

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MUSLIM COUNTRIES'
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY THROUGH GLOBALIZATION; (A COMPARATIVE
STUDY OF 51 COUNTRIES OF THE MUSLIM WORLD, INCLUDING IRAN,
2006-2005)**

Dr. Karam Sina

Member of Technical College, Imam Mohammad Bagher University, Sari, Iran

Abstract

Since today the formation of regional alliances is considered as a key tool for improving changes of the structure and contributing to the balanced development among the underdeveloped countries. Therefore, the importance and status of Muslim countries' Islamic solidarity is more evident as before. This effort appears to be that Muslim countries have not still achieved an agreement to raise the level of educational- technical exchanges between themselves. Despite the significant facilities to grow and develop some Muslim countries in recent decades, trade relations and socio-economic cooperation, educational development is not so much between countries. Muslim countries because of not being fully aware of their abilities and opportunities with which they face are doing more than 90 percent of their trade, social and educational exchanges to non-Muslim countries now. In recent years, much attention has been paid to the issue of economic cooperation among Muslim countries as a strategy for economic growth and development of the Muslim world, so that regional arrangements have been considered by Muslim countries. Bilateral or multilateral cooperation of Muslim countries together as well as their cooperation in the outlined framework, and also as well as their participation in the regional alliances consisted of Muslim countries, can be another important factor to develop economic cooperation in the Muslim world. So if geographically Muslim countries have been examined, today, about 57 Muslim countries have about 20% of the world population (1.217 billion people) and more than 21% of territory around the world, unfortunately human development index ranking in the Muslim countries is low compared to other countries.

Keywords: Socio-economic, Development, Muslim Countries, Islamic Solidarity, Globalization

Introduction

In the era of globalization, economic development is no longer an issue of national welfare and countries to achieve a desirable level of development and national welfare inevitably must provide areas of possessing facilities and international resources. How to prepare this mechanism to using regional and international resources are the most important issues that today all countries face it, particularly developing countries and countries of the Islamic world. Most countries in the Islamic world having potential significant capacity have long taken a step forward in the path of numerous regional business-economic arrangements such as OIC, Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, Economic

Cooperation Organization, the group of eight developing countries. However, being arrangements is the evident over the existing motivations and desires in these countries in this field. But unfortunately compared with many efforts have been made by the majority of countries, not considerable and proper progress in that arrangement has been reached.

The Objectives of this research

- 1- Review the situation (opportunities and threats) of Muslim countries in terms of cultural education.
- 2- Compare Muslim countries' education indices with non-Muslims.
- 3- Specify model towards Muslim countries' solidarity.

Statistical population of this study is the 51-nation sample that ISESCO member states have been studied in the globalization index (A.T.Kearney), after data collection in terms of educational and economic indicators, it has been analyzed and then the opportunities and threats and Muslim and non-Muslim countries' educational and economic indicators have been examined, and at last the model of Muslim countries' solidarity was introduced.

Information and statistical data have been extracted from the website below:

- 1) www.A.T. Kearney.com
- 2) Foundation.comwww.Heritage
- 3) www.interacen.org

Geographical environment of organization of Islamic conference (OIC)

In many regional groupings, members are geographically close together, though economic geography can be changed. However, changes in the relative costs of different modes of transport (land, water, and air) can disturb our equations to the importance of distance in terms of both land, water etc. between members of the regional grouping. Reducing average transportation costs compared to other expenditures causes to reduce the cost of developing a regional group. However, geographical proximity and transportation costs aren't only determining factors to determine the members of a regional grouping; the transportation cost is only part of the total transaction costs and depending on the number of production centers and different levels of developing potential customer, transaction costs to them vary. Geographical proximity of the countries can not only facilitate and make cheaper their economic transactions, but also may cause some common economic characteristics of resources, climate, etc. between these countries too. In most groupings, some members are far away others in terms of land or water, so that the geographical distance cannot be considered anomaly phenomenon in geographical groupings. OIC having 57 member states is the largest trans-regional organizations (International) outside the UN, which is the largest organization after the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in extent aspect and on one hand is considered the most populated trans-regional organization. Despite the importance of trade between members of agency, commercial data suggests that exports' share for members of agency with together doesn't exceed of the 10% of these country's total exports to the world market. The organization scatters in the continents of Asia, Africa, Europe and America geographically; in fact it is a trans-regional organization and of course the majority of its political center belongs to the Middle East (North Africa and West Asia). With regards to 75 countries' income being member in this organization, more than half of members (28 countries) are on low incomes, just 11 countries have average and higher levels of income and others have average and lower income. Thus, in fact the member states of this organization are considered geographically much scattered and extent and in terms of income levels heterogeneous and substantially poor and less developed.

