**Background Guide**

Organisation of Islamic Cooperation



The Causes and Impact of Islamophobic Policies in the West.

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**Introduction to the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation**



With over 1.5 billion followers, Islam is the world’s second largest religion and is the fastest growing in Europe and North America. While it remains incredibly diverse around the globe, the idea of a singular, unified Islamic community, or Ummah, is the guiding force behind the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is the second largest inter-governmental organization after the United Nations with a membership of 57 states spread over four continents. This organisation was established in September 1969, following the event of the criminal arson of Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

 The organisation states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world" and works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony". In addition to that, one of the main objectives of the OIC is to work to represent Islam in a favourable manner, and work with other countries and international organizations to dispel any misconceptions people might have about Islam. **It is therefore in the interest of member-states of the OIC to promote goodwill about Islam**.

It is also in the interest of the OIC that is promote greater unity and cooperation amongst Islamic nations, given that as of now a great divide exists between Sunni and Shia Islamic countries. Of the several possible fields of cooperation, the two most important ones could be to fight extremism (that tends to malign the image of Islam), and work to foster goodwill towards Islam in other countries around the world.

In 1970, the first meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, where a permanent secretariat and secretary general were selected from the original 25 Member States present. The OIC Charter was formally adopted and registered in conformity with the UN on February 1, 1974. A revised OIC Charter was adopted on March 14, 2008 in Dakar, Senegal. On June 28, 2011 the organization officially changed its name from the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation to reflect is changing priorities and goals.

The Organization harbors consultative and cooperative relations with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations that partake on the interests of the OIC, including efforts striving to reverse the misconceptions of Islam, particularly in the west, the elimination of discrimination against Muslims, and the safeguarding of the core values of Islam and Muslims during the contemporary period.

**The Mandate**

*“The mandate of the OIC is to promote all-round cooperation among its member states, to safeguard Islamic holy places, and to work towards eradicating racial discrimination and colonialism.”*

**The OIC Charter**

*Under the Charter, the Organization aims, inter alia, to:*

*Enhance and consolidate the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among the Member States;*

*Safeguard and protect the common interests and support the legitimate causes of the Member States;*

*Coordinate and unify the efforts of the Member States in view of the challenges faced by the Islamic world in particular and the international community in general;*

*Respect the right of self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs and to respect sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State;*

*Ensure active participation of the Member States in the global political, economic and social decision-making processes to secure their common interests;*

*Reaffirm its support for the rights of peoples as stipulated in the UN Charter and international law;*

*Strengthen intra-Islamic economic and trade cooperation; in order to achieve economic integration leading to the establishment of an Islamic Common Market;*

*Exert efforts to achieve sustainable and comprehensive human development and economic well-being in Member States;*

*Protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam and encourage dialogue among civilizations and religions;*

*Enhance and develop science and technology and encourage research and cooperation among Member States in these fields;*

*In order to realize these objectives, Member States shall act, inter alia, in accordance with the following principles:*

*All Member States commit themselves to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter;*

*Member States are sovereign, independent and equal in rights and obligations;*

*All Member States shall settle their disputes through peaceful means and refrain from use or threat of use of force in their relations;*

*All Member States undertake to respect national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other Member States and shall refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of others;*

*Member States shall uphold and promote, at the national and international levels, good governance, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law.*

**AGENDA : The Causes and Impact of Islamophobic Policies in the West**

**Islam**

What is Islam? Islam makes up 21% of the world religions and is therefore the second largest religion in the world after Christianity. Today, Islam is one of the fastest growing religions and is practiced by more than 1.2 billion Muslims across the world. Islam is an *Abrahamic* monotheistic religion that believes that the purpose of life is to worship God and God is one and incomparable. Muslims believe also that Islam is the original and universal version of faith. A Muslim is someone who adopts the Islamic way of life by believing in the Oneness of God and the prophethood of Muhammad. In Islam women cover parts of their head or even their entire bodies. Most Christians do not understand why this is obligatory in this religion when there is freedom for women and they see this as a restriction. The Islamic lifestyle is not quite understood in the western world because it is so different.



