

# ICTVTR— A Symbol of Islamic Solidarity and Joint Islamic Action

propagate Islamic cause to promote scientific research. The Organization of the Islamic Conference is internally responsible for consolidation of Islamic solidarity, strengthening of brotherly and spiritual bonds. On the external level the Organisation plays an important part in the defence of Islamic rights. The Organisation also exerts timely efforts to defend the rights and solve the problems of Muslim minorities. OIC also seeks to propagate Islam and acquaint the rest of the world with Islam.

The Third Islamic Summit Conference in Makkah- Al-Mukarramah and Taif held from 25-28 January 1981 was a historic event. This summit gave OIC a new impulse and made it powerful for shaping Islamic destiny and facing up to the prevalent dangers and challenges. The declaration of Makkah-Al-Mukarramah and the approval of the Charter was historic. It contained the following goals: "Strict adherence to Islam and Islamic principle and values, as a way of life, constitutes the highest protection for Muslims against the dangers which confront them. Islam is the only path which can lead them to strength, dignity and prosperity and a better future. It is the pledge and guarantee of the authenticity of the Ummah safeguarding it from the tyrannical onrush of materialism."

Article 11 of the approved charter contained clearly the objectives and principles of the Organization.

## A. OBJECTIVES

1. To promote Islamic solidarity among Member States.
2. To consolidate co-operation among Member States in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and other vital fields of activities and to carry out consultations among Member States in international organisations.
3. To endeavour to eliminate racial segregation, discrimination and to eradicate colonialism in all its forms.
4. To take necessary measures to support international peace and security founded on justice.
5. To co-ordinate efforts for the safeguard of the Holy places and support the struggle of the people of Palestine and help them to regain their rights and liberate their land.
6. To strengthen the struggle of all Muslim peoples with a view to safeguarding their dignity independence and national rights.
7. To create a suitable atmosphere for the promotion of cooperation and understanding among Member States and other countries.

## CONFERENCE BODIES

### I. MAIN BODIES

- \* Conference of Kings and Heads of States and Government.
- \* Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- \* General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs.
- \* International Islamic Court of Justice.

### II. SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

- \* Standing Committee for Scientific & Technical Cooperation
- \* Standing Committee for Economic & Trade Cooperation
- \* Standing Committee for Information & Cultural Affairs.

## Message

With students and trainees from more than fourteen Member States already pursuing their studies and training here in an Islamic Environment, Islamic Environment, ICTVTR is one of the few successful projects of the OIC where cooperation among the Member States has manifested itself into a concrete reality. ICTVTR is thus a Citadel of Islamic Solidarity and Joint Islamic Action.

We heartily welcome the honourable members of the General Assembly from 46 Member States and the distinguished delegates to the International Seminar.

We record our appreciation to all the Member States for their continued moral and material support. The Centre is specially indebted to Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their generous donations.

On this solemn occasion, we pray to Almighty Allah, the most Merciful, the most Beneficent to give us strength and acumen for developing this Islamic Institution of Technology into a Centre of Excellence in Technological Education and Research for services to the Islamic Ummah.

Prof. Dr. A. M. Patwari  
Director  
ICTVTR

- \* Al Quds Committee
- \* Permanent Finance Committee
- \* Financial Control Organ
- \* Islamic Commission of Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs
- \* International Commission for the Islamic Heritage

### III. SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

- \* Islamic Solidarity Fund (Jeddah)
- \* Al Quds Fund (Jeddah)
- \* Statistical, Economic and Social Training and Research Centre (Ankara)
- \* Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (Istanbul)
- \* Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka
- \* Islamic Foundation for Science Technology and Development (Jeddah)
- \* Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (Casablanca)
- \* Islamic Civil Aviation Council (Tunis)
- \* Fiqh Academy (Jeddah)
- \* International Islamic Law Commission
- \* Islamic Institute of Translation (Khartoum)

### IV. INSTITUTIONS & ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE OIC

- \* Islamic Development Bank (Jeddah)
- \* International Islamic News Agency (Jeddah)
- \* Islamic Commission for the International Crescent (Benghazi)
- \* World-Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools
- \* Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity (Riyadh)
- \* Islamic States Telecommunication Union (Karachi)
- \* Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (Jeddah)
- \* Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (Karachi)
- \* Islamic Capitals Organization (Makkah Al Mukarramah)
- \* Islamic Shipowners Association (Jeddah)
- \* Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Rabat)
- \* Islamic Cement Association (Istanbul)
- \* International Association of Islamic Banks

By agreeing to the objectives many countries joined OIC. The up-to-date list is given below:

1. Democratic Republic of Afghanistan\*
2. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
3. State of Bahrain
4. People's Republic of Bangladesh
5. People's Republic of Benin
6. Brunei Darussalam
7. Republic of Burkina Faso
8. United Republic of Cameroun
9. Republic of Chad
10. Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros
11. Republic of Djibouti
12. Arab Republic Egypt
13. The Republic of Gabon
14. Republic of the Gambia
15. Republic of Guinea
16. Republic of Guinea Bissau
17. Republic of Indonesia
18. Islamic Republic of Iran
19. Republic of Iraq
20. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
21. State of Kuwait
22. Republic of Lebanon
23. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamhiriya
24. Malaysia
25. Republic of Maldives
26. Republic of Mali
27. Kingdom of Morocco
28. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
29. Republic of Niger
30. Republic of Nigeria

## Message

for the socio-economic development of the Islamic World. This vision of the Conference has now come to a reality through the construction of a magnificent complex at Tongi which is now humming with activities of the students from all the member countries who have assembled here not only for learning but also for fostering Islamic brotherhood among them.

I am confident that the publication of the Supplement will certainly go a long way in establishing greater unity among the member states.

Aminul Islam  
Secretary  
Ministry of Labour and Manpower  
And  
Chairman, Board of Directors  
ICTVTR

31. Sultanate of Oman
32. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
33. Palestine
34. State of Qatar
35. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
36. Republic of Senegal
37. Republic of Sierra Leone
38. Somali Democratic Republic
39. Republic of the Sudan
40. Syrian Arab Republic
41. Republic of Tunisia
42. Republic of Turkey
43. The Republic of Uganda
44. United Arab Emirates
45. The Yemen Arab Republic
46. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

### Establishment of ICTVTR

The concept of ICTVTR was first introduced at 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tripoli, Libya in May 11-14 1977; taking into consideration the importance and urge to upgrade the technical capability and rapid industrialization of the Islamic countries having a common faith and culture. The final decision to set up the Centre as a Subsidiary organ of the OIC, was taken at the Ninth Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers held in Dakar Senegal from 24-28 April, 1978. The Centre was established in Dhaka and is popularly known as Dhaka Centre. The 30 acre land was donated by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and located at Board Bazar, about 29 km north of Dhaka.

