Eka Aneka Vis-A-Vis Ṭawḥīd Al-Asmā’ Al-Ḥusnā: An Analysis Of Uthaya Sankar’s View In His Malaiur Manikam

Eka Aneka Vis-A-Vis Ṭawḥīd Al-Asmā’ Al-Ḥusnā: Analisis daripada Pandangan Uthaya Sankar daripada Malaiur Manikam

Mastura Hj Abdul Wahab1 & Wan Mohd Fazrul Azdi Wan Razali2

1 Master Student, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Nilai, Malaysia; 2 Senior Lecturer, Akidah and Religion Studies, Faculty of Leadership and Management, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

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*Corresponding author:
Mastura Haji Abdul Wahab,
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Nilai, Malaysia;
Email: masturawahab02@yahoo.com

Abstract: In the religion studies, al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā refers to the beautiful names of God, which such phrase is never ascribed to His creations, but only unto Him alone, as prescribed in the notion of tawḥīd. In Hinduism, the theological concept is addressed as eka aneka. Eka means one, while aneka means not one or many. Therefore, eka aneka means God in Hinduism is one but also aneka, which has many manifestations, incarnations, and different from the concept of tawḥīd in Islam. In 2015, Uthaya Sankar, a famous Hindu writer, claims that the Hindu concept of eka aneka is similar with the concept of al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā in Islam in his Malay language book titled Malaiur Manikam. Therefore, this research aims to study the intellectual background of Uthaya Sankar and his book Malaiur Manikam. Then this research intends to describe the concept of eka aneka as prescribed by Uthaya Sankar in his Malaiur Manikam and also to investigate Uthaya Sankar’s view of equalizing the concept of eka aneka with the concept of al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā in Islam. This research applies the qualitative approach, namely content analysis method on the Malaiur Manikam text. As a result, this research found that the Hindu concept of eka aneka cannot be equalised with the concept of al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā in Islam. This is due to the fact that although Allah has 99 names, but Allah is one (tawḥīd) in His essence (dhāt), actions (afḍāl) and names (asmā’), as well as does not incarnate into any forms or manifestations. On the contrary, even though the Hindu God is one, but it incarnates into various forms and manifestation. Thus, this finding can enlighten the Muslims and the non-Muslims on the concept of tawḥīd al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā vis-a-vis eka aneka, and also evaluate Uthaya Sankar’s notion of equalising the Hindu concept of eka aneka with the concept al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā in Islam.

Keywords: eka aneka, al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā, Tawḥīd, Uthaya Sankar, Malaiur Manikam.


Kata kunci: eka aneka, al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā, Tawḥīd, Uthaya Sankar, Malaiur Manikam.

Introduction

Islam believes that Allah SWT is the Most Omnipotent God; creates everything in this world. Islam is one of the monotheistic religions besides Christianity and Judaism. Monotheistic religion means that the Muslims worship or believe in the oneness of God. In the Sūrah al-Ikhlās, verses 1-4, it reads:

۱) ﴿أَحجَدٌ ﴾ (لَمَّا يَبْنَ ولَمْ يُولَدَ (۲) ﴿ وَلَمْ يَكْنِ لَهُ ﴾ (۳) ﴿ وَلَمَّا يُولَدَ ﴾ (۴) ﴿ أَحجَدٌ ﴾

Meaning: Say, "He is Allah, [who is] One. Allah, the Eternal Refuge. He neither begets nor is born. Nor is there to Him any equivalent."(Saheeh International Translation, 2010).

In Islam, God is one with al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā. Literally, al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā means the good names, beautiful names, or best names of God. In Islamic studies, al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā refers to the beautiful names of God, which such phrase is never ascribed to His creations, but only unto Him alone.

