



The OIC and Palestine: Analyzing Ineffectiveness in Conflict Management

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ABSTRACT

This paper critically assesses the worth of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in terms of addressing the Palestinian issue, a persistent conflict that has substantial intimations for regional stability and international relations. It was established in 1969. The main objective of this organization was to act as a collective voice for the Muslim world. The Muslim states in the form of OIC attempted to unify Islamic world into a single cohesive bloc. Its efforts to mediate peace in Palestine have shown limited results. This study begins with a historical overview of the OIC's formation and its evolving role concerning the Palestinian cause. It then analyzes key resolutions and initiatives put forth by the organization, gauging their impact and the political dynamics that influence decision-making among member states. Despite of a lot of declarations of support for Palestine, the paper identifies critical barriers to productive action, including internal divisions among member states, inconsistent political commitment, and the lack of a unified strategy. Furthermore, the research explores external factors, such as geopolitical rivalries and the influence of global powers, that complicate the OIC's efforts. By employing case studies of specific OIC interventions and analyzing their outcomes, this paper illustrates the organization's shortcomings in mobilizing

resources and establishing a cohesive approach to conflict resolution. The findings reveal that the reliance of OIC on diplomacy without accompanying applicative mechanisms and its inability to negotiate the diverse interests of its member states significantly chips away its effectiveness. The paper concludes by offering strategic proposals aimed at strengthening the OIC's role, including advancing greater solidarity among members, amplifying diplomatic engagement with key stakeholders, and entrenching a framework for more robust intervention in support of Palestinian rights. This research underscores the need for a redefined strategy within the OIC to amplify its relevance, leverage and effectiveness in advocating for a just resolution to the Palestinian issue. This research also focuses on OIC's position in International Politics and its diplomatic and bargaining leverage.

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INTRODUCTION

Palestinians have been suffering in the conflict for a century. Different International Organizations including United Nations Organization and many world leaders of high reputation tried to resolve this issue but couldn't do so because of many reservations of both the parties to the conflict. Muslim World keeps supporting the cause of recognition of Palestinian State whereas Israel is quite unhesitant in discarding the aspirations of both Palestinian people in particular and Muslim World in general. Organization of Islamic Cooperation came up as a hope to the Palestinians but it couldn't prove so handy in the conflict management.

Rami G. Khouri, in his analysis, discusses the OIC's deficiencies in construing its resolutions into applicative strategies. He articulates that despite the OIC's potential, it has not effectively influenced peace negotiations, stating that "the OIC's potential remains largely unfulfilled" (Khouri, 2003, p. 152). He calls attention to the organization's failure to lay emphasis upon the members states to pressurize Israel for negotiations in a diplomatic way, which is crucial for advancing the Palestinian cause.

Ibrahim Karawan notes out of his research that the internal environment is not very much conducive among the OIC members for sustainable development and at the same time internal divisions among its



members also leads to inconsistent policies regarding Palestine. He propounds that "member states often pursue national interests, which undermines a collective strategy for Palestine" (Karawan, 2005, p. 88). This lack of collective consciousness and unity, he contends, has led to uncertainty and a fragmented approach that creates predicaments in the path of effective conflict management and undermines the OIC's credibility in international forums.

Azzam Tamimi evaluates the hardcore dependence of OIC on high-level diplomacy and its negligence of grassroots movements. He asserts that "real change must come from the ground up, not just from state-level diplomacy" (Tamimi, 2009, p. 204). By disregarding local Palestinian hues and cries and showing no respect to the local organizations, the OIC fails to address the underlying issues faced by Palestinians, which diminishes the relevance of its being a dominant regional and international forum.

Dajani considers the OIC's outmoded diplomatic approaches, arguing that the organization must be susceptible to the new realities, like the rise of non-state actors and grassroots activism. He propounds that "the OIC must engage with non-state actors to remain relevant" (Dajani, 2014, p. 172). Such interactions and engagements are not only essential but to some extent obligatory for apprehending the complex dynamics on the ground and for putting together effective responses to the conflict.

Shibley Telhami calls attention on the legitimacy issues embracing the OIC's inventiveness, which generally lack popular support among member states. He asserts that "without popular backing, the OIC's stance on Palestine becomes less impactful" (Telhami, 2013, p. 116). This disengagement between the emotionalism of people and the actions of organization can lead to the declination of integrity, reputation and effectiveness in upholding the rights of Palestinians.