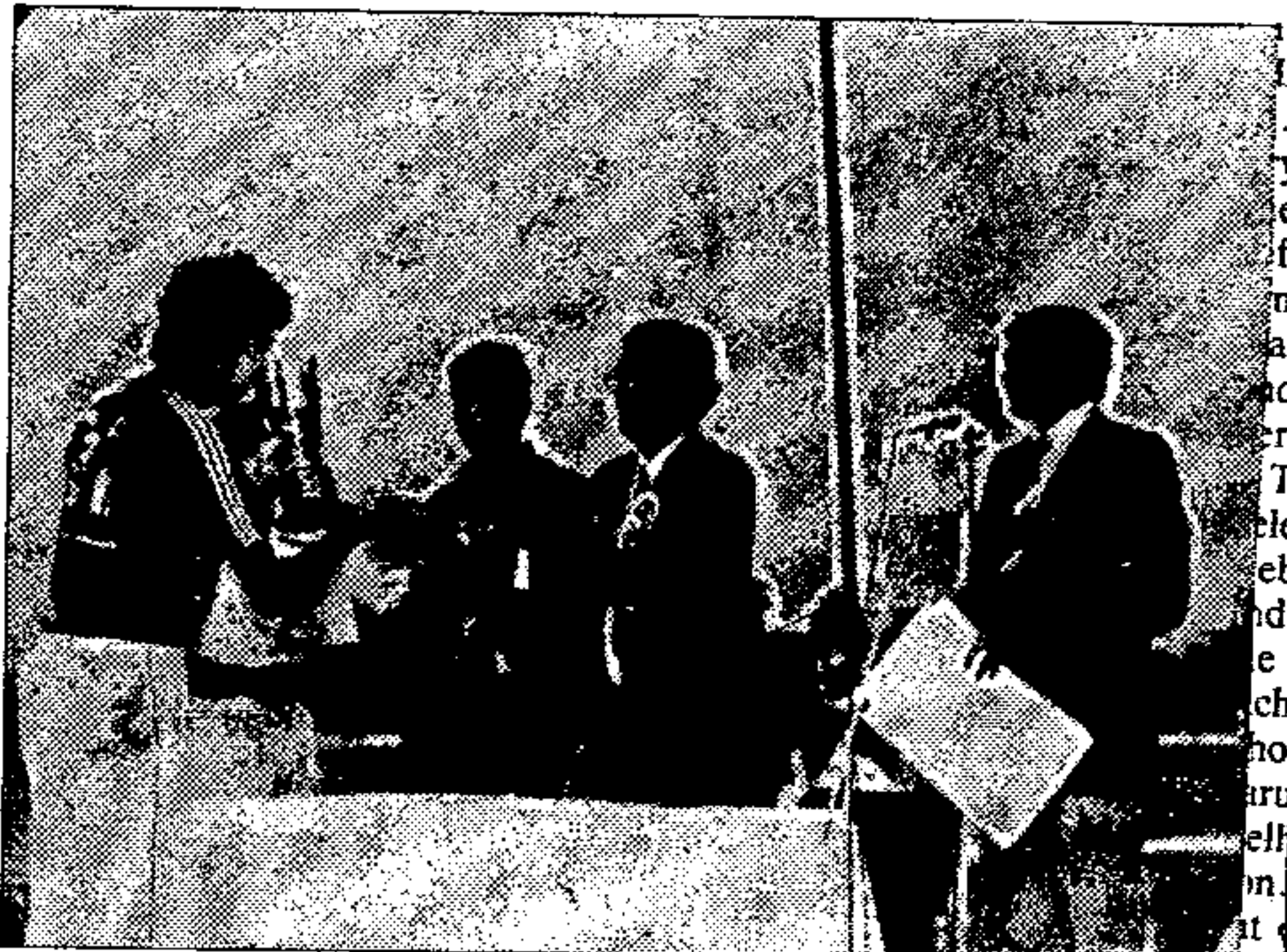
### OBJECTIVES

- To train instructors, technicians and tradesman in the technical and technological fields which are of interest to Member States.
- To conduct research on technical and vocational education in the Islamic countries.
- To assess the requirements of technical and vocational education in the Member States.
- To promote technical cooperation, exchanges, of technical know how and disseminate basic information in the field of development of human resources in general and vocational education in particular.
- To harmonize training and labour policies in the Muslim countries.
- Any other relevant objectives as may be decided from time to time

The Secretary General gave a responsible task to Dr. Rafiquddin Ahmed who joined as the first Director on 1st May 1979. The first meeting of the Board of Directors of ICTVTR was held on 20-23 June 1979 in Dhaka and the second meeting held in Dhaka from 14-17 December, 1979 recommended the Statutes with some amendments. The Statutes, Rules & Regulations were approved at 11th ICFM held in Islamabad 17-22 May 1980. The foundation stone of the Centre was laid in 1981 by the then President of Bangladesh His Excellency Ziaur Rahman in presence of His Excellency Mr. Yasir Arafat, Chairman, PLO and His Excellency Habib Chatty, the then Secretary General of OIC.

### Authorities of the Centre

- The General Assembly
- The Board of Directors
- The Academic Committee
- The Departmental Committee
- The Research Committee
- The Selection Committee
- The Finance Committee
- The Planning and Development Committee



Prof. Dr. M.A Hossain, The Director, Dr. Hassan Siddique, During certifying awarding ceremony on the annual sports day