**What is Islamophobia?**

 Islamophobia can be defined as -

“An exaggerated fear, hatred, and hostility toward Islam and Muslims that is perpetuated by negative stereotypes resulting in bias, discrimination, and the marginalization and exclusion of Muslims from social, political, and civic life.”

**The Rise of Islamophobia in the West:**

**What are the possible causes of Islamophobia?**

The West has maligned Islam, from its inception, as a religion of terror and extremism. This attitude has become much more pronounced in the 21st century and is a cause for concern to the Muslim world. As pointed out by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan:

“Islamophobia is at once a deeply personal issue for Muslims, a matter of great importance to anyone concerned about upholding universal values, and a question with implications for international harmony and peace. We should not underestimate the resentment and sense of injustice felt by members of one of the world’s great religions, cultures and civilizations.”

One could attribute the initial seeds of Islamophobia to the period in the Middle-Ages when the Islamic caliphate threatened, and even occupied territory in Europe (The Iberian Peninsula). The first violent outbreak of Islamophobia can be considered to be the christian Crusades, that comprised of a number of attempts by christian European kings to capture the city of Jerusalem, at the time held by the muslims, but considered holy by both Christians and Muslims. The Inquisition, where the christian leaders of Europe sought to forcefully convert everyone, including muslims, to christianity also contributed to the initial formation of the sentiment of Islamophobia.

Therefore, Islamophobia has clearly existed in premise before the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, but has certainly increased in frequency and notoriety during the past decade. The **Runnymede Trust** in the U.K., for example, identified eight components of Islamophobia in a 1997 report, and then produced a follow-up report in 2004 after 9/11 and the initial years of the Afghanistan and Iraq wars. The **eight components** of Islamophobia were as follows -

*1. Islam is seen as a monolithic bloc, static and unresponsive to change;*

*2. Islam is seen as separate and ‘other’. It does not have values in common with other cultures, is not affected by them and does not influence them;*

*3. Islam is seen as inferior to the West. It is barbaric, irrational, primitive and sexist;*

*4. Muslims are seen as violent, aggressive, threatening, supportive of terrorism and engaged in a clash of civilisations ;*

*5. Islam is seen as a political ideology and is used for political or military advantage;*

*6. Muslim criticisms of the West are rejected;*

*7. Hostility towards Islam is used to justify discriminatory practices towards Muslims and exclusion of Muslims from mainstream society;and*

*8. Anti Muslim hostility is seen as natural or normal.*

Particularly in the aftermath of September 11, 2001, Islamic and Muslim values and attitudes have systematically been characterised as being incompatible with ‘Western values’. Muslims are often stereotypically portrayed in media reports as a devoutly religious and undifferentiated group sharing a fundamentalist version of Islam.

A number of violent events like the Rushdie affair, the September 11 terror attacks, bombings in Bali and Madrid, the murder of Dutch filmmaker Theo Van Gogh and the July 2005 London bombings have “exacerbated the growth of Islamophobia almost exponentially.” Other recent attacks such as the Manchester attack and the Westminster attack only intensify the issue at hand.



To some extent, Muslims in the **United States** have faced a greater degree of scrutiny throughout their daily lives since the bombing of the Twin Towers. A 2011 report published by the Pew Research Center shows that nearly 40% of Americans believe that Islam is more likely than any other religion to incite violence. However, the same report is quick to point out that this sentiment is **largely generated by Conservative Republicans** and those associated with the Tea Party. In 2010, politicians belonging to these same groups began calling for a complete ban on Sharia law, or Islamic law that governs Muslims in their daily lives in areas such as religious practice, personal conduct, and criminal codes. Although Sharia law is similar to current United States constitutional law in that it is likewise open to interpretation, opponents of the inclusion of such law point to its most extreme interpretations as being the true face of the law.

Despite having the “second-highest level of education among major religious groups in the United States” and being generally more affluent than in European countries, most Muslims still report feeling alienated. Additionally, most Muslims in the United States question to what extent they should integrate the local culture into their daily lives. These beliefs, held by the majority of Muslims in the United States, indicate that much work still remains to be done to integrate Muslims into society in a way that is respectful of their cultural needs.