Whilst, Hinduism is one of the oldest religions of this world. The word Hindu is derived from the word Sindhu, which refers to the Hindu Valley. They are many controversies about Hindu god, whether this religion is religiously polytheistic, monotheistic, henotheistic or pantheistic. In Malaysia, a Hindu author named Uthaya Sankar makes his claim, which he equalizes the concept of eka aneka in Hinduism with al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā in Islam. Therefore, this study analyzes this issue based on Uthaya Sankar’s descriptions in his Malaiur Manikam. This article describes the intellectual background of Uthaya Sankar, concept of eka aneka according to Uthaya Sankar’s view, and analyses Uthaya Sankar’s argument on equalizing of eka aneka in Hinduism with Tawḥīd al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā in Islam.

The Intellectual Background Of Uthaya Sankar And His Book Malaiur Manikam

Uthaya Sankar was born and grew up in Aulong Lama, Taiping, Perak Darul Ridzuan. Presently, he is staying in Shah Alam, Selangor. He is married in year 2000 and has a 16 years old daughter (Uthaya Sankar, 2018). Uthaya Sankar received his primary education from Convent Aulong National School. At secondary level, he got his education at Darul Ridwan High School, King Edward VII High School. Then, he furthered his study in Jabatan Pengajian Media at University of Malaya (1993-1998) and University of National Malaysia (1998-1999) (n.a. 25 November 2018). His talent in writing began to emerge after joining the Week of Teens Writers organized by Dewan Bahasa and Pustaka (DBP). Uthaya learns about the concept of Tawḥīd in Islam from religious teachers in schools, religious people (ustāz) and from his readings (Uthaya Sankar, 2018).

Uthaya Sankar is a very talented Indian writer. He was also a well-experienced lecturer of Malay Language Course at many colleges, for example, International College of Music (ICOM), HELP Institute, Limkokwing Institute of Creative Technology (LICT), USJ Prime College, International College of MSC, Summit International College, Subang Jaya SEGI College and others. He has also worked as Television News Editor (Malaysian Language), TV News Distributor, Segment’s Commentator of Akhbar Hari In, RTM Disaster Unit Operation Room supervisor at (RTM) Malaysia Radio Station and News Editor at Bernama Radio24. He was a recipient of Anugerah Duta Keamanan (Ambassador for Peace) of Universal Peace Federation on 24th of August 2008 for his contributions towards peace, understanding and solidarity through writings. He has also been a weekly columnist in Malaysian Insider since June 2009. On the
1st February 2010 he moved to Karangkraf Media Group as senior sub columnist. Subsequently, on the 1st of June 2010, he was appointed as chief of Meja Global. Starting 18th August 2010, he was appointed as Assistant National Editor and resigned at the end of February 2011 after aware of various setbacks. He has also been a weekly columnist in Free Malaysia Today since early January 2011. Beginning the 1st March 2011, he served as Independent Professional and on 29th of March 2011, he set up Uthaya’s Media, Motivation and Publication Consultancy, and was recognized as a certified trainer for Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Berhad (PSMB\ HRDF) (Uthaya Sankar, 2018).

He coordinates the column of Ulasan Buku in both news portals as an effort of Kavyan to foster reading passion among public. He also writes on a website named Projek Dialog, since September 2012 about minority group and cross-cultural issues. Now, he is the Certified Trainer for Human Resource Development Berhad (HRDF) and founder of the Literary Group Kavyan (Kavyan) since August 1999. Uthaya Sankar SB is also the fighter of Bahasa Malaysia, as well as, the founder and President of the Literary Group Kavyan (Kavyan) since August 1999. Uthaya also works as the chair of the Association of Pembangunan Kemahiran Insaniah of Indian people since December 2016 (Uthaya Sankar, 2018).

Based on Uthaya’s personal blog, the list of Uthaya’s books is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Book</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Orang Dimensi</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Nari! Nari!</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Siru Kambam</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Munis Dengan Harimau</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Hanuman: Potret Diri</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Yang Aneh-aneh</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Surat Dari Madras</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Nayagi</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Sasterawan Pulau Cinta</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Panchhayat</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Rudra Avatara</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) Kathakali</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13) Panchhayat: Edisi Khas</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) Kisah dari Siru Kambam</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15) Hanuman: Suara Hati</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16) Pulau Pendatang</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17) Nari! Nari!</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18) Malaiur Manikam</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19) Mandala Bicara</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20) Ikan Patin dan Beruang Besar 2017
21) Thirukkural dan Megha Duta 2018

