Şenol Deniz

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2553-1070
Dr. Lecturer, School of Foreign Languages, Ankara University, Türkiye, sdeniz@ankara.edu.tr

Tawhid: The Foundation of Unity, Solidarity, and Interpersonal Tolerance

Abstract

Tawhid is one of the fundamental concepts of Islamic belief, and it not only emphasizes the oneness of Allah but also provides guidance in its social, moral, and human dimensions. It advocates equality by acknowledging that all human beings are created by the same Creator. It highlights that despite the differences in peoples, tribes, and nations, these distinctions should not lead to division but rather be seen as a source of richness. Tawhid encourages unity and solidarity, uniting people on the basis of their devotion to Allah. It urges them to firmly hold onto the rope of Allah together, without parting from one another. It views differences as a manifestation of Allah's wisdom, fostering tolerance and respect from this perspective. Tawhid stresses the importance of justice and the protection of rights, rejecting discrimination and supporting social harmony. Encouraging empathy and mercy, Tawhid is not merely a belief but a life principle that strengthens equality, brotherhood, and tolerance.

Keywords: Tawhid, Unity and Solidarity, Respect for Diversity, Justice and Equality, Tolerance

Tevhid: Birlik, Beraberlik ve İnsanlararası Hoşgörünün Temeli

Öz

Tevhid, İslam inancının en temel kavramlarından biridir ve yalnızca Allah'ın birliğini vurgulamakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda toplumsal, ahlaki ve insani boyutlarıyla da rehberlik eder. İnsanların aynı Yaratıcı tarafından yaratıldığını kabul ederek eşitliği savunur. İnsanların farklı milletlerden ve kabilelerden

olmalarına rağmen, bu farklılıkların ayrışma değil, zenginlik kaynağı olduğunu belirtir. Tevhid, birlik ve beraberliği teşvik eder ve insanları Allah'a olan bağlılık temelinde birleştirir. Hep birlikte Allah'a sımsıkı sarılmayı ve birbirlerinden ayrılmamayı öğütler. Farklılıkları Allah'ın hikmetinin bir yansıması olarak görür ve bu perspektiften hoşgörü ve saygıyı esas alır. Adaletin sağlanması ve hakların korunması gerektiğini vurgular, ayrımcılığı reddeder ve toplumsal barışı destekler. Empati ve merhameti teşvik eden Tevhid, yalnızca bir inanç değil, aynı zamanda eşitlik, kardeşlik ve hoşgörüyü güçlendiren bir yaşam ilkesidir.

***Anahtar Kelimeler**: Tevhid, Birlik ve Beraberlik, Farklılıklara Saygı, Adalet ve Eşitlik, Hoşgörü*

Introduction

As one of the fundamental tenets of Islam, it is believed that Tawhid not only affirms the oneness of Allah but also embodies a profound moral and social doctrine that governs relationships within human communities. The belief in Tawhid seeks to foster unity among people despite their differences, promoting equality, justice, and mutual respect. The Qur'an contains numerous verses that emphasize both the oneness of Allah and the responsibilities that humans bear toward one another. These verses make it clear that Tawhid is not merely a theological principle but also a social doctrine that shapes human interactions (Hujurat, 49:13; Aal-e-Imran, 3:103). Tawhid establishes the inherent equality of all people at the moment of creation, viewing diversity not as a cause for division but as a source of enrichment. Allah has created humanity in distinct nations and tribes, presenting these differences as an opportunity for people to know one another and to approach one another with tolerance (Rum, 30:22). On a societal level, the belief in Tawhid holds all human beings accountable before the same Creator, thereby encouraging justice, respect, and tolerance in interpersonal relationships. Within the social fabric of Islamic society, Tawhid advocates for human equality and the fair treatment of one another. This doctrine lays the foundation for human rights, justice, equality, and social peace (Nisa, 4:135). Moreover, Tawhid not only shapes the way societies coexist but also strengthens empathy and compassion among individuals. The teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasize unity and solidarity within society: *"None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself"* (Bukhari, 13:54). The contribution of Tawhid to social harmony lies in its perception of diversity as a means of coexistence rather than division. It acknowledges that human differences are not a source of conflict but rather manifestations of Allah's divine creativity. This perspective fortifies social cohesion and strengthens the bonds of brotherhood. Furthermore, Tawhid envisions individuals not only as being accountable to one another but also