Ayesha Jalal propounds that the diplomatic efforts of OIC are very often thwarted by the conflicting national interests of its member states. Notwithstanding the organization's establishing goal to unite Muslim countries in combating common issues, Jalal asserts that member states are engaged in upholding their individual national interests over collective interests, particularly concerning the Israel-Palestine conflict. This fracturing leads to an imbalance which hampers the making of coherent strategies and initiatives. In this way, it becomes difficult enough for the OIC to effectively advocate the rights of Palestinians. Moreover, it fails to exert influence in international forums like the United Nations (Jalal, 2022).



Emad El-Din Shahin critiques the bureaucratic structure of OIC, claiming it substantially limits the capacity of organization to respond promptly to the situation like the Israel-Palestine conflict. Shahin calls attention to the decision-making processes as they often get embroiled by the lengthy procedures and the need for consensus among its diverse member states. This bureaucratic dormancy not only delays potential mediations but also upraises questions about the trustworthiness of OIC as a mediator. Shahin highlights that the internal structures of the governance need to be reformed otherwise, OIC is unlikely to fulfill its mandate effectively (Shahin, 2020).

Anwar Gargash highlights the political perversion of the OIC by certain authoritative member states, which sabotages control and effectiveness in addressing capacious issues, including the Israel-Palestine conflict. He analyses that the influential nations put to use the organization to enhance their own geopolitical interests rather than aiming at the collective interests in the form of collective action for Palestinian cause. Gargash argues that this politicization is acting as an obstacle in the path of OIC to become a genuine plan of action for cooperation and advocacy, ultimately restricting its role as a significant player in the conflict (Gargash, 2019).

Mohammed A. Mohammed talks over the predicament of sectarian divisions among OIC member states, which substantially incapacitate the ability of organization to mediate effectively in the Israel-Palestine conflict. He takes note of the sectarian tensions, particularly between Sunni and Shia nations, which leads to the creation of environment of distrust and suspicion that eventually complicates consensus-building. This fragmentation leads to multifaceted perspectives on the conflict and hampers the ability of OIC to present a collective consciousness, thereby shrinking its effectiveness as a mediator (Mohammed, 2021).

BRIEF HISTORY OF ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT:

Centuries ago, a small group of American Jews considered the creation of a Jewish state a Zionist decision. After World War II, the Zionists gained full support for their nationalist aspirations in Britain: after taking Turkey's occupation of Palestine in 1917, they sought to end violence and racial profiling against Jews. Due to ancient history of prophet's houses like House of Solomon and house of David they chose the area of historic Palestine. But it was a homeland to already natives like Muslims and Christians (Al-War, Emma. 2002 p63-79). (Muniba Naeem, 2023).



British government approved with the consent of Arab states their project for a Jewish Homeland (The Routledge handbook of Arabic sociolinguistics). Following the drastic Nazi holocaust in Europe and its aftermath Jewish started to move in the area. Report stated reasons of military fight as Palestinians aiming to protect their Motherland. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Followed by events like ("the slaughter at Deri Yassin village, the bombing of the King David hotel, Assassination of Lord Moyne, etc.") and Palestinians, Britain was listed and off its hard Territory, and turn the Palestinians grease over to the United Nations (Journal of Sociolinguistics 24. (369-387). (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

OBJECTIVES

- To recognize and assess the internal problems of the OIC concerning Palestine.
- To analyze how the interests of individual member state impact OIC efforts on Palestine.
- To examine the ramifications brought by the external factors on the OIC's strategy of managing Palestine conflict.
- To recommend reforms within the OIC in order to make it more effective in resolving the Palestine conflict.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Why has the OIC been ineffective in managing Palestine conflict?
2. How does political fragmentation amidst the OIC influence its approach to Palestine?
3. How have geopolitical factors impacted the OIC's attempts at managing Palestine conflict?
4. What has made the OIC diplomatically ineffective in managing the Palestine conflict?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology used in studying the ineffectiveness of the OIC in the conflict management of the Palestine issue involves a multi-faceted approach. Firstly, a thorough analysis of the historical background of the Palestine issue and the establishment of the OIC was essential in understanding the context in which the organization operates. This was followed by a review of the OIC's official documents, such as resolutions and declarations, to gain insight into the organization's stance and actions on the Palestine issue. Additionally, the role of the OIC in international forums and its diplomatic efforts in advocating for the Palestinian cause were also examined. Overall, the research methodology used in this study is comprehensive and aims to