The **presence of a large Muslim population throughout Europe** can be attributed to the influx of a Muslim immigrant labor force following World War II. At that time, these immigrants faced discrimination based solely on ethnicity.

However, due to the recent increase in terrorism and the “rise of Islamic regimes”, European society began regarding Muslims immigrants as “different” primarily because of their religion. Today, experts believe that the Muslim population will significantly increase over the next few decades due to “higher immigrant birth rates and lower native European birth rates”. Due to this likely increase in the overall number of Muslims being present in Europe, it is necessary to address the obstacles facing Muslims in their daily lives as related to the religious intolerance they encounter. The OIC attributes the recent increase in Islamophobia in Europe to the ascendance of far-right political activists to high-ranking positions throughout the region. Muslim immigrants are the primary targets of discrimination promulgated by the polarized politics that play on people’s fear of what is unknown to them. Moreover, Muslims are frequently portrayed in the media as holding beliefs and customs that are contrary to European values. This media frenzy that, when speaking of Islam, tends to concentrate on topics such as “radicalization, extremism, alienation, terrorism…poverty and gender equalities” tends to further exacerbate the acts of discrimination that Muslims face in their daily lives. These factors contribute to the belief held by analysts that **Muslims, despite demonstrating some success in academic and business, are poorly integrated into European society.** Muslims in Europe are frequently confronted with obstacles to carrying out their cultural rites. Several European countries, including France and Spain have banned the use of a hijab, the head covering worn by some Muslim women, in public places. Other concerns facing Muslims is the ability to attend mosque on Fridays for weekly congregational prayer and the availability of halal foods, ones that are permitted under Islamic dietary guidelines, in public areas such as schools and the military. Finally, the accessibility to mosques throughout Europe has become a two-fold issue. The prevalence of public prayer by Muslims in the streets of several European countries is being targeted. On September 16, 2011, a law banning Muslim street prayers in France came in to effect. However, the Muslim street prayers are a result of too few Mosques being present in the area to accommodate the growing number of Muslims in Europe. As a result, many Muslims are now left unable to pray at the necessary times due to a lack of appropriate accommodations to do so.

**The Western media’s portrayal of Islam and Muslims are Islamophobic.** The Western media has consistently been using value-loaded and inaccurate language to portray Islam as a dangerous religion rooted in violence and irrationality. The media is the most accessible and indiscriminate disseminator of Islamophobic ideas at the local and global levels. Barring some “responsible” media publications, certain specific and often predictable sources have been attributing to all Muslims, the entire spectrum of negative characteristics that are fundamental to Islamophobia.

Another leading cause for Islamophobia is usually misinformation or total lack of information based on the religion. Unfortunately, Islamophobic people are not likely to be willing to educate themselves about their [fears](http://www.allaboutcounseling.com/library/phobias/) or spend time around any Islamic people. This feeling is somewhat understandable, as they do claim to be physically afraid of the Islamic people, but this attitude will likely lead to a worsening of their fear and not provide any situation for positive change. It also increases their tendency to believe only negative information about Islam and Muslims, as it is in alignment with their existing views.



In summary, some of the main causes of Islamophobia stem from:

1. Terror attacks attributed to fundamentalist Islamic militants, such as 9/11, 2005 London attacks, 2016 Paris attacks, and the recent London and Manchester bombings.
2. Media coverage of Islam as a barbaric, backward, and monolithic religion that exacerbates the fear intended to be spread by terror attacks. This type of negative media coverage, also make integration of muslims in Western societies even more difficult, as people tend to not research about Islam independently and simply dwell on the misconceptions and exaggerations of the media.
	1. Furthermore, the ongoing conflict in the Middle-east, which is a majority-muslim region, further gives impetus to media organizations to spread disinformation and create further misconceptions surrounding the fact that Islam is a violent religion.
3. The rise of far-right groups that increase their power through spreading lies and hatred toward Islam and muslims, and which indirectly encourage/ introduce Islamophobia policies.
4. Apprehension on the part of muslims currently living in Western societies from integrating themselves and trying more actively to assimilate into the surrounding culture, in part due to the prevailing sentiment of Islamophobia.