Existing opportunities among Muslims' countries

Being biggest supplier of oil and gas, various mineral metals, reachability to relatively suitable water resources and varied climate gives a privileged position to the countries of OIC. But despite its potential abilities, they have not made significant and dramatic progress. Most member states of OIC are considered as a supplier for raw materials for investors of the industrialized countries. Being the low technological level in many of these countries has been along with poverty in their potential investment. Developed, industrialized countries are the main investors in those countries. Member states for reasons such as not providing the necessary infrastructures for foreign investors, being low the technological level and existing economic, political, legal and technical barriers have always allocated the lowest input foreign direct investment to themselves. Islamic countries in terms of membership in regional agreements have not been exempt, in order to converge and expand trade-economic cooperation among their members have attempted to establish Organization of Islamic conference (OIC). OIC is an international organization who is nearly four-decade-old and now is 57 members from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America in its place. This organization is the largest, the most extensive and most populous international institute consisted of Islamic countries. Muslim countries are to be assigned an area of about 24% of the world's total area (32.6 million km²) 20.6% of the world's total population (1.3 billion dollars), nearly 4.8% of world's total GDP (1745 billion dollars) and 7.7% of total world trade. These digits show that in proportion to member countries' population and area (OIC), thus, at present all Member States (OIC) don't have a meritorious position in world's trade and economic activities, and efforts seem necessary to create an appropriate context in order to expand these activities at the international level.

The status of area, population and workforce and Islamic countries in regional groupings:

Area:

Member countries in OIC have taken an area more than 32 million m² (24% of the total area on Earth). Among regional trade convergences between member states, member states in African Economic Community (AEC) by allocating an area of about 17 million square meters, have the maximum area and the members of the agreement on trade preferences in OIC member states with 8.29 million m², Economic Unity Council in Arabic Maghreb Union with 8.28 million m² and with 7.5 million m² have been placed in the next rankings, the smallest area among regional groupings of Islamic countries is related to the Indian Ocean Committee and South Asia community for Regional Cooperation.

Population:

The total population of the OIC member countries has been reported as 1326 million to year 2006, this size of the population makes up about 21% of the total world population. The most population among the regional groupings of Islamic countries is related to D8 group and is about 867 million people, and member Islamic countries of the Indian Ocean committee have the lowest population about 600 thousand people. From the population structure aspect, more than 20% of the population (792 million people) is aged 15 to 64 years old. This age group in D8, the proportion of 13.2 and in the agreement on trade preferences in the OIC Member States has taken the highest level with 9.4 percent, showing that there is more labor in the mentioned groupings.

Gross domestic product

GDP of the OIC member states include 4.8 percent (1745 billion dollars) of the total world GDP, indicating a low level of development in these countries in comparing with other international organizations. Of the regional groupings dimension, also D8 and trade preferences system in the OIC

member countries comprise the highest share in terms of GDP (about 3%), and regions, Mano River Union and cross-border programs (CBI) have the lowest rating in this group.

- Foreign investment

Total foreign direct investment entering to 57 countries of the organization in 1997 is about 26.25 billion dollars, which overall was 3.8 percent of total global FDI. Over the two years 2000 and 2005, this value was reduced to 8.9 and 14.17 billion dollars respectively being equivalent to 0.6 and 1.9 percent of total global FDI. It is estimated that more than 20 member states are the states with the lowest degree of development, their proportion of incoming FDI was much lower (zero percent), and even some member countries such as Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Yemen and Kuwait have faced with the departure of foreign direct investment. Among the member states, six countries, Kazakhstan (2.76 billion dollars), Morocco (2.66 billion dollars), Turkey (3.27 billion dollars), Egypt (1.51), Nigeria (1.1) and Algeria (1.2) have gained higher levels of input foreign direct investment in 2005. However, during 1997-2005, countries such as Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait were considered to be the major attractor of foreign direct investment in 1997, in 2005, faced with the departure of foreign direct investment, in contrast, some member states such as Gabon, Algeria, and Brunei Darussalam could have dramatically increased the amount of foreign direct investment. In addition, the countries' rate of input flow such as Malaysia and Egypt has been dramatically declining during the period in question.

