

Abstract: Conditions of the Emergence of Sociology in the Arab Context and the Matter of Indigenization: Conclusions for an Evolving Indigenization

The research addresses the emergence of sociology in the Arab context in relation to the matter of indigenization. It mainly aims to draw conclusions that would help create evolving indigenization conditions for sociology in our societies.

The research problem revolves around the following questions: What are the characteristics of the emergence of sociology in the Arab context? In what sense does the matter of indigenization mean in the midst of such emergence? And what conclusions can we draw from all our experiences in order to create indigenization conditions for sociology in our societies?

The research adopts an approach, which is based on documentation historical. It is conducted through an analysis of the most important texts related to the emergence of sociology in the Arab context, and through a case study of the (Moroccan experience), but it also takes into consideration the data of other several experiences, especially the French and Egyptian ones. As for themes of the research, the topic was addressed by evoking three

basic dimensions that are historically associated with the origin and development of sociology in its original environment; the Epistemological, the Institutional, and the Socio-Economical dimensions. The analysis finally concluded the following most important results: First, sociology cannot be conceived in our Arab context, as in any other context, in isolation from the epistemological approach that is linked to it, whether in the moment of emergence or the following ones (Moment of maturity and institutionalization...). Second, modern sociology has emerged in our Arab context as a non-institutional scientific practice, thanks to the autodidactic efforts of the founding Arab sociologists. Furthermore, we have been witnessing in the recent decades an evolution of the administrative and institutional conditions for sociological practice in a number of our societies, but not to the extent of their formal and institutional acknowledgement, and that of their importance. Third, Some Arab experiences, especially Moroccan ones, have shown that in the absence of an institutional basis to support and fund sociological research, socio-economic demand can give it the social legitimacy necessary for its legal status as a science along with epistemological and institutional legitimacy, as well as the opportunity to develop itself as a research, a formation and a practice.