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IMAM KHOMEINI: FIGURE OF THE IRAN ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

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Abstract:

The Iranian Revolution was a revolution that changed the Iranian government system from a monarchy to an Islamic republic led by Imam Rahullah al-Musawi al-Khomeini. Imam Khomeini is a figure in Iran who is also known as the father of the Iranian Revolution of Fundamentalism. His mindset is heavily influenced by mystical, philosophical, and Sufism based on the Qur'an and Hadith. So from Imam Khomeini's thought, the occurrence of the Islamic revolution in Iran on February 11, 1979 brought changes in Iran itself.

Keywords: *Imam Khomeini, Iranian Revolution*

INTRODUCTION

On February 11, 1979, an important event occurred in Iran, especially for Muslims, namely the realization of the Islamic revolution in Iran.¹The Iranian revolution led to the overthrow of the Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (1941-1979) who at that time was the heir to the Iranian monarchy. Previously Iran was a country with a constitutional monarchy system in which executive power was held by a prime minister. During the Pahlavi government, many people criticized his leadership, which before his leadership the influence of Islam in various fields was very strong. But during his reign the influence of western culture began to enter Iran and he was also very close to the US authorities.

In Reza Khan's time, women were prohibited from wearing headscarves and were considered criminals. Even if the police encountered a veiled woman on the street, the woman would be arrested and replace her veil with a European-style skullcap and hat.²This policy is considered by many Iranian clerics because the Pahlavi are considered too obsessed with ideas that originate from the western world. one of the most critical opponents of this Pahlavi policy was Imam Khomeini.

Imam Khomeini had many supporters and listeners in Iran, and was even considered a threat to the power of the Pahlavi Shah. He is a great figure of the 20th century.³He was often imprisoned and exiled away from Iran. Imam Khomeini became the leader of the Iranian people who supported the Iranian Islamic revolution in 1979.

¹"Al Husaini M Daud and Nurdan, 2013 Kebangkitan Revolusi Iran, Article Prosidding Snyube, STAIN Malikussaleh Lhoksumawe Lecture, Aceh - Penelusuran Google," 349.

²"Siti Komariah, 2016. Konsep Revolusi Islam Iran Menurut Imam Khomeini, Skripsi, Faculty of Faculty of Sharia and Law, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta - Penelusuran Google," 4-7.

³"A Critical Introduction to Khomeini - Penelusuran Google," 2.

BIOGRAPHY OF IMAM KHOMEINI

Imam Rahullah al-Musawi al-Khomeini or known as Imam Ayatullah Khomeini was born on September 24, 1902 to coincide with the 20th of Jumadil Akhir 1320 H in Khomein, Central Iran. He is the third son of five children. His father's name is Sayid Mustafa Hindi,⁴ who is a descendant of the prophet Muhammad SAW from the path of the seventh Shia imam, Musa Al-Khazim. His mother, Agha Khanum, was a descendant of the famous theologian, Ayatollah Mizra Ahmad. His father was an opponent of the rule of the Qajar dynasty and was eventually shot dead in March 1903⁵ by secret agents of the Qajar rulers, Mirza Qoli Sultan and Ja'far Qoli, when Khomeini was 7 months old. At the age of 16, his mother died.⁶ Since then the responsibility of the Khomeini family has been borne by Said Morteza, the eldest son of the Khomeini family.

Imam Khomeini lived in a Shi'ite religious tradition. His childhood was spent studying religion, Arabic, Persian poetry, memorizing verses of the Qur'an, reading history, especially the history of the Prophet's journey and the lives of Shi'ite Imams. He started his early education at Akhnund Mulla Abu al-Qasim's *Maktab Khaneh*. At the age of 7 years he has studied Arabic with his teacher Sheikh Ja'far, who is a cousin of his father. Then he also studied with Hajj Mirza Muhammad Mahdi, his maternal uncle, about Arabic grammar and logic (*mantiq*). Then he also learned

⁴"Al Husaini M Daud and Nurdan, 2013 Kebangkitan Revolusi Iran, Article Prosidding Snyube, STAIN Malikussaleh Lhoksumawe Lecture, Aceh - Penelusuran Google," 352.

⁵"A Critical Introduction to Khomeini - Penelusuran Google," 8.

