

Constructivism in a Changing World: Adaptation and Contribution to Global Politics



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Abstract: *Constructivism is considered as a key and influential international theory and is an influential counterpart of liberalism and realism concepts. The constructivism at the early stages initiated from its developmental stages since time of the third great debates referring with pragmatism, the scholars at its initial stages brought the concepts like norms, values, rules, speech and inter-subjectivism which were referred as social construction, after this the theory emerged as one of the most important and influential one in the field of knowledge like realism and liberalism and in such a way constructivism stood among the aforementioned approaches which brought a revolution in the field of knowledge and provided another gateway for knowledge generation and thinking. Considering constructivism approach and its understanding on the basis of the literature and the facts it may be concluded that constructivism has played a remarkable role in the global politics linking key aspects of the life with basic human values and basic aspects of life and is still playing a central role in changing the world in almost all the aspects of life including economy, environment, religion, technology, war and peace considerations which are directly linked with global political decisions and landscape which has changed the world to greater aspect and in such a way it may be considered that it has remarkable contribution in the global politics as well and the same may seem to be strengthened in the future.*

Keywords: *Constructivism, Changing World, Global Politics, Realism, Liberalism, Environment, Political Economy, Information & Technology*

1. Constructivism

The concept of constructivism gained a considerable attention among the researchers and scholars in the recent years, its prime focus is on the learning model that how the learning takes place (Cobern, 2010), Yager (1991) cited in (Cobern, 2010) termed the constructivism as a most promising model of learning. Kratochwil and Peltonen (2017) refers constructivism as a successful phenomenon as it introduced the norms,

values, norms dynamics and diffusion, changing debates regarding institutions and role of the new actors around the world on one hand whereas it was having too much critical potential as well, it fringed in Europe as well as in the United States and the later version that is critical one was more conducive in Europe than the United States. In the United States constructivism was mainstreamed soon after its emergence. The constructivist thought and approach is

applicable in all the learning situations and it is capable enough to provide a promising conception to organize the research as well as practice in various fields of knowledge where the consultation is focused (Cobern, 2010). Dormer (2017) elucidating the key conceptions and central themes of constructivism refers this as a social and intersubjective element of the global politics challenging the realist emphasis on the rationality and the materialistic constraints as well as institutional constraints.

While addressing constructivism Theys (2018) refers that the arrival of constructivism is often associated with the cold war which played a significant role at that time and it not only helped to analyze the situation in a real sense but also played a significant role where the traditional theories such as realism and liberalism failed to account for, such a failure may be linked to the doctrines such as the conviction that the states are the actors who are keeping their self-interest as foremost competing in a struggle of power and the unequal distribution of power lead them towards a conception of balance of power. Having a dominant focus over the states, traditional theories could not serve in a real sense and in a reaction to this the actions of the ordinary man ensured the end of the aforesaid cold war, the constructivism argues that social world is our making (Onuf, 1989). Further Theys (2018) says that the actors which are usually having an influence or power like the leaders or those having a say at larger scale continually shape and reshape the very nature of the international relations through the actions as well as their interactions.

How constructivism has become one of the most compelling approaches in rivalry with dominant rationalist and materialist theories in the study of international relations (IR)?

In this article, I suggest that constructivist approaches, since its emergence, have truly provided important and distinctive theoretical and empirical insights in explaining global politics. The principal aim of this study is in this context to explore the rise of constructivism within the field of IR in the midst of the interparadigm debate and to explain the overarching theoretical underpinnings of constructivism including its main ontological, epistemological, and methodological tenets. I also review a wide array of constructivist empirical works that have significantly contributed to the theoretical development and refinement for more than two decades. I finally evaluate some notable strengths and weaknesses of constructivist approaches.

2. Basics of Constructivism / Social Constructivism

While addressing constructivism Krahenbuhl (2016) refers this as an epistemological view of the knowledge which is derived in a thought provoking and meaning making process where the learners make an understanding and create meanings or construct the meanings in their minds according to their own understanding based on the experiences. Similarly, Allen (2022) is of the viewpoint that constructivism is basically a theory regarding the learning and understanding of the people, it is termed as a conception which is primarily based on the observation and scientific theory. According to this the people create their own understanding regarding the world and happenings around them based on their experiences. The human beings are the creators of their knowledge, whenever they come across something new they reconcile with their previous experiences and understandings which either make them change their previous experiences or they get intact with those ideas.

