



## Pioneer in the Islamic Studies

Ayatollah Seyed Mohsen Kharazi



### Biography

Seyyed Mohsen Kharazi was born in Tehran in 1936 in a religious and prominent family. After completing his primary education, he went to the seminary of Tehran and learned the basic lessons of the seminary there. Then, he entered the Qom Seminary to continue his seminary education and studied courses in jurisprudence, principles, philosophy, and theology. In 1960, he began kharej courses and benefited from the presence of prominent scholars, including Grand Ayatollah Shahabadi, Grand Ayatollah Seyed Ahmad Khansari, Grand Ayatollah Farid Araki, Grand Ayatollah Seyed Mohammad Reza Golpayegani, Grand Ayatollah Sheikh Mohammad Ali Araki, Grand Ayatollah Seyed Mohammad Mohaghegh Damad. During his studies, he continued jurisprudential and exegesis discussions under the supervision of prominent figures including Ayatollah Mazaheri, Ayatollah Reza Ostadi, Ayatollah Soltani, Ayatollah Mesbah Yazdi, and many other prominent figures of the seminary including Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Musa Shobiri Zanjani, Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Mehdi Rouhani, Grand Ayatollah Mirza Ali Ahmadi Mianji, and Grand Ayatollah Seyed Ali Mohaghegh Damad.

The most important activity of Ayatollah Kharazi in the field of science and culture was the establishment of the "Dar Rah-e-Haq Institute" in the 1960s in Qom. The institute, while communicating with the youth, addressed their doubts and problems and introduced the principles of belief in a new style. Cooperation with the Fiqh of Ahl al-Bayt Assembly on new jurisprudential issues is one another of his activities. Ayatollah Kharazi has begun teaching since the years of his education and during the last 55 years has been teaching courses at the higher levels of Jurisprudence and Usul (principles of Islamic Jurisprudence). He has been teaching Dars-e Kharej courses for about 40 years. Also, many great scholars of the seminary have paid attention to his teaching at Ethics and Exegesis courses. He has been praised by great scholars for establishing authority and publishing practical treatises, and so far he has rejected this issue. The great scholars have urged him to accept become a Marji and publish a Risala, but he has so far refused to do so. He has published more than 140 books in the field of Fiqh, Usul and Exegesis including 'A commentary on the book Ehya al Mawat Min Sharaye al Islam', 'Badayh al Maarif al Alahiyh', 'Eumdat al Usul', 'Kalama Hawl a Hadith al-Thaqalayn', 'Fay Rahab al Taqwaa' 'Openings to Unseen World', 'Taliqat al Almakasib'.

Among his books, 'Sharh e Usul va Fiqh' published in more than 40 volumes and the book 'Sharaye' has attracted the attention of prestigious universities in the world and the important book "Al-Amr Bal Ma'ruf va Al-Nahi Al-Munkar" has got the attention of islamologists at Princeton University. On another of his research books is 'An Introduction to Orwat Al-Wathqa of Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Yazdi', which has been prevented from being distributed due to ethical considerations.

