

# **Review and evaluation of social theory (constructivism) in the international system**

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**Abstract** With the advent of international relations at the beginning of the twentieth century as an independent discipline, the work of the general commentary on content issues and transnational issues has always been formed. First of all, theorists have tried to help in the formulation of content theories in large formats to understand and explain issues such as the structure and dynamism of the international system, which can be posited by theorists, neo-realism, and neoliberalism. Secondly, theorists have introduced concepts that redefine the ideas and elements of the consistency of theories. In general, it may be said that the purpose of this category of second-rate studies, called meta-theory, is to help better understand and better understand international relations by focusing ontological and epistemological issues. The theory of constructivism is within this theorizing spectrum. Structuralism can be considered as one of the theoretical achievements of the end of the Cold War in international relations, and for the presentation of a new understanding of the content of international relations and the fact that in the theoretical field, with the advent of this field, theories It is important to challenge the mainstream. The purpose of the present thesis is to show that constructivist theory places the features of international politics in the center of neo-realism and central neoliberalism in its heart, and also emphasizes elements such as the identity of actors of notions, norms, etc., to The postmodern and reactionary discourse is approaching. Also, descriptive-analytic method attempts to describe the features of constructivist theory, which briefly includes: attention to "ideas, meanings, rules, norms, values and procedures, emphasis on the evolutionary characteristics of behavioral frameworks", importance For the material and immaterial construction of social fabric. " In the results, it should also be noted that constructivists not only do not limit the resources and actors to material and objective matters, but value the role and importance of semantic and

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immaterial sources too high. their point of view, the behaviors and developments are due to the interactions of the agent and the structure, and therefore one of them is not the shaping of behavior and positions, but the structure and the agent are intertwined, as well as the identity of the actors is different and changing, and their perception of their identity And another that shapes interests and policies. and program

**Keywords :** international relations, franceguard, constructivism, neo-realism, neoliberalis

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