- OIC member countries' the Economic Freedom Index

During the past two decades many countries have been affected by economic globalization. Learning international trade happened so that it has caused on the one hand the expansion of international competition between industrialized countries and on the other hand the newly industrialized Asian economies. Globalization impacts on tastes, investment, and international trade and even in the labor market and has expanded international competition. Harry Tyj foundation affiliated with The Wall Street Journal estimate the annual economic freedom index that its estimation in 2005 for some countries is reflected in the attached table. Among the member states, Bahrain ranked 16 among 157 countries in the world, has been at the forefront of the OIC Member States, and while Iran ranked 146 among countries in the world is located at the bottom of the rankings. Based on this review, the Iran situation is quite poor in terms of economic freedom, even between member states. OIC member states due to facing to numerous economic problems play very poor role on the international scene. Of course some of these countries have a relatively small open economy. In some of these countries the use of economic control regulations, tools of trade and subsidies policies, protectionism are applied at all levels dramatically. However, these countries commensurate with their economic situation have an appropriate potential for renewed and stronger presence in the international arena. Based on these criteria, it is true for the state that the higher international authority in the field of international economics in the world, the higher possibility and capability to form the central core of regional economic interconnectedness. Five countries of the OIC have the highest degree of economic freedom are: Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman, which are located in the southern Persian Gulf and generally have better monetary policy, banking and intellectual property rights than other countries. In contrast, Iraq, Somalia, Libya, Uzbekistan and Iran have the lowest degree of economic freedom and weakest of intellectual property rights, regulation, banking and foreign investment among other members.

- Degree of economic openness in OIC Member States

Economic openness degree is calculated (total countries' exports and imports) by using the ratio of trade exchange to GDP. Based on this index, the ratio of trade to GDP is greater, the country has more economy openness. Range of mentioned indicator's changes for member states has been

fluctuated between 289.03 (United Arab Emirates) and 28.47 (Sudan), indicating that there is the high levels of heterogeneity in the member countries' economy of this organization, in fact, the organization is the closest and most open economies in its place. If we define the value more than 120 to be "the most open economy", 120 and 75 to be "the open economy" and less than 35 to be "closed economy", then the economy of Arabic Emirates, Tajikistan, Guyana, Malaysia and Bahrain is placed in the most open economies with a value of more than 120; in contrast, the countries of Sudan, Niger, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Djibouti, with a value of less than 35 are in the group of most closed economies, the rest countries which include most members, are in the group of half-open and average economies. The countries' closed economy means low relative share of trade exchanges in GDP of these countries, which ultimately leads to low levels of trade exchanges between the countries together. Moreover, it can also reflect all kinds of restrictions exist on developing trade of those countries.

Based on these criteria, the more open the economy, the country in a better position to form regional economic interconnectedness. Given implicitly the openness of the economy indicates easier access to the domestic market of that country, i.e. diminishing quantity restrictions and minimizing tariff barriers to trade in the country, indicating the fact that these restrictions for the rest restrictions don't have the interconnectedness conditions are much relevance.

Definition of Human Development:

Human development is a concept that attempts to place the man on the heart of development. In other words, at last human development is a process that focuses on expanding choices of people. At first global Human Development Report 1990, "the process of enlarging human choices" is presented as a definition of development. In the human development approach, only consumption of goods and services doesn't provide welfare; rather consider the expansion of necessary facilities such as training and health for using talents and abilities and advancing capabilities as key components in the development. Although human development emphasizes on the growth of the material capacity along with mental nurturing, economic growth can be seen as a means to better serve people. Thus shaping human capabilities such as political and civil freedoms, education situation, health and economic power must be considered as the main target of underdevelopment countries. People are the main wealth of the community and the purpose of development is to providing better living conditions along with additional security. Given the challenges facing mankind requires that people be placed in the focus of development, hence economic growth are considered not as an target but a means to increase the opportunities for life. Freedom from poverty, hunger, disease, war, inequality, illiteracy, etc. are some ways to expand human capabilities and choices and why is that for measuring human development three criteria, education, income and health are emphasized.

This humanitarian definition of development, the human are both the development objects and development tools, in a word, it comprises man's efforts to achieve development through extended humans with a gentle and Human-oriented tendency and emphasizing on the foundation of people's capabilities and basis of human development. Millennium development goals are taken into account as a serious step in this context.

