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Prevailing crisis in the Middle-East, is the concept of Muslim Ummah still relevant?

Outline

I. Introduction

Thesis statement:

In exploring the prevailing Middle-East crisis especially Israel's brutal genocide towards Palestinians, the concept of Muslim Ummah has failed to address the vulnerabilities of conflicts owing to its divided nature and vested interests of Muslim world. However, proactive and sagacious steps in reviving the real spirit of Muslim Ummah could help attain the purpose of unity and solidarity to counter the evils of Middle-East.

II. Understanding the prevailing crisis in the Middle East

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(a) Brutal humanitarian violation of Palestinians by Israelies

(b) Perilous socio-economic crisis of Lebanon coupled with the conflict over Blue Line

(c) Different alliances in Syria highlighting deep instability

(d) Struggling socio-political indicators of Iraq and Iran-Iraq diplomatic strain due to Israel factors

(e) Western endeavours of isolating Iran due to sanctions

(f) Political turmoil in Yemen and red sea conflict

Case in point: Disruption of maritime trade route

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III- Factors responsible for Muslim Ummah's passivity in dealing with the issues

- (a) Divided house of Islamic world negating the spirit of Muslim organisations
- (b) Recognition of Israel by Arab states ~~due~~ to under Abraham Accord
- (c) Nexus of India and Arab world undermines the concept of Muslim Ummah.
Case in point: economic corridor of IMEEC and alliances of I2U2
- (d) Rising Arab nationalist sentiments threatening the solidarity efforts
- (e) Technological and intellectual stagnation of Muslim nations as compare to the west
- (f) Shia-Sunni conflict and support for different proxies

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(g) Vested interest of Saudi Arabia under its vision of 2030

Case in point: Moving to economic diversity, getting bid of men's FIFA world cup in 2034

(h) Bleak response of Muslim world on important issues

IV- What measures should Muslim countries adopt to counter Middle East crisis?

(a) Encourage inter-Muslim countries dialogue

(b) Constructive role of Islamic organizations in regional conflict

(c) Respect the sovereignty of states

(d) Representation of united front through religious tolerances

V- Conclusion

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Middle East has long been involved in crisis. Due to internal and external factors, the challenges faced by the region are continuously deteriorating the world peace. Syrian crisis, Yemen's vulnerable environment, perilous socio-economic situation of Lebanon, and, above all, the brutal genocide of Palestinians by Israelis are some of the notorious examples portraying the bleak environment of the Middle East. Unfortunately, this weakening of the situation has increased further due to the passiveness of Muslim Ummah. The Muslim Ummah, having a broad concept of unity among all Muslim countries of the world but in theory, has far away in implementing the real spirit of promoting solidarity. Ironically, various reasons are there to depict the inactivity of Muslim Ummah towards important issues of the region. The passivity on the

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part of the nexus of many Arab nations with Israel, India, and USA, the divided interests in Muslim organisations, and the support of different actors in the guise of ideological differences are some factors responsible for the divided nature of Muslim Ummah. Ostensibly, such issues depict the failed and diverse circumstances of Muslim countries. ^{However,} Despite all of the mentioned facts, there is still a chance of unifying Muslim nations to counter the menace of internal and external conflicts. By promoting inter-Muslim dialogue, encouraging the constructive role of OIC, and addressing the ideological differences, the concept of Muslim Ummah could become a strong unifying force in real spirit. Thus, the prevalent crisis of Middle-East could reduce significantly by adopting the measures to rejuvenate the concept of Muslim Ummah.