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**DECISION-MAKING IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND THE
ROLE OF CIVIL POWERS AND INSTITUTIONS AFFECTING IT
(A STUDY OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALISM)**

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Abstract:

Websites have a great interest in civil forces that influence decision-making in the Islamic Republic, devoted many pages to her, due to the great importance of what was happening in the Islamic Republic, and our study is concerned with the most prominent civil Iranian forces, which has a clear influence on political decision-making, especially since the map of those powers is large and many. Some of these forces come through elections, leading people to be influential in decision-making, there were several councils and formations that influence decision-making. However, the institution of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic remains the only institution, which has the final power or decision on what is going on inside Iran, the guide's word are supreme over those powers. Although more than forty years have passed since the establishment of the Islamic Republic. The council did not change the Supreme Leader for any reason. Rather, the change of guide was a result of the death of the founder of the Islamic Republic. We will try to shed light on the most prominent forces and people, those who have a clear influence in decision-making in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Introduction:

There was a lot of talk about the complex mechanisms in the formation of the Iranian authorities, is it democracy or not. The system of the Islamic Republic is a dual system. On the one hand, it derives its strength from the ballot boxes, and on the other side the legitimacy of the system is based on the principle of guardianship of the jurist. This duality did not come about arbitrarily, but rather was imposed by the circumstances that accompanied the Islamic revolution, fearing the emergence of a new dictator. Therefore, the framers of the Iranian constitution worked to distribute the decision-making power among several bodies. So that the decision is not in the hands of one side. The Iranian constitution created the function of the guardian jurist, which is the collector of tapes, who was considered by the people as their leader, and he is the supervisor of all agencies, his main task is to preserve the revolution and its gains, and not to deviate from it. Wali al-Faqih holds important files such as security and foreign affairs. Has councils that include a large number of government members (heads of authorities and others). The political system in the Islamic Republic of Iran is distinguished from global political systems by the presence of a unique institution, it was an institution ("the Wali al-Faqih," the Supreme Guide"), which the Iranian constitution conferred broad powers, this institution has a very important role in shaping the internal and external politics of the Islamic Republic. Whereas, whoever occupies this position, his word will be the first on all levels. The heads of other constitutional institutions rarely contradict the opinion of the WaliAl-Faqih, where it derives its power from the mandate granted to him constitutionally. We will try, in our research, to address the institutions, which governs governance in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the extent of influence of each institution. Through what was published about those institutions in the electronic press. We were limited to some of the websites that focused on the Iranian political situation.

This study was divided into two topics:

1. The first topic is concerned with studying the forces referred to in the first Iranian constitution in 1979, namely (the Wali al-Faqih Foundation, the three presidencies).
2. The second topic: I am interested in studying the powers that were established after an amendment to the constitution, namely (the Expediency Council, the Council of Experts, and the Supreme Council for Iranian National Security).

The first topic:

First: The Supreme Guide or the WaliAl-Faqih Foundation:

“Wali al-Faqih” or “Supreme Guide” are two synonymous terms related to the political and religious theory referred to by Imam Khomeini (Imam Khomeini (Qudah) was born in 1320 AH (9/21/1902 AD) in Khumayn) which was “velayat al-faqih”, as this theory was originated by Sheikh Ahmad bin Mahdi al-Naraqi (Ahmad an-Naraqi (1185-1245 AH), called al-Fadil al-Naraqi, son of the Mawla Muhammad Mahdi al-Naraqi), author of the book The Returns of Days In Usul al-Fiqh, and Imam Khomeini applied it in 1979 for the first time.

- A. **The theory:** It was a major development in the religious reference system that arose from the Imami Shiites in the era of the absence of the Twelfth Imam (Muhammad bin Al-Hassan bin Ali bin Muhammad bin Ali bin Musa bin Jaafar bin Muhammad bin Ali bin Al-Hussein bin Ali bin AbiTalib (peace be upon them). The religious authority became the source of fatwas

and rulings, and it evolved from the mission of spiritual guidance to its spiritual formation represented by the “Supreme Guide” of the Islamic Revolution, who dominates with his great powers over the institutions of the Iranian state (<https://2u.pw/fWOvk>).