Malaiur Manikam is one of Uthaya Sankar’s book that contains many topics. This book is divided into 25 chapters as it consists of 25 essays of many issues. The essays contain some issues which are rarely talked by the multiracial citizens in Malaysia. The preface of this book is written by A. Samad Said, one of the famous Malaysia National Laureate. This book was also republished several times by Dubook Press. This book contains 195 pages and printed by Percetakan Mutalib Uthman at Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor in Malaysia. Among the titles of the essays in Malaiur Manikam are Lembu Dalam Budaya Hindu, Makna Sebenar Thaipusam, Cerita Kecil Tentang Agama Hindu, Ponggal Bukan Sekadar Pesta Menuai, Tentang Guru Agama Sikh, Berapa Tuhan Orang Hindu, 330 Juta Tuhan Hindu, Jesus Dan Isa: Serupa Tapi Tak Sama?, Mengenali Ciri-Ciri Ajaran Buddha, and Kisah Tentang Melayu.

The Concept Of Eka Aneka As Prescribed By Uthaya Sankar

In describing the conceptual meaning of eka, Uthaya Sankar explains about this term in page 31, 68, 69, 71, 73 and 74. For example, in page 31, Uthaya explains the meaning of eka as follows:

“Muncul konsep eka atau apa yang kita sebut sebagai esa atau tunggal” (Uthaya Sankar, 2015: 31).

In the previous paragraph, it is clear that Uthaya Sankar begins his descriptions on the literal meaning of eka, which means one or single. Evidently, in the Sanskrit Language, eka means one.

Next, the term aneka has been mentioned in Malaiur Manikam in page 68 as follows:

“Istilah Aneka pula difahami dalam konteks Bahasa Malaysia sebagai pelbagai (dari Bahasa Tamil) atau bermacam-macam” (Uthaya Sankar, 2015: 68).

Based on that statement, term aneka connotes the various names of Hindu Gods and Goddesses such as Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Saraswati, Lakshmi, Durga, Agni, Indra, Surya, and others. Those gods and goddesses have various characteristics as well as their
own special functions or specialties. Among the Hindu deities and their specialties are:

The meanings of term eka aneka as prescribed by Uthaya Sankar are mentioned in pages 31, 68, 74 and 75 in Malaiur Manikam. As stated in page 72, eka aneka means:

“Muncul konsep ekan anekan- Tuhan yang eka tetapi dikenali dalam aneka bentuk” (Uthaya Sankar, 2015: 31).

According to Uthaya, God in Hinduism is one or eka, but they are also aneka or variety in shapes or images. For example, the Hindus believe in monotheism. It means, they believe in Trimurti God, which are Brahman, Vishnu and Shiva. Even their gods have various names or shapes (aneka), but their god is still one (eka). This theology of trinity divinity or Trimurti arises in The Medieval Period. In addition, the meaning of eka aneka also relates with the concept of 33 kodi Devar. In Malaiur Manikam, Uthaya says that:

“Akhirnya, frasa 33 kodi Devar (330 juta Tuhan) digunakan untuk menunjukkan sifat infiniti (tidak terhingga, tidak boleh dikira) yang dimiliki oleh Tuhan. Frasa ini selaras dengan kedudukan ajaran Hindu sebagai agama Tauhid yang menekankan serta mempertahankan aspek Eka Aneka sejak lebih 5.000 tahun dahulu” (Uthaya Sankar, 2015:75).

Evidently, according to the book written by Karel Wayner. 2005. A Popular Dictionary of Hinduism, the term eka means one; ekatva: oneness; tad ekam” (Kerel Werner, 2015: 43). Moreover, in the book of Introduction to Study of Hinduism also stated that “Ekam eva Advitiam,” means “there is but one Being; no second!" (Guru Prosad Sen, 1893:185).

“Brahman is limitless and non-dual awareness”, (Anantanand Rambachan, 2006: 61) which means He is only one (eka) and not two God. Limitless means Brahman is the God who has limitless power as he creates the universe and al things in this world.

