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PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC

RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF TLEMCEM

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES

DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH

# **The Impact of Globalization on Algeria during The 21st Century**

**THIS EXTENDED ESSAY IS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTEMENT  
OF ENGLISH AS PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR MASTER DEGREE IN  
ANGLO-SAXON LITERATURE AND CIVILIZATION**

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# **Dedications**

**I am pleased to dedicate the fruits of my work to:**

**My parents, my mates, all my friends and all my**

**family, especially “Noura”, “Hizia”, “Aicha”**

**and “Abd Elwahed”.**

# Abstract

This research is built on the history of globalization and its various types which include; cultural, political, economic, ideological and ecological globalization. Besides, this work presents the various drivers of this western thought in Algeria that comprises; technological, political, and economical drivers. In addition to that, different obstacles stand in its spreading like the demographic explosion and low productivity, lagging political and institutional reforms, lack of education, religion and traditions in Algeria. All these factors participate to conclude that they have deep impact on globalization in the Algerian state. In order to provide a comprehend image about globalization's traces in all sides of Algerians life.

# List of Tables

Table 1:1 chapter two: the rate of telecommunications in Algeria 1990-2010.....	15
Table 2:2 chapter three: unemployment rates during 1995-2000.....	26
Table 3:3 chapter three: the rise of work position number in Algeria 2000-2005. ....	27
Table 4: 4 chapter three: the rate of crime in Algeria in 2011.....	32

# List of Abbreviations

**GATT:** The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

**MENA:** The Middle East and North Africa

**NATO:** The North Atlantic Alliance

**OPEC:** The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

**UMA:** The Arab Maghreb Union

**WTO:** The World Trade Organization

**WW2:** The Second World War

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## **Table of contents**

Acknowledgements .....	I
Dedications .....	II
Abstract .....	III
List of Abbreviations.....	IV
List of Tables.....	V
Table of Contents.....	VI
General Introduction.....	1

## **Chapter One: The History and Types of Globalization**

1-1 Introduction.....	3
1-2 The History of Globalization.....	4
1-3 Types of Globalization.....	7
1-3-1Economic Globalization.....	8
1-3-2Political Globalization.....	9
1-3-3Cultural Globalization.....	10
1-3-4Ecological Globalization.....	11
1-3-5 Ideological Globalization.....	11
1-4 Conclusion.....	12



## **Chapter Two: The Drivers and Obstacles of Globalization in Algeria**

2-1 Introduction.....	13
2-2 The Drivers of Globalization in Algeria.....	14
2-2-1 Technological Drivers.....	14
2-2-2 Political Drivers.....	16
2-2-3 Market Drivers.....	18
2-3 The Obstacles of Globalization Algeria.....	19
2-3-1 High Population Growth and low productivity.....	19
2-3-2 Lagging Political and Institutional Reforms.....	20
2-3-3 Education: Room for Improving Efficiency and Equity.....	21
2-3-4 Religion and Traditions.....	22
2-4 Conclusion.....	23

## **Chapter Three: The Impact of Globalization on Algeria**

3-1 Introduction.....	24
3-2 The Impact of Globalization on Algerians.....	25
3-2-1 Positive impact.....	25

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3-2-1-1 Increasing competition.....	25
3-2-1-2 Employment.....	26
3-2-1-3 The Spread of Technical Know- How.....	27
3-2-1-4 Improvement of Education.....	28
3-2-2 Negative Impact.....	29
3-2-2-1 cultural impact.....	29
3-2-2-2 Social impact.....	30
3-2-2-3 Political impact.....	33
3-2-2-4 Environmental impact.....	34
3-2-2-5 Pollution.....	34
3-3Conclusion.....	34
General Conclusion.....	35
Bibliography.....	37

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# General Introduction

Globalization refers broadly to the process of international integration, as a result of the interchange of ideas, products and views. Actually, globalization as a term has been used since 1980. But as a phenomenon, it has long existed with our ancestors in the ancient times through the interaction between people for trading.

The first chapter will be concerned with the origins of Globalization i.e. when exactly this phenomenon occurred. And all the phases of its development. According to experts, the history of globalization is divided into three periods: Globalization 1 (1492–1800), Globalization 2 (1800–2000) and Globalization 3 (2000–present).

The second chapter will be devoted to the drivers and the obstacles of globalization in Algeria. On one hand, globalization spreads by many factors like technology, the market and policies. On the other hand, this phenomenon faces different obstacles such as high population growth, low productivity, lagging political and institutional reforms, lack of education besides religion and tradition.

The third chapter will introduce the impact of globalization on Algeria in all domains; politically, culturally, socially and even environmentally.

This research is based on the problematic of the impact of globalization on Algeria. It is true that globalization has many impacts that influence Algeria and its people. This problematic is fostered by three main questions:

- 1- When did globalization occur?
- 2- What are its drivers and obstacles in the Algerian society?
- 3- How did globalization influence Algeria?

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The questions mentioned above proposed three hypotheses:

- 1- May be globalization began with the ancestors of humans.
- 2- Globalization has different drivers that change from one country to another and depend on some parameters. And the obstacles too.
- 3- Globalization has both positive and negative impact in Algeria just like in other countries.

