

Time: Globalization and Ideological Neutrality

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Abstract



*In the 1960, the assumption was that the ideological era ended (Daniel Bell. *The end of ideology*, 19). Then appeared the idea of globalization which assumed that the world is shrinking so to speak, into one single entity, and that territorial borders and ideological discrepancies can now be dispensed with.*

Therefore, a sum of institutional and legal regulatory schemata are designed, the implications of which are tremendous in developing countries. The percipient analyst views these assumptions and claims as a new form of economic, political and cultural thralldom. This amounts to saying that «antiquated» ideological systems are merely superseded by a new one.

Accordingly. This paper answers, at least attempts to do so, the following questions:

Is « **the end ideologies** » a true or an erroneous assumption? Is globalization supplanting them? What is the purport of

globalization as a concept which has lately been extensively used? What are the conditions which helped its (globalization) conception, and contributed to its protrusive place in the intellectual arena in general and on the economic field in particular? Last, can globalization warrant a certain homogeneity as it claims, or rather widen the gap between peoples? If so, what will be the fate of developing countries? Will the latter be «globalized» and still preserve their social civilizational and cultural integrity? If not, this will undoubtedly corroborate the assumption of the ideological involvement of globalization.