**Examples of Islamophobia in Western Countries**

* **Switzerland 2009:** Recent examples of Islamophobia exist within several countries. *In late 2009, the largest party in the Swiss parliament put to referendum a ban on minaret construction*. The government opposed the ban, citing harm to the country's image - and particularly Muslims' views of Switzerland. Nearly 60% of Swiss voters and 22 out of 26 voting districts voted in favor of the ban, leading to cries of Islamophobia by leaders in countries such as Pakistan and organizations such as the United Nations.

In the month following the referendum, Gallup asked a representative sample of Swiss adults a series of questions about the issue specifically and Muslim rights in general. Most Swiss say that religious freedom is important for Swiss identity. About one-third agree that there is an irresolvable contradiction between liberal democracy and Islam. However, the Swiss are more likely to disagree (48%) than agree (38%) with that statement. Rather, 84% say it is possible for a Muslim to be a good Swiss patriot. When asked if those in the Swiss Muslim community have reason to believe they have been discriminated against in the wake of the minaret ban, two-thirds (68%) say no. Furthermore, most Swiss say they do not believe that the recent belief that Switzerland was being seen as willing to infringe on the rights of its Muslim minority in the wake of the referendum on minarets has harmed Switzerland's reputation in the international community.

Despite a very public debate on the banning of a religious symbol of Islam, much of the Swiss population did not believe that the Swiss Muslim community should feel discriminated against.

In 2008, Gallup asked representative samples from a subset of majority-Muslim countries about public perceptions of fair treatment of Muslims in the U.S., France, Britain, and China. While about one-third of this subset say that Muslims living in each of those countries are treated as equal citizens regarding their rights and freedoms, about one-quarter of respondents say these Muslims are not. About 40% of this subset of majority-Muslim countries say they don't know how these four countries treat their Muslim residents. The notion that Muslims in these countries are treated unfairly supports the idea that Muslims in general believe that unfair treatment of Muslims - a component of Islamophobia - does exist in Western societies.

* **Airport Racial Profiling in the United States:** Airport racial profiling in the United States is U.S. government activity directed at a [suspect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suspect) or group of suspects because of their [race](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Race_%28classification_of_humans%29) or [ethnicity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnicity). Under analysis [Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution), objective factors measure whether [law enforcement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement) action is constitutional, and under the Fourteenth Amendment challenges to the practice are assessed under the customary [strict scrutiny](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strict_scrutiny) test for racial classifications.

 In the weeks following September 11, 2001, [federal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_law_enforcement_in_the_United_States), state and local law enforcement officials investigated those responsible for the September 11 attacks during which nearly 3,000 people died. They assessed the United States's vulnerability to future acts of [terrorism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism). Investigations showed the suspects of the crime to be of Muslim and Middle Eastern origin.

The [Obama administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_of_Barack_Obama)'s decision to heighten airport security for passengers while traveling to the US from 14 nations triggered a backlash of complaints from Muslim and [privacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privacy) groupswho say President [Barack Obama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barack_Obama)'s response to terror threats amounted to little more than racial profiling.

Frank Cilluffo, former special assistant for Homeland Security under then-President [George W. Bush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_W._Bush), said "airports need to be 'profiling' based on behavior even though it's a 'dirty word.'"

A 2010 poll by [*USA Today*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USA_Today) showed Americans were in favor of more intensive security check for people who fit a profile of a terrorist based on age, ethnicity and gender.

* **President Trump’s Muslim Travel Ban:** Executive Order 13769, titled Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States, was an [executive order](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_order_%28United_States%29) issued by [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) President [Donald Trump](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Trump) in effect, except to the extent blocked by various courts, from January 27, 2017, until March 16, 2017, the effective date of [Executive Order 13780](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_Order_13780). Executive Order 13769 lowered the number of refugees to be admitted into the United States in 2017 to 50,000, suspended the [U.S. Refugee Admissions Program](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Refugee_Admissions_Program) (USRAP) for 120 days, suspended the entry of [Syrian refugees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refugees_of_the_Syrian_Civil_War) indefinitely, directed some [cabinet secretaries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet_of_the_United_States) to suspend entry of those whose countries do not meet adjudication standards under [U.S. immigration law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_Nationality_Act) for 90 days, and included exceptions on a case-by-case basis. [Homeland Security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Homeland_Security) lists these countries as [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran), [Iraq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq), [Libya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libya), [Somalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somalia), [Sudan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan), [Syria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syria), and [Yemen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yemen).