as stewards responsible for their environment and all of creation. This sense of responsibility reinforces social harmony and tolerance (Isra, 17:70). Yazıcı (2012) highlights how social differences shape the ways in which communities live together, arguing that such diversity can serve as a catalyst for societal cohesion and unity. The author discusses how societies can integrate individuals from different cultural backgrounds and transform this diversity into a source of collective strength. This article will explore in depth the impact of Tawhid on social unity, solidarity, justice, and tolerance, presenting arguments that establish Tawhid not only as a religious belief but also as a comprehensive social and ethical system. In this context, the principles of Tawhid embracing diversity, fostering unity, and ensuring justice serve as a guiding framework for contemporary societies, offering invaluable insights into achieving social cohesion and peace.

2. A Review of the Literature

2.1. Tawhid as the Foundation of Social Unity, Justice, and Tolerance

Tawhid, one of the fundamental tenets of Islam, extends beyond the mere acknowledgment of Allah's oneness; it also encompasses a doctrine that shapes social relationships, emphasizing justice, tolerance, and equality. The verses of the Qur'an present Tawhid not only as a theological principle but also as a framework for social cohesion and acceptance of diversity. The notion that the coexistence of different nations, tribes, and individuals is made possible through the belief in Tawhid is a recurring theme in the Qur'an. This doctrine instills a profound sense of mutual responsibility among individuals, viewing diversity not as a cause for division but as an asset that enriches human societies (Hujurat, 49:13; Aal-e-Imran, 3:103; Rum, 30:22). Thus, the role of Tawhid in fostering social harmony, tolerance, and justice should not be confined to personal belief alone but should also be analysed as a social and ethical doctrine. This literature review will examine scholarly research on how Tawhid fosters social unity and solidarity, as well as how diversity can be perceived as a unifying rather than a divisive force. Additionally, the study will explore how Tawhid shapes notions of justice and equality, analysing its impact on interpersonal and communal relationships.

2.2. Tawhid and Social Unity

The unprecedented influence of Tawhid on social peace and unity holds a significant place within the socio-cultural fabric of Islamic societies. Islam upholds the equality of all human beings, establishing this principle as the foundation of social interactions while regarding diversity as an inherent richness rather than a source of division. Numerous academic studies emphasize

that Tawhid serves as a vital force in promoting social cohesion. For instance, Esposito (2011) highlights that Islam provides a framework for the peaceful coexistence of diverse cultures and societies, with Tawhid playing a pivotal role in maintaining this unity. By fostering a vision in which individuals are valued not solely based on their social class or ethnic background but rather in the broader context of humanity, Tawhid reinforces Islam's universal message of peace.

It is discovered that many Islamic scholars have argued that Tawhid possesses an intrinsic capacity to bind individuals together within a shared sense of responsibility. Nasr (1997) asserts that Tawhid not only holds individuals accountable before Allah but also enjoins them to uphold their responsibilities toward one another. In this regard, Tawhid has been proposed as a principle that strengthens social solidarity and positively influences interpersonal relationships. Studies on the role of religious beliefs in social harmony suggest that interpersonal and ethnic differences can be reconciled through tolerance, with Tawhid functioning as a unifying force in this process.

2.3. Tawhid and Tolerance

Tawhid teaches not only adherence to one's own beliefs but also the necessity of approaching the faiths and lifestyles of others with tolerance and respect. The Qur'an affirms that the coexistence of different languages, races, and cultures is a divine sign, signifying the importance of diversity as a means of social harmony (Rum, 30:22). This underscores a crucial message for societal cohesion. Within this framework, the concept of Tawhid serves as a cornerstone for the social fabric of Islamic civilizations. Rahman (1982) argues that Tawhid not only shapes social structures through a religious perspective but also through a broader cultural and societal lens. He contends that Islam does not merely command belief in Allah but also enjoins respect, justice, and tolerance as fundamental obligations.

2.4. Tawhid, Justice, and Equality

The concept of Tawhid provides a moral and ethical framework for social justice, emphasizing that every individual is entitled to equal rights and fair treatment. The Qur'an underscores that every person must be treated with justice, a principle that serves as the foundation of social relationships (Nisa, 4:135). From this perspective, Tawhid's vision of social equality and justice plays a crucial role in fostering harmonious coexistence among different social groups. This perspective also reinforces the role of tolerance and justice in preventing societal conflicts, ensuring that fairness prevails in social interactions.