Theys (2018) keeping the same conceptions says that the actors who are influential and having power shape and reshape their ideas and conceptions on the basis of the experiences they had and the same is depicted through their actions, reactions and interactions. Theys (2018) further says that the constructivism basically sees the world and what we can understand and know about the world which is socially constructed, this refers the nature of the reality and knowledge which is also referred as the ontology and epistemology in the language of research. Wendt (1995) and Dormer (2017) while quoting the social construction of the reality based on constructivism through an example that the 500 nuclear weapons by the Great Britain are not as lethal to the United States as there are only 5 nuclear weapons by North Korea are dangerous for the United States, this identification is not caused by the nuclear weapons which is a material structure but what is important here is the meaning given here to this material structure in fact which refers as the ideational structure, the example depicts that the nuclear weapons are not having any meaning by themselves unless the conception is given a meaning in a social context. The constructivist thoughts enlighten that the reality is always under construction with different meanings and conceptions according to knowledge and experiences of the people and this also invites the prospects for the change, the constructivists beliefs that the meanings of the events and incidents are not always fixed rather they may change over time and situations depending on the ideas, beliefs and suitability that the actors hold. Endorsing the same conception Scholnik, Kol and Abarbanel (2006) refers constructivism as a theory of learning which posits the learning by construction of the own knowledge by the individuals

(Glaserfeld, 1996 and Cunningham, 1996).

Constructivism is an approach opposite to neorealism which addresses that there is an anarchy in the international structure due to which the states prefers the power maximization for survival in the international market whereas neoliberalism addresses the cooperation which may help to reduce anarchy, contrary to both neorealism and neo liberalism constructivist thinks that reality is what you make out of it, the constructs regarding the reality is conceived by the individuals or the states which is perceived by the surroundings or experiences and the reality is considered in the light of that experiences. The norms, values, beliefs and ideas combine to form a construct and this construct is based on past experiences of the individuals or the states (Price & Reus-Smith, 1998; Ruggie, 1998; Wendt, 1999; Risse, 2000; Theys, 2017; Jung, 2019; Allen, 2022). The understanding of the construct is based on past experiences and the state preferences for instance the missile testing by Iran is taken differently as compared to Israil by the United States, the act is same by both the countries but this is taken differently for both states as this is based on the construct by the United States.

The focus of social constructivism is on human awareness that how the world affairs are treated and it further theorizes that the individuals create their own knowledge and understandings regarding the happenings around them (Schreiber & Valle, 2013), further as asserted by Vygotsky said that learning takes place in the social and cultural settings (Schreiber & Valle, 2013). Social constructivism has been addressed by a number of scholars since its inception, the conception has been addressed by (Adler, 1997; Wendt 1992, 1995 & 2002; Checkel, 1998; Fearon & Wendt, 2002; Guzzini, 2000

and Jung, 2019). The social constructivism addresses that the reality is constructed by the human agents and the meanings are taken or the and reproduced by them accordingly, in other words the social construction of the reality is dependent on the human agents. The social constructivism is based on the facts of social ontology more insisting that the human beings does not make the understandings independently as there are the other factors including the social environment and culture which make shared systems of understandings and meanings which forms a construct (Risse, 2000 & 2004).

The social constructivism addresses that in a social environment we find ourselves that who we are and what is our identification as a social being and the human agency in this context creates, produces, reproduces and addresses the changes through the daily changes and practices (Risse, 2004). The primary focus of social constructivism is on the awareness of the world affairs and it leads the world to understand the global issues and matters in a real sense based on rationality and logics rather baseless assertions regarding the matters.

3. Theoretical Foundations of Constructivism

The constructivism has evolved with more strength in the international relations theories after the end of cold war and it has strengthened its roots presenting an alternate to the already existing concepts as realism and liberalism. Constructivism focuses on the role of norms, values, ideas and beliefs as well as social interaction in forming and shaping the values based on state behaviors challenging the traditional realist and liberal perspectives which were focused on the material factors like power, interests of the states and the state institutions but contrary to the aforesaid realism and liberalism conceptions constructivists addresses the

effects of ideas and the beliefs going beyond the material reality (Onuf, 1989; Wendt, 1992, 1995, 1999, 2006; and Jung, 2019).