B. His powers: Article “5” of the Iranian constitution stipulates that the nation’s guardianship in the absence of the Imam al-Mahdi shall devolve to the fairest and most knowledgeable and most pious man in the ummah to manage its affairs in accordance with Article 107 of the Constitution. The same article stipulates that the guide is equal with Common people before the law (<https://2u.pw/NK31X>)

General conditions for the Supreme Leader:

Knowledge, justice, chivalry, broad jurisprudence of the circumstances of the times, courage, intelligence, intelligence and ability to manage matters (The required qualifications and conditions for the WaliAl-Faqih were mentioned in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran).

*** The powers of the Supreme Leader:**

1. Overseeing the proper implementation of public policies.
2. The declaration of war, the general mobilization, and the declaration of peace.
3. He was considered the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and the Revolutionary Guard.
4. Approval of the decisions of the National Security Council.
5. Call for the formation of the Constitution Review Council and the approval of the Council’s decisions.
6. Appointing and dismissing half of the 12 members of the Guardian Council.
7. Approval of the installation of the President of the Republic after his election by the people.
8. Appointment of the President of the Radio and Television Corporation.
9. Resolve differences and regulate relations between the three authorities.
10. Appointing the high commanders of the armed forces. (<https://2u.pw/WkKg9>)

Despite the broad powers enjoyed by the guide. Imam Khomeini, as the country's first guide, was not satisfied with it, but rather imposed his domination over the Shura Council and the Presidency of the Republic and dismissed the first President of the Iranian Republic in 1981 when he rebelled against his instructions. He also sent a strongly worded message to the president in 1988, when he objected to some of his practices, the labor law was hired after the provincial council opposed it for the constitution, Khomeini considered in that letter that the guardianship of the jurist is under the mandate of the Messenger (pbuh), Wali al-Faqih, according to Khomeini, is appointed by the absent Imam al-Mahdi. Therefore, it is not permissible to object to his decisions based on the hadith attributed to the Mahdi who says: The response to the jurists is like a response to us and as a response to God. ”(YahyaDaoud Abbas, “The Iranian Constitution of

Islamic Unity.” Al-Rased Magazine 1428 AH) The election of the supreme guide is by the Assembly of Experts (<https://2u.pw/uS0wF>) and his removal is also from the same council, and his removal is not Causes specified by the Iranian constitution in Articles 5 and 109 of the Constitution (<https://2u.pw/xIliG>) or proved to be incapable of performing his duties (<https://2u.pw/mZzdx>). (Ayatollah Ali Khamenei was born in 1939 in Mashhad.) The Supreme Leader has a four-person office whose task is to coordinate the appearance of the Supreme Leader in front of the people.

Second: The executive authorities:

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran divided the executive authorities and under the name of the executive body into three institutions (the President of the Republic, Vice Presidents, and Ministers)

1. The President of the Republic (Presidency):

It was the highest executive authority in the Islamic Republic and it is directly elected by the people and has the right to run for a second term only. The Iranian constitution does not allow the president of the republic to be nominated for a third term, and this point is calculated for the Iranian legislator and its purpose is not to monopolize power and return to dictatorial rule in Iran, and the president of the republic comes his order. After the Supreme Leader, and this is what is stipulated in Article (20) of the Iranian Constitution (<https://2u.pw/XzmCr>).

The qualifications of the President of the Iranian Republic are to be of Iranian origin and his record is clean from any case, to be a believer in the principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to have the administrative ability to run the country and to be known for religiosity, and the powers of the President of the Republic

A. The cabinet ministers are examined, and he has the right to dismiss them (Articles 133 and 136).

B.- He supervises, monitors and works to implement the laws after the approval of the Shura Council (Article 123).

C. Ratification of agreements, treaties and contracts after the Shura Council (M / 125).

D. Some of the powers that are accustomed to, coinciding with the budget, awarding medals, appointing ambassadors and governors, and responsible for national planning, and the President of the Republic does not control the foreign policy file, as well as the nuclear file, nor does he control the armed forces.)

