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THE EXCELLENCE OF

TAWHEED &

WHAT IT EXPIATES OF SINS

COMMENTARY:

The author had said Kitaab at-Tawheed i.e. the obligation of Tawheed and that it is absolutely essential and that the meaning of the saying of Allah the Exalted:

﴿ وَمَا خَلَقْتُ ٱلْجِنَّ وَٱلْإِنسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ

'And I have not created the jinn and the men but that they may worship Me' (Dhaariyaat: 56)

is that: acts of worship are not acceptable except with Tawheed. Here, the author mentioned the excellence of Tawheed.

The fact that an excellence is established for a thing does not mean that it is not compulsory; in fact, the excellence is from its results and outcomes. For example, the congregational prayers; its excellence is established in his statement; 'The prayer observed in congregation is 27 times more virtuous than the prayer observed alone' Agreed upon.(1) That its virtue is established does not necessarily mean that it is not obligatory because, (for example,) Tawheed is most compulsory of all deeds; and deeds are not accepted nor does a servant seek nearness to Allah except with it. Yet, it has virtues.

His statement: 'What it Expiates of Sins' is coupled with 'the Excellence' such that its full meaning is: 'The Chapter on the Excellence of Tawheed and Chapter on What It Expiates of Sins'. Thus, the reocurring pronoun (, Baab, 'Chapter on') was omitted (in the Arabic structure).

The author has established this chapter for two reasons:

Firstly: to explain the excellence of Tawheed.

Secondly: to explain the sins it expiates because from the results of the virtues of Tawheed is expiation of sins.

From the hadeeth of Ibn Umar (*) reported by Al-Bukhaaree (Book of Call to Prayer, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/216) and Muslim (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/216) and Muslim (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/216) and Muslim (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/216) and Muslim (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/216) and Muslim (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/216) and Muslim (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/216) and Muslim (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/216) and Muslim (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/216) and Muslim (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer). (Book of Mosques, Chapter of The Excellence of Congregational Prayer; 1/450).

From the virtues of Tawheed are:

- 1- That it is mainstay of the zeal to obey Allah. This is because the monotheist performs his deeds for the sake of Allah Glorious is He and Most High as will therefore act apprioprately in the secret and open. As for the non-monotheist, such as the one who shows off, he would give charity and observe the prayer and remember Allah only when there is someone around watching him. Thus, one of the pious predecessors would say: "I strongly wish to seek nearness to Allah with an act of obedience not known to anyone except Him."
- 2- That the monotheist are the secured and guided as Allah the Exalted says:

"Those who belief and mix not up their belief with injustice - it is they who shall have security, and who are rightly guided." (Al-Anam: 82).



Allah the Exalted says:

"Those who belief and mix not up their belief with injustice - it is they who shall have security, and who are rightly guided." (Anam: 82).

COMMENTARY

His saying: 'and mix not up' i.e. they do not combine.

His saying: 'with injustice': Injustice here refers to the opposite of Eemaan which is Shirk. When this verse came down it was hard on the companions, so they said: 'Who among us is not unjust to himself?' Then the Prophet (ﷺ) remarked: "The issue is not as you think; it rather means Shirk. Don't you hear the statement of a righteous man – that is Luqmaan:

