



IRIIE
2 0 1 0

IIUM Research, Innovation & Invention Exhibition 2010 (IRIIE 2010)



ENHANCING QUALITY RESEARCH &
INNOVATION
for
SOCIETAL
DEVELOPMENT



literal reading of the Qur'Ēn. However, feminists face a particular challenge and accusation from traditional Muslim exegetes. The accusation is that feminist scholarship is not loyal to the teachings of Islam and its heritage, but produces liberal Islam and liberal Shar'Ēnah, influenced by the Western values and imposed upon Islam.

The article focuses on how the method of contextualization is applied to some contentious verses in the Qur'Ēn, which are related to the rights, role and status of women in Islam. These verses represent the arguments at which feminists face a great challenge. Two questions on the basis of those verses will be examined; one is the question of men's authority over women and the other is woman's leadership in modern context. For instances, the contentious verse 4:34 recognizes man's authority and superiority over woman for certain tasks and the verse 9:71 also recognizes the sovereign power of women '*al-WilĒyah al-Mutlaqah*' equally in participating nation-building. We examine how two contemporary feminists Muslim thinkers; Fatima Mernissi, a Moroccan sociologist and Aminah Wadud Muhsin, an African-American professor of Islamic Studies use the hermeneutical method of contextual reading to interpret the texts of the Qur'Ēn. The article evaluates the theoretical and practical challenges faced by them from traditional exegetes and argues that whether such a methodology strengthens their arguments and a fuller discussion of the issues that it raises regarding woman's rights? It is also argued that through the interpretation of the contextualization one may find difference with the previous interpretation of the Qur'Ēn, which is central to feminists exegesis.

**P-345 Accommodating Religion into Culture and vice versa:
The Case of Adat Perpatih**

Fadzilah Din

*Usul Al-Din and Comparative Religion, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences
International Islamic University Malaysia*

Certain circles in the Islamic community consider a culture which does not follow the exact dictates of the Qur'an as unIslamic and must not be followed. This is the case with Adat Perpatih, the origin of which was said to be ancient Hindu-Buddhist culture of the the place presently known as Minangkabau area, West Sumatra, Indonesia. This culture is based on a matrilineal system, where the lineage of a person is traced to the tribe of his/her mother. There are a few examples which seem to cause men hardship especially when this custom is abused. One example is the law of inheritance which designates immovable property to women. Scholars have argued that this is a violation against a specific injunction within the orthodox Islamic tradition which is patriarchal. In contrast to this popular misconception, we find that the people of Adat Perpatih are among the staunchest of Muslims. The Islamic scholars of Adat Perpatih have justifications of the "Islamicity" of their culture based on Islamic sources and how this opinion becomes acceptable. The result is an Islamization of a culture and a compromise between culture and religion which benefit the people. Thus we see a development of the culture which is influenced by Islam and Islam which accommodates a culture. This indicates the flexibility, accommodative nature and dynamism of Islam as a religion as well as to the ingenuity of a people who are considered staunch Muslims yet able to find peaceful balance within religion and culture.

P-347 Legal and Ethical Duties of Corporate Managers

Md. Abdul Jalil

*Business Administration, Kulliyah of Economics and Management Sciences
International Islamic University Malaysia*

The Companies Act 1965 (Malaysia) provides certain duties to corporate managers which must be followed and complied with. These duties are imposed by law to ensure excellent performance and high productivity in the corporation. These duties also can ensure outstanding project management in the corporation. Those duties are: i) To be honest and speak the truth about the quality of products, ability to perform work etc. at all times; ii) To use reasonable diligence, skill and care; iii) Not to misuse inside information of the corporation; iv) Acting bona fide in the interest of the company; v) Disclosing personal interest in any transaction with the company; vi) Not to make secret profit by using manager position; vii) Avoiding conflict of interest with the company and so on. It is not the only duty of corporate managers to