2.5. Tawhid and Social Solidarity

The belief in Tawhid encourages solidarity not only among individuals but also across social structures. Numerous academic studies affirm that Tawhid contributes to the resilience and cohesion of societies. Ziauddin Sardar (1999) asserts that Islam conceptualizes Tawhid as a collective consciousness of responsibility, functioning as a powerful social bond that unites individuals. It has been argued that Tawhid strengthens the principles of social solidarity and mutual assistance, fostering social integration by bringing individuals and communities closer together. By encompassing theological, ethical, and social dimensions, Tawhid serves as a guiding principle for societies seeking justice, unity, and peaceful coexistence. It provides a comprehensive framework for addressing contemporary social challenges, emphasizing human dignity, equality, and mutual respect.

3. Research Methodology

This study's research methodology comprises a comprehensive literature review, data collection, and data analysis. In examining the impact of Tawhid on social unity, cohesion, tolerance, justice, and solidarity, the qualitative data analysis method of thematic analysis has been adopted. Below, each stage of this process is explicated, supported by scholarly sources of high academic repute. The initial phase of the research involves an extensive review of the existing literature pertinent to the subject. The literature review entails an in-depth examination of prior studies that explore the effects of the doctrine of Tawhid on social structures, scrutinizing their methodologies, findings, and theoretical frameworks. This process involves consulting articles/books from esteemed databases with a particular emphasis on journals like *Islamic Studies*, *Journal of Social Issues*, and *Journal of Islamic Social Sciences*.

The literature review seeks to analyse academic inquiries into the contributions of Tawhid to societal peace, tolerance, the establishment of justice, and social solidarity. By drawing upon the works of prominent Islamic scholars such as Esposito (2011) and Nasr (1997), the study aims to construct a broader perspective on the role of Tawhid in social relations. Furthermore, Rahman (1982) and Sardar (1999) provide critical insights into the cohesive effects of Tawhid on social bonds, contributing to the study's theoretical underpinnings.

3.1. Data Collection

The data collection phase has been conducted through a meticulous literature review encompassing academic journals, books, and reputable online databases, including Google

Scholar, JSTOR, and Wiley Online Library. In this phase, significant emphasis has been placed on esteemed scholarly articles/books that discuss the implementation of Tawhid in social contexts. The primary sources utilized in this study comprise theoretical expositions, literature analyses, and empirical research. The data collection process has not merely entailed a review of existing literature but also an evaluation of the findings and theoretical propositions set forth in these academic works. The principal sources consulted for data acquisition include:

3.2. Data Analysis and Thematic Analysis Method

For the data analysis phase, the collected literature and academic publications have been examined through the thematic analysis method. Thematic analysis is a qualitative research approach that systematically categorizes data into specific themes, enabling an in-depth exploration of recurring patterns and underlying meanings. This methodological framework proves particularly effective in identifying conceptual commonalities across texts. In thematic analysis, researchers must identify, interpret, and elaborate on particular themes emerging from the data. In this context, the study explores the impact of Tawhid on social unity, cohesion, tolerance, justice, and solidarity. The literature review has facilitated the identification of the following core themes:

1. **Tawhid and Social Unity:** The role of Tawhid in fostering social cohesion, promoting equality among individuals, and reinforcing the integrative power of society (Esposito, 2011; Nasr, 1997).

2. **Tawhid and Tolerance:** The manner in which Tawhid inculcates a spirit of tolerance, guiding individuals to approach others with respect and embrace diverse faiths and lifestyles (Rahman, 1982).

3. **Justice and Equality:** The conceptualization of social justice within Tawhid, emphasizing the inherent equality of all individuals and the imperative of equitable treatment in societal relations (Sardar, 1999).

4. **Social Solidarity:** The capacity of Tawhid to fortify social solidarity, functioning as a unifying force that strengthens communal bonds and collective responsibility (Sardar, 1999).

Each of these principles is substantiated through academic sources, elucidating how Tawhid influences and shapes social structures. Within the thematic analysis, key concepts, quotations, and findings relevant to each theme are meticulously examined, providing a robust analysis of Tawhid's role in shaping social dynamics.

4. Findings

The findings of the study are shaped around the key themes derived from the data collected through thematic analysis. The literature review conducted to understand the impact of *tawhid* (the Islamic concept of monotheism) on social unity, tolerance, justice, and social solidarity revealed the following key themes: Social Unity, Tolerance, Justice and Equality, and Social Solidarity. Each theme is supported by relevant quotations from the literature, highlighting the power of *Tawhid* in shaping societal structures.