The aim of this research is to highlight the importance of globalization and its various factors that may influence the developing countries among them Algeria. These impacts are observed in Algerian society through the interaction between its members and its worldwide externals treatment.

# Chapter One

## The History and Types of Globalization

### 1-1 Introduction

The origins of globalization are the subject of ongoing debate. Most scholars situate the origins of globalization in the current era. But others consider it as an ancient phenomenon with a long history. However, globalization of today is shaped by different actors and by various factors which will be classified in this chapter.

## **1-2 The History of Globalization:**

Globalization is not a new concept, for humans to deal with today, as its history began with the ancient civilizations and empires. This idea is confirmed with famous historians and writers such as Thomas Loren Friedman who divides the history of globalization into three periods: Globalization 1 (1492–1800), Globalization 2 (1800–2000) and Globalization 3 (2000–present). He stated that Globalization 1 involved globalization of countries, as during this era barriers were broken down and countries started trading with each other actively and successfully. Besides, Globalization 2, for him began with the multinational companies which used inventions of the industrial revolution such as the steam engine, railroads and ships for the transportation of goods from one country to another. In addition Globalization 3 involved globalization of individuals because of Internet, the world shrunk to be tiny.

Historians continue their efforts to put globalization into a historical perspective, as this phenomenon appeared with the human contacts which began in the early human history, as Peter N. Stearns mentioned in his writings:

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Inter-regional contacts emerging early in the agricultural phase of human history, and the fact that these contacts cannot be construed, by any plausible stretch of the imagination, as constituting preliminary form of globalization.

Most historians agreed that the current events of the world are just the result of the process of globalization during the past. As human interactions started between societies in the past globalization began. Therefore, the beginning of globalization was the first ancient civilizations which were separated societies such as Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Greek, Chinese and Indus civilization. All these civilizations knew each other despite the geographical separation and the difficult transportation. Actually, they were aware of each other and interacted with one another. The interaction between civilizations increased by the formation of empires which were based on the domination of one civilization on another. Such as the Macedonian empire that was followed by the Roman Empire which expended throughout the Mediterranean, then across Northern Africa into Europe and Asia. Historically, empires rise, expand and consolidate their power through their external and internal policies which create the term of globalization.

Globalization took another level by the rise of European powers after the middle ages with the renaissance when Europe returned to the classical traditions of the ancient powerful civilizations of Greece and Rome. In fact, the European powers expanded by the discovery of Americas in 1492. Hence, the technological advances helped the European Empires to exploit other territories such as the Spanish empire that enriched its own economy from its colonies in Americas by destroying the Incas Empire in war. As it is mentioned by Justin Ervin: "The Spanish Empire enriched itself with the gold and silver imported from its colonies in the Americas. The Spanish conquest destroyed the Aztec

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and Incan Empires through war and disease”. In other words, this economic contact between European powers and the world in the 16<sup>th</sup> century gave birth to the economic globalized exploitation. Continuously the 17<sup>th</sup> century was characterized by the increase of globalization through the rise of Netherland that became the center of the financial world. And the Dutch became a financial power through fractioning banking which was based on creating money through confidence in their financial institutions. Similarly, Britain did the same thing by the creating of the Bank of England in 1694. However, the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries were both characterized by the multiple powers in Europe which led to the competition to the accumulation of wealth and national power at the expense of other nation states. This European action was based on different policies, and the main one was the protection of domestic merchants and trade routes against foreign competition. As a result the European military power was used to maintain the other nations.

This economic globalization flourished at that time through the international slave trade which was operated in a triangular fashion across the Atlantic Ocean. The European slave merchants would export slaves from Africa and buy them for commodities produced in the Americas. This trade was ended in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by the British Empire that was powerful because of the industrial revolution which caused the rise of the modern era of globalization, because of the flourishing of the European economy.

According to Justin Ervin “The Industrial Revolution increased economic efficiency and productive capacity”. Simply, because of the technological advances in transportation that led to the increase of the international trade which expanded in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

However, the events of the 20<sup>th</sup> century such as the First World War



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(1914-1918) and the second one (1939-1945). Besides the rise of the United States as the dominant power of the world led to the creation of the current era of Globalization that reached all the parts of the world including North Africa. Actually the destruction of the industrial countries after the WW2 enables USA to take on the role of the sole hegemon of a new global system. And as the first step of USA, United States tried to rebuild the global economy by helping the industrial countries by the Marshall Plan. After that by 1944, USA created different economic institutions such as the World Bank besides other institutions to set the rules of international trade at that time. And for the security of the global system, USA led the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O).

Another event that helped in the emergence of the current globalization is the anticolonial movements in the 20th century. This led to the independence of North African colonies such as Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. However, this global system created by USA was transformed and redesigned again by new policies in 1973. By doing so, USA was no more the dominant power because the economic global system was dominated by three blocs. As Justin Ervin added: "The global economic system is now dominated by three economic blocs: the European Union (EU), the North American trading bloc, and Asia, led by Japan with the rapid emergence of China". Hence, this global economic system was just a type of the current globalization that had other types as social, cultural and political globalization.

Therefore, the world of today is shaped by the long history of Globalization and its different types that played the major role in building this world.

