

Jurisprudential foundations of the Islamic Revolution from perspective of Imam Khomeini's ideals

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Abstract:

The jurisprudential principles of the Islamic Revolution from perspective of Imam Khomeini have been the major topic of the current research and the present study.

The Islamic Revolution, which brought about deep changes in the structure of political power, has deep roots in Islamic ideals.

Revolutionary ideals are more closely related or originated from the general Shia school of thought, which represents genuine form of Islam

Shia political ideals are based on the theory of Imamate, which denies the legitimacy of any administration without having a divine origin or values.

That is why the, the Shias had confronted with all kinds of unjust rulers, which have no divine origin.

Therefore, Imam Khomeini's thought have been in line with shia school of thought and the Islamic Revolution has solid foundations, especially jurisprudential foundations.

The most important of these principles, to which many other matters refer, is enjoining the good and forbidding the evil. Imam Khomeini considered it as an important social and political pillar.

By relying on the jurisprudence of the Ahl al-Bayt—the people of the prophet household (peace be upon them), he presented new points and innovations regarding enjoining the good and forbidding the evil.

Imam Khomeini believed that the principle of enjoining the good and forbidding the evil can root out corruption and eradicate other social harms from the society. Such ideals and incentives and innovations pitted Imam and the revolutionaries against the monarchy.

Imam and revolutionaries took stance against crimes being committed the then Shah regime such as the murder of innocents, relations with Israel, explicit violations of Islamic law, and foreign domination since the early 1960s.

Imam commanded the rulers and advised them to do good and forbid evil.

Imam's exile brought about ground for the revolution and eventually led to the collapse of Shah regime. The denial of the domination of foreigners is another of the foundations of the revolution.

Imam Khomeini blocked the way of any external meddling by foreign powers such as political, economic, cultural and military domination.

In a series of scientific works, lectures, messages, and letters to the Iranian nation and the Muslim world, he explained their duty.

Ultimately, he called for an uprising against the monarchy as a prelude to ending foreign domination.

Keywords: *Imam Khomeini, Jurisprudence, Islamic Revolution, political thought, Shia, Taqiyya, enjoining the good and forbidding the evil, struggle, oppression, denial of dominance, Pahlavi regime*