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I remind myself and call upon beloved Friday congregation, that let us altogether have the of Allah taqwa Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala

with truest of taqwa by performing all of His Commands and avoiding all of His prohibitions. May our lives become blessed in this world and the Hereafter.

Today, I would like to expound upon a khutbah titled: "DONATE ORGAN, SAVE LIVES" in conjunction with the National Organ Donation Awareness Week 2022 in the month of August.

The field of medicine today is becoming more advanced when organ transplant became a reality. Cases of organ failures leading to death in the past can now be treated through organ transplant.

though Even such technology is still new, the issue of organ transplantation using animals, organs from other humans, or nothing is substances foreign within the

scholarly discourse in figh (jurisprudence). During the time of the Companions, 'Arfajah ibn As'ad, whose nose was cutoff in the Battle of Yawm al-Kilab, was granted permission by

the Messenger of Allah to replace his nose with a golden nose, even though gold is clearly forbidden for Muslim men. Similarly, within the classical fighi books by the scholars of the

salaf (predecessors) and imaams of madhaahib (schools of thought), there are discussions with regard to the ruling of organ transplantation for they viewed that such technology will later turn

into reality.

It is these treasures of Islamic figh that became the basis for the permissibility of organ transplant. Unfortunately, among the Muslims the

practice of organ donation became too foreign, due to the misunderstanding in comprehending nusoos (religious texts), fear, and rejection by certain quarter of the society.

Organ transplantation is the replacement of a diseased and damaged organ with a healthy organ or tissue from a donor. It is the most effective treatment in the case of a failed organ in

its final stage that has no alternative treatment. Organ donation can be done while one is still alive or even after one's demise with certain conditions, after being evaluated by medical

experts according to the policy and guidelines published by the Ministry of Health Malaysia.

Indeed, organs donated are of tremendous benefit upon many individuals in

the aspect of saving lives and enhancing the quality of life for the patient. From the religious purview, the donors are deemed as performing charitable significant deed,

as Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala mentions in soorah al-Maa'idah, the same verse that was recited at the beginning of the khutbah, what means:

"...And whoever saves one - it is as if he had saved mankind entirely."

religious From the perspective, organ donation and transplant have been allowed by the 'ulamaa' (scholars) as ijtihaad jama'ie (collective ijtihaad) through the

National Fatwa Council and Fatwa Committee of various states as early as 1970. This also includes international institutions such as Majmaa' Figh Islaami and Lajnah Daa'imah of

Saudi Arabia. Hence, there should be no doubt within the Muslim mind in pursuing the intention of donating his or her organ.

Organ transplant is the Shara' allowed by under the pretext of lives' 'preserving according to the five aspects of Magaasid (Higher Objectives) ash-Shaari'ah; namely

preserving the religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property. Aside from that, legal maxims (Qawaa'id Fighiyyah) such as the concept of daroorah (necessity) that allows violating the prohibition

'ad-Darooratu tubiyh mahzuraat' (necessity renders prohibited things permissible) and opting for the lesser harm between two daroorah 'Akhaffu ad-Dararayn' (the lesser of the two evils or harms)

serve as the basis for the permissibility of organ transplant when there is illness that is life-threatening.

There are several misconceptions among the Muslims that have been preventing them from donating their organ all these while;

First, some Muslims claim that donating organ would torture the deceased. It is true that there is a hadeeth that forbids breaking the bones of the dead for it is deemed as torturing the

janaazah (corpse). However, this is if it is done without valid reason. In this regard, the organ is taken and utilized to prevent greater harm, which is death.

Second, some Muslims opine that the body of the Muslim is an amaanah (trust) from Allah, hence it cannot be taken at will. Yes, it is true that all human bodies belong to Allah, they are noble and

must be dignified, as Allah mentions in verse 70 of soorah al-Israa', which means:

"And We have certainly honored the children of Adam."

For sure the physical body is an amaanah from Allah, however we are only entitled while we are still alive. After death, the rights of the body are to be bathed, prayed upon, shrouded, and buried.

However, donating the organ will provide the opportunity for others to continue living whereas the life to be preserved also belong to Allah.

Third, some are afraid that organ donors will resurrect with a deficient body at the Mahshaar. However, this is a reckless assumption and it creates doubt regarding the power of

Allah, who is capable of resurrecting those that have crumbled inside the grave, as perfect bodies in the Hereafter. Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala mentions in verse 79 of soorah Ya-Seen:

"Say, "He will give them life who produced them the first time; and He is, of all creation, Knowing.""

Fourth, donors will be burdened with the sins of organ recipients if the receipient commits disobedience or that he is a disbeliever. In this regard, Islam stipulates that takleef (responsibility)

regarding the sin or reward only pertains to that doer alone. The donor will not be held responsible for the sins of others, moreover he or she will attain continuous reward for the donation,

charitable act, and the beneficiary's supplication. Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala mentions in verse 164 of soorah al-An'aam:

"And every soul not [blame] earns except against itself, and no bearer of burdens will bear the burden of another."

To end the sermon today, let US altogether ponder lessons upon the from this khutbah:

1. We must remain certain that Islam is a religion that is dynamic in certain matters in the interest of the ummah, as determined by the ruler.

2. Organ donation is lawful according to the Selangor State Fatwa, number 6, year 2019.

3. The Muslim ummah must have certainty upon Allah's Might in resurrecting mankind in a state of perfection in the Hereafter.

"Does man think that We will not assemble his bones??"

(al-Qiyaamah 75:3)

THE SECOND KHUTBAH

Let us altogether strive to have the tagwa of Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala by increasing our obedience towards Him and avoiding acts of disobedience and abominable deeds.

O Allah, grant us guidance in performing the five obligatory prayers in congregation, fulfilling zakaat through Selangor Zakaat Board (LZS), making endowment (waqf)

through Perbadanan Wakaf Selangor (Selangor Endowment Corporation) and giving away our wealth (infaaq) through Tabung Infak Jariah Umat Islam Selangor (TIJARI, Selangor Continuous Charity for Muslims Fund),

and to the orphans through Darul Ehsan Islamic Foundation (YIDE).

O Allah, bestow upon us rizq that are lawful and blessed, keep us away from acts of corruption and abuse of power for they are betrayals upon the trust given.