### **1-3 Types of Globalization**

Globalization is considered as an important phenomenon because it touches all domains of life, like culture, politics, economics and ecology. Therefore, it

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has primarily of four types, namely, economic, political, ecological and cultural.

### **1-3-1 Economic Globalization**

This type of Globalization begun in the past with trading between nations, but it increased in the last two decades, as Laura La Bella wrote “Economic Globalization has been occurring for several thousand years, but it has begun to occur at increased rate over the last twenty to thirty years” i.e. globalization of economy reached its edge in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This recent boom made the economies of developed countries partnering with other developed countries. For example Toyota Motor Company is a Japanese car company that has factories in USA, France, Brazil, Turkey, and Thailand. These factories provide jobs and paycheck for workers of these nations. And the workers spend their money in buying products not from their own countries but from countries around the world. For example a car can be designed in one country, and it can be manufactured in a second country and the assemblies of those parts can occur in a third country. For instance, there are countries that produce more goods and services than can be used by their populations. So they sell what cannot be used to other countries that need these goods such as Algeria that buys products as computers from Europe. Also, there are some countries that cannot produce enough products which are of necessity, thus they have to buy them from other countries. As USA which imports oil because it cannot produce enough for its industry.

The flow of economic globalization can be measured by looking at the four

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categories:

- 1- The imported and exported goods and services in the entire world.
- 2- Migration to search of jobs in other countries.
- 3- Money that a nation can make as from its products and people flowing back.
- 4- Technology that influences globalization through inventions and innovations in communication and other fields.

The economic globalization is just one of the various types of this phenomenon, as it has other important ones such as the political globalization.

### **1-3-2 Political Globalization**

The second type of globalization is the political globalization which is defined by Laura La Bella as “political globalization is how governments from different countries get along with one another”. There are countries which are friendly with America and others which are not like Iraq, Iran ... . As it is defined by Moghadem V.M:

Globalization refers to an increasing trend toward multilateralism (in which the United Nations plays a key role), toward an emerging ‘transnational state apparatus,’ and toward the emergence of national and international nongovernmental organizations that act as watchdogs over governments and have increased their activities and influence

Thus, political globalization can be seen by the act of international organizations like The United Nations which works on watching countries acts, in order to keep peace in the globe. The advance in inventions and technology such as cell phones and internet help in globalizing politics, through

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relationships between countries. By doing so, countries can protect themselves against enemies by the appropriate politics they followed. However, this technology helps also in making the world lives in one globalized culture.

### **1-3-3 Cultural Globalization**

Cultural globalization refers to the transmission of thoughts and values around the world to create strong social relations. This purpose is realized from the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the common consumption of cultures that have been spreaded by the media, international travel and internet. Even colonization and commodity exchange helped a lot the circulation of cultures. As a result, the social relationship of individuals extended across national and regional borders.

Cultural globalization is based on shared norms and knowledge of people. It enables different cultures and populations to interconnect. This type has different aspects like the diffusion of certain cuisines such as American fast food chains. McDonald's is the largest global food service corporation with more than 35,000 chains serving 70 million people, and it has 1.8 million employees in more than 100 countries each day. Big Macs are found in all countries, in order to make consumers enjoy the same burgers and nuggets regardless of their locations. Hence, Consumers, despite their nationalities, they developed a spreading unified taste for hamburgers and even of drinkings as Coca Cola and Pepsi which became international and demanded by individuals in all over the world.

Globalization reaches all domains to create its own types including culture, politics and even the ecosystems and environment.

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### **1-3-4 Ecological Globalization**

This type of globalization simply refers to the global environmental issues. It includes different topics such as global environmental degradation, population growth, the gap between rich and poor...

The ecosystems which includes all of the living things in a given area, interacting with each other and even with non-living environments (weather, earth, sun...), exchanging materials through the movement of air, the migration of animals and the flow of water. The interesting is that the connectivity among the ecosystems is not just based on animals and plants or the non-livings but it is also driven by people. Thus our world becomes highly interconnected through the movement of people and the transport of goods. These connections threaten the dynamics of ecological systems.

The natural systems can be affected by the transport of minerals, gases and organisms. For ecologists this movement caused the greenlash, because when these materials are introduced into new environment, the result is altering existing cycles of nutrients and materials.

Therefore, the accurate predictions of future ecological change are based on understanding the patterns of connectivity within and among ecosystems.

The ideological globalization is as important as the ecological globalization. It is a type that deserves to be discussed as it is concerned with ideologies and ideas of humans.

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### **1-3-5 Ideological Globalization**

This type is very important because it refers to the moving of ideologies from one country to another to be adopted by people. However, ideologies can be defined as a constant in human societies, but in the modern society they become explicit. Since the 18<sup>th</sup> century, they have been increasingly distinguished from religion. Ideologies create knowledge about society. This knowledge is based and distorted in accordance with the interests of certain groups in society. Therefore, there are some ideologies that become global to dominate the world and this is known as ideological Globalization which enables us to understand society. An example of ideological globalization was the ideology of Marxism or Darwinism.

