

Jurisprudence of Ibadis: Conference Program

Ibadism, like other schools of Islamic jurisprudence, has produced a lot in the fields related to Jurisprudence and its fundamentals, due diligence, jurisprudence of interests and contemporary issues, sciences of evidence and interpretation, objectivity messages, and general and comprehensive jurisprudence books. Ministry of Heritage and Culture and Ministry of Endowments and Religious Affairs in Oman in the last three decades have taken care of this wealthy jurisprudence. They published hundreds of volumes and parts, and dozens of studies by Omani, Algerian, Tunisian and European researchers. These publications, as well as jurisprudence's lengthy texts, have addressed advancement eras in the last two hundred years, and writing and translation of political and jurisprudence history of Oman dates and Ibadis states in general, including jurisprudence effects in public field, and the effects of public field pressures on jurisprudence production and due diligence jurisprudence.

All these topics were the subject of research and study at conference; held at University of Julian Karadjova in Poland; for jurisprudence in Ibadism within a series of global conferences for Ibadism, which amounted in this conference to be the fourth series.

Tabie Jaber bin Zaid is the founder of jurisprudence of Ibadism. It was fortunate that part of writings of the first century of Ibadism remained; including Jaber bin Zaid's messages, fatwa advisory opinion and answers. On the other hand, Ibadis scholars are the first of the second and third generations that left independent traces which are known as "biographies" that were later collected. At the beginning of the third century,

jurisprudence categorization process has been organized, and verbal writing has been increased. This is due to states, and the need to think about track, and judicial and legislative issues. I have discussed in conference researches on these problems. Methods of dealing with the late issues of jurisprudence were addressed; and whether books that we know among the third and fifth centuries form a middle stage? What are approaches and methods of meditation of Ibadis jurisprudence regarding relations with jurisprudence of other doctrines that are close to East and West? Finally, what are characteristics of Ibadis jurisprudence (its responses to environments in which Ibadis settled) in terms of handling and interacting with geographical and marine environments? Differentiation in fundamentals has been eradicated due to its old relations with Al Mutazila and prominent concerns of Ibadis with belief issues.

Conference has witness its in-depth researches that benefited attendees, especially those related to the first origin and developments. I still consider that encyclopedias of late jurisprudence need more readings, and in particular studying phenomenon itself. Additionally, there is a need to link these conference's researches and concerns, with dictionary and lexical studies carried out by Ministry of Endowments and Religious Affairs in the last decade on the rules of jurisprudence, jurisprudence terms, and project of jurisprudence encyclopedia.

It was a rich conference that suits such wealthy jurisprudence. We have to move from here towards diligence and advancement of jurisprudence in the modern and contemporary times, like what we created in the annual symposiums of jurisprudence. I thank researchers, reviewers and

observers. I ask Allah Almighty to grant success to people whom He loves and is pleased about. Allah always listens and responds.