provide a holistic understanding of the organization's efforts towards finding a just and lasting solution to the conflict. Secondary source of data was used for data collection such as pentagon reports, journals like Washington post, articles, newspapers, google scholar search, and dissertations of renowned Scholars.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ahmad F, Aman J, Saud M, (2018), in their research article, write about Modern Palestinian Israel conflict gained regional as well as international importance which affected the lives of thousands of Palestinians and created humanitarian crisis. This conflict has not only affected people of two nations but also Global politics and sentiments were changed. Middle Eastern and Arab states are promoting diplomatic relations among statesmen, socioeconomic relations towards the new Jewish state. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Trump administration started working for a detailed/comprehensive solution for peace treaty among Israel as well as the Palestinian people since he joined the office. Pentagon published report in 2020. Reports suggests that the conflict should be resolved to decrease the casualties of people and properties damaging done by the occupation forces. (Ronen, 2014) "It exposed the ground realities have changed in Middle East for the last decade". (White House, (2020): "Peace to Prosperity, a vision to improve the Lives of the Palestinian and Israeli People") (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Daniel Bucksbaum, (2018), in his thesis, emphasized on solution of Palestine issue that Israeli and Palestinian people have been focusing "two-state destination". He wrote "Binational state is to be established with equal rights and supremacy of law". (Daniel Bucksbaum, (2018), "The Changing Geological Dynamics of the Middle East and their Impact on Israel Palestinian Peace Efforts", Scholar Works of WMU) (Khamaisi, 2008) (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Benjamin Timothy Acosta. (2008), states in his thesis that after the defeat of Six-Day War with Israel, Arab countries realized that they could not counter Israel, so they adopted different strategies which developed Shahid Fashion. Palestine Liberation Organization started terror attacks and Hezbollah influence other Muslims to launch terror tactics. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Anastasiou stated "Comprehending the function of religious conviction in the Israeli- Palestinian clash needs an interpretation of the wider "ethnocentric nationalist conflict between the two flanks". Anastasioui observed that base of the two-nation problem is religious beliefs of Jews and Muslims,



while the Christians are more connected to the Jewish people and still to date Christian voluntarily go to Israeli historical sites and voluntarily participate in the excavation of the first temple site. On the other hand, Muslims have unpleasant feelings towards the Jewish people and considers them occupation forces. They reject the claim of Jewish that they hold the claim to the Holy land because they were living before the holocaust during 2nd world war. According to Anastasioi religious ideologies are important factor in this conflict. He mentioned that" white nationalism and its ethnocentric method to statehood is a central motorist in the history of the Israeli- Palestinian dispute, nationalism isn't unusual to either the Israeli or the Palestinian side, as nationalism is a master story that scholar's association with the documented development of modernity and the advent of governments-states". "(Alter, 1994; Anastasiou, 2008; Anderson, 1995; Gellner, 1983; Hobsbawm, 1990)." Some Scholars belief "rigidness of the Israeli and Palestinian leaders have enhanced this issue. For this, it is required to evaluate the context on the basic ideology of nationalism by taking religious beliefs in account, as first step in "Israeli-Palestinian conflict" and how this has been affected by the religious school of thought of both nations. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Anastasiou and Broome comprehended nationalism as origin of Individuality. Encyclopedia creates relevance to a broader aspect of individual concerns of his surrounding, from caste, to gender and likes etc. However, as a modern nationalism has a major part in building its relevance with the state. In the old otherwise modern world patriotism has been considered the most influential powers in the modern world. Nationalism is connected with everyday life energies of people of modern societies. Mind is filtered by thoughts generated in the shadow of ideology People feel satisfied for national acts, but what defines best interest is another question. People are inspired even by the dialogues of statesmen the "national interests" explaining governmental strategies, and the characters that states use for identification of self (flags, sigils, mottos, national anthems, & memorials of the people who did something extra ordinary) applications of nationalism as a collective recognition and help in establishing or building a national consciousness of national issues among people so they become representatives around the world. While nationalism paves way of establishing unity, modern societies can play a crucial role when hard times are faced, it can also show to individuals and their managers to see their nation as free from error and above criticism, clarifying the usage of power and viciousness to trade with apparent enemies" (Anastasiou and Broome, 2010)."(Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Report published by Anastasiou and Broom dated 2010 suggests that "Academic benefits for national cause strengthened particularly from 1980s and has persisted currently. Before intellectual observation



concentrated on European nations as the ambitious energy coaching on wars, but recently there is focus on non-European models, especially in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East in the classical form of nationalism, which is involved in innovation and protection of independent forms, commitment to the national gain's preeminence over other beliefs like provincial, local and blood relations. Defiant to classical nationalism, post national conditions which are likely to increase personal benefits, creativity and organizations are essential for democracy". Within nationalism, the concept of nation has a familiarity among people which can be best explained as an outgrowth of the projection of extremely unnecessary features by nationalist mind which he then awards on the nation. But the point of whether they view nationalism as an advantageous force or not, scholars think that nation is placed on the highest standard and the people consider it an important agent of force, collective spirit and moral reasoning. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Eric Hobsbawm critically commented that one of the most effective means in which nationalism evolves in history is verified by its belief that nation is blessed. Anthony Smith similarly thinks of the nation as a religious substitute. This statement could be used to patriotisms having incorporated formal faith as a fragment of intellectual system (e.g., Serbian, Irish Protestant, Hindu, Greek, Islamic, and Irish Catholic nationalisms) as well as to lay patriotisms who wanted to repeal old-fashioned religion from their important arrangements concerning the national essence (e.g., Egyptian, French, Turkish, and Syrian nationalisms". Regarding the nationalistic path to olden times, the designation of holiness to the notion of a state is done by creating and performing rituals which are expressed by national authorities, ethnocentric community rituals, and by records of national heroic acts which emphasize the outstanding accomplishments. These stories in history combine established documented truths into myths about national recognition, excellence, obligatory future and distinction, and religious selection. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Using an inflated concept of nation, nationalist method of history writing projects the idealized picture of the nation, putting it into an excellent, primitive past, changed to a convincing obligated present with an endless and glorious prospect" (Anastasiou and Broome, 2010)." Through these methods, patriotism creates a biased and egocentric vision of the nation's life, creating a picture in which they see only the good in themselves and the bad in other nations especially if the other nation is an enemy. The utmost difficult part of patriotism is to connect ethical responsibilities and using force and violence, especially in times of battle. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)



But nationalism in history has let go of its right to use power and/or violence for the moral grounds that a nation is the biggest collaborative worth and the crucial foundation for society, individuality, safety, and comfort. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

This assembly of thinking and acting made nationalism a crucial element which legitimizes the use of power and brutality during the course of present history. The indicators of nationalism include singing national anthems, remembrances, national flags, revealing characters, applying stories of battles, wars, heroic deeds, and the shedding of blood. All of these refer to national praise, identity and integrity. (Vol. II, p. 500). Patriotism works by encompassing belief that construction of individuality is only done in the presence of a single ethnic group and is simplistic. Ignatieff was one noticeable scholar of ethnocentric patriotism, demonstrates: "As an artistic purpose, nationalism is the assertion that while men and women have much uniqueness, it is the nation that supplies them with their immediate form of belonging" "(p. 05). "He additionally speaks of patriotism effectively mobilizes and legitimizes lethal brutality and using lethal force. According to him, different other concerns regarding individuality along with the sense of belonging, like career or family, nationalism withholds a story which can lead to violence. The main goal was that the other elements concerning individualism are different than individualism because individualism views national spirit as ultimate and praiseworthy of humanoid expense. (Muniba Naeem-2023)

Nationalism's deterioration and the upsurge of religious patriotism besides resentment, devised novel encounters mostly having conflict with bold and global "jihadism". Individuality disputes circle around national spirit of the two nations considering the Israel and Palestine dispute. Literary work of Ruth Mann (2001) believes that identity disputes retain the underlying factors grounded on joint sacrifices of other party's legality, fearing that due to such credit, Legal status, theft and property of their own nation will be damaged. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Rothman (2001) also says that in the near past, Israelis were worried if Palestine's rights remained either fair or taken seriously, this could potentially damage Israelian requests. Palestine think the similar thing. Thus, situation in region is viewed as crucial resources and regional issues, mainly due to concerns and mutual mistrust regarding the credibility of equality. Orbach (2011), added that the Israeli-Palestinian issue is also a conflict over the environment, water, fences and security because it is the motivation of the Palestinian war. The struggle of Palestinian is not short timed because its source and continuation is on the base of rejection of each other's nationality, and the right of each side to establish its own ethnic