### **1-4 Conclusion**

Globalization is considered as a phenomenon which has a long history that its roots go back to the first connection of humans across different geographical locations for trading. However, in the modern era, this phenomenon becomes a great field that has distinct types, the main ones are: economic, political; cultural; ecological and ideological. These types have their impacts in the real life because globalization, on one hand, has its own drivers that enforce it to develop, and on another hand it has challenges that are obstacles especially in the third world countries as Algeria, which cannot stop its advance but create problems that dilate its spreading in such countries.

# Chapter Two

## The Drivers and Obstacles of Globalization

### **2-1 Introduction**

Globalization has different drivers that support it and cause its spreading in all over the world. Lately, this phenomenon spreads in the developing countries such as North Africa and as a result of some drivers that find the appropriate circumstances in those countries. However, from another side, Globalization unfortunately faces a set of challenges that sometimes create problems and obstacles for its evolution. Therefore, this chapter will deal with the different drivers and challenges of globalization in Algeria as an example of a developing country.

## **2-2 The Drivers of Globalization in Algeria**

The drivers of globalization can be defined as its strong factors which help it to realize its process which can be summarized in its rapid expansion in all parts of the world. Basically, globalization has five groups of drivers:

### **2-2-1 Technological Drivers**

Technology is considered as the driving factor of globalization process. Improvements in the early 1990s in computer hardware and software increased people's ability to access information. Life becomes easy with advancements in Internet-based tools in the last ten years, for example social networking websites, twitter, and other applications changed people's way of life through sharing information for different purposes. These developments drive the spreading of new products and ideas across nations and cultures, despite of the geographic location. Besides, creating effective channels to exchange information, thus it is the catalyst for global integration.

In Algeria for example, it becomes possible for people to see and to watch other cultures and different societies' traditions. Algerians become closer to others from the globe by technological innovations such as internet that provides websites like You Tube besides social networks as Facebook and twitter. American and European TV shows influences Algerian culture which can be



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seen in their cloths and styles which look like Americans and Europeans. Furthermore, they started eating the same food and probably sharing the same ideas with other people from far countries. So, the entire world is started living with one culture which is born by the technological advances and the spreading of its applications that become extraordinarily rapid in nowadays. Just 30 years ago, for example, the use of computers was still limited to people in developing countries. The majority of people still produced documents with typewriters, but now in Algeria people jump to use PC in institutions, schools, hospitals and work places.

Each year the use of technology increased in Algeria as the statistics that are taken from the World Bank Indicators shows below:

Table N: 01 the rate of telecommunications in Algeria 1990-2010

Algerian telecommunication	1990	2000	2010
Mobile cellular subscriptions in Algeria	470.0	86000.0	32780165.0
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 1000 people) in Algeria	0.0	0.3	92.4
Personal computers in Algeria	25000.0	200000.0	(+)

Source:<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/algeria/personal-computers-per-100-people-wb-data.html>.

As the table shows, the use of technology increased in Algeria over time, especially, telecommunication technology like cell phones that helped in shrinking distances. By doing so, the world is being globalized.

Globalization is accelerated by the change of technology. The new technological innovations make people continue trying to catch up their new devices. By doing so, the world will live in one civilization. Therefore, Technology is now the controller in the modern era, as it creates new jobs and

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networking sites to allow individuals to connect globally.

However, technology is not the only factor that helps in spreading globalization even politics has a great impact in the expanding of this phenomenon in entire world.

### **2-2-2 Political Drivers**

Globalization is not just driven by technology but also by policies which are adopted by countries for their own benefits. Policies around the world especially the economic help a lot in spreading globalization and driving its process.

The lowered tariffs that were the result of the new trading rules and deregulated markets caused the spreading of foreign direct investment in all parts of the world. As Markus Bauernfeind said “Liberalized trading rules and deregulated markets lead to lowered tariffs and allowed foreign direct investments in almost in all over the world”. Different trade institutions and organizations help the flourishing of globalization, such as General Agreements on Tariffs (G.A.T.T) and Trade and World Trade Organization (W.T.O). Algeria as a case of this study, by 1960, Algeria joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C) as its first step towards economic development, the fact that makes it an important energy exporter. At the end of 1990, Algeria accelerated liberalization efforts and trade rules were relaxed with its association agreement with EU in 2002. This agreement controls the EU-Algeria relationship in trade.

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By a special agreement with the European Union (EU), Algerian industrial products are granted duty-free entry into the EU market and agricultural products get seasonal tariff reductions, while Algeria gives reciprocal treatment to EU imports. Algeria has also concluded preferential customs agreements with Tunisia and Morocco and is a founding member of the Arab Maghreb Union (U.M.A), a trade union includes Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. The purpose of UMA is to create a free trade area.

Furthermore, Algeria encourages foreign investment and grants national treatment to foreign enterprises. The Algerian Foreign Investment Law makes sure that nationals and non-nationals work with the same policies when setting up companies in Algeria.

Foreign investors can make direct investment by establishing a factory as well as participating in an established company in the public service sector in Algeria. The Foreign Investment Law guarantees that foreign investors can remit their profits out of the country. Additionally, negotiations between the Algerian government and foreign investors can happen for preferential policies.