E. Presidency of the Supreme National Security Council, which has several responsibilities (M / 176)

The powers of the president of the republic can be likened to the powers of the prime minister in presidential republics. The Iranian constitution allowed the president of the republic to submit his resignation to submit a request to the Supreme Leader, and unless the Supreme Leader approves it, the president continues to perform his duties, and from that we make sure that the executive body in the Islamic Republic consists of two heads (the supreme leader and The President of the Republic) (<https://2u.pw/2mt9p>) The first presidential elections took place in

Iran in 1980, in which (14152877) participated and won 75.6% of the participants in the ballot (Fatima Al-Smadi, Iran and the Elections: An Analytical Follow-up, Al Jazeera Center for Studies, April 18, 2017). Abu al-HasanBani Sadr (AbulHasanBani Sadr was born on March 22, 1933) was elected as the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and he continued to be president until he was relieved from Imam Khomeini in 1981 for not adhering to the orders of the Supreme Leader, and a second presidential election took place, which was won by Muhammad Ali Rajai (He was born on June 15, 1933 in the city of Qazvin), who did not last long, as he died after his injury in the bombing that occurred at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party (<http://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast-40190610>) less than a month after his election. A third presidential election was won by Ali Khamenei until 1985, and he ran for the second round, won and remained president of the republic until 1989. In that year, Imam Khomeini died, and the Assembly of Experts elected Ali Khamenei as the supreme guide of the Republic. Lamyat, and until 2019, several elections were held for the presidency, as shown in Table One.

2. The Council of Ministers:

The duties of the Council of Ministers are to ensure the implementation of the community's requests. The Council of Ministers operates under the supervision of the President, who or his deputy presides over cabinet meetings. As for its authority for the council, it is:

- A. Issuing provisions, procedures and systems to facilitate administrative work
- B. Forming specialized committees to facilitate the work of ministers, and those committees must be approved by the President of the Republic.
- C. Establishing the necessary administrative bodies to implement the Ministry's plans and provisions.

With regard to their resignation: the resignation request is submitted to the president, and in the event of its rejection, the minister continues to carry out his duties, but in the case of acceptance, the council will proceed in the exercise of his work until he appoints a government.

Third: The Legislative Authority:

The legislative authority in the Islamic Republic consists of two chambers (the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Guardian Council)

The Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament):

The members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly are elected by direct election by the citizens, and the number of members of the Council is (270), and (20) members were added after every ten years in order to increase the number of the potential population, and this concerns Iranian Muslims only, while the Jews and Zoroastrians are elected to each of them As for the Christians (Assyrians and Catholics), only one representative is elected, as for the Armenians, two members are elected. Number 2).

Its powers:

1. Discussing and approving the government curriculum and discussing any agenda submitted by at least 15 members.

2. Ratification of treaties, protocols, contracts and agreements with external parties.
3. Making slight changes in the country's border line, provided that the national interests are considered and four-fifths of the members agree.
4. Approval or rejection of the government's request to declare emergency provisions for a period not exceeding 30 days.
5. The vote on granting confidence to the ministers and the vote on the withdrawal of confidence from the president and the question of the president by the council in the event that a request is submitted by one-third of the council's deputies.

The Council (Guardianship of the Constitution):

The Iranian constitution defines the tasks of the Guardian Council according to articles (92-99), and the council acts as a supplement to the work of the Iranian Shura Council. The Guardian Council has been found to complete the work of the Shura Council. By the Supreme Judicial Council, the term of membership lasts for six years, and the Guardian Council in the Islamic Republic of Iran is considered one of the most important governmental institutions and a guarantee of the legitimacy and Islam of the Islamic system. This institution is very similar to some of the guarantor institutions of the constitution in a number of countries. In the constitutions of some countries there are institutions called the "Constitutional Court" or the "Constitutional Council" or the like. Despite some differences, in terms of structure and responsibility they have many similarities with each other. Mr. Youssef Sanei (<https://2u.pw/FXtIS>) chaired the first council for the maintenance of the constitution. From 1980 until 1983, and then the council was chaired by Mr. Abdul QasimKhazali from 1983 until 1988, when you assumed the chairmanship of the council, Mr. Ahmed Jannati until now (<http://www.islamist-movements.com/45474>)

The Council's powers:

1. Reviewing all Shura Council legislation within a maximum period of ten days, and to be extended when needed, in consultation with the Shura Council.
2. Ensure that the legislations of the Shura Council do not violate Islamic law
3. Approving the Shura Council's legislations, which he referred to it for change in light of the observations of the Council of Guardians
4. Attending the emergency sessions of the Shura Council to help speed up the process of issuing legislation.
5. Interpretation of the provisions of the constitution on which there is a difference between the legislative and executive authorities.
6. Supervising the presidential and other elections and general referendums.
7. The right of veto in important legislations related to very important issues in the event of complications in issuing legislation about them within the Shura Council.

