporting economic and trade programs that lead to improving the situation of Islamic countries, and the membership of this committee includes all member states, and it is headed by Kanaan Oren (President of the Republic of Turkey, based in Ankara).

4- The Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation

This committee was established by virtue of the decision of the previous committee in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981. In addition, it prepares programs related to improving the capabilities of member states in the scientific and technological field, and this committee is chaired by the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, headquartered in Islamabad, and all member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference join its membership.

This shows us the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. To emphasize the unity of Islamic solidarity through the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the participation of (57) Islamic countries, as the Organization of the Islamic Conference helped to gather the word of Muslims in all the Islamic world within the framework of an international Islamic organization.

II. CONCLUSION

The great efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its active presence in the service of Islamic solidarity and highlighting its role through the Muslim World League and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in banishing suspicions from the Islamic religion through its defense of Islam, as it took many decisions, and made effective contributions to resolving Islamic issues, as It had a role in supporting the branches of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

It also worked to spread the culture of the Islamic religion and the Arabic language, the language of the Noble Qur'an, through the Muslim World League, and its effective role in providing relief to the afflicted in the world. I worked on financing the Association, and thus made strenuous efforts to support and unite Muslims everywhere, and these organizations had a great role in raising the morale of Muslims and uniting them all over the world.

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