Hence, the policies of Foreign Direct Investment (F.D.I.) and the rights that are given to investors in Algeria and in other developing countries, they all contribute in building one globalized world.

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### **2-2-3 Market Drivers**

As domestic markets are saturated the economic growth is somehow limited, this leads to a global trade by using global market channels and transferable marketing to transfer goods that are demanded by global consumers and to import also products that are needed by local consumers.

For the case of Algeria, this country has a hydrocarbons market because it is rich of oil and natural gas which makes it the leading natural gas producer in Africa, the second-largest natural gas Europe's supplier outside of the region. Then it is among the top three oil producers in Africa. As a result of the saturation of the gas and oil in the country, Algeria builds international economic relations with others to support them with gas and natural oil for their industries, for example Oil and natural gas export reaches \$63.8 billion in 2013, down from \$69.8 billion in the previous year, as a result of lower export volumes. According to the country's central bank, Algeria's oil and gas export revenue has allowed the country to maintain a comfortable level of foreign exchange reserves to reach \$194 billion by the end of December 2013.

However, the Algerian domestic market is not only based on hydrocarbons, but it also produces other products. In 2012, Algeria opens 04 factories for milk and pastes, and 08 factories specialized in meat and fish. Besides, Algeria produces 18 million tons of cement per year.

Indeed Globalization spreads in all the world but it faces a lot of obstacles that stand in its way to create problems.

### **2-3 The Obstacles of Globalization in Algeria**

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The performance of Algeria either in economy or in other domains to be a strong and a developed country, actually did not reach the top, or it was not realize the necessary success because of different reasons that are shared with the Middle East and other North African countries. These reasons can be summarized in the following:

### **2-3-1 High Population Growth and low productivity**

The Middle East and North Africa (M.E.N.A) have had one of the highest rates of population growth in the world, close to that of sub-Saharan Africa. For example in Algeria the annual rate of population is 1.2 – 2.3 percent. But in the last years this rate declined. However, it is still high which make it the main reason for the slow growth of the country.

In the region, over two-thirds of the population is under 30 years of age. The labor force has grown during the last 20 years, and it grows at 3 percent per annum till 2010. This increasing in the working age population could, under the appropriate circumstances, contribute in the growth and advancement of the country. However, the high population creates problems as high rate of unemployment and even the educated people stay jobless because population grows rapidly than the economy of the region.

Another reason for the low-growth performance is the region's low or often negative growth of Total Factor Productivity (T. F. P.), that is, the efficiency with which factors of production such as physical capital and labor are employed to generate growth.

### **2-3-2 Lagging Political and Institutional Reforms**

Algerian influence the global economy is weak. Political fragmentation, recurring conflicts, and authoritarian rule have influenced the development of

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democratic institutions and remain major obstacles to economic development. As it is mentioned in *Arab Human Development Report* (United Nations, 2002), the region performs poorly in civil and political freedoms and gender equality. The appropriate solution is to strengthen the modern institutions, such as freely elected legislatures, independent judiciaries, and institutions that safeguard civil and human rights.

In Algeria as in many MENA countries, there is no difference between the public sector and the private one, encouraging conflicts of interest, rent seeking (i.e., lobbying policymakers for purely private gain), and widespread corruption as the accident of El Khalifa Bank in 2003, when the bank broke the fact that led to decline in the income of the country. Anyway, the public sector have all the domination on the Algerian economy, unlike the private sector is small and suffers from weak competitiveness and bad regulation.

However, in the last years, the economy expanded by a moderate 2.5% in 2012, up from 2.4% in 2011, it was the result of the purpose of the sizable government spending which intended to stop social unrest during the Arab spring boosted domestic demand. In addition to, the increasing of wages in the public sector as a result of the public investment. For the non-hydrocarbon Gross Domestic product (G.D.P.) in Algeria it increased by 7.1%, however, the ongoing struggles to maintain current output in the hydrocarbon sector (accounting for about 30% of GDP) depressed overall growth. Unfortunately, Algeria will remain heavily dependent on the hydrocarbon sector in the coming years, because of the dominance of the hydrocarbons sector (public sector). The current boom of non-conventional oil and gas, in the US and other areas, as well as decreased demand from Europe, as a result Algeria's main export market, depresses prices, hence the challenges increased to the public sector.

In addition to the corruption of Algerian institutions and the dominance of

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the public sector, the lack of education is also a strong obstacle for globalization.

### **2-3-3 Education: Room for Improving Efficiency and Equity**

Human capital is considered as an important factor in economic growth and employment generation, it is also important for the location of economic activity, especially in an increasingly globalized economy characterized by high capital mobility.

As the economic growth has been the goal of the entire world, a skilled and educated labor force is demanded in investment capital. The interesting is that recent research suggests that countries starting with lower productivity but with a more educated workforce close the gap between their per capita income and that of richer countries at a faster rate than countries with a less educated workforce. Therefore, a higher standard of living is more likely to be sustained with an educated workforce that can adapt its skills and new ideas.

Algeria spends more on education (4.3% of GDP in 2008) than other countries as Italy (4.3% in 2012), Spain (4.3% in 2007) at comparable income levels, the performance of their educational systems is weak. Possible reasons for this can be in the emphasis on quantity of teachers rather than quality, lagging educational technology, corrupted administrative bureaucracies, and spending more on higher rather than primary education.