4.1. Social Unity Theme

Social unity holds significant importance both in religious and societal contexts, and it is one of the core elements of *tawhid*. The meaning of *tawhid* is not only the belief that everything belongs to a single Creator, Allah, but also the functioning of this belief as a force that binds people together in equality and harmony. The concept of *tawhid* in Islamic thought brings individuals together not only on a religious level but also on a social level. In this context, *tawhid* is seen as a tool to ensure social unity, promote mutual respect, and make communities more harmonious.

4.1.2. The Impact of Tawhid on Social Unity

The impact of *tawhid* on social unity is based on an understanding that brings people closer together and views differences within society as a form of richness. In the understanding of *tawhid* in Islam, humanity is one, and all people are created by Allah. This understanding fosters empathy, tolerance, and equality among societal structures. In the Quran (49:13), it is emphasized that despite coming from different races and tribes, people are equal in their creation by Allah: "O mankind! We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another." This verse reveals that differences are not a point of division but rather a social enrichment. One of the fundamental principles of Islam, *tawhid*, serves as a foundation for ensuring social peace and unity.

Nasr (1997) explains the impact of *tawhid* on social unity: "Islam recognizes the equality of all human beings, views differences as a form of richness, and encourages all members of society to approach one another with respect." This approach demonstrates that *tawhid* brings about unity among communities and strengthens empathy across different groups.

Sardar (1999) remarks on the social unity function of *tawhid*: "Tawhid shapes not only relationships between individuals but also the relationships between societies. People must accept

each other's differences and see humanity as one." The emphasized point here is that social unity should be achieved not only between individuals but also among communities.

4.1.3. Tawhid and Social Peace

Social unity means not only coexisting but also living in peace. The belief in *tawhid* calls not only for physical unity but also for spiritual togetherness and social harmony. Esposito (2011) notes that *tawhid* is an important factor in achieving social peace. *Tawhid* encourages individuals to take responsibility for one another and fosters social tranquility. For societies to function healthily, individuals must respect one another, be tolerant, and accept differences. *Tawhid* seeks to eliminate discriminations that disturb social order.

Esposito (2011) expresses, "The social effect of *tawhid* is a factor that strengthens social harmony. As justice and equality are established among people, social peace will undoubtedly increase." In this sense, the belief in *tawhid* makes society stronger, more resilient, and more harmonious.

4.1.4. Moral Responsibility and Solidarity in Social Unity

The impact of *tawhid* on social unity includes not only individual but also collective responsibilities. Islam calls on individuals not only to look after their own interests but also to consider the well-being of society as a whole. Solidarity, cooperation, and serving others are central teachings in Islam. *Tawhid* holds individuals responsible not only to Allah but also to their communities.

Rahman (1982) argues that *Tawhid* promotes social solidarity, which in turn strengthens social unity. According to him, "Social unity is possible when individuals look beyond their personal interests and consider the collective well-being of society. *Tawhid* reinforces this responsibility, thereby establishing a more solid foundation for society."

4.1.5. The Universal Message of Tawhid: Unity and Brotherhood

The universal message of *tawhid* speaks to all humanity. Islam accepts all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, or class. Nasr (1997) states that *tawhid* is a universal call: "*Tawhid* is not just a religious principle; it is also a universal message. Islam sees all humanity as one and accepts the differences between societies with tolerance."

The impact of *tawhid* on social unity is not limited to the Islamic world. Sardar (1999) notes, "The understanding of *tawhid* has a universal character, and this understanding aims to unite people

not just within one society but globally." This thought emphasizes the role of *tawhid* in promoting social unity on both a local and global scale.

That is to say, the impact of *tawhid* on social unity is a significant factor that brings people together not only from a religious perspective but also from social and cultural perspectives. Social peace, tolerance, justice, and equality are just a few examples of the critical role that *tawhid* plays in regulating relationships between societies. The Islamic understanding of *tawhid* acknowledges the equality of individuals and views differences as a form of enrichment. This understanding makes it possible for societies to live together in a more harmonious and healthy manner. The function of *tawhid* in achieving social unity encourages individuals to take responsibility for one another and promotes social harmony and peace.