⁶"Muhammad Iqbal and Amin Husen Nasution, 2010. Pemikiran Politik Islam: Dari Masa Klasik Hingga Indonesia Kontemporer, Jakarta: Kencana - Penelusuran Google," 230.

from Hajj Mirza Rida Najafi about logic (*mantiq*).⁷

At the age of 15, Khomeini mastered Persian and studied Sayutti's *mantiq* and *Muthawwal* with his brother Sayyid Murtada. In the following year, he also studied Calligraphy with his older brother, Aqa Hamzah Mahallati. At the age of 19 he went to Arak to study *mantiq* with Sheikh Muhammad Gulpaigani and *Syarh-e Lum'ah* lessons to Aqa Abbas Araki. In 1923, Imam Khomeini continued his education at a higher education institution in Qom. There he met Ayatollah Abdul Karim Haeri-ye-Zahdi who taught him to be passive towards Islamic traditions and culture that is embraced by most Iranians. He successfully completed his studies in 1928. In 1937, Ayatollah Abdul Karim Haeri-ye-Zahdi died and that same year Khomeini began studying with Ayatollah Sayid Husayn Boroujerdi, a great scholar in Qom at that time. It was here that Khomeini met with Ayatollah Muttahhari, Ayyatullah Mutaziri and several of his students such as Hujjatul Islam Muhammad Japad Bahonar and Hujjatul Islam Ali Akbar Hasimi Rafsanjani to overthrow the Pahlavi regime.⁸

Imam Khomeini is more widely known as an ideologue of the Iranian Islamic Revolution in 1978-1979 than a thinker and Sufi in the field of *'irfan*. Imam Khomeini died at the age of 86 years, namely on June 3, 1989 in Tehran, Iran after suffering a heart attack for 10 days. He is buried in the Paradise of Zahra and his tomb is made of iron.⁹

⁷"Al Husaini M Daud and Nurdan, 2013 Kebangkitan Revolusi Iran, Article Prosiding Snyube, STAIN Malikussaleh Lhoksumawe Lecture, Aceh - Penelusuran Google," 352.

⁸"Al Husaini M Daud and Nurdan, 2013 Kebangkitan Revolusi Iran, Article Prosiding Snyube, STAIN Malikussaleh Lhoksumawe Lecture, Aceh - Penelusuran Google," 352-53.

⁹"Biografi Tokoh Dunia; Ruhollah Khomeini, Pemimpin Revolusi Iran - Penelusuran Google."

a. Teaching Career

As a person who likes to study, Imam Khomeini is also experienced in teaching, for example, Imam Khomeini holds lectures in the field of *Fiqh* every day at the mosque near *Hadhrat Ma'shunnah maakam*. In addition, he also gave ushul lectures held in the afternoon at Madrasah Fidiyah and then moved to the Salmasi Mosque. Imam Khomeini is a philosopher, Sufi expert, faqih and political theorist. Which throughout the day he trains his students to think independently and develop as true researchers.

Imam Khomeini was always disappointed when there were no questions or objections raised by his students. He hopes that his students can view every opinion critically, no matter how high the authority that makes that opinion is. He also always tests the views of his students through criticism and opinions that are supported by strong and mature arguments. That's why Imam Khomeini became an idol among Iranian Islamic youth at that time.¹⁰

b. Khomeini's works

Many works have been written by Imam Khomeini including the book *Kasyf al-Asraar* (1941), which contains a rejection of the anti-Islam leaflets that appeared in the previous year. This book was written to refute anti-Islamic writings during the Pahlavi regime and is Khomeini's first political statement.

Another work with the theme of *Fiqh* and *Usul*, *Risalah-ye 'amaliyah* (a manual of *Fiqh* and *Fatawan* rules for *muqallid* or followers of legal authority or *marji'*) was written after the death of Ayatollah Burujardi in 1960.

Kitab al-Taharah, which consists of three volumes of Islamic law course material delivered in Qom. This book

¹⁰"Rifa' Abu Bakar, 2020. Pergulatan Syiah Dalam Konstelasi Politik Keagamaan Di Indonesia, Yogyakarta: Suka Press - Penelusuran Google," 185.

was written during his exile in Turkey and was completed in Najaf. In addition, five volumes of *al-Bay* were written which included his 15 years of *fiqh* lectures in Najaf. Khomeini's work which is considered unique among his other works is *wilaayat al-Faqih* or *Hukumat e-Islami*, which contains his lectures on the traditional topic of *wilaayat Al-Faqih* or the scope of authority of Islamic jurists. its contents present a concrete plan if the emergence of an Islamic government from the center of the Shia tradition.¹¹