Furthermore, Algeria needs to streamline the management of education system. It needs to encourage and increase private participation in the education systems, and adapt education programs to better exploit the opportunities offered by increased globalization of information and technology.

The threat of the lack of education on globalization is as important as religion and traditions in Algeria. Because this region has its own traditions

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which are opposite to the ideas of this western thought besides the values of its religion “Islam” differ a lot from the values of globalization. Hence, both religion and tradition are the major obstacles of globalization in Algeria.

### **2-3-4 Religion and Traditions**

Globalization refers to the spread of ideas, customs, institutions, and attitudes originated in one part of the world throughout the globe. At present these are usually Western in origin. Besides, much of globalization is related to the western thoughts or modernization which is a set of behaviors and beliefs which contradict traditional society. Globalization is seen as a major threat to tradition. Where religion is far more traditional in its practice, the defense of religion also conflicts with the acceptance of modernization. It is also important to remember that Islam is a religion with its own set of laws and a claim to provide the proper order for society. Thus, globalization brings oppositional elements to Islam in the region of MENA. One example of tradition, in Algeria the family gathered around one table at home to eat, but globalization supported fast food and eating out doors this created space between the family’s members. Another example, in Islam religion the *hijab* is obligatory for woman but with globalization girls started wearing just like western women. These are just two examples that explain that Islam and tradition in Arab world are considered as one of the powerful obstacles for the spread of globalization.

### **2-4 Conclusion**

When globalization emerged, it met a lot of greeting and it found the correct and appropriate circumstances to be expanded in all over the world even in MENA. These circumstances are called the drivers. They are technology and information, political decisions and the advance of the market. However, globalization did not reach a full success especially in MENA region because of



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a set of obstacles such as religion and tradition, weak policy, high population and unimproved education. Moreover, it has some impacts on Algeria which are going to be discussed in the next chapter.

# Chapter Three

## The Impact of Globalization on Algeria

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### **3-1 Introduction**

Algeria is a developing country in North Africa, and despite of its categorization as a developing country, the aspects of globalization appears in its people's daily life. On one hand, globalization provides Algerians a better and an easy life because of the advanced technology as the net. On the other hand, it makes their life complicated by creating problems. Hence, globalization can be considered as a double-edged sword with different positive and negative influences.

### **3-2 Positive and Negative Impact of Globalization in Algeria**

Globalization as being a spread phenomenon in the world, it affects both developed and developing countries. Basically, this phenomenon has positive and negative consequences which are the result of the conflict between the changes that globalization brought and the life that people get used on.

#### **3-2-1 Positive Impacts:**

Globalization changed human's life, to be better than before by making it easy and comfortable with its modern and advanced technology besides other

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tools that caused a real transformation in people's daily life.

### **3-2-1-1 Increasing competition**

Globalization led to the increasing of competitiveness not just in the third world countries but even in the developed ones. And the quality of products and services improves. Because domestic companies have to raise their standards and customer satisfaction levels in order to protect their place in the market in front of the foreign competition. In Algeria for example, the domestic company of cell phones "Condor" is facing a strong competition with the foreign companies as Samsung the Korean company, as a result this Algerian company is doing its best just to have its one place in the domestic market and in the world also. Besides, the telecommunication companies, Mobilis for example is an Algerian company that faced a competition with Djezzy the Russian company, which has a market share of 65% and a network covering 90% of the population. As a result, Djezzy becomes an Algerian company in 2012 when Algeria buys 51% of the shares of Orascom Telecom Algeria Company (Djezzy) after paying a financial worth which is estimated at \$ 2.6 billion in 2012.

The increasing of competition is not the only way by which globalization helps Algeria economically. The Algerian economy developed also through the creating of work positions by companies.

### **3-2-1-2 Employment**

Thanks to globalization that companies entered into the developing countries by doing so they created employment for them. Algeria is one of the countries that work on attracting the foreign direct investment for the formation and raising the local level of employment besides, opening work opportunities. In the last decade of the last century, Algeria suffered from

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solving a lot of public institutions and privatization of some of them the fact that led to the loss of work positions during the period 1995 to 2000.

Table N: 02 unemployment rates during 1995-2000.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Unemployment Rate	28,2-28,4	28-28,2	28,2-28,4	28,6	29,2-29,4	29,2-29,4

Source: [http://www.univ-ecose.tif.com/seminars/Pub\\_Invstmnt/3-1.pdf](http://www.univ-ecose.tif.com/seminars/Pub_Invstmnt/3-1.pdf).

Algeria lost many work positions during the period 1995-2000, because of the instable situation that the state lived at that time. The rate of unemployment reached its pic in 2000 to be 29, 4 after it was 28, 2 in 1995.

The offer of foreign institutions in Algeria was stable in 2000 and 2001 and it increased over the years to provide work positions as it shown in the following table

Table N: 03: the rise of work position number in Algeria 2000-2005.

