A Critical View At Constructivist And Realist Values In The Study Of Social Structure Based On Tabatabai's Theory Of Etebarian

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article type: Research Article **Article history:** Received: 20 December 2023 Received in revised form: 30 August 2024 Accepted: 15 September 2024 Published online: 22 September 2024 **Keywords*:*** Human Relationships, Ideal City, Imam Ali [(PBUH)], Nahj al-Balāghah, Rights.	The ideal city is a benchmark for revealing the shortcomings and inadequacies of the current situation in order to criticize the established system and move towards the ideal situation. Ideal city is a title for a terrestrial society that has a way to a high horizon while solving current human concerns. Therefore, explaining this city with a purely secular outlook is not possible. Amir Mominan Imam Ali's (PBUH) opinions arise from two criteria: reason and Shariah, and from this point of view, we can look at the realities in the world, find many of the facts, and finally cure pain without expecting the negative consequences and damages of current views. The purpose of this study is to consider human relations, specifically social and economic relations, as one of the main three dimensions of the ideal city based on eight previously extracted bases. Therefore, by collecting data and analyzing their contents, we will examine the viewpoint of Imam Ali (PBUH) on the characteristics of human relations in the ideal city. For this purpose, the research method is a combination of text and content analysis and meta-analysis methods. Finally, the features of each of the eight main principles in the ideal city, including Tawḥīd and God-centeredness, justice, life, human dignity, security, original human freedom, order, and ownership in the social and economic relations of the city's residents, have been presented. This research is a step in the direction of compiling the theoretical foundations of the Islamic city and documenting the characteristics and attributes of the Islamic city based on the words of the infallible imams (PBUH). The results show that the destination and goal of human communication is Divinity and Afterlifeism, and human rights are defined along with the divine rights and the protection of God's rights is done through the protection of people's rights.

1. Introduction

The attemps to explain the nature of "social structure" can be considered one of the most important topics in humanities, which has been a challenging debate among social sciences and philosophical paradigms. The debate on whether the discussed social structures can be studied in natural science studies or not, became a fundamental challenge in Western social thoughts. In the meantime, one of the most important paradigms that play a significant role in explaining the nature of social structure is the paradigm of "realism" and "constructivism".

At first, these thinkers were realists who, influenced by the foundations of the Enlightenment era and the positivism methods governing the scientific society of the 19th century, conceptualized the social structure. They studied social structures completely in accordance with the structures of natural sciences and