 Immediately, there were numerous [protests](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2017_United_States_Donald_Trump_airport_protests) and [legal challenges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_challenges_to_Executive_Order_13769). A nationwide [temporary restraining order](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temporary_restraining_order) (TRO) was issued on February 3, 2017 in the case [*Washington v. Trump*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington_v._Trump), which was upheld by the [United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Court_of_Appeals_for_the_Ninth_Circuit) on February 9, 2017. Consequently, the [Department of Homeland Security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Department_of_Homeland_Security) (DHS) stopped enforcing portions of the order and the [State Department](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_State) re-validated visas that had been previously revoked. The order was criticized by members of Congress from both parties, universities, business leaders, Catholic bishops, top [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) officials, a group of 40 [Nobel laureates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_laureates), Jewish organizations, 1,000 U.S. diplomats who signed a [dissent cable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissent_Channel), thousands of academics, and longstanding U.S. allies. Some critics have accused the order of being a "Muslim ban" because the order only targeted Muslim-majority countries. Supporters of the ban responded that it only affected 13% of Muslims worldwide, that the countries were previously selected by the Obama administration as areas of concern for terrorist activity, and that the ban was only for 90 days while the administration developed "extreme vetting" procedures to reduce the probability that terrorists enter the United States from these countries. More than 700 travelers were detained and up to 60,000 [visas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visa_policy_of_the_United_States) were "provisionally revoked".

* **Muslim Women in the Employment Sphere:** Muslim women are subject to three types of penalties in employment: gender penalties, ethnic penalties and religious penalties. Discrimination in the labour market is often related to perceptions of “Muslimness”, and especially the clothing of Muslim women. For example, in the United Kingdom, 12.5% of Pakistani women are asked about marriage and family aspirations in job interviews whereas 3.3% of white women are asked such a question, i.e. nearly four times more. The headscarf is an additional obstacle in finding and keeping a job. In Germany, 18% of the companies invited applicants with German sounding names to an interview, while only 13 % invited applicants with Turkish sounding names. For applications from Muslim women with a headscarf in the CV photo, only 3 % of the companies invited them to an interview. In Belgium, 44% of employers agree that wearing a headscarf can negatively influence the selection of candidates.

**The Impact of Islamophobic Policies in the West**

Muslims have been living in the West for a long time. Since 1960, however, their numbers have swelled up and millions of Muslims are now living in the West permanently. This fact is associated with the emergence of political movements aimed at liberating and protecting Muslim lands from the clutches of occupying Western powers that use terrorist acts. These developments have reinforced anti-Muslim and anti-Islam prejudices in the West resulting in the coinage of the term Islamophobia, which was first used in print in 1991. Islamophobes are considered as extremists, who demonise Islam and Muslims, destroy mosques, attack people wearing Muslim religious dress and deny Muslims their human rights. There is a widespread negative stereotype in all sections of the Western press. Islamophobia inhibits the development of a just society, characterised by social inclusion and cultural diversity.

 The cumulative effect of Islamophobia’s various features is that Muslims are made to feel that they do not truly belong to the civilised world. Muslims living in the West are seen as “an enemy within”. Muslim insights on various local and global issues are looked upon with disdain. These feelings are accentuated by the double standard in the foreign policy of major Western powers that are unabashedly pro-Israel. The international Muslim community sees the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan and Iraq in the name of war on terror, as acts against Islam.

 Perceived Islamophobia in the West and in the Western media may cause some Muslims to become extremists. Some may feel isolated and alienated leading to a rejection of democratic and multi-cultural values. Most of them develop a strong sense of Muslim identity and strict adherence to traditional Islamic teachings. Some advocate or support terrorist attacks against Western interests and probably only a minority of those holding such views join the movements to fight American, British and allied forces. The number of Muslims actively espousing extremist politics is very small but Islamophobia may help swell their numbers. Experts are of the opinion that the young generation of Muslims in the West are feeling disaffected, alienated and bitter.