Fourth: The Judicial Authority

The Iranian constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary according to Article 156, and affirms its independence in 18 of its articles. The constitution stipulates its independence in 18 articles (156-174) and its components.

1. Head of the Judicial Authority: He was chosen by the Supreme Leader and his term of office is five years, and his tasks are (preparing draft statements, approving the appointment of judges and approving their resignations and has the right to dismiss judges). The first head of the judiciary is Mr. Muhammad Beheshti (<http://www.islamist-movements.com/45474>), who assumed the presidency from the date July 3, 1979 until July 28, 1981, followed by Mr. Abdul Karim Al-Ardebili Al-Mousawi (<http://www.ardebili.com/ar/Biography/View>), From 1981 to 1988, the presidency of the judiciary was assumed by Mr. Muhammad Yazdi (<https://www.aljazeera.net/encyclopedia/icons/2015/6/21/%D9%85%>), From 1989 until 1999, Mr. Mahmoud Hashemi Al-Shahrudi (<https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%88%D8>) was appointed, and he remained in the position until 2009, followed by Mr. Sadiq Al-AmaliLarijani (<https://www.aljazeera.net/encyclopedia/organizationsandstructures/2015/4/20>) from 2009 until 2019.
2. Minister of Justice: chosen by the President of the Republic from among several persons nominated by the head of the judiciary.
3. The President of the Supreme Court: His term of office is five years and he is chosen by the head of the judiciary.
4. The Public Prosecutor: He is appointed by the head of the judiciary, but in the years 1981-1989 the public prosecutor was appointed by Mr. Khomeini personally, and after his death, the public prosecutor was appointed by the head of the judiciary.

The second topic:

There were institutions within the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran that have a clear and important influence inside and outside the system, and they cannot be called belonging to the four authorities above. These institutions were established by specific decisions and continued to work for the present time, and they were divided into three institutions:

1. The Expediency Council for the Interest of the System:

This institution was established by a decision by Mr. Khomeini in 1988. When the constitution was amended, the council was added to the institutions according to Article 112 of the amended constitution. The council's task is to settle the dispute between the Shura Council and the maintenance of the constitution, and that was in February of 1988, because Differences and differences between the Islamic Consultative Council and the Guardian Council regarding the decisions taken by them, especially since the decisions of the Shura Council must be approved by the Guardian Council, and the Supreme Leader appoints the members of the Assembly, and there are permanent members and changing members (<https://www.aljazeera.net/encyclopedia/organizationsandstructures/2015/4/20>) and were heads of the executive and judicial authorities The legislative authority (the President of the Republic, the President of the Judicial Council, and the Speaker of the Shura Council) are members of this

council, and former President Hashemi Rafsanjani presided over the council from March 18, 1997 until his death in 2017, and then Mr. Mahmoud HashemiShahrudi became the head of the Expediency Council in August. 2017 until his death on December 24, 2018, and the Council was currently chaired by Mr. Sadiq Al-AmaliLarijani.

2. Council of Experts:

The idea of establishing a Assembly of Experts arose with the beginning of preparing the constitution drafts in 1979, when Mr. Khomeini decided to form a council of experts to review the draft constitution and then submit it to the people in a general referendum.

The "Assembly of Experts" is composed of eighty-eight clerics from Islamic law jurists who are elected for eight years separately. Six committees cover various internal issues, among them the "Committee for Research on Article 111 of the Constitution" that deals with the mechanisms to be followed if the guide is lost The higher his qualifications or became incapacitated. According to the law, the “assembly” is required to meet at least once a year for a period of two days, and in accordance with Article 2 of the “Executive Laws for the Election of the Assembly of Experts”, the candidates must have the following conditions:

1. Good reputation in terms of religious belief, reliability and ethical behavior.
2. The capacity for ijthad to the extent that they can understand some issues in jurisprudence and can determine whether the Supreme Leader enjoys the conditions of leadership.
3. Political and social understanding and familiarity with contemporary issues.
4. Belief in the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
5. The absence of a background for political or antisocial opposition (<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/ar/policy-analysis/view/assembly-test>).