Analysis Of Uthaya Sankar’s Arguments On Equalizing Eka Aneka With Tawḥīd Al-Asmā’ Al-Ḥusnā

In Malaiur Manikam, Uthaya Sankar views that the Hindu concept of eka aneka is same with the concept of Tawḥīd al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā in Islam. Evidently, in Malaiur Manikam, he says that:


From the previous paragraph, it is clear that Uthaya assumes that the Hindu God has many names such as Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Shakti, Laksmi, Krishna, Durga, Kali, Ganesha, Murugan, Indra, and others. But Hindu God is only one according to the Hindu teachings. It cannot be denied that some Hindus actually believe in the existance of thirty-three crore (330 million) God. In Malaiur Manikam, Uthaya explains about the concept of 33 kodi Devar (330 million of Gods). Evidently:


The above paragraph stated that Hindu God can incarnate or appears into 33 faces based on the God’s characters. The term kodi in Tamil language means ten million and that term can be referred to the class of Hindu people. There is also a view that views 33 kodi Devar means God can arise in 33 faces that he wants in 33 type of human (kodi) according to the attributes that God has. Devar or Thevar here means God and not the title to human being (Uthaya Sankar, 2015:74).

Among the names of Hindu Gods are Brahma (God of Creator), Vishnu (God of Preserver), Shiva (God of Destroyer), Indra (God if Thunder), Surya (God of Sun), Agni (God of Fire), Rudra (God of Wind or Storm), Krishna (Avatar of Vishnu), and Mitra (Minor Sun God).
In “Hindu mythology, the descent (of a deity), but more colloquially the incarnation, of a deity on earth. The concept of avatars has been best developed by the devotees (bhakta) of the god Vishnu, who perceive him as taking a specific form to help the world” (James G. Lochtefeld. 2002: 72).

Therefore, through the analysis on the concept of eka aneka and tawhid al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā, this research found that the view of Uthaya Sankar on equalising the Hindu concept of eka aneka with the concept of al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā in Islam is not coherent. In reality, the concept of al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā in Islam is not same with eka aneka in Hinduism because the Hindu God incarnates or manifests into various forms and shapes. Evidently:

“Although there is some variation in the list of Vishnu’s avatars, the generally accepted list is as follows: Fish, Tortoise, Boar, Man-Lion, Yamana (dwarf), Parashuram, Rama, Krishna, Buddha, and Kalki. This list of avatars follows an “evolutionary” sequence—the first three are animals, the fourth a hybrid man-animal, and the ones after that mythic heroes and sages; the exception is the Buddha, a real person who has been incorporated into the Hindu pantheon” (Lochtefeld, 2002: 73).

In this paragraph, it shows that Hindu Gods have many animal shapes such as tortoise, fish, and boar. In addition, the Hindu Gods can also incarnate into various forms such as Man-Lion, elephant headed man, and many more.

The concept of eka aneka differs from the concept of Tawḥīd al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā because Allah SWT is the only one single God. Allah is not two, three or more than that. The term of Tawḥīd is originated from term ‘wahhada’, which means combine something. This term also shows the oneness of thing. Wahhada also means cannot be associated or equalized with anything. Therefore, the term of tawhīd means the oneness of Allah, the Most Omnipotent, unbeatable and no one can be equaled with Allah (Tahzib al-Lughah, 5/192-198 and Mūjām Maqāyis al-Lughah, 1084).