IMAM KHOMEINI THE FATHER OF IRAN ISLAMIC REFORM

With the collapse of the Qajar Dynasty in 1925 AD and replaced by the Pahlavi Dynasty with British assistance with Muhammad Reza Pahlavi as the new Shah of Iran in 1941. The Pahlavi became a British puppet to destroy Islam in Iran. Seeing the condition of the Iranian government at that time, Khomeini began to write a book entitled *Kasyf al-Asraar* (uncovering secrets). In 1953, during the bloody controversy surrounding Sayyid Ali Akbar Barko'i, a cleric who allegedly insulted the burujardi (Leading Ulama in Qom), Islam and the Qur'an at the peace congress in Vienna, of which Khomeini was an assistant. who helped the burjerdi in Qom at that time.

Khomeini's involvement in political activities began in the 1960s through his lectures which criticized the government a lot on issues such as criticism of the government's program on *Land Reform* and Recognition of the State of Israel and criticism of the 1962 Local Council Election Act. Shah Pahlavi to immediately implement his *Land reform* program in 1963. The goal was, with the ratification of America, to extract as much wealth as possible from

Iran.¹² Ini led to the emergence of strong opposition and resistance from Imam Khomeini who was also supported by the Islamic clerics and the Iranian people. Imam Khomeini considered that the Pahlavi had betrayed Islam and the Iranian state by siding with the Pahlavi Shah to the United States. In addition, the ulama agreed to prohibit the participation of the ulama in the referendum. The Pahlavi shah threatened to use physical force against opponents of his policies, but Imam Khomeini became increasingly enthusiastic about rallying the clergy and students in Qom and other cities in Iran.

On January 5, Khomeini delivered a lecture at Madrasa Faiziah in Qom. His lectures contained criticism of the Pahlavi regime and encouraged the ulema to strike. He was arrested and in March 1963, Madrasah Faiziah was raided by the police and troops of Syah Pahlavi so that he was again arrested along with the ulama and students who took part in the resistance.

June 3, 1963, Khomeini delivered a speech to coincide with the celebration of Sayyidina Hussein in Karbala. In his speech he warned that the Pahlavi regime should submit to the wishes of its people. This angered the Pahlavi Shah and immediately arrested Khomeini on 5 June 1963. Khomeini's arrest led to massive demonstrations by Khomeini's supporters that numbered 15,000 in Tehran and 4,000 in Qom. It was because of this popular pressure that Khomeini could be released on October 5 on the condition that Khomeini was exiled to the city of Busroh, Turkey.¹³

In 1965 Khomeini moved to Najaf, Iraq, where he taught at the Sheikh Ansari Mosque as well as carried out

¹¹Imam Khomeini,2002. Sistem Pemerintahan Islam, Jakarta: Pustaka Zahra - Penelusuran Google," 13.

¹²"Al-Huda Team, Imam Khomeini: Pandangan, Hidup Dan Perjuangan, Jakarta: Al-Huda - Penelusuran Google," 13.

¹³"Riza Syah Budi, 1996. Biografi Politik Imam Khomeini, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka - Penelusuran Google," 49.

propaganda against the Pahlavi shah. This caused him to be expelled from Iraq and exiled in the city of Neapule-Jecalean-French. There he also carried out propaganda and exposed the rotten government of the Shah of Iran to the international world.

February 1, 1979 Khomeini returned to his country and immediately led the course of the Islamic revolution in Iran. He also declared the founding of the Islamic Republic of Iran on February 11, 1979, thereby causing the regime of the Pahlavi shah to be overthrown and his entire family expelled from Iran. Imam Khomeini became the first leader of the new Islamic Republic of Iran from 1979 to 1989.¹⁴

There are at least four factors behind the occurrence of the Iranian Islamic revolution as follows:

1. Intervention of Western countries.
2. Economic Development Modernization Program.
3. Weterization.
4. The repressive autocratic actions of the Shah Pahlavi regime.¹⁵

POLITICAL THINKING OF IMAM KHOMEINI

At the end of 1940, Imam Khomeini argued that politics is the same as philosophy, Sufism, and fiqh which is one of the contents of the body of Islam. At that time Imam Khomeini was very impressed with Ayatullah Burujardi because he was a prominent Mulla in the fields of theology and fiqh. In addition, he also admires Ayatullah

Kasani, who is a politician who is virtuous, and whose thoughts tend to be flexible. Imam Khomeini's political views have actually been seen since 1962, in which year he openly accused Shah Phalevi of being a British puppet, British slave, tyrant, corrupt and anti-Islamic Iranian ruler.