Human Development Index and its Calculation Methods

Indeed Human Development Index as the main axis of the human development reports is the latest international effort to find a measure of countries' development consists of three criteria: education, life expectancy and GDP per capita. The above criteria are used due to their important and undeniable role in increasing the humans' capabilities. Human Development Index, with an aim to increase the range of choice power, and develop human capabilities is the success measure in the process of human development. This index will be an indicator of human development process and will show

countries' status towards each other. Today, though the Human Development Index hasn't gotten rid of criticism towards itself, (Critical of how choosing the weights for measuring index and as well as the number of chosen criteria), still retains its popular acceptance. Since the identification of mentioned indicator and its analysis will make clearer the status of human development and global position of development process in the country, the last international efforts in the field of measuring the degree of development and internationally comparing countries led to create the Human Development Index (HDI) by the United Nations' Development Program in 1990. This index since the first its publication in 1990 has been published as annual reports of progress in terms of human development indicators by the United Nations and used in different countries and international organizations. Human development index combines four different criteria which are in the three indicators: life expectancy, education and GDP per capita. Human development index is a simple average of the three above indices. Life expectancy, education and real income are all key factors in enhancing people's choice power. Greater longevity as a measure of life expectancy, as well as indicates better nutrition and having health facility, provide more opportunities for people to live and select. Similarly, training brings power of decision making and better using the opportunities to people. Today, apart from the role of education in human development, it emphasizes a lot on impact of human capital and education on economic growth a lot, and finally nobody can ignore the effect of the increase in real income to expand individuals' free choices and exploit resources. Thus, for this reason, UNDP uses the above three indices to measure human development index. The Value of each index is calculated according to the following formula:

The index value= (the index value for country - the minimum value of the index)/ (maximum index value - the minimum index value)

Minimum and maximum of each index are calculated based on the assumptions underlying in the United Nations.

A) Life Expectancy

Minimum and maximum in the range of life expectancy equal to 25 and 85 years respectively, the value of this index for Iran based on the latest human development report (2003) estimated for 2001, is 0.746. Since in the calculation of this index, only the measure of life expectancy is considered, so its value is equal to the life expectancy digit.

B) Education

About training this indicator, two criteria the adult literacy rate and gross enrollment rate entails combination of enrollment rates in primary, secondary and higher education. Literate adult are over 15 years who can read and write their a short, simple statements. Gross enrollment ratio in primary, secondary and higher equals to the average of school enrollment ratios in each considered educational section as a percentage of the population in each age group. Because the United Nations believes that education is the first step for learning and founding knowledge, therefore, to calculate the rate of adults' literacy, education has taken more weight, that is, in calculating the education index, adults' literacy rate is assumed with a coefficient of two-third and the combined gross enrollment ratio along with a coefficient of two-third. Given that the minimum and maximum values of both criteria are equal to zero and 100 respectively, Iranian education index for 2001 is calculated 0.727.

C) GDP per capita

Calculation of GDP per capita is more complex than the other indices. Since this index is calculated using a logarithmic formula, therefore, the importance of increase in GDP per capita is reduced at higher values.

As a objective example, an increase of \$ 100 in GDP per capita of Iran increases Iran's human development index greater than Canada's human development index to more GDP per capita as the same amount of increase in GDP. Method of calculating indices of the annual GDP as follows:

$$= \frac{\log_{GDP_x} - \log_{GDP_{min}}}{\log_{GDP_{max}} - \log_{GDP_{min}}} \text{ index of GDP per capita}$$

GDP_x = considered country's gross domestic production.

GDP_{min} = the minimum amount of gross domestic production per capita is equal to \$100 (ppp).

GDP_{max} = the maximum amount of gross domestic production per capita is equal to \$ 40,000 (PPP).

Iran's GDP per capita index for 2001 expressed in the latest Human Development Report is 0.684.

D) The final calculation of the Human Development Index

To calculate the human development index, the three indicators of life expectancy, education and GDP per capita are averaged simply. The value of this indicator for Iran in 2001 is obtained 0.719.

OIC member countries' Human Development Index

Concerning the development, economic theories and schools with different insights and perspectives have appeared, and in line with economic growth and development, different strategies, policies and programs of development have been used. To assess the development of the country in the years after World War II, various indicators have been presented that one of newest and most complete index is human development, at the first time it was introduced and used in 1990 in the United Nations' Development Program Human Development Report (UNDP). Since then, the measure has been interested for socio – economic researcher, planners, politicians and governments. In this index, human development is a process that broadens the scope of the choice of the people, but over time and at any level of development, the three agents and essential choices for people become criteria: to achieve a long and healthy life (life expectancy), gaining knowledge (literacy index) and access to the needed resources and appropriate and decent standard of living (power of purchasing basis). If these necessary options don't exist, it is not possible to access many other opportunities. Human Development Index for the 57 OIC member countries of the most recent human development report for 2007 is outlined in Table 2. According to the report, the countries discussed (173 countries) have been classified the three aspects of human development indicators.