	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
The offer of foreign institutions	Work position	1,119	1,157	3,397	4,736	7,404	5,174
	%	05	05	11	10	10	06

Source: [http://biblio.univalger.dz/jspui/bitstream/1635/8753/1/BADACHE\\_ABDELKRIM.pdf](http://biblio.univalger.dz/jspui/bitstream/1635/8753/1/BADACHE_ABDELKRIM.pdf).

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This table shows the development of work position through years in Algeria. In the last decade Algeria was lucky with the opportunities of employment given by foreign investment and the local small enterprises and factories.

Hence, globalization really helps in rising employment in Algeria. However, this phenomenon present other benefits for Algeria as a developing country including the spread of technology that felicitate all Algerians sides of life.

### **3-2-1-3 The Spread of Technical Know- How**

While it is generally assumed that all the innovations happen in the Western world. Thanks to globalization which brings the know-how such as new inventions and medicines into developing countries. Economies of many countries like Algeria were developed by the advanced technology. Algeria for example used the new technology in all fields especially in its administrations and institutions which were depending on classical production methods to move in nowadays to the modern contemporary management methods based on computer network system of Internet, intranet and extranet, particularly after the Algerian State efforts through the strategic deployment of computers, research and development in the field of modern communication technology. One of these institutions that are known for its use of new technology is SONALGAZ.

Technology is also used to improve medicine, therefore, the Algerian hospitals are started using advanced technological techniques such as in the hospital of Ben Baddis in Constantine, where a lot of developed systems as Machine for sterilization of medical devices and surgical volume 250 l, will be run at the level of 24-hour surgical reminders section at 24 hours, adding

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to the 24 other sterile used the meeting as a dental surgery and medical rehabilitation and other sections, with another device “Echo of Doppler” to photograph cardiac arteries of the lower members, and 40 additional radiography equipment 2 normal and 20 in color. Besides other equipments like «vibroskob bronshit», and another device type “The echo Doppler Heart” for the first time in the hospital used to photograph everybody in radiology through magnetic waves.

The spreading of technical know-how is a gift for Algeria besides the improvement of education by globalization in the last few years.

### **3-2-1-4 Improvement of Education**

The Maghreb region (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) faces many problems in education. Because of the highest population growth rates and young people live with pressure and face a lack of education and unemployment.

Algeria uses technology to improve education by opening the “English language and culture massive open online course” (M.O.O.C) for online learning. In the last 2 years, Algeria recorded the ninth highest number of registered learners worldwide ahead of India (16th), Egypt (19th) and Indonesia (26th). Algeria opens other educative centers in like “the Center of Research on Scientific and Technic Information (C.E.R.I.S.T)” which provides higher education. Algeria continues using technology for learning foreign languages as English and Spanish in universities through very developed programs like the GVC program that is used in Tlemcen University in order to improve the students’ foreign languages pronunciation and learning.

However, globalization cannot just be considered as a grace for humanity because of its various benefits. But, it is also a curse for the problems that it

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creates.

### **3-2-2 Negative Impacts:**

The negative impact of globalization can be seen in the bad changes happened in human's life, these changes were the cause of the difficult life of people.

#### **3-2-2-1 cultural impact**

Culture is the characteristics that differentiates group of people from another. Every culture has its own religion, music, cuisine and habits. As it is defined by Bobbie Kalman "Culture is the way we live. It is the cloths we wear, the food we eat, the languages we speak, the stories we tell, and the ways we celebrate".

Globalization helps opening different cultures around the world to influence on each other. Hence, the Arabic culture is influenced by the western one. For example in Algeria, people's tastes are controlled by the film the music, from Michael Jackson to Rambo to Dulles becomes widespread not just in Algeria but in the entire world. Besides the American style of dress, girls started wearing just like Lady Gaga and having American actresses' hair style, fast foods like McDonalds and other consumer goods had spread in the Algerian society.

The Arab culture has been influenced by globalization, by making the Arab society a consumer of other cultures. Rather than focusing on books and science, the Arabic individual turns his mind to the latest mobile phones in the markets and how can he acquire a modern car and computer. Hence, his life becomes based on searching for the new watches, perfumes and garments. As a result, Arab culture becomes controlled and blockaded.

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It is true that our culture is invaded by other cultures because of globalization. But, this invasion does not stop at this level but it reaches also society which is the heart of the nation.

### **3-2-2-2 social impact**

The cartoons programs of children and songs are the mirror of Western thought which does not promote the Algerian value or the Islamic one. As the experts confirm that the advanced technology and cultural industries are flattering the child's mind and destroying his ability to differentiate between what is real and what is imagination and if it fits our society or not.. Besides, they falsify emotions and excite instincts which led to a mere absurdity by ignoring the identity and rationality.

Moreover, the impact of globalization is obvious in the linguistic usage of people. For example, in Algeria, the French language is considered as the second language in use. Besides, it is spoken more than English in all the parts of the country. And, this was the result of the French colonization that lasted for 130 years. However, the English language is also used in Algeria as it invaded the family, school, university and mass media. Besides, it spreads in Algeria with the advanced technology, American movies and other American TV programs that are found on Arab channels. Besides, Arab programs looks like American programs in content and form like Star Academy and Top Ten. In addition, one can find many shops and restaurant which are named with English words, such as, the restaurant "Drugstore" in Tlemcen, there is also shop shoos which is called "Top Shoos". Hence, it seems that Arabic language's vocabulary is neglected.