### The Students Welfare Committee

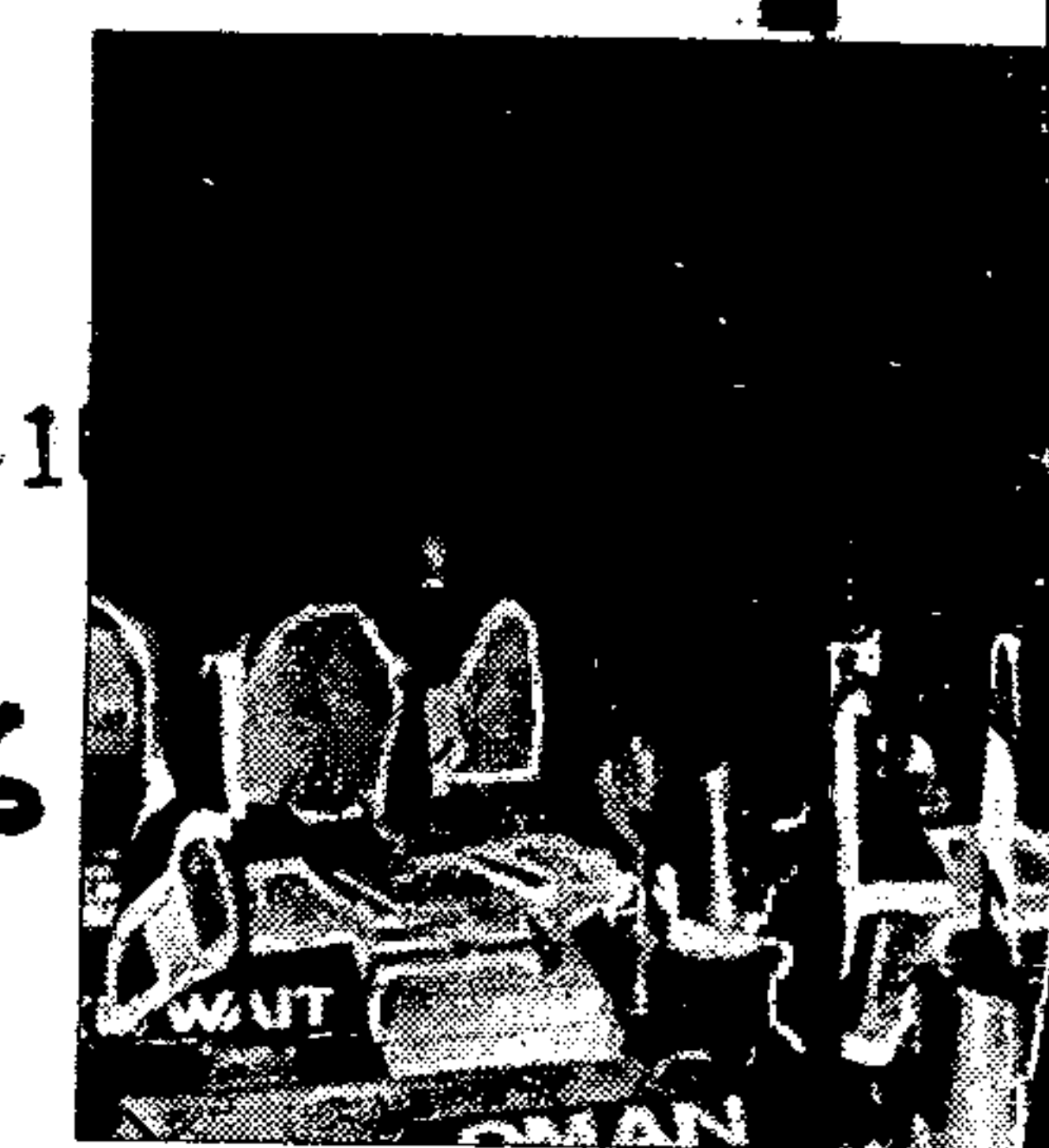
### General Assembly

The Centre shall have a General Assembly and it shall have one representative from each Member State, the Director of the Centre and a representative of the General Secretariat.

The General Assembly will elect twelve members of the Board of Directors and review the overall progress of the Centre and provide guidelines for its future programme.

### Board of Directors

The members of the Board except the Director and representative of the General Secretariat shall hold



The 13th meeting of the Board of I

office for a period of three years.

A representative of a Member state will be elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Board will meet not less than twice a year. In the meeting of the Board each Member shall have one vote. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board to deal between the meetings of the Board.

### Departments

ICTVTR has the following Departments for imparting the teaching and training required to realize the objectives as mentioned above.

1. Department of Mechanical and Chemical Engineering
2. Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
3. Department of Instructor Training and General Studies

The Department of Mechanical and Chemical Engineering offers the subject for the specialization in the Mechanical and Chemical Engineering fields at all levels e.g. Masters, Post Graduate Diploma, Bachelor, Diploma in Technical Education, Diploma in Vocational Education and Certificate in Vocational Education. The Department also offers programmes of Higher Diploma in Mechanical and Chemical Engineering of 3 years duration and Trade Certificate courses of 2 years duration. The specializations are as follows:

### Higher Diploma Programme

- \* Production Technology
- \* Automotive Technology
- \* Refrigeration & Air Conditioning
- \* Design & Drafting
- \* Chemical Process Plants
- \* Petro-chemicals and Refining
- \* Food Technology

### Trade Certificate Programme

- \* Metal Machining
- \* Metal Forming
- \* Fabrication and Welding
- \* Boiler Operation & Maintenance
- \* Prime Movers, Pumps & Compressors
- \* Wood Work
- \* Masonry
- \* Refrigeration & Air Conditioning
- \* Farm Machines
- \* Auto Mechanics
- \* Plumbing
- \* Reinforced Concrete

The Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering also offers the subjects of different specializations at different levels e.g. Masters, Post-graduate Diploma, Bachelor, DTE, DVE and CVE. In addition to that the Department offers Higher Diploma in Electrical and Electronic Engineering a

Trade Certificate courses, specializations are as follows:

### Higher Diploma Programme

- \* Electrical Machines & Power Technology
- \* Switch gear and Production Technology
- \* Power Systems Technology
- \* Radio & Television Technology
- \* Instrumentation & Control Technology
- \* Computer Science Technology

### Trade Certificate Programme

- \* Electrical Machines
- \* Transformer and Switch gear