***Islamophobia as an advantage to Extremist terror groups?***

In order to understand the advantage Islamophobia yields to extremist terror groups, it is necessary to look at the beginnings of some of the major terror groups, such as Al Qaeda, and ISIS.

**Al Qaeda:** Al Qaeda started out in 1988 as one of the several hundred Afghan militia groups created to fight Soviet forces in Afghanistan. During its initial period, in association with the main Afghan Mujahideen, it received significant funding from NATO, and the US in particular, under the guise of carrying out a ‘crusade’ against the USSR. After the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and its subsequent collapse, the Taliban established control over the war-ravaged and practically lawless, Afghanistan. Al Qaeda continued to receive both US and Pakistani support up till this point. Observing the anti-western tendencies of the new Taliban-Al Qaeda government in Kabul, the US stopped supporting Al Qaeda, and instead turned against it. It is during this period and afterwards, that the Al Qaeda turned to mainstream terror activities and all this culminated in its most heinous, the 9/11 attack. Since then, Al Qaeda has been manifesting itself in any conflict ridden country, and western media seem to have created the image that Islam can be equated to Al Qaeda.

**ISIS:** ISIS started out in 2013, again as an insurgent force emerging from the wreckage of Iraq and Syria. The power vacuum left after the fall of Saddam Hussein, and the weakening of Bashar-Al-Assad, allowed for groups like ISIS to take hold. Although it never received overt support, Turkey has been accused of buying heavily discounted crude oil from ISIS thus funding it, and Saudi Arabia has also been accused of covertly supporting ISIS to counter Iranian influence in the Syrian civil war. ISIS has achieved international infamy for many of the recent terror attacks, such as the attacks on London, Manchester, Paris, and even St. Petersburg. It has also achieved notoriety for posting online videos of the beheadings of several western journalists, during its initial days. ISIS, unlike Al Qaeda has propagated through the internet and has been able to successfully lure muslim youths into either travelling to Syria to fight, or conducting lone-wolf attacks in the developed countries they reside in.

Turning against Muslims doesn’t make the world any safer. Three years ago, ISIS's chief strategists set out to destroy "the grey zone," the peaceful co-existence between Muslims and non-Muslims in Western societies. But they could not do so alone. They needed Western societies to become unwitting partners in their plans. They sought to provoke Islamophobia through brutal acts of terrorism, which would turn Westerners against their innocent, often upstanding Muslim neighbors. This is how people like [Aml Elsokary](http://newyork.cbslocal.com/2016/12/05/officials-call-for-end-to-nyc-hate-crimes/), a Muslim NYPD officer, come to experience her son being attacked by a man who then accused her of being a member of ISIS; he yelled, "I will cut your throat! Go back to your country!"

 Islamophobia also plays into another of ISIS’s objectives: to weaken strategic relations between the Islamic world and the West. Strong alliances between the regions are what threaten ISIS most — and are the best hope for finding a resolution to the Syrian civil war and addressing the global refugee crisis. This is why Islamic-Western world relations cannot be jeopardized — and why the U.N. Security Council members recently called for a stronger strategic partnership between the United Nations and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

Therefore the principle of Islamophobia is prejudice against hate or fear of Islam or Muslims. It also refers to discrimination against Muslims by excluding them from the economic, social, cultural and public life of the nation. Examples include both personal attacks and attacks on places of worships. These attacks have become widespread across Europe and the US (more rarely in Australia). Some Western people do not associate Muslims as the members of Western society and think of them as the threat to European culture.

Islamophobia is a problem for many European Muslims. It is limiting the rights of Muslims and especially preventing young people from realizing their full potential.

Media is playing the huge part in spreading the news about Islam and crimes committed by Muslims, thus raising the Islamophobia rates across the West.

The governments, NGOs and activists see the violation of human rights in Islamophobic actions, so they're taking steps to eliminate the problem and break the stereotypes, also protecting Muslims from the negative effect of the Islamophobia. However, the problem still exists, moreover continues to widen across the region, which leads to the fact that measures taken to prevent the society from Islamophobia are not enough. There is an urgent need to significally expand the measures taken by the governments to avert European and American Muslims from becoming victims of the hatred behaviour caused by Islamophobia.

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