The greatest impact of globalization on society can be seen in the declining role of family. In the current era, the family lost its ability as an educator of morals for the youth, because the values are produced by other sources such as



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the media. In addition, that; the working women do not give the appropriate care for their children. As a result, the suitable environment of values and human morality are lost which led to a generation who lacks love and the sense of belonging. Without forgetting the influence of course of films, and television, which make the individual admire some behavioral patterns like violence. In Algeria, in 2012, the statistics violence against women counts 15000 cases during just 13 months. The crime rate in Algeria is increased as it shown in the following:

Table N: 04 the rate of crime in Algeria in 2011.

Type of crime	Rate

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Crime increasing the past 03 years	59.78
Worries home broken and stolen	73.91 HIGH
Worries being mugged or robbed	54.55
Problem people using or dealing drugs	69.05
Problem property crimes such as vandalism and theft	57.95
Problem violent crimes such as assault and armed robbery	51.09
Problem corruption and bribery	79.55 HIGH

Source:[http://www.numbeo.com/crime/country\\_result.jsp?country=Algeria](http://www.numbeo.com/crime/country_result.jsp?country=Algeria).

Accessed in 08/05/2015, at 12:56.

As the table shows, there are some crimes which rate is higher than other. And this difference depends on the type of the crime. However, Algeria witnessed an increase in crimes over the last years as a result of the advanced technology and the influence of the media.

Hence, globalization corrupts society by spreading different social issues like child's disobedience to parents, and illegal relations between the sexes as a

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result of the controlling of media. Moreover, irresponsibility that spreads among the youth who search the satisfaction their physical desires and their needs, rather than focusing on innovations and creativity because of the absence instructive role of family.

The impact of globalization on society is a worrying problem. But, even the effect of this phenomenon on politics is dangerous as this last controls the destiny of the nation.

### **3-2-2-3 Political impact**

Politicians around the world see globalization as the spread of liberty thought and democracy. However, its political impact is represented in the organized crimes, corruption, high levels of migration and the weakness of the rules of procedure's ability to take the lead state (the collapse of the nation-state). This last case is the result of dissolving the borders while the state emphasizes the border as a guarantor of stability and sovereignty.

In general, globalization led to the decline of belonging to the nation, which led to division of the nation and creating civil wars. As it happened in Algeria in 1990, when El FIS organized themselves to begun a civil war. And it was the result of globalization's ideas like democracy which is based on multi-party system. By doing so, Algerians live in a daily horror, crimes, poverty and insecurity, this sufferance lasted 12 years. Hence, globalization was the main factor behind the fading of religious feelings, values our nation's history and heritage.

The negative effects of globalization expand to be obvious on politics, culture, society and even environment.

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### **3-2-2-4 Environmental Impact**

The impact of globalization reaches also our environment. The fact that led to pollution of all its sorts; pollution of the air, pollution of the water and pollution of the ground.

#### **3-2-2-4-1 pollution**

The phenomenon of pollution spreads with the spread of globalization. During the last decade, in Algeria, water was polluted because of the transportation of petrol which led to disappearance of many types of fishes and other animal types. Algeria recorded 500 leaking of petrol in the sea since 1977. Even the air is polluted by the smoke of both local and foreign factories. Besides the pollution of the ground because of the use of pesticides and fertilizers which poison the agriculture.

#### **3-2-3 Conclusion**

Globalization has been a grace for humanity because of the various benefits that it produces and which can be summarized in the increasing competition, employment, the spread of technical know-how and the improving of education. However, this phenomenon surprised the world and especially the developing one like Algeria which is entrapped in social, cultural, political and environmental problems. But, the problem is that Algeria and the other developing countries cannot get rid of globalization even if they are aware of its dangerous problems that threaten their cultures and identities.

# General Conclusion

Globalization has different impacts on the entire world, not just on the developed countries which were the source of this ideological phenomenon. But, it has a deep and a great impact on the developing countries too. Therefore, Algeria was chosen as a case study of this research which provides findings about the history and types of globalization. In addition to its drivers, its obstacles and its impact on Algeria.

The findings of this research are built on the origins of globalization and its various types which include; cultural, political, economic, ideological and ecological globalization. Besides, the various drivers of this western thought in Algeria and which include; technological, political, and economical drivers. In addition to the different obstacles that stand in its spreading like the higher population and low productivity, lagging political and institutional reforms, lack of education, religion and traditions in Algeria. All these studies participate in the conclusion that is based on the deep impact of globalization on the Algerian state. In order to provide a comprehend image about globalization's traces in all sides of Algerians life. The last findings show the positive impact of globalization in Algeria, such as increasing competition, employment, the spread of technical know-how and improvement of education. Whereas, the negative effects can be seen in the changes occur in culture, society and environment.

Therefore, the hypotheses of this work are matched with those findings. As the first hypothesis is about the origins of globalization. The second focuses on the drivers and the obstacles of this phenomenon in Algeria. And the third is

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about the impacts of globalization in Algeria. Hence, the aim of this research is realized through the findings have been found and the answers of hypotheses.

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