While addressing constructivism as a theory it is demonstrated as a contribution to the central themes in a comprehensive and meta-theoretical sense by a number of researches and scholars particularly by Wendt (1987, 1992, 1995, 1999 and 2006), earlier the work of Onuf (1989) working on the same patterns introduced constructivism as an international relations conception (Dormer, 2017). The conception of constructivism has been termed as a comprehensive evolving theory of international relations (Jackson & Sorenson, 2012) which is the counter to the earlier dominant neorealist and neoliberal concepts (Waltz, 1979 and Wendt, 1999).

Foregoing the conception Wendt, 1992 and Weber, 2014 while addressing the key axis based on inter-paradigm reflects the fact that during the phase of 1980s there was a debate ongoing between the rationalism and the early theorists regarding the emergence of a new conception challenging the old ones which were based on the realism or liberalism focusing on the material concepts rather the non-material which were introduced later on by the constructivists which later became part of the debates as the rationalists-constructivists and became a principle of contestation opening the new avenues for the academic and public debate which changed a general conception in the forthcoming years by introducing a new approach to the international relations knowledge in the form of constructivism (Price, 1998; Price and Reus-Smith, 1998; Price, 2006).

Further the scholars Price and Reus-Smith, 1998 termed this as the reorientation of the international theory resulting in the constructivism turned in International

Relations was prompted by the three mutually supporting factors which were focused on the response by the neoliberalism and neorealism to the debate and criticism that was levelled by the critical theorists at first hand which was also pointed out by Keohane (1988) that this opened a new debate based on the constructivism and conceptions coined by the critical theorists based on the intersubjective bases of International Relations. He further addresses that neoliberal and neorealist considered this in the context to level the criticism by the critical theorists. The second one was the demise of the cold war which left a lot of debates and discussions along as the aforesaid war was relying on the realism and liberalism conceptions and the event of cold war left a number of questions including the failure of rationalist theories and this gave an extra support to the rise of the debate on constructivism as the earlier theories could not help to explain such a massive dramatic international change in which the world was engaged for long and the third factor was the change in the generation of the international scholars and theorists who were highly enlightened by the insights of this new debate of critical theories which is also termed as third debate critical theories and this was a beginning of a new chapter in the theories of international relations giving a rise to constructivists (Price, 1998; Price and Reus-Smith, 1998; Price, 2006; Jung, 2019).

After the end of cold war and failure of the preexisting and predominating theories and conceptions of the international relations a new debate regarding the criticism on the aforementioned old theories and the rise of a new thinking based on constructivism and the ideas of constructivists started which became part of discussions of the new lot of scholars in agreement with the believers of old conceptions based on liberalism and realism, the constructivism was viewed in

such a manner that the material world was shaped by the human beings according to their own understandings, values and beliefs and the interpretation of the things matter here while defining the things and making an understanding regarding the world and happenings around them, here it is termed as the normative and epistemic interpretation and understanding of the material world (Alder, 1997). Guzzini (2000) conceived constructivism as a meta-theoretical commitment which was based on the three key tenets which includes an epistemological claim which addresses that the knowledge is socially constructed; the second is the ontological claim which addresses the social reality that it is constructed and the last one is the reflexive claim which addresses that the knowledge and the reality both are mutually consultative, therefore the claims includes that the knowledge is constructed socially primarily based on the social interactions and the social reality is constructed whereas the knowledge and the reality are not apart from one another and are consultative in nature which shows that the social reality is constructed based on knowledge that is constructed socially and then there is an interlink between the aforesaid conceptions (Jung, 2019 and Pouliot, 2007).

