

President Raisi Was a Symbol of Religious Democratic Politics

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Martyr Ayatollah Raisi was a symbol of religious democratic politics, and his economic policies were aimed at improving people's livelihood, especially favoring the satisfaction of the masses over the satisfaction of the elites. In his letter to Malik Ashtar, Imam Ali (as) states the economic and political criteria of religious democracy as follows:



“Maintain justice in administration and impose it on your own self and seek the consent of the people, for, the discontent of the masses sterilizes the contentment of the privileged few and the discontent of the few loses itself in the contentment of the many. Remember the privileged few will not rally round you in moments of difficulty: they will try to side-track justice, they will ask for more than what they deserve, and will show no gratitude for favors done to them.”

According to the Commander of the Faithful, prioritizing public satisfaction over the satisfaction of individuals in economic and social policymaking is crucial. During his presidency, Martyr President Raisi demonstrated that his policies were aligned with the public’s satisfaction, ultimately sacrificing his life in service of the people. Some of the measures implemented during his brief administration to ensure public satisfaction included the creation of an electronic product catalog plan, providing free healthcare and treatment for the poor and disadvantaged, implementing a plan to make bread and flour subsidies more efficient without directly increasing the

price of bread despite various pressures, issuing free business licenses, removing barriers to employment for young people, increasing marriage loans, implementing the Population Excellence Plan, raising subsidies for low-income individuals, and, most importantly, conducting provincial trips and directly addressing people’s concerns to resolve their problems.

Paying attention to infrastructure and long-term policies, rather than focusing on short-term benefits, is crucial.

It is important to disregard words of ingratitude, taunts, and sarcasm, and instead prioritize policies that will benefit the people in the long run. This involves prioritizing infrastructural development over policies that only offer short-term benefits but have long-term detrimental effects. Addressing issues such as unregulated money creation by banks and dealing with unhealthy banks to prevent the creation of unregulated liquidity is important. Additionally, increasing economic and trade interactions with neighboring countries and other regions in Asia, Europe, Africa, and even South America is beneficial. Iran’s membership in the Shanghai Treaty and the BRICS Group, and expanding economic and trade interactions with China and Russia have helped neutralize financial and trade sanctions and serve the long-term interests of the people.

Martyr Ayatollah Raisi faced numerous challenges during his tenure as president, including a depleted treasury, significant debts, unstable banks, and global crises such as the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, rising grain prices, internal unrest, and conflicts between Gaza and Israel. Despite these obstacles, Martyr Raisi focused on taking action and implementing policies to mitigate the impact of these crises on the country and its people.

President Raisi’s Fight Against Corruption

The Raisi Administration’s reliance on meritocracy and the prohibition of relatives from involvement in government affairs are key features in the fight against corruption. As stated in his letter to Malik Ashtar, Imam Ali (AS) emphasized the importance of





removing the interference of relatives and friends in government, as it often leads to corruption and the misappropriation of public resources. By following this advice, the government can effectively eliminate corruption at its root.

Martyr Dr. Raisi is seen as a symbol of religious, political, and economic democracy

In essence, just as General Soleimani led the resistance in the military arena, Martyr Dr. Raisi, too, led efforts to neutralize sanctions in order to

ensure the satisfaction of the general public. He remained unfazed by the criticisms from both insiders and outsiders, steadfastly carrying out his duties.

President Raisi symbolized religious, political, and economic democracy, and ultimately, he sealed his impactful legacy with his own dedication, ensuring that his words and actions would continue to shape Iran's political future and bring the country closer to establishing a powerful Islamic state.

May His Soul and That of His Companions Be Blessed By Almighty God