Then, al-asmā’ al-Ḥusnā means the beautiful names of Allah or the best names of Allah. All of the names are based on the attributes of Allah such as al-ʿĀlim (The Omniscient), al-Kabīr (The Greatest), al-Muʿīz (The Honourer or The Bestower), al-Samī (The All-Hearing), al- Başīr (The All-Seeing), al-Ḥakam (The Judge, The Giver of Justice), al-Ghafir (The Forgiving), and others else. But, these names of Allah have many variants, for instance:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Hindu Gods and Goddess</th>
<th>Specialties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indra</td>
<td>God of Rain and Thunderstorm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agni</td>
<td>God of Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitra</td>
<td>Minor Sun God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varuna</td>
<td>God of Coverer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudra</td>
<td>God of Weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annamurti</td>
<td>God of Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishnu</td>
<td>God of Preserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiva</td>
<td>God of Destroyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahma</td>
<td>God of Creator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ananta</td>
<td>Snake God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laksmi</td>
<td>Goddess of Wealth and Prosperity (Consort of Vishnu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durga</td>
<td>Goddess of Vengeful Warrior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarasvati</td>
<td>Goddess of Fertility, Prosperity and Bountiful Harvest (Consort of Brahma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prithvi</td>
<td>Goddess of Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganga</td>
<td>Goddess of Ganga River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvati</td>
<td>Goddess of Fertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kali</td>
<td>Goddess of Destruction (Consort of Shiva)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
are only name. They do not mean that Allah incarnates into many shapes based on his 99 names. Evidently, Allah SWT said in Sūrah al-Isrā’ 17:110:

قَلَّ اذَا أَدَّعُواْ اللهَ أَوْ اذَا أَدَّعُواْ الْلَّهَ ﻟَمْ يُذْهِبَوْاْ ﺎَيَاً مَا ذَدَعُواْ فَلَهُمَا ﻛَلَّا يُذِبْهُوْاْ ﺎَيَاً مَا ذَدَعُواْ ﺎَيَاً ﺎَيَاً مَا ذَدَعُواْ (١١٠) ﺃَنْخَذْهُمَا ﻣَعَهُمَا ﻓَﻻَ ۦۚ وَ لَا تَفْتَحُواْ بِهَا ﻳَوْمَ يَأْتِيُواْ ﻓِيْنَ ّذِٰﻟِكَ ﺱَبْرًاٗ

Meaning: Say, "Call upon Allah or call upon the Most Merciful. Whichever [name] you call - to Him belong the best names." And do not recite [too] loudly in your prayer or [too] quietly but seek between that an [intermediate] way.

Based on this verse, it shows that Allah tells Muslims to call His name as Allāh or using al-Rahmān and both names are good to call. This is because Allāh has many honourable and good names such as al-ʿĀlim (The Most Knowers), al-Rahīm (The Most Merciful), al-Basīt (The Most Expander), al-Ḥāfīz (The Most Preserver or Guardian or Protector) and others else.

In addition, Allah also said in Sūrah al-ʿArāf 7:180:

وَلَهُمَا ﺍَلَّذِينَ ﺗَأْسِرُواْ ﺎَذَٰلِكَ ﺍَلۡهَآءَ ۚ ۚ ﻓَٱلَّذِينَ لَمۡ ﯾَأْتُواْ ﻓِيْنَ ّذِٰﻟِكَ ﺳَبۡرًاٗ

Meaning: And to Allah belong the best names, so invoke Him by them. And leave [the company of] those who practice deviation concerning His names. They will be recompensed for what they have been doing.

Based on the previous verse, it can be understood that Allah SWT has no son or partner. Allah also did not need something or someone to protect Him because Allah is the Most Omnipotent, Most Omniscient all of things that happen in this universe. Allah is also purified from any weaknesses and He is the Most Great Muslim scholars also give their commentaries about the meaning of Tawḥīd al-ʿAsmāʾ al-Ḥusnā such as al-Ghazali, al-Qurtubi and al-Sanusi in interpreting Sūrah al-ʿArāf 7:180:

وَلِلَّهِ ٱلۡأَسۡمَٰٓءُ ٱﻟۡﺤُﺴۡﻨَﻰۚ وَٱلۡأَسۡمَٰٓءُ ٱﻟۡﺤُﺴۡﻨَﻰۚ وَٱلۡأَسۡمَٰٓءُ ٱﻟۡﺤُﺴۡﻨَﻰۚ وَٱلۡأَسۡمَٰٓءُ ٱﻟۡﺤُﺴۡﻨَﻰۚ وَٱلۡأَسۡمَٰٓءُ ٱﻟۡﺤُﺴۡﻨَﻰۚ وَٱلۡأَسۡمَٰٓءُ ٱﻟۡﺤُﺴۡﻨَﻰۚ وَٱلۡأَسۡمَٰٓءُ ٱﻟۡﺤُﺴۡﻨَﻰۚ وَٱلۡأَسۡمَٰٓءُ ٱﻟۡﺤُﺴۡﻨَﻰۚ وَٱلۡأَسۡمَٰٓءُ ٱﻟۡﺤُﺴۡﻨَﻰۚ