a) The level of high human development: countries where there is the level of literacy, life expectancy and higher purchasing power basis, are located in these groups. Indeed the human development index values are more than 0.8 in countries where belong to the group of countries with high human development level (53 countries). From all 57 member states of the OIC, just five countries are in this level of human development, including: Brunei Darussalam to numerical value and rank (32, 0.856), Bahrain (39, 0.831), Kuwait (45, 0.831), United Arab Emirates (46, 0.821) and Qatar (51, 0.803). These countries are also faced with inefficiencies and shortcomings, and further abundant wealth and natural resource have elevated its purchasing power. For example, differences in rank of the purchasing power basis (per capita according to dollar, in terms of PPP) to the Human Development Index ranking for the mentioned countries except Brunei have substantial negative digit. This digit for Bahrain, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Qatar is -2, -10, -19 and -25 respectively.

b) The level of low human development: according to the classification of Human Development Report, in countries where human development index value is less than 0.5 belong to the group of the level of low human development that from 173 countries discussed in the report, 36 countries are included. The 36 countries are fundamentally countries where in addition to have a lower level of purchasing power (per capita production), remain in low health and education levels and their health

and education levels are often lower than the level of purchasing power. Of 36 countries of this group, 20 countries are members of the Organization of Islamic Conference, while the statistical information of the five member countries of this organization, including Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iraq, Palestine and Somalia, has not been provided in the report. Certainly, most of the 25 countries suffer of basically the fundamental instability in the politician, society and economic because of basic poverty in the education, health and income, in where currently there is not a strong central government; even in regional arrangements that are members in, don't have active participation and the agreements often do not have adequate enforcement.

c) Level of moderate human development: Human development report, countries whose numeric value of Human Development Index is in the range of 0.8 to 0.5 are located in the group of levels of moderate human development. According to this classification, 84 countries belong to this group of countries discussed. Of these numbers, 27 countries are members of the Organization of Islamic Conference which most of the 27 countries are at low levels of this group (the ranks are more than 100). In the meantime, Iran by obtaining a numerical value of 0.717, has earned the rank of 98, which is in the same row of Uzbekistan, Tunisia and Jordan's Hashemite. From the 27 member countries of the Organization having levels of moderate human development, 12 countries as Malaysia, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Lebanon, Oman, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Iran, Azerbaijan and Albania in terms of human level have higher rank than Iran. It can be said that most member of this organization on the equality index of purchasing power (per capita production) are ranked much higher than human development index ranking, in a word, in the member states of organization index of health and education level was lower than index of per capita production. This case about many African and Middle Eastern countries of OIC is relevant, however, countries located in Central Asia and the Caucasus, such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkestan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan have had higher index of education and health level than per capita production index.

Table1-Features and General Specifications OIC countries

Row	Farsi	Globalization and	liberalization,	HDF rank	the income level
1	Afghanistan				
2	Germany		104		
3	Algeria	70	94	103	Less than average
4	Azerbaijan		104		
5	Bosnia-Herzegovina		139		
6	Bahrain				
7	Bangladesh	64	119	139	Low income
8	Benin		104		
9	Brunei Darussalam				
10	Burkina Faso		94		
11	Cameron		104		
12	Chad		113		
13	Comoros				
14	Djibouti				
15	Egypt	55	104	119	Less than average
16	Gabon		89		
17	The Gambia		99		
18	Guiana		128-85		
19	Guinea Bissau		142		
20	Guyana				
21	Indonesia,	69	99	110	Low income
22	Iran	72	146	99	Less than average

23	Iraq				
24	Jordan, Hashemite	9	62	90	Less than average
25	Kazakhstan				
26	Kuwait,		40		
27	Kyrgyzstan,		104		
28	Lebanon,		94		
29	Libya,		151		
30	Malaysia	23	72	61	More than average
31	Maldives				
32	Mali		72		
33	Mauritania		85		
34	Morocco			124	
35	Mozambique				
36	Niger		112		
37	Nigeria	57	140	158	Low income
38	Oman		56		
39	Pakistan	63	99	135	Low income
40	Palestine				
41	Qatar		44		
42	Saudi Arabia	54	68	77	More than average
43	Senegal	51	80	157	Low income
44	Sierra Leone		140		
45	Somalia				
46	Sudan				
47	Suriname				
48	Syria		143		
49	Tajikistan		143		
50	Togo		128		
51	Tunisia	46	68	89	Less than average
52	Turkey	65	119	94	More than average
53	Turkmenistan		146		
54	Uganda	44	62	144	Mode in income
55	United Arabic Emirates				
56	Uzbekistan		149		
57	Yemen		131		

Describing the Data:

a) Described by Human Development Index

In United Nations' Human Development report in 2005, again like the last few years, Norway has won the first place. The most important index of United Nations' human development reports, is human development index or HDI which is a combination of indices of per capita, life expectancy and educational and health status. Overall, human development index HDI concentrate on long life, status of education and standard of citizens' living. For this reason, the index of HDI is well suited for assessing the welfare and development status of countries towards each other.