While addressing the key understandings and claims of constructivism Finnemore & Sikkink, (2001) presents that the focus of constructivists is the nonmaterial factor which includes norms, ideas, beliefs, knowledge and culture collectively focusing on one another or the intersubjective ideas on the social life in the international relations. The factors which are addressed by the aforesaid scholar were presented as a counter force to the traditional liberals or realists which were having a reliance on the power or state institutional system primarily rather the ideas or beliefs of the people which

were based on the knowledge or experiences they had in their real lives, considering the importance of constructivism Ruggie (1998) termed constructivism as the human consciousness and its role in the international life while referring constructivism as a social analysis of the events and happenings with certain assumptions which addresses that human interaction is shaped beyond material factors focusing primarily on the ideational ones and the most identical ideational factor includes the intersubjective ideas and the beliefs as collective understanding regarding the ideas and the belief system and the said beliefs constructs the actors, interests and the identities (Finnemore & Sikkink, 2001). Accordingly, the significance and the value of the newly established conception constructivism in international relations as compared to the traditional realism and liberalism lie in its emphasis on the ontological reality of intersubjective knowledge as well as understandings and epistemological as well as the methodological implications of reality, concluding the facts it is believed by the constructivists that International relations and its theories are established by the social facts which are in existence by the human agreement, which addresses that how much the beliefs and understandings of the human beings is important in constructivism (Adler, 1997).

While addressing the different theoretical perspectives in political science and international relations unlike the traditional theories and concepts including neoliberalism and neorealism constructivism is not a functional theory of the politics (Adler, 1997) but it is an approach to study of International Relations (Ruggie, 1998). Constructivism is termed as a social theory claiming the nature of social life and social change in a disagreement to

the neoliberals and neorealist approaches which are concerned with the behavior of agents generating the outcomes (Finnemore & Sikkink, 2001; Wendt, 1992 and 1999). Constructivism addresses a sociological perspective based on the values, beliefs, culture and ideas on the world politics accentuating the importance of normative as well as social material structures constituting interests of the human beings and their actions accordingly (Price & Reus-Smith, 1998). Further, in view of Checkel (1998) constructivist theory in contradiction to the neoliberalism and neorealism approaches emphasize the societal-reflexivity and the self-reflexivity that are mutually constituted (Finnemore & Sikkink, 2001 and Wendt, 1999). The studies investigated for the study in hand asserts that the norms, values, ideas influence the behavior of the states in shaping the policies and providing the understandings regarding the choices for the states and proceeding towards international cooperation. The constructivists derive the global dealings based on the rationale approach followed by logic and reasoning on the basis of experiences rather irrational approaches.

4. Constructivism and Contemporary Global Politics / Political Constructivism

Constructivism is deeply rooted with the political arena around the world and it is aimed to focus on the principles of justice and the legitimacy. Following the John Rawls approach to the political constructivism theory and particularly Rawls political liberalism which is focused to understand and engage constructivism in context of the political understandings and steer in the political domain (Brain, 1995). The political understandings are dependent on the human thoughts and understandings regarding the political happenings, the human thoughts create the political

principles which governs and drives the society and the human thoughts affirms or refutes the said principles. Further the human beings analyze the principles and the political understandings and upon this they present reasoning regarding their understandings, the constructivists here maintain that the reasoning go a long way towards the reconciliation of the political debates in order to establish an agreement (Menchik, 2017 and Erbas, 2022).

Erbas (2022) while addressing the political identity in constructivism asserts that the political identity in international relations is very important. Rawls (1993) while addressing the political constructivism says that using the political constructivism approach at-least one can approach the just, fair and rationale political approach establishing a decent set of the political relations while presenting the international relations.

Hurd (2008) says that constructivism determines the reality of the states that what they want and what they are in a real sense

and this leaves a substantial impact on the global power politics, cooperation and conflicts as well as other substantive phenomena, further it sounds wrong associating the substantive interests in power and politics with the old and traditional conceptions of realism because the paradigms in the international relations were majorly interested in power, further the realism has been differentiated as a theory about material power in contrast to the constructionist social meaning attached to the objects and the practices. While addressing the importance of the world politics and the social concepts like friend or enemy, the constructionist opened two paths among which one was more empirical as provided by Kratochwil (1989) and Onuf (1989) as well as Wendt (1992 and 1995) along with other constructivists in order to explain the anomalies of the other approaches in this regard whereas the second path sounds more conceptual having concern that how these social concepts work in the global spectrum and how they may be studied and interpreted (Hurd, 2008).