Meaning: And to Allah belong the best names, so invoke Him by them. And leave [the company of] those who practice deviation concerning His names. They will be recompensed for what they have been doing.

Figure 1: The Divisions of Tawḥīd al-ʿAsmāʾ al-Ḥusnā

Al-Qurtubi, one of the great Muslim scholars gives his commentary on that verse, by describing the three parts of Tawḥīd al-ʿAsmāʾ al-Ḥusnā, namely Tawḥīd in essence (dhāt), actions (afāl) and names (asmāʾ) (Al-Qurtubi, 2005: 36). This means that Allah SWT is unity in his essence, actions and names. Unity in his essence means that Allah does not incarnates in other body or other essence such as the Gods and Goddesses in Hinduism. Next, unity in His actions. This means that only Allah alone Who governs this world and universe. Allah also does not need any help from other beings. Lastly, unity in His names. Although Allāh has ninety-nine of Beautiful Names such as Al-Mālik (The Most Powerful King), Al-Quddūs (The Most Divine or Holy), Al-Salām (The Most Peace), Al-Wahhab (The Most Bestower), Al-ʿAdhim (The Greatest), Al-Jabbār (The Most Almighty) and others else, Allah is only One God that must be worshipped and believed. Al-Sanusi also gives his own commentaries about the verses of al-ʿAsmāʾ al-Ḥusnā which are in Sūrah al-ʿArāf 7:180, Sūrah al-Isrā’
17:110 and Sūrah Tāhā 20:8 as follows:

"فَأَثَبَتَّ تَعَالِي لِنفْسِهِ أَسْمَآءٍ سَامِيَةَ وَصِفَاتٍ مُقَدَّسَةٍ عَالِيمَةَ
Meaning: Allah has affirmed that He has the highest names and highest divine attributes (Abī ‘Abdullāh Muḥammad Ibn Yūsuf al-Sanūsī al-Ḥasanī, 1761:7).

This view means that even though Allah has many highest names, but his divine attributes cannot be shared to anyone else including other beings. This is because, Allah is al-Khāliq, the One who determines and creates thing according to proper measure and proportion of each thing. Allah is also the Creator, the One who plans and works effectively and perfectly. That is why the essence of Allah also one, which cannot be similarized with any creations and purified from new things and changes. The actions of Allah also cannot be equated with the actions of other beings.

In his book titled Al-Maqsad al-Asnā Fi Sharh Ma‘ānī al-Asmā’ al-Ḥusnā, Al-Ghazālī also gives his own commentaries on the verse 40 in Sūrah Yūsūf:

"۱۱۴۱۶۲۱۹۱۱۹۱۱۱۹۱۱۱۹۱۱۱۹۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱۱
concept of al-Asmāʾ al-Ḥusnā in Islam is differs from the eka aneka concept in Hinduism. This is because the Hindu God incarnates or manifests into many shapes or forms. Therefore, the Hindu concept of eka aneka is not Tawḥīd al-Asmāʾ al-Ḥusnā because both concepts are not same and can never be equalized together in human faith. Allah SWT does not incarnate or manifest into any shapes or forms.

Although Allah SWT has many names (99 al-Asmāʾ al-Ḥusnā), the essence of Allah is only one as proven by Islamic scholars and Al-Qur’ān al-Karīm. Allah SWT is not same with His creatures because Allah is the Creator of everything in this universe. Lastly, every religion is unique. In order to understand every religion, one must refer to the authentic source and religious scholar who has expertise about their religion. Thus, one can get the right information about every religion.

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