According to the United Nations' human development report, Norway has won the first rank of the United Nations' HDI, has allocated about 7.6% of its production in the education sector during the years 2000 to 2002. While in 1990 Norway had devoted about 7 percent of its gross domestic product to education sector. Among the selected countries in Table 1, the budget for the education sector in

Malaysia has the highest growth during the above period. This country that in 1990 only 5.1 percent of its GDP was allocated to education, in the years 2000 to 2002 has increased the share of the education sector to 8.1 percent of its production. Our country ranked 99 in human development, in 2000 and 2002 about 4.9 percent of GDP has allocated to the education sector, while in 1990 this sector had gained 4.1 percent of gross domestic product. In contrast, Pakistan ranked 135 in human development, has decreased the share of education sector costs in its total production and has reduced the share of this sector of the 2.6 percent in 1990 to 1.8 percent in years 2000 to 2002. On the other hand, according to the United Nations' human development report, the share of different levels of education (nursery, elementary, high school and university) is different from total costs of education sector in selected countries. For example, Norway, in the years 2000 to 2002 has divided its education budget to the shares of 36.5, 33, 27.5% between different educational categories of nursery and elementary school, high school and university, respectively. However, in our country the share of mentioned categories is, 25.1 and 36 and 17.1 percent of the budget for the education sector, respectively. It seems that in most countries, nursery and elementary school have gained greater share of education costs, this indicates the importance of the grade levels. On the other hand, examining the literacy rate for women are 15 years and older as one of the United Nations' human development report indices shows that in 2003 about 70.4% of women being 15 years and older were literate in our country. This share appears statistically significant compared with 15-year and older women in countries like Pakistan with 35.2% literate and India with a share of 47.8 percent. But compared with Argentina with a ratio of 97.2 % literate women have 15 years and older, it states that Iran government must pay attention much more to this story. In Turkey there is about 81.1% of literate women have 15 years and older.

Table 2: "the status of education in Iran and selected countries"

Country	human development ranking	Public costs of education				The share of the different levels in education costs			The literacy rate for women 15 years and older (2003)	The literacy rate compared with the men (2003)	The proportion of women admitted to the University (2000 to 2003)
		As part of the gross domestic product		As part of the government fees							
		1990	2000-2002	1990	2000 - 2002	Nursery and elementary	High school	university			
Norway	1	7	7.6	14.6	16.2	36.5	33	27.5	-	-	99
Japan	11	-	3.6	-	10.5	38.5	39.8	14.9	-	-	47
Germany	20	-	4.6	-	9.5	22.8	49	24.5	-	-	51
Argentina	34	-	4	-	13.8	43.3	39.2	17.5	97.2	100	72
Malaysia	61	5.1	8.1	18.3	20.3	32	33.5	33.3	85.4	93	33

Saudi Arabia	77	5.8	-	17.8	-	-	-	-	69.3	80	30
Turkey	94	2.2	3.7	-	-	37.3	30.1	32.2	81.1	85	24
Iran	99	4.1	4.9	22.4	17.7	25.1	36	17.1	70.4	84	22
South Africa	120	5.9	5.3	-	18.5	47.8	31.3	14.6	80.9	96	16
India	127	3.7	4.1	12.2	12.7	38.4	40.1	20.3	47.8	65	10
Pakistan	135	2.6	1.8	7.4	7.8	-	-	-	35.2	57	2

Source: (Human Development Report) 2005

b) Describing globalization index data:

Describing data related to the globalization index and this information has been extracted from the following sources:

- 1- World Development indicators 2003
- 2- International Financial statistic Yearbook of statistics 2003
- 4- Compendium of Tourism statistics 2003
- 5- Balance of Payment statistics 2003
- 6- World Fact book 2003

That commonly information in 2003 has been used for measuring globalization indicators related to the year 2005 and 2002 information for 2004. Globalization indicator is not just economic factor, yea includes political, technical, individual agents, but not cultural criteria. Of course, It has been decided that with two researchers' attempt at the University of Singapore for 2005 examined culture agent to countries through the import and export and press. With regard to indicator of globalization, Europe is the most global region because of that Europe emphasizes on the trade, foreign investment and travel without a passport. According to experts' viewpoint of international consulting firm Kerney, the most important index of globalization is foreign direct investment, because it is combined to the economy, politics and technology, the four global indices as follows:

- 1- Economic factor: international trade, foreign direct investment, investing in bonds of investment income.
- 2- Individual factor: traffic of international calls, tourism, and international money transfers.
- 3- Technical factor: Internet users, Internet hosts, secure Internet servers.
- 4- Political factor: membership in international organizations, participation in the UN Security Council, embassies and contracts.