The first session of the Assembly of Experts elections was held in October 1982, and its membership at that time was 83, while the second session was held in 1990, with 85 members. 2007, meaning that it lasted for four sessions, and the Council received after him Mr. Hashemi Rafsanjani from 2007 to 2011, and Mr. Muhammad RedaMahdawi Kenny (<https://www.almaalomah.com/2014/10/21/217824/>) took over from 2011 until 2014, and in the fifth session the Council received Mr. Mahmoud HashemiShahrudi from 2014 to 2015, and Mr. Muhammad Yazi presided over the council for the year 2015-2016, and the council is now headed by Mr. Ahmed Jannati(http://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast/2016/05/160524_iran_jannati_profile).

3. The Supreme Council for National Security (35):

The Supreme Council for National Security was established after reviewing the constitution in 1989, and the goal of its establishment was set to protect the Islamic revolution and the national interests of the Islamic Republic and defend Iran's sovereignty and its lands. Article 177 of the constitution was devoted to talking about the council, and the council’s decisions are considered effective after the Supreme Leader's approval.

Council duties and powers:

1. Establishing security and defense policies in light of the general policies issued by the Guide
2. Coordination of the country's political, security, social, cultural and economic activities with the state's general defense and security policies.
3. Harnessing all the country's natural and abnormal resources to confront any internal or external threat to the country's security

Board Membership:

The president of the state chairs the Security Council, whose membership consists of the following personalities:

1. Heads of the three authorities (the government, the Shura Council, and the judiciary)
2. Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces
3. Head of Planning and Budget Organization
4. Two representatives of the guide who are concerned with the guide
5. Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Information
6. Any minister whose work is related to the tasks of the Council, and the employees of the highest positions in the army and the Revolutionary Guard forces.

Conclusions:

Through our study of the civil forces affecting the Islamic Republic in Iran, which were covered by websites, we found the following:

1. The presence of many different departments and forces that intervene in making decisions within the Islamic Republic.
2. At the beginning of the revolution, these forces were confined to four forces, namely (the Wali al-Faqih and the three presidencies)
3. When amending the constitution that was issued in 1979, some powers were added to make them constitutional and have their own law and by order of the Wali al-Faqih.
4. The WaliAl-Faqih Foundation is the only body that has the right to supervise, monitor and change any official in the Islamic Republic after it was confirmed that that person is working against the orientations of the Islamic Republic, and this is what happened with the Deputy Wali al-Faqih Hussein Ali Montazeri, as well as with Abu al-Hassan Bani Sadr, the first president of the Islamic Republic.
5. That the multiplicity of these forces is in the interest of the survival of the Islamic Republic system, leading to the absence of any party being singled out for political and security decisions in the Islamic Republic.

6. Those constitutional powers and institutions have created departments to help them perform their duties entrusted to them.
7. The officials of those authorities and the powerful, since the beginning of the revolution in 1979 and up to the writing of this research, were those who had a role in fighting the Shah's regime, and we also found that some of them move from one position to another in the event of the end of their term of office, and this continues until the death of that person. (Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Mahmoud Hashemi Al Shahroudi, Muhammad Ali Rajai, Muhammad Reza MahdaviKani, Muhammad Yazdi) and others.
8. All the officials of these forces know that there are parties working to monitor them while performing their duties, and that these bodies work under the wing of the Wali al-Faqih Foundation.
9. Although forty years have passed since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, no political figure referred to from the generation of the beginning of the revolution has emerged to take over one of the important positions in the Islamic Republic such as (the presidency of the republic, the presidency of the judiciary, the presidency of the Iranian Shura Council) and other existing institutions. The matter is placed on some ministers by ministries that are not sovereign.

Appendices:

Table (1):Shows the names of the presidents of the Republic of Iran, along with the term of their rule, the percentage of their election, and their fate after the end of their term of office.