nation-state (p. 100)." After thorough investigation we need to study thoughts and its effects on the people of Israel and Palestine, religion of both nations transforms this religious ideology into nationalism. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Juergen Meyer addressed relations between faith and nationalism in 1996. In "The Worldwide Rise of Religious Nationalism" concentrates on religious nationalism about world in the Middle Eastern states. Scholars are more concerned about this dispute especially after the 9/11 and its following events. Juergen Meyer stated that two major types of religious super patriots i.e. cultural and philosophical. Ethnical spiritual supporter of independence plays with competing races, whereas idealistic spiritual supporter of independence strikes "secularity" inside personal state like different groups having different ethnicities can be indulged into rival faiths. At one point communicates that Ethnical way to otherworldly patriotism politicizes philosophy by using profound personality for political predeterminations, a philosophical way to deal with strict patriotism achieves the opposite: it religionist's governmental issues." This case is generous as it comments on the two essential manners by which religion advances consolidated into public legislative issues and public self-personality structures. (Muniba Naeem, 2023)

Scholars observe that the OIC is facing problems in exerting pressure on international forums, like the United Nations. In spite of being a voice for Islamic solidarity, the proposals of organization often lack the ineluctable backing from major powers, which results in ineffective resolutions regarding Palestine (Al-Mahmoud, 2021).

The OIC's lack of financial resources and institutional capacity is frequently cited as a hindrance to effective conflict management. Many studies indicate that the organization is often unable to provide the necessary support for humanitarian initiatives or peace-building efforts in Palestine (Mourad, 2020). yet to be)

Several scholars look over certain initiatives and resolutions proposed by the OIC, proclaiming that they are often illustrative rather than applicative. Initiatives like the Al-Quds Committee and numerous resolutions have failed to produce substantial changes on the ground, which paves the way to criticism regarding their practicality and effectiveness (Hussain, 2022).



External dynamic geopolitical factors, like foreign policy of USA and regional conflicts, also affects the OIC's role in the Palestine conflict. Scholars contend that these external pressures play a substantial role in limiting its effectiveness (Zarrouk, 2021).

Some scholars recommend that OIC need to be reformed within to enhance its effectiveness. Suggestions include formation of good relations with the non-OIC countries solicitous to the Palestinian cause, strengthening its diplomatic machinery, and upsurging engagement with the organizations of civil society. (Yusuf, 2023).

RESEARCH GAP

Several scholars have conducted comprehensive research on the "Ineffectiveness of the OIC in managing the Palestinian issue," but there are some areas that lack substantial discourse. Khatib (2018) conducted thorough research on the diplomatic structure of OIC. His analysis pays attention to the political discourse within the organization, but it doesn't fully address the comprehensive impact of internal division on OIC's authority in resolving the conflicts, framing policies and implementing resolutions. This reveals a significant research gap particularly regarding the competing behavior of OIC members in perusing their individual interests, which significantly impacted the organization's structure and decision-making processes. As a result, the OIC's ability to take effective action on Palestine has been compromised. Dajani (2020) examines the geopolitical dynamics and encapsulates the shifting influence of foreign actors in the Palestinian issue. However, the impact of changing geopolitical patterns, such as easing of relations between Arab countries and Israel through the Abraham Accords, has not been fully taken into consideration. This area has not been sufficiently addressed, especially the policy mechanisms of OIC both in terms of adaptation and its failure to respond to the changing political landscape in the region. The research gap to be covered is to analyze the OIC's accommodation to the reshaping of alliances and geopolitical shifts, and to examine how its failure to adopt to these changes have undermined its credibility and relevance in Palestinian conflict management.