Table 3: Human Development Index and globalization

Education index	country	Global Rating	HDI ranking	GDP index	Life expectancy index	GDP per capita Annual Growth Rate (%)
28	Singapore					
12	Ireland					
10	Switzerland					
7	U.S.A					
35	Netherlands					

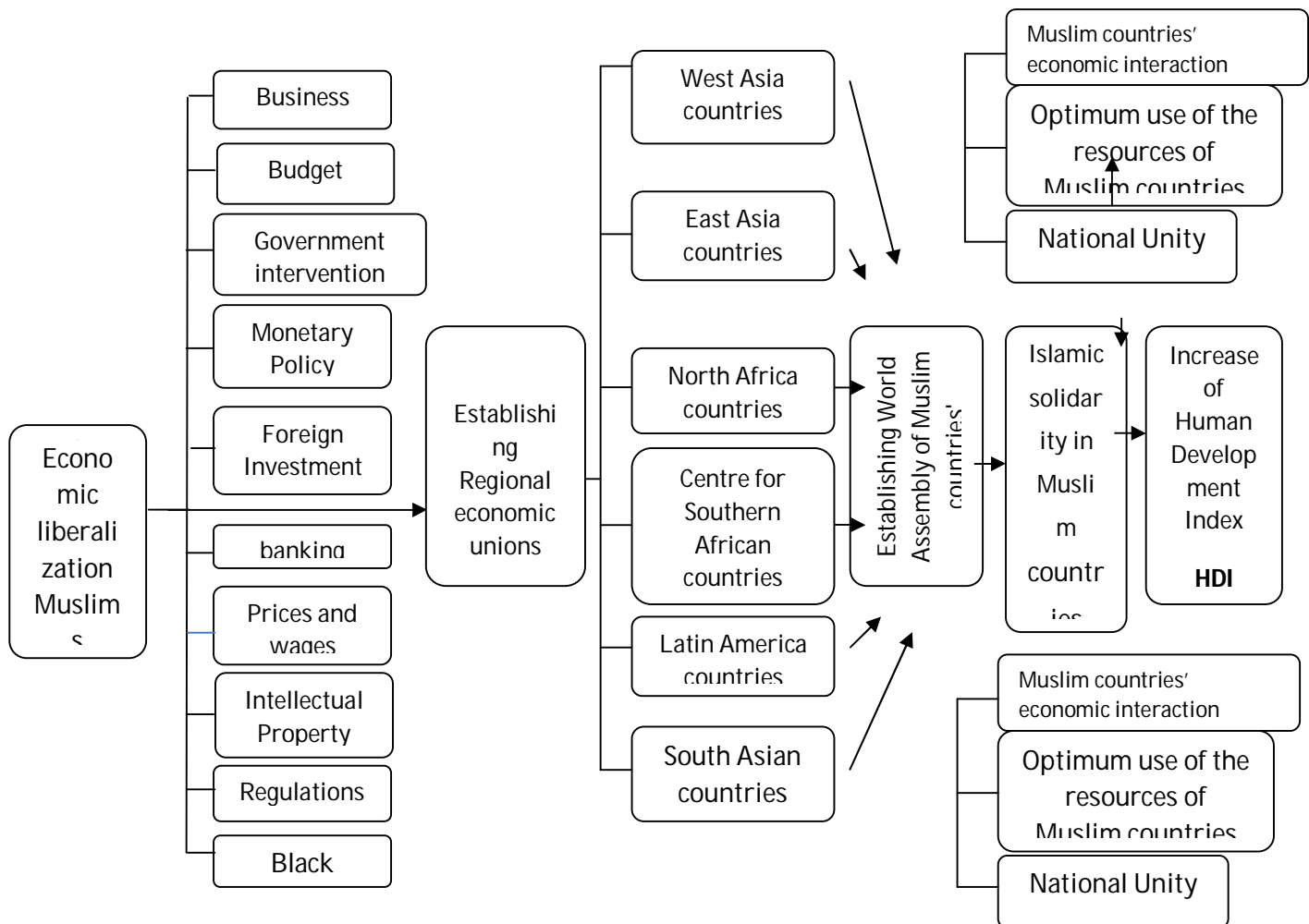
8	Canada					
11	Denmark,					
3	Sweden					
161	Austria					
14	Finland					
5	New Zealand					
13	Britain					
4-16	Australia					
1	Norway					
32	Czech Republic					
47	Croatia					
22	Israel					
17	France					
58	Malaysia					
29	Slovenia					
18	Germany					
23	Portugal					
59	Panama					
39	Slovakia					
19	Spain					
21	Italy					
9	Japan					
24	Greece					
30	South Korea					
38	Poland					
85	The Philippines					
14	Uganda					
43	Chile					
72	Romania					
40	Taiwan					
91	Tunisia					
125	Botswana					
75	Ukraine,					
126	Morocco					
156	Senegal					
55	Mexico					
99	Sri Lanka					
174	Nigeria					
73	Saudi Arabia,					
74	Thailand					
34	Argentina					
111	South Africa					
146	Kenya					
144	Pakistan					
64	Colombia					
62	Russia					
82	Peru					
104	China					
69	Venezuela					
96	Turkey					
65	Brazil					
139	Bangladesh					