No.	The name of the president	Date of election	Term of judgment	Percentage of votes	Notes
1	Abul-HasanBani Sadr	February 4, 1980	a year and a half	75%	were released from his post and fled Iran
2	Muhammad Ali Rajaei	August 2 1981	1 month	91%	was assassinated in an explosion
3	Ali Khamenei	13 October 1981	8 years	97%	became a supreme guide
4	Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani	August 3 1989	8 years	96%	became a member of the Guardian Council until his death
5	Muhammad Khatami	2 August 1997	8 years	69%	returned to his normal life while he is still alive
7	Mahmoud Ahmadinejad	August 3, 2005	8 years	61%	returned as a professor at the university
8	Hassan Rouhani	June 13 2013	Ongoing	51%	

Table (2):The percentage of Iranian people's participation in the Islamic Consultative Assembly elections.

Electoral cycle number	The year in which the first meetings were held	People's participation rate
First session	1980	52%
The second round	1984	65%
The third session	1988	60%
Fourth session	1992	58%
The fifth session	1996	70%
Sixth session	2000	67%
The seventh session	2004	52%
The eighth session	2008	51%
The ninth session	2012	64%
The tenth session	2016	62%

The above tables were organized by the researcher according to many sources.

Margins:

1. Imam Khomeini (Qudah) was born in 1320 AH (9/21/1902 AD) in Khomein. His Eminence studied in the city of Khomein until the age of nineteen introductions of sciences, including Arabic language, logic, fundamentals and jurisprudence, with well-known professors. In the year 1339 AH (1921 AD) he joined the scholarly seminary in the city of Arak, and after he stayed there for a year, he immigrated to the city of Qom to continue studying in its possession. Imam Khomeini (Qudah) began his jihad in the fullness of his youth, and he continued it throughout the period of study in various ways. First, to the city of Ankara (Turkey), and on 10/5/1965, he was transferred with his son, Mr. Mustafa, from Turkey to his second exile in Iraq, to reside in the holy city of Najaf. He was closely following the political events taking place in Iran and the Islamic world despite all the difficulties that exist, and he was keen to find channels of communication with the revolutionaries in Iran, on 10/4/1978 AD he left Najaf for Kuwait, but Kuwait refused to receive the imam in compliance with the Iranian royal pressures. Then Imam Khomeini investigated the conditions of Islamic countries, and after the advice of his son, Mr. Ahmed, he decided to emigrate to Paris, and he arrived on 6/10/1978 AD, demonstrations spread, strikes paralyzed government institutions, and the king replaced his prime ministers one by one, then announced his repentance for what He committed violations, brought some of his old aides to trial, and released some political prisoners, but all these actions did not prevent the revolution from expanding and intensifying.

Imam Khomeini appointed the Revolutionary Shura, and the Shah fled on 1/16/1979 under the pretext of illness and his need for a rest. His escape led to the emission of joy and happiness among the people, and strengthened their determination to struggle until the overthrow of the regime. Imam Khomeini's decision came with his intention to return to Iran, to explode joy, happiness and hope in the hearts of the people, and push the enemies of the revolution to show hasty reactions, so the regime consulted with America and decided to close the country's airports in the face of foreign flights. Crowds from all over the country went to Tehran to participate with the people of Tehran in millions of demonstrations calling for the opening of airports, the regime

imposed on that and the opening of Tehran International Airport, so the plane that carried the imam landed on February 1, 1979, after fourteen years he spent in exile.

<http://www.alkawthartv.com/news/97722>

2. Ahmad An-Naraqi (1185-1245 AH), called al-Fadil al-Naraqi, the son of al-Mawla Muhammad Mahdi al-Naraqi, a Shiite scholar in the thirteenth century, and he was a writer and poet, who studied logic, jurisprudence, origins, speech, and philosophy with his father and deported to Iraq in the year 1205 E, for the purpose of visiting and continuing the seminary study in Najaf, and after that he traveled to the holy city of Karbala to continue his studies, then he returned to Kashan, and addressed the reference after the death of his father in the year 1209 AH. Mi'raj al-Saada, in Persian.

http://ar.wikishia.net/view/%D8%A3%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF_%D8%A8%D9%86_%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%AF_%D9%85%D9%87%D8%AF%D9%8A_%D8%A7
Wiki Shi'a website