4.2. Tolerance

Tolerance plays a crucial role in fostering social harmony and peace, acting as a virtue that binds people together. In Islam, tolerance holds significant importance not only in individual relationships but also in societal interactions. It encourages respect for others' differences, the acceptance of others as they are, and the promotion of mutual understanding for peaceful coexistence. The concept of *Tawhid* (Oneness of God) forms the foundation of this understanding of tolerance and serves as a vital tool for establishing social tranquillity. Tolerance is not merely a religious principle but is regarded as a universal value that ensures peaceful coexistence among people.

4.2.1. Tawhid and Tolerance: The Fundamental Connection

The Islamic concept of *Tawhid* (Oneness of God) is a principle that unites people and fosters tolerance toward one another's differences. *Tawhid* accepts the belief that all things belong to one Creator, Allah, and brings people together on this common ground. In this context, *Tawhid* plays a significant role in promoting tolerance. Being tolerant toward all of Allah's creations is one of the fundamental tenets of *Tawhid*. Nasr (1997) defines tolerance as an integral part of *Tawhid* in Islam: "*Tawhid* is a principle that unites people, viewing differences not as obstacles but as sources of richness. This understanding encourages tolerance and mutual respect."

The influence of *Tawhid* on tolerance is to transform people's differences into an opportunity for harmonious living. Islam advocates tolerance as a way of life, enabling different races, ethnic groups, and religions to coexist peacefully. Esposito (2011) highlights the significant place of tolerance in the core teachings of Islam: "Islam adopts tolerance as a way of life. This promotes

peace and harmony between societies and ensures respect for people of different beliefs and cultures."

4.2.2. Tolerance and Promoting Social Harmony

Tolerance plays a pivotal role in fostering social harmony. The acceptance of differences among people strengthens social peace and solidarity. Tolerance ensures that individuals accept one another with understanding and respect, without judgment. This mindset enables healthy societal relationships and the building of trust among individuals. The Quran emphasizes the importance of tolerance and respect for differences in numerous verses. For example, in Surah Al-Baqarah 2:256, the verse "There is no compulsion in religion" symbolizes respect for religious freedom and tolerance.

As Rahman (1982) posits the fact that tolerance is essential for maintaining social harmony: "Tolerance is an indispensable principle for achieving social peace and harmony. Respect for differences enables societies to develop on more solid foundations." Rahman views tolerance as the cornerstone of social harmony because it acknowledges differences not as barriers but as enrichments of society.

4.2.3. Tolerance and Promoting Peace Among Societies

Tolerance serves as an effective tool for building social tranquillity and peace. Tolerance among individuals is aimed not only at the personal level but also at the societal level. Islam teaches that tolerance is the key to unlocking the path to peace. Sardar (1999) explains how tolerance fosters societal peace: "Tolerance is one of the most crucial components of social peace. When there is understanding, respect, and tolerance among people, peace between societies is achievable. Tolerance prevents social conflicts and fosters a shared understanding among people."

In Islam, tolerance is not limited to respecting different beliefs but extends to promoting understanding of different lifestyles, thoughts, and value systems. This is a critical factor in ensuring peaceful coexistence among diverse sectors of society. Islam emphasizes that while tolerance facilitates social peace, it also upholds the importance of justice, equality, and the protection of human rights. This demonstrates that tolerance has a significant impact not only at the individual level but also at the societal level.

4.2.4. Tolerance and Moral Responsibility

Tolerance is not only about showing understanding and tolerance toward others; it also implies a moral responsibility. According to Islam, people are responsible not only for one another

but also for ensuring social harmony. Tolerance is a moral obligation that individuals must fulfill for societies to function healthily. Nasr (1997) states that tolerance is a moral responsibility: "Tolerance is recognized as a moral value. Individuals must not only look out for their own interests but also consider the general welfare of society. Tolerance plays a vital role in fulfilling this responsibility."

4.2.5. The Universal Dimension of Tolerance

Tolerance is not only a religious teaching but also a universal value. Many cultures and civilizations throughout human history have regarded tolerance as a fundamental principle for ensuring peace and harmony. Islam presents tolerance as a universal value, applicable not only within Muslim communities but to all of humanity. Sardar (1999) explains the universal aspect of tolerance: "Tolerance is not a value confined to a specific belief system; it is a principle applicable to all of humanity. Islam presents tolerance as a universal value addressing all people."

