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Constructivism theory

Constructivism :

One of the most proponent of constructivism theory in IR is “ Alexander Wendt”
He disagrees with classical Theories (Realism – Liberalism and Marxism) and insists that anarchy is manufactured by the states and not pre-established fact .

Realism	Liberalism	Marxism	Constructivism
-All states are preparing for war for self security - states are always in a state of war because anarchy exists.	-All states cooperate for mutual benefit - states always cooperate because anarchy make of it.	- All states derive economic benefits.	- Anarchy is what states make of it. - Behavior of multiple states can be different at one time or behavior of one state can be different at different times . - Classical Theories: behavior of states is static. - Constructivism : Behavior of states is dynamic.

- According to constructivism . behavior of states is not driven tangible things but ideas , norms values , traditions ... , of a state matter a lot .
- Reality is not absolute but it is a subjective term.
- Constructivism believes that reality is constructed, No fixed national interest
- What is rational for one state can be irrational for another .

Critical theory

Critical theory :

What is critical theory ?

It is a philosophical approach to culture and especially to literature seeks to confront the social , historical , and ideological forces and structures

That produce and constrain it .

The term is applied particularly to the work of the “Frankfurt” school .

- 1) Critical Theory don't have particular perceptive like all the other theories of IR (international relations)
 - Critical Theory is all about analyzing the things critically .
 - Critical Theory revolves around raising the standard of human kind.
 - Critical Theory analyses the relationship between a theory and the practice .
 - The idealism says that human nature is good then the critical theory asks that don't believe in this notion without critically analyzing it by going out to check that whether human nature is really good or not .

So we can say that “ It contains a normative , utopian element in favor of a social and potential order different from the prevailing order but also reorganizes the constraints placed on possible alternative world order by historical process :

The potential for transformation exists within the prevailing order but it is also constraint by the historical forces that created that order .

- 2) What makes critical theory so critical ?
 1. Criticize mainstream perspectives for missing important relationships .
 2. Explain social injustice and inequality by exposing those hidden power relations .
 3. Do not separate events from a deep historical or societal context .

4. Focus on description and explanation not prediction .
5. Describe the three critical theories of Marxism , feminism , and post modernism .

3) Major assumptions of critical theory :

1. Human nature is not fixed.
2. Main purpose of critical theory is to resolve the issues of poverty and inequality. (It talks about human emancipation).
3. Relationship between theory and practices should be analyzed to find out the truth .
4. How to get human emancipation ?

Language and communication are very important .

Communication among the masses of any society should be increased to maximum level.

5. Where there will be morality and justice there will be possibility of achieving the human emancipation.
6. Democratic norms .