3. His name and lineage: Muhammad bin Al-Hassan bin Ali bin Muhammad bin Ali bin Musa bin Jaafar bin Muhammad bin Ali bin Al-Hussein bin Ali bin Abi Talib (peace be upon them). The greatest, the owner of the time, his nickname: Abu al-Qasim, his father: Imam al-Hasan al-Askari (peace be upon him), his mother: Narges, and his birth: Friday night (15) Shaban in the year (255) Hijri, his place of birth: Samarra / Iraq, the period of his life: his knowledge With God, the period of his Imamate: from Friday (1) or (8) the month of Rabi` al-Awwal in the year (260) AH until God wills, and his death: He is alive and blessed, and today he is in his great absence, which started from (329) AH until the present day God hastened his honorable appearance, and made us among his aides, supporters and martyrs in his hands.

<https://www.islam4u.com/ar/almojib/%D9%85%D9%86-%D9%87%D9%88-%D8%>

The Islamic Radiant Center for Islamic Studies and Research

4. <https://www.aljazeera.net/programs/withoutbounds/2004/6/4/%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D9%82%D9%8A%D9%87> – An interview conducted by Al-Jazeera satellite channel with Ahmed Al-Katib on August 4, 1999.

5.

<http://alwatan.kuwait.tt/printarticle.aspx?id=337066&iyearquarter=20141&category=43&type=1>

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6. The required qualifications and conditions for the Wali Al-Faqih were mentioned in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran

7.

<https://arabic.mojahedin.org/i/%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%B4> The PMOI website

8. Yahya Daoud Abbas, "The Iranian Constitution of Islamic Unity." Al-Rased Magazine, 1428 AH, WWW.arso.org

9. The Iranian Leadership Council of Experts is the main body in the Iranian regime to which the constitution has entrusted the task of appointing and removing the leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran. This council currently consists of 86 members who are elected by direct popular vote for one session of eight years, with each province represented by one member. The one inside this board.

<https://www.google.iq/search?safe=active&ei=ijA8XabMPMOAjLsPurajmA4&q=%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%B3+%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A1&oq...> Wikipedia

10. https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Iran_1989.pdf?lang=en.

<https://archive.islamonline.net/?p=10343>Islam Online Archive

11. <https://www.alquds.co.uk/%ef%bb%bf%d8%a2%d9%84%d9%8a%d8%a7%d8%aa-%d8%b9%d8%b2%d9%84-%d8%a7%d9%84%d9%85%d8%b1%d8%b4%d8%af> Al-Quds Al-Arabi newspaper (the mechanisms of isolating the Supreme Leader)

12. Ayatollah Ali Khamenei was born in 1939 in the city of Mashhad, when he reached the age of five, Khamenei went with his older brother to the "Office of Khana" to study the Holy Quran, and then enrolled in the "House of Religions Education" primary school. He also attended several governmental and religious schools in Mashhad, Najaf, and Qom, where he learned Arabic grammar, jurisprudence, religious sciences, Islamic philosophy, history and heritage, comparison of traditions, astronomy and interpretation. Educated by a distinguished group of scholars of religion and jurisprudence, Khamenei began teaching immediately after graduating from elementary school and continued teaching while receiving knowledge in the later stages of his life. He did not leave research and education until after the Islamic revolution.

Khamenei devoted a large part of his life to the struggle with word and arms, especially after Imam Khomeini called for the Islamic revolution in 1962, was subjected to arrest, imprisonment, death threats, brutal treatment and insults by the Pahlavi government, the group of Mujahideen Scholars - which Khamenei had a very important role in establishing - In order to mobilize and organize millions of people in marches and demonstrations in 1977 and 1978. The group was a precursor to the establishment of the Islamic Republican Party after the revolution. Khamenei assumed several responsibilities during and after the revolution, including: a member of the Revolutionary Command Council, a member of the Khomeini reception council, a representative of Imam Khomeini in the Revolutionary Council in the Ministry of Defense, the commander of the Revolutionary Guard, the imam of Friday prayers in Tehran, and a member In the first session of the Islamic Consultative Council, Imam Khomeini's advisor in the Supreme Defense Council, and the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran for two consecutive terms (1981-1989). After Imam Khomeini's death, the Revolutionary Council unanimously elected Khamenei to assume the position of guide of the Islamic revolution. Khamenei succeeded in his responsibility to preserve the spirit of Revolution according to the approach of his predecessor, Imam Khomeini.