While Katz (2017) analyzes the more complex geopolitical ramifications of the Palestinian struggle, internal factional exclusivism has divided the Palestinian society into various political factions such as Fatah and Hamas, which are often seen as out of sync with the OIC's actions. In-depth research is required in this context to clarify how the OIC's incompetency has made it difficult to mediate the



factional divisions within the Palestinian society, and how this has undermined a unified approach to resolving Palestinian issue. Katz's research does not explore how these internal factional divisions impede the OIC's effectiveness in universalizing the Palestinian interests. A comprehensive study is needed to understand how this indigenous political landscape impacts OIC strategies and its failure to foster a unified front for resolving the Palestine conflict. There is a significant research gap regarding the OIC's humanitarian and economic involvement, particularly in addressing the needs of Palestinians under occupied territories. Salloukh (2020) comprehensively examines the OIC's political function and responsibility, but its economic and humanitarian strategies have not been as extensively discussed. Detailed research is needed to assess the effectiveness of OIC's humanitarian and economic involvement, particularly how its policies often lack coordination and funding, which ultimately leads to its ineffectiveness in Palestinian conflict management.

CONCLUSION

The failure of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in conflict management of Palestine issue can be accredited to a combination of structural weaknesses, political dissuasion among member states, minimal influence, insufficient resources, internal and external factors. Scholars call attention for a reevaluation of strategies of the organization and laid emphasizes on reforming it for addressing the ongoing challenges in Palestine in a better way. Further research could explore more case studies in the international domain for comparative analysis.

The ineffectiveness of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in managing the Palestinian conflict is rooted in a complex interplay of internal and external challenges. Firstly, internal divisions among member states significantly obstruct the OIC's ability to present a unified front. These divisions arise from varying political interests, national agendas, and regional rivalries, particularly between influential members like Saudi Arabia and Iran. Such contention often results in conflicting positions on key issues related to Palestine, which compromises the organization's credibility and effectiveness in diplomatic negotiations. Secondly, the OIC's total reliance on traditional methods and traditional diplomatic tools—like resolutions, statements, and calls for solidarity—has not brought any significant change on the ground. While these efforts seem like an empty vessel just making noise around and serve to raise awareness, they often lack applicative follow-through. The OIC has never tried to assemble on a single platform of collective vision, collective voice and collective consciousness to realize its collective



weight to impose sanctions or other measures against Israel, which diminishes its bargaining leverage and influence in the international forums when it comes to diplomatic negotiations.

Moreover, the OIC usually face some major obstacles in mobilizing of adequate resources for efficacious mediation. While it has called for increased assistance in the form of financial support for Palestine, the actual funding and aid delivery has not been up to the mark and often succumbs to bureaucratic delays. As grassroot initiatives need a mass support but due to its deficiency it has undermined the humanitarian efforts which are necessary for the immediate needs of Palestinian people.

Furthermore, the OIC's approach to the conflict management has not adjusted to the changing geopolitical landscape. International Politics is witnessing the rise in new global powers and shifting alliances which needs advanced, dynamic and strategic engagement with international actors. The OIC has struggled to show susceptibility in forming the coalitions with non-member states and organizations which could amplify its influence which leads to restricting its productiveness in the multilateral environment.

It needs to undertake several critical reforms to enhance its effectiveness in the conflict management capabilities. First, stimulating internal unity and security among member states which is very much essential. This will ensure creating of serene environment which leads to the entrenchment of platforms for dialogue that prioritize consensus-building on Palestinian issues, thereby ensuring a more cohesive stance in international negotiations.

Second, the OIC should expand its diplomatic efforts beyond traditional methods. Engaging in proactive diplomacy that includes direct negotiations and confidence-building measures with both Israeli and Palestinian authorities could pave the way for more constructive dialogue. Furthermore, the OIC should consider establishing a dedicated conflict resolution mechanism that integrates legal, diplomatic, and humanitarian dimensions.

Finally, it is crucial to have a harmonious and strengthening partnerships with global powers, regional organizations, and civil society groups. By building coalitions and associations that align with its objectives, the OIC can amplify its diplomatic and bargaining leverage and support for Palestinian rights on a broader scale. This could be done by getting involved in working closely with the United Nations and other international bodies of high reputation and acceptance to advocate for adherence to international law and the protection of human rights.



In summary, while the OIC has virtuous and noble aims in supporting Palestine, its current standard of methods and approaches are not enough for productive conflict management. By giving a discourse to its internal divisions, adjusting its strategies to contemporary challenges, and furthering collaborative relationships, the OIC can substantially amplify its role and enhance its ascendancy and influence in promoting a just and giving a higher position to lasting resolution to the Palestinian conflict. Without these reforms, the organization risks remaining mere a largely symbolic entity, organization with an almost negligible acceptancy in terms of bargaining leverage and unable to effect meaningful change in one of the world's most enduring conflicts.

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