Imam Khomeini's thoughts actually aim to demand the Pahlavi regime to apply social justice to its people, fair distribution of wealth, a productive economy in accordance with national needs and a simple lifestyle, and eradicate corruption that causes differences between the rich and the poor, who govern and ordered. Khomeini also hopes for the government that the people will take part in general elections, the people's representative council and so on in order to create a democratic state. Khomeini, as a Shia adherent, also believes that the ulama must fight against oppressors, traitors, agents of foreign imperialism and not let their people suffer.

After the 1979 Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeini became the most hated figure among Westerners. He conveyed his ideas on the concept of Wilayatul al-Faqih, which was later used as the first law of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The reason for the stipulation of wilayatul Al-Faqih as the initial constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran is on the basis of appointment, which means that there is no distinction between the territory of the Prophet Muhammad's government and the Imams, all of whom are equally upholding the government that has been prescribed by Allah SWT. Therefore, the scholars are expected to jointly establish the power of this al-Faqih region.¹⁶

According to Imam Khomeini, only someone who has reached the level

¹⁴Daniel Brumberg, 2021. Reinventing Khomeini: The Struggle for Reform in Iran, Chicago: University of Chigago Press - Penelusuran Google," 1.

¹⁵Iqbal Asawa, 1984. Iran: Suatu Studi Kasus Kebangkitan Politik Muslim, Dalam Gerbang Revolusi Iran Dan Khomeini Dalam Berbicangan, Terj. Shalahuddin Script Team, Yogyakarta: Salahuddin Press - Penelusuran Google," 41.

¹⁶Imam Khomeini, 2002. Sistem Pemerintahan Islam, Jakarta: Pustaka Zahra - Penelusuran Google," 18.

of faqih and is capable of exploring Islamic laws can become a leader in the Islamic community. In his book entitled *Islamic Government*, Khomeini describes 8 requirements that must be met by a leader, namely;

- 1) Have extensive knowledge of Islamic law,
- 2) Must be fair, in the sense of having high priests and morals,
- 3) genius,
- 4) Trustworthy and virtuous,
- 5) Have administrative skills,
- 6) Free from all foreign influences,
- 7) Able to defend the rights of the nation, independence and territorial integrity,
- 8) Simple life.¹⁷

In the political concept, there are no new ideas from Imam Khomeini, but in the *wilayatul al faqih*, the issues needed by an Islamic state, especially among the Shia community, have been presented. The important points conveyed by Imam Khomeini are as follows:

1. The need for Islamic government. According to Khomeini Islam is a religion that already has a set of laws, therefore Muslims are obliged to follow these rules. The set of laws is the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the prophet Muhammad SAW.
2. Government by Fakih (the idea of *wilayatul al faqih*). According to Khomeini, political leadership must be in trusted hands. The most important part in the political system of the Islamic Republic puts emphasis on the imamah which is meant as the religious and political leadership

that must be carried by a fakih by religious jurists.¹⁸

3. Democracy. Imam Khomeini revealed that the state or system of government must involve the people in choosing its leader. In his last message, he reminded the people to be careful in choosing their leaders and also emphasized the importance of the people's position in government and the state. But the power of the people is limited by Islamic laws and regulations.

CONCLUSION

Imam Khomeini was born September 24, 1902 in Khomein, central Iran. His father is a descendant of the Prophet Muhammad SAW and is named Sayid Mustafa while his mother is the son of a famous theologian known as Ayatullah Wizra Ahmad. He grew up in the Shia religious tradition and his childhood was spent studying religion, Arabic, Persian poetry, memorizing verses of the Qur'an, and history. He was a student of several teachers in Qom such as Hajj Mirza Muhammad Mahdi, Akhund Mulla Abu al-Qasim, Hajj Mirza Ridha Najafi, Aqa Hamzah Mahallati, Sheikh Muhammad Gulpaigani and several other scholars. He is known as the father of the Iranian Revolution, thanks to which he was able to overthrow the Pahlavi Regime in 1979 and change the monarchical system of government to that of the Islamic Republic. He is considered the savior of the Iranian Muslims, who at the time of the Shah Pahlavi government was considered a traitor to the state and Islam, corruptors, and too obsessed with Western ideas.

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