<https://www.aljazeera.net/specialfiles/pages/76d0095d-5094-4549-a29e-386795a9aacc>.Al Jazeera website

13. https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Iran_1989.pdf?lang=en

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followed in the footsteps of his teacher Khomeini in opposition to Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlavi Rafsanjani was arrested more than once for assuming management of pro-Khomeini forces in Iran. He issued a bulletin in the name of the Shi'ism School. He was one of the most active owners of Mr. Khomeini against the Shah. In 1966 he established a secret organization in support of Mr. Khomeini, but he revealed what forced him to move to Tehran and work in contracting. Within the future of Mr. Khomeini upon his return to Tehran, and from that moment on, Rafsanjani stayed with Khomeini until the last moment of his life, in addition to being a member of the Revolutionary Command Council, and participated in the founding of the Islamic Republic Party, facing rising secularism at the time, and assuming the position of Assistant Minister of Interior in the government of Mehdi Bazargan I. Post-revolution governments. And then he was elected president of the first Islamic parliament and held this position for years, and during the Iran-Iraq war, Rafsanjani was on the side of the presidency of the parliament, the supreme commander of the acting armed forces from (1988-1989). Rafsanjani was elected president of the Republic of Iran with 95 percent of the vote. And he worked to rid Iran of its economic problems by opening up to the world and relying on the principles of the free market, and opening the door to foreign investment. He was re-elected to the year 2011 AD, and in 2013 he assumed the position of head of the Expediency Council, and died on Sunday January 8, 2017.

<https://www.islamist-movements.com/35975>Islamist movements portal.

22. The Sheikh was active in the field of culture and media before the Islamic revolution, and these efforts came through reporting, rhetoric, participating in rallies and issuing statements, the first of which was a message sent by scholars in Qom to the great leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeini after his move from Turkey to Najaf, this message was published in Jumada Al Thani 1385 AH / 1965 AD. The last statement was also the statement of opposition to the Bakhtiar government, which was issued on Safar 8, 1399 AH / 1/7 / 1979AD. <http://www.s-oman.net/avb/showthread.php?t=533007>

We did not find any details about the life of Sheikh YusefSanei.

23. Jannati was born in 1927 into a religious family in the city of Isfahan, and received his initial education there before moving to religious studies at the Faidi School and the seminary in the city of Qom, and obtained the degree of diligence there, and became a member of the University of Teachers of the Hawza in it, and filled Jannati membership A number of the most prominent councils in the Iranian ruling establishment, such as: the Leadership Experts Council, which now heads, the Council for Amending the Constitution, the Supreme Council for Cultural Revolution and the Expediency Council for the Interest of the System, and he presided over a number of bodies and organizations such as the Presidency of the Commission for the Revival of the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice and the Organization of Islamic Reporting And the Islamic Reporting Coordination Council and the Presidency of the Central Council for the Representation of the Leader of the Islamic Revolution in Iranian Universities, Jannati also worked in front of a Friday to move in Tehran, Qom, Ahwaz and Kermanshah. He also held the position of judge in the Revolutionary Court in Ahwaz. ([Http://www.bbc.com / arabic / middleeast / 2016/05 / 160524 iran jannati profile](http://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast/2016/05/160524_iran_jannati_profile)).

24. He was born on October 24, 1928, in the city of Isfahan, Iran, and began his studies by learning the Qur'an at the age of four with one of the madrassas. After completing the

leaders.<http://www.islamist-movements.com/45474>)

[Http://www.ardebili.com/ar/Biography/View](http://www.ardebili.com/ar/Biography/View)

[illegible]

<https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%88%D8>

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29. <https://www.aljazeera.net/encyclopedia/organizationsandstructures/2015/4/20>

30. <https://arabic.sputniknews.com/world/201812241037752289>

31. <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/en/policy-analysis/view/assembly-test>

<https://ar.mehrnews.com/news/526560/%D9%86%D8%A8%D8%B0%D>, Mehr News Agency, July 30, 2007.

33. He was born on the 5th of August in the year 1991 in Kan district, west of Tehran. Before the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran in the year 12, he was one of the religious scholars