	Saudi Arabia					
120	Egypt					
112	Indonesia					
127	India					
106	Iran					

+ Globalization index has been ranked among the 62 countries.

++ Human Development Index of 177 countries ranked.

The Model of Islamic solidarity and Globalization



Models of integration and globalization

Interpretation of the purposed model: According to the proposed model which is presented that Muslim countries through economic liberalization equivalent to index of Heritage Foundation (Business, budget, government intervention, monetary policy, foreign investment, banking and financing, wages and prices, intellectual property's rights, regulation, black market) can make a world by establishing regional economic union with regard to neighboring countries like countries in West

Asia, North Africa, Central and Southern Africa, Latin America and South Asian to establish World Assembly of Muslim countries' economy that having established the of the World Assembly of Muslim countries' economy, Islamic solidarity was formed and the following conclusions may be drawn:

- Increase of Human Development Index HDI.
- Economic interaction between Islamic countries.
- Optimum use of the resources and opportunities available in Muslim countries.
- National and International Unity.
- Increase of bargaining power in the world trade organization (WTO) by Muslim countries.
- International exchanges among Muslim countries for employment.
- Make Competition (increase quality and reduce development cost)

Conclusions

After World War II, a phenomenon in international economic relations has emerged which it was new and recant in terms of role and importance that the most important relation has been to form international organizations like the World Bank, International monetary fund (IMF) and world trade organization (WTO), that all these international organization were in direction of economic convergence, the Muslim countries nearly 57 countries captured approximately 24% of the Earth's land area and 21% of the world's total population and about 20% of the active population in the world, but on the other side, they have won low ranks in the field of GDP (about 4% of world's total GDP), and attracting foreign investment (about 3% of total foreign investment) and per capita income, Human Development Index HDI, etc. to the Muslim countries make step in order to improving human development indicator such as education and other mentioned indicators, it is necessary that they make step to form regional economic union through economic liberalization and at last form the World Assembly of Muslim economies' economic in the direction of Islamic solidarity then of this way they can develop experiences of educational indicators.

References

1. Hassanpour, Yosef "complete measure of trade among OIC Member States" (11383, Institute of Business Studies and Research).
2. Institute of Business Studies and Research, the papers set of the International Conference on solutions to make Islamic joint Market, Tehran, Institute of Business Studies and Research.
3. National Report of Human Development in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
4. Gilis, Malcolm - Perkins, Dowl.H - Romer - Michael and snowr gross, Danldar, "Development Economic", translated by Ghollamreza Azad, publication of Ney.
5. Sepehr, M., "Human Development", Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 1378.
6. Taheri, Shahnam, "Economic Development and Planning", publication of Arvin Tehran 1376.
7. Nowfehrest, M., statistic and its application in economic and Commerce, Publication of Beheshti University.
8. Sabra Tagtak "Development Economics", translated by Zahra Afshari, publications of academic jihad.
9. Website of Islamic Common Market Studies Center www.Carsicu.ir
10. <http://www.iFM.org>
11. <http://Heritage.org>
12. <http://www.ICM-OIC.com>
13. UNCTAD(2002)world investment Report
14. UNDP,HDR (2002)
15. WWW.A.T.kenney/foreign policy magazine Globalization Index (2005)

16. [www.worldbank](http://www.worldbank.org) . world Development Indicators(2004), compact Disk
17. UNDP, Human Development Report (2004) New york oxford university press
18. Nielsen, michael and Haugard jakob, Democracy, corruption and Human developments Approaches to development, University of Aarhus, Denmark.
19. UNESCO (1999) statistical year book
20. UNESCO (1998) Word Science Report UNESCO publishing