In summary, tolerance, in parallel with *Tawhid's* role in fostering social unity and peace, encourages respect for differences and promotes harmony between societies. Islam's understanding of tolerance brings people together not only on a religious level but also on social and cultural levels. Tolerance is a fundamental principle for ensuring social peace and harmony and develops the consciousness of moral responsibility toward others, both individually and collectively. Islam's understanding of tolerance encourages individuals to accept differences, show respect, and live together peacefully.

4.3. Justice and Equality

Justice and equality are fundamental human rights and virtues at both the individual and societal levels. In Islam, justice is commanded by God as an imperative of Tawhid, stemming from God's will and power. This signifies that all people are equal and that securing justice is everyone's right. The concept of Tawhid, while acknowledging the unity of God's existence and power, also entails the belief in the equality of all human beings. Despite differences in race, ethnicity, gender, or social status, all individuals are equal creatures of God. Tawhid advocates for justice among all people and ensures equality.

4.3.1. The Fundamental Connection between Tawhid and Justice

The belief in Tawhid plays a crucial role in the establishment of justice and equality. Accepting the oneness of God simultaneously affirms that all people are equal. Though individuals may differ, they all share equal rights. In Islam, justice is not merely a social rule but also an

individual responsibility before God. As Esposito (2011) explains, "Tawhid contains an understanding that accepts human equality. Just as people have duties to God, they are also taught to act justly and equally towards one another."

The Qur'an emphasizes that justice is not limited to human rights but is also a fundamental principle for the welfare of society as a whole. For instance, in Surah An-Nisa 4:58, "God commands you to give trusts to their rightful owners and to judge with justice among people," the proper practice of justice in societal life is clearly outlined. This verse illustrates that individuals must be fair towards one another and that this fairness is a responsibility.

4.3.2. The Social Dimension of Justice

Justice pertains not only to the protection of individual rights but also to the establishment of equality at the societal level. Islam encourages granting equal opportunities to every member of society and safeguarding their rights. Justice prevents injustice and discrimination. Ensuring justice in society promotes equality and mutual respect among individuals. In Islam, justice extends beyond legal rules; it also encompasses moral responsibilities towards one another. Rahman (1982) states, "Justice is not only a legal obligation but also a principle necessary for ensuring social peace and harmony. The establishment of justice in society enables equality and the protection of rights."

One of the core principles of justice in Islam is that all individuals should be treated equally. The Qur'an recognizes people as equal, irrespective of gender, race, or social status. This concept clearly outlines how justice should be applied in societal life. Nasr (1997) defines the Islamic view of justice: "Islam considers justice not only in terms of protecting individual rights but also in terms of ensuring social equality. Every individual must be entitled to equal rights."

4.3.3. Equality and Human Rights

In Islam, equality is based on the belief that all human beings possess equal rights. According to Islamic teachings, people are creations of God, and therefore no one is superior to another. Every individual stands equal before God. This belief pertains not only to religious convictions but also to social, economic, and political equality. Sardar (1999) explains the concept of equality in Islam: "Islam teaches that people are equal in creation, and this equality must be upheld in every aspect. Equality is not merely a religious principle but a value that must be realized socially and politically."

Equality in Islam is not limited to gender but extends to different ethnic groups. Islam rejects racism and discrimination, affirming that all people are entitled to equal rights. Sardar (1999)

highlights the universal dimension of equality in Islam: "Islam advocates equality not only among Muslims but across all of humanity. Every individual is equal in the eyes of God, and this equality applies in all aspects of life."

4.3.4. The Practical Implementations of Justice

Justice is one of the fundamental principles of social life in Islam. Islam proposes various regulations to ensure justice, which protect individual rights while also securing societal peace. Nasr (1997) elaborates on how Islamic justice works at the societal level: "In Islam, justice is not limited to the protection of individual rights. It also requires the establishment of equality and social justice within society. This creates a fair and balanced way of life for both individuals and society."

Islamic justice guarantees that every individual's rights are defended and that they are treated fairly. This understanding serves as a guarantee of social equality and peace. The establishment of justice fosters trust in society and strengthens mutual respect. In summary, justice and equality are core values in Islam, and as an imperative of Tawhid, they acknowledge the equality of all people, advocating for fair treatment. The implementation of justice on a societal level ensures that individuals' rights are protected while fostering peace and harmony within the community. Equality means that all people have equal rights, regardless of gender, race, or social status. The belief in Tawhid guarantees both justice and equality, with these two values serving as the foundational principles of social peace and harmony.

4.4. Social Solidarity

Social solidarity plays a pivotal role in maintaining societal unity and integrity. The mutual support, cooperation, and solidarity of community members are critical values for societal peace and harmony. In Islam, social solidarity extends beyond individual interests to encompass the welfare of the entire society and the fulfilment of social responsibilities. The concept of Tawhid emphasizes that just as people have duties to God, they also bear responsibilities toward one another. These responsibilities form the foundation of social solidarity.

4.4.1. The Fundamental Connection between Tawhid and Social Solidarity

The belief in Tawhid acknowledges that, in addition to individual responsibilities towards God, people also have moral and social obligations toward each other. This encourages the practical realization of values such as mutual assistance, justice, and equality, which are essential to social solidarity. Nasr (1997) explains the impact of Tawhid on social solidarity: "The belief in Tawhid reinforces the responsibilities that individuals have towards one another. Belief in God is not

limited to personal worship; it also requires individuals to support one another for the well-being of society."

Social solidarity in Islamic societies manifests through various practices such as helping one another, giving charity, paying zakat, and fulfilling social responsibilities. Islam teaches individuals to assist one another, support those in need, and contribute to the common good. Esposito (2011) discusses the importance of social solidarity in Islam: "Islam encourages solidarity not only on an individual level but also at the societal level. Social cooperation is a principle necessary for ensuring social justice and peace."

4.4.2. Social Solidarity and Its Practice in Islamic Societies

In Islamic societies, social solidarity is particularly evident in practices such as zakat, charity, and giving infaq (alms). Zakat, which involves giving a portion of wealth to the poor, is a form of social solidarity in Islam. Zakat is not just an individual act of worship but also a means of promoting societal welfare through assistance. Sardar (1999) emphasizes the power of social solidarity in Islamic societies: "Social solidarity does not only require material assistance between people; it also involves being sensitive to the emotional and spiritual needs of those who are suffering."

Charity and infaq are also key components of social solidarity. Charity is a voluntary act of donation, and infaq refers to the giving of wealth to others. These two practices aim to reduce social inequality by fostering a balance between the rich and the poor. Rahman (1982) describes social solidarity as a tool for strengthening societal structure: "Islam views social solidarity not merely as an individual virtue but as a societal necessity. It is the key to ensuring societal welfare."

Social solidarity in Islam is not confined to material support. It also includes spiritual and emotional support, promoting values such as helping others, understanding them, and providing moral support. Nasr (1997) outlines the spiritual aspect of social solidarity: "Islam teaches that people should not only assist each other materially but also provide spiritual support. Social solidarity in Islam encompasses both physical and emotional assistance."

4.4.3. Social Solidarity and Societal Peace

Social solidarity plays a crucial role in establishing societal peace. When cooperation, empathy, and understanding prevail among individuals, social peace and harmony are achieved. Islam calls for individuals to fulfil their social responsibilities and contribute to societal welfare. Esposito (2011) explains the role of social solidarity in fostering societal peace: "In a society, social

solidarity is not just about economic and physical assistance; it is also a force that enhances love and respect between people. This is the foundation of social peace."

Social solidarity enables individuals to support one another not only in times of hardship but also in moments of success and joy. This fosters strong bonds within the community and increases trust among people. Sardar (1999) articulates the role of social solidarity in building societal trust: "Social solidarity forms the foundation of social trust. As people help each other, societal bonds strengthen, and trust increases."

4.4.4. Social Solidarity in the Qur'an

In the Qur'an, social solidarity is emphasized through the importance of helping others, supporting the poor, and assisting those in need. In Surah Al-Baqarah 2:177, "Charities are for the poor, the needy, those who receive zakat, those whose hearts are to be reconciled, and to free the captives," a verse related to social solidarity illustrates that individuals must support one another and fulfil their social responsibilities.

The Qur'an treats social solidarity not only as material assistance but also as spiritual responsibilities essential for societal peace. Ensuring the welfare of everyone in society, balancing the rich and the poor, and maintaining social harmony are fundamental tenets of Islamic teachings. In summary, social solidarity is a principle that strengthens societal unity and encourages mutual aid. In Islam, social solidarity encompasses both material and spiritual support. The concept of Tawhid acknowledges that people have responsibilities not only to God but also to one another. Social solidarity plays a crucial role in achieving social peace and harmony. This value encourages empathy, cooperation in times of difficulty, and contributions to societal welfare.

5. Discussion

This study examines how the belief in Tawhid (the oneness of God) reflects fundamental societal values such as social unity, tolerance, justice, equality, and social solidarity. It has been observed that the Islamic understanding of Tawhid emphasizes the responsibility individuals have not only towards Allah but also towards one another, thereby reinforcing social peace, unity, and equality. In the light of Tawhid, these teachings promote justice, equality, and cooperation in social relations (Esposito, 2011).

5.1. The Concept of Social Unity

Social unity is one of the core principles of Tawhid. Tawhid is a belief that unites people despite their differences. The oneness of Allah also supports unity among individuals within

society. This understanding shapes not only the individual level of social structure but also collectively. In this context, the belief in Tawhid enhances tolerance and respect among people, ensuring social harmony and unity. Nasr (1997) highlights that Tawhid not only directs individuals towards Allah but also encourages social peace and unity. In a society, individuals' responsibilities towards each other are framed within this belief and contribute to strengthening unity.

5.2. The Aspect of Tolerance

Tolerance is another crucial principle provided by Tawhid in a social context. Islam encourages individuals to be understanding, to accept differences, and to adopt a tolerant approach towards one another. Esposito (2011) emphasizes that Tawhid plays a significant role in fostering social peace and tolerance. This concept of tolerance nurtures a peaceful way of life not only in individual relationships but also at a societal level, among different cultures, beliefs, and communities. As a manifestation of Tawhid, tolerance is regarded as a fundamental value for societies to live in harmony.

5.3. The Dimension of Justice and Equality

The belief in Tawhid strengthens the values of justice and equality. Islam advocates for the equal rights of every individual, and this notion of equality is implemented on a societal level. The Quran clearly states that individuals must safeguard each other's rights equally to ensure justice (Quran, Al-Baqarah, 2:177). Sardar (1999) suggests that Islam's understanding of justice shapes not only the individual rights of people but also their social responsibilities and cooperation. The Tawhid concept acknowledges that humans are created with equal rights, and it establishes this equality at the foundation of social relations.

5.4. The Principle of Social Solidarity

Tawhid also enhances the concept of social solidarity. Islam teaches individuals to help one another not only materially but also spiritually. The Quran emphasizes the importance of social responsibility through concepts like charity and almsgiving. Rahman (1982) notes that Islam promotes social solidarity at both material and spiritual levels. Social solidarity involves not only the wealthy helping the poor but also every individual in society supporting one another. Tawhid aims at distributing social responsibility among all individuals, thereby achieving justice and equality in society.

5.5. The Role of Tawhid in Ensuring Social Justice

The role of Tawhid in ensuring social justice appears to be pivotal. Islam asserts that all individuals are equal before one another and emphasizes that justice should be a primary concern in solving societal problems. This understanding of justice is valid not only on legal and political levels but also on social and economic levels. The Quran calls for the protection of everyone's rights and equal treatment in society. In this context, Tawhid functions as a fundamental value in ensuring social justice and equality. Consequently, the belief in Tawhid plays a central role in ensuring social peace, shaping positive relationships between individuals, and establishing justice in society. In line with Islamic teachings, Tawhid provides a fundamental principle for building a societal structure where individuals bear responsibility towards one another, and equality and justice are established. Values such as tolerance, social solidarity, and social unity are also shaped through the understanding of Tawhid.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has highlighted the strong connections between the belief in Tawhid and societal values, emphasizing the role of Tawhid in shaping key elements such as social peace, unity, justice, and solidarity. The way Tawhid fosters equality, justice, and cooperation in relationships contributes to the creation of a more just, peaceful, and unified society. Islam views social solidarity not just as material assistance, but as a reflection of social responsibility. This creates a mindset where all individuals are obliged to contribute to the welfare of society. The concept of Tawhid forms a foundation for building a structure where people bear responsibility towards one another and value each individual in society. This study demonstrates that the belief in Tawhid is a value that strengthens inter-societal bonds, eliminates social inequality, and enhances the understanding of mutual assistance. In line with Islamic teachings, the mutual help of individuals plays a significant role in establishing social peace and tranquillity. This study provides a basis for better understanding the interaction between Tawhid and societal values.

Ethical Text

This research employs a literature review and document analysis as its methodological approach and thus does not require approval from an ethics committee. Additionally, no studies involving human participants or animals were conducted by the author.

Declaration of Interest

Conflict of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

The Author Contribution Rate: The author's contribution rate is 100% and he bears full accountabilities for all of the aspects of the article.

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