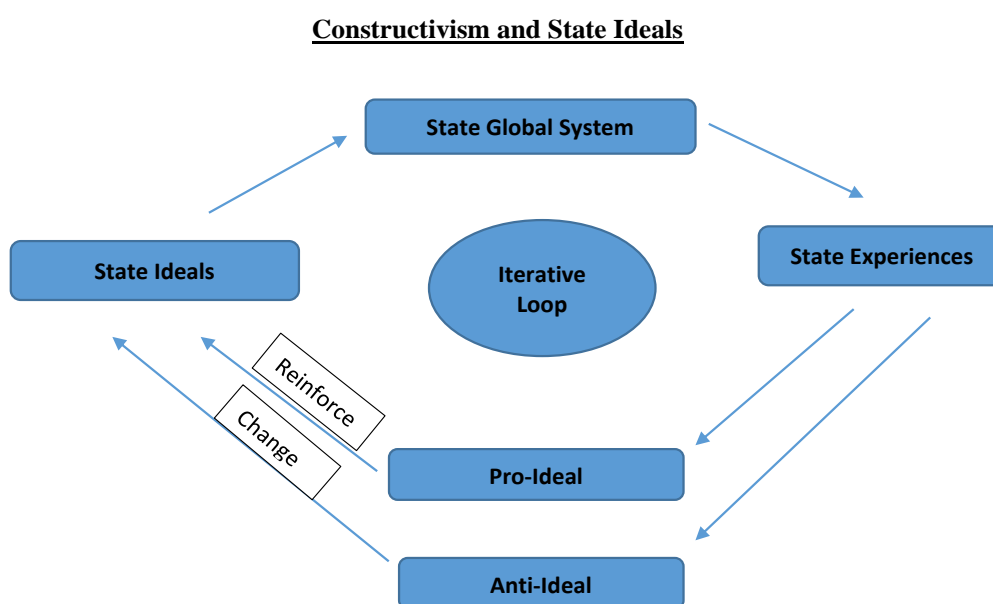


Figure-1

Figure-1 shows the constructivism through an iterative loop through which

constructivists explain that how states construct reality in a global perspective. The constructivists explain that the states build

the ideals / construct which is further addressed / operated in the state global system then the state go through certain experiences which are either pro-ideal endorsing the constructs or anti-ideal opposing the constructs to the states. If state experience is pro-ideal, then it is reinforced but if state experience is anti-ideal then another construct is determined by the state. This shows that the states build certain ideals and they reinforce the ideals if the construct goes according to the required results or expectations and if state experiences are not according to the required results or expectations then the construct is changed and the cycle moves on in the same manner.

5. Constructivism and Contemporary Global Issues

It is integral to study constructivism in context to the contemporary political issues across the globe, particularly in the third world states, the issues related to the global politics leaves a greater impact on the global political arena. The key issues in the contemporary global politics includes the understanding of the climate change and environmental issues which is a challenge to the global politics; cyber security and technology is also a real concern of the world politics along with the global health governance particularly after the COVID-19 pandemic; similarly, one of the key challenge to the contemporary global political arena is the economic challenges to the states.

5.1. Climate Change and Environmental Issues

The global environmental policies are much relevant and are directly concerned with the global environmental politics as a field of inquiry within the international relations and relative contemporary phenomenon, just like the other fundamental global issues like

war and peace and the global economy, the environment and climate change is also of much concerned (Pfefferle, 2014), further the environmental issues and the climate change related issues have been addressed systematically since late 1980s and the environment related has been studied in context of constructivism as well (Hardin, 1968 and Dougherty, 2003).

Pfefferle, 2014 while addressing the climate change politics through the constructivist prism addresses that constructivist perspective on the international relations can resolve the global climate and environment politics which has never been explored through the traditional International Relations theories, particularly focusing on the identity and interest construction. Earlier the identity construction role and debate within the global climate change politics remained unaddressed in the way it should be. It is significant to address here that constructivism emerged as one of the key challenge to traditional International Relations theories like the international security related matters. The constructivist theory within the international relations scholarship focused on the key social issues which played integral role to highlight the global environmental and climate change discussions.

Constructivism as an international theory recognizes the importance of normative features of the global system based on the understandings of the people regarding the issues like climate change and environmental issues. Thus, constructivism in contrast to other international theories serves in a better way as compared to liberalism or realism or other related paradigms (Kratowil, 1991; Wendt, 1999 and Pfefferle, 2014).

Keeping in view the aforementioned discussion, it is asserted that the

constructivism approach may address the climate change and environmental issues in a better way where the primary focus of social constructivism is on the awareness of the climate change and environmental issues which leads the world to understand the global environmental issues and matters in a real sense based on rationality and logics rather baseless assertions regarding the environmental and climate change matters.

5.2. Cyber Security and Technology

The recent age is the age of information and technology and today it is referred as the computer age, the new age media, digital age which brought revolutions in the lives of the people across the globe. Today information dissemination and collection and sharing of knowledge, ideas or thoughts is not a difficult task. People across the globe are well connected through the latest information technology means (Merriweather, 2022). The information technology age has brought a revolution but where it has brought positive impact on one hand it has left negative impact as well on the other hand. The cyber security has become one of the key issue as well as the treats in various aspects have increased to larger extent (Snyder, 2004).

As far as the cybersecurity is concerned keeping in view the international relations theories neither liberalist nor realist have addressed the cybersecurity in international relations therefore the constructivist perspective has been engaged to address the matter in a real sense, this perspective believes that the cybersecurity issue may be addressed by shaping an environment of collective ideas, values, beliefs and social identities which are core values of constructivism (Snyder, 2004). Considering the constructivist perspective, the cybersecurity experts may promote the new ideas and values in promotion of the

effective cyber security policies and the global security think tanks may also address the issues and may prove helpful using collective values, cultures, ideas and traditions. Similarly, the constructivist approach may also prove beneficial seeking an unbiased policy for ensuring a global cybersecurity to protect the rights of the people across the world (Merriweather, 2022).

5.3. Global Health Governance

Health issues have always been of key importance and are subjected to the transnational

political cooperation as the international efforts to overcome the diseases of all types has been have always been addressed since a long time, international community has been working since previous century either in the form of League of Nations Health Organization back in 1922 or the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1948, the United Nations has also focused on the key health issues engaging the states and political elite to help in overcoming the diseases of all types, health security is the basic right of every citizen across the world and the states under the umbrella of WHO has worked in a commendable way but a lot has to be done yet as the population across the globe has not been able to receive a non-discriminatory treatment and health facilities either due to lack of resources or poor quality of health facilities in different parts of the world particularly in the underdeveloped and developing states (Fidler, 2001 & 2004 and Stoeva, 2016).

The literature on the health related matters has addressed the health issues in connection with the linked aspects including the global politics and global economy and governance, political economy of health, global health and health liberalization has revealed that international relations and

health despite efforts have not been able to overcome the issue in the way it has to be addressed keeping in view its importance and sensitivity. The international politics, political economy, global health policies and related aspects have yet not been discussed and addressed as they had to be addressed (Stoeva, 2016).

While addressing the role of international theories Stoeva (2016); Buse et. al. (2006) and Ruggie (1999) says that health policies are of greater importance for the people throughout the world and are closely linked with the key themes and in international relations such as the conflict and security which is directly linked with power, similarly human rights determinants are also of key concern and the global trade and economy are part of the debates under realism and liberalism perspectives, the global governance matters are also there but importantly and surprisingly the global health issues have not been addressed in the way it had to be by the aforementioned international relations theories.

Ruggie (1999) while addressing the role of international relations and its theories says that the realism and liberalism could not serve the purpose in context of health but constructivism contrary to the said theories has been en-vogue post-cold war as it premises upon the basic values and importance of norms, ideas, identities and interests of the people determining the responsibilities of the societies and the global actors (Dennick, 2016). Further, Hopf (1998) referred constructivism as an approach rather a traditional theory in international relations focusing on the fact that brings the scholars together with ontological preferences i.e. state centric, based on institutionalist and based on structuralism on one hand whereas on the epistemological front it is critical as well as conventional. Foregoing in view, it has been

revealed that in the global health perspective the constructivism has more ability to serve the purpose as compared to rest of the international relations theories as it has the involvement of basic human values to have better health facilities and environment for the people across the world.

5.4. Economic Issues

The economic considerations and importance can never be denied across the world as the

economy is directly linked with politics, health, environment, peace, stability and in short it is linked with all the aspects of human life and progress and development of the nations. The abstract events and the global events and activities are generated and studied in context of the economy which is an integral part of the day to day businesses of the world (Popkov, 2017). While addressing the global economy Abdelal, Blyth & Parsons (2017) says that social constructivism is focused on the social facts including the economic facts of the world and the believe over its existence is there. The fact is that world economy is composed of the material as well as the social facts which is a field of International Political Economy (IPE) within the economic and political domain and has tended in the recent age to focus exclusively on material facts, the IPE has also been considered important to understand the economic policy making for the states across the world, here along with economy the sociological as well as other relative approaches under an intersubjective approach are considered with grave importance.

Abdelal, Blyth & Parsons (2017) further says that the sociologists focused on the social economic mechanisms and tended to shape the social economic behaviors, similarly the cultural and institutionalist

scholars and theorists made the claims in context of comparative politics and policies in terms of economics. The intersubjective approach is also concerned a lot here keeping in view the international theories and approaches where realism, liberalism and related approaches could not serve in a way it had to be, resultantly a constructivist approach to study the economic matters in terms of global political economy were the economic matters requires to be addressed prioritizing the basic values, norms, believes and understandings of the people across societies in different cultures.

Social constructivism focuses on the social facts of the world. These social facts exist only because everyone agrees that they exist. Social facts are very real, and they are the product of intersubjectively (that is, collectively) held beliefs that cannot be reduced to a series or summation of subjective, individual beliefs. Social facts differ fundamentally from material facts, the reality that exists irrespective of collective beliefs about its existence, but they nonetheless have causal properties.. As John Ruggie observes, “collectivities of individuals within states hold intersubjective understandings that affect their behavior,” just as do “collectivities of states.

Future Prospects

6. Future Perspectives

In view of Mascolo & Fischer, 2005 constructivist theory refers to the active construction in mind that knowledge is constructed in mind and is executed accordingly as the execution is based on the knowledge and past experiences, personal views, the cultural values and backgrounds. The constructivists consider two key aspects as radical and social where the internal thinking and considerations related to cognition matters whereas the societal

experiences and learnings are involved in later. Constructivism is all about the personal knowledge and experiences rather old age traditional considerations.

Constructivism is a theory that can be applied to all aspects of human life and related ones as this concept is linked with the creation of the knowledge through the interaction between the ideas in the mind of the human beings and their experiences as referred by Piaget (1964). Keeping in view the basic conceptions of constructivism it may be claimed that the constructivists believe in the cognition and the experiences based accordingly and have left deep consequences over the dealings at international level during previous years and is still serving and has aimed to serve more in future countering traditional realism and liberalism. Constructivism is such a learning theory which may have deep effects and consequences on almost all matters and walks of life including politics, economy, health, environment, information technology and artificial intelligence too. Constructivism believes to deal with almost all the matters with a rational approach that is based on logical reasoning and internal thinking of the human minds which is based on man’s mind as well as the experiences of the human beings in any society which provides base for the future decisions as well.

Keeping in view the importance of constructivism in the recent age it may be referred that constructivists may perform in a better way in the age of information and technology and artificial intelligence (Hadzic, 2021) where the knowledge is a process to construct data which is based on the needs and nature of the society. For the key international issues like peace and stability in the regions and the world the constructivists minds and believers may serve better to promote the peace and

stability and to avoid confrontations on one end and to create an environment of dialogues and positive talks as the learning based on past experiences may help to refer the destruction during previous decades.

Similarly, the key global issues like environmental issues may be served better having a constructionist approach where the global warming and countering environmental hazards to provide a better life to the residents across the world. The constructivist approach also helps in a better way to serve the economies across the world providing better economic opportunities to the people without any discrimination as the constructivists believe in the practicalities of life based on norms, beliefs and values and when these will be implemented in a real sense the positive approach will prevail. Similarly, the health related issues may be served in a better way implementing the constructivism particularly after the COVID-19 episode which is not an end and such pandemics may be observed in the future as well, as the world faced a tough phase during aforesaid pandemic and there the constructivism approach served well where the norms and values were observed and the societal responsibilities of the individuals were witnessed.

The constructivists served in a far better way than its counterparts realists and liberalists. Therefore, in future it may be believed that the constructivism may serve better in context of health and related issues. The constructivists believe in the basic human values and this is the reason that the approach is quite near to the mindsets of the common citizen as well. The world is not isolated enough now and has been transformed into a global village where everyone is connected to one another by any mean therefore the constructivism which relates to the norms, values, believes,

experiences and knowledge may serve the world better.

The global politics is deeply linked with the constructivist thoughts as the International Relations is directly based on and linked to world politics which provides a base to all the aspects of human life that is from power hunt to the services to mankind, political decisions are integral part of the human lives across the globe as the decisions leave greater impact on human lives either to make them happy or to make them worse. The hegemony on the resources of the world including economic hegemony as described by Gramsci and then to the use of resources as well.

The politics is directly linked to the decisions of the capitalists and communists as well as socialists across the states and role of constructivism can never be negated in all the aforementioned economic systems, all the system by one mean or other believe in the constructivist mindset. Similarly, the global political decisions leave greater impact on the aspects of knowledge creation, construction and the decoding of the said knowledge according to the states own policies and understandings but a common thing is the beliefs, norms and values which may be taken on similar patterns by all the aforesaid systems. So, keeping in view the nature of the constructivism it may be considered that the approach has deep roots in the global political system where the states and more than states the political activists and stakeholders considers values, beliefs and norms as foremost along with the cultural and societal values and this makes constructivism as integral part in the global political landscape.

Keeping in view the aforementioned considerations it may be referred that the constructivism has played and is still playing

a central role in changing the world in almost all the aspects of life including economy, environment, religion, technology, war and peace considerations which are directly linked with global political decisions and landscape which has changed the world to greater aspect and in such a way it may be considered that it has remarkable contribution in the global politics as well and the same may seem to be strengthened in the future.

7. Conclusion

The concept of constructivism gained a considerable attention among the researchers and scholars in the recent years, its prime focus is on the learning model that how the learning takes place (Cobern, 2010), Yager (1991) cited in (Cobern, 2010) termed the constructivism as a most promising model of learning. Kratochwil and Peltonen (2017) refers constructivism as a successful phenomenon as it introduced the norms, values, norms dynamics and diffusion, changing debates regarding institutions and role of the new actors around the world on one hand whereas it was having too much critical potential as well, it fringed in Europe as well as in the United States and the later version that is critical one was more conducive in Europe than the United States. In the United States constructivism was mainstreamed soon after its emergence. The constructivist thought and approach is applicable in all the learning situations and it is capable enough to provide a promising conception to organize the research as well as practice in various filed of knowledge where the consultation is focused (Cobern, 2010).

Constructivism is considered as one of the key and most influential international theories and is an influential counterpart of liberalism and realism concepts. The constructivism at the early stages initiated from its developmental stages since time of

the third great debates referring with pragmatism, the scholars at its initial stages brought the concepts like norms, values, rules, speech and inter-subjectivism which were referred as social construction, after this the theory emerged as one of the most important and influential one in the field of knowledge like realism and liberalism and in such a way constructivism stood among the aforementioned approaches which brought a revolution in the field of knowledge and provided another gateway for knowledge generation and thinking in the form of constructivism which has been serving from more than two decades along with other approaches and the concept is getting stronger roots day by day (Tatiana, 2021).

Keeping in view the constructivism approach and its understanding on the basis of the studies reviewed and the facts it may be concluded that constructivism has played a remarkable role in the global politics linking key aspects of the life with basic human values and basic aspects of life and is still playing a central role in changing the world in almost all the aspects of life including economy, environment, religion, technology, war and peace considerations which are directly linked with global political decisions and landscape which has changed the world to greater aspect and in such a way it may be considered that it has remarkable contribution in the global politics as well and the same may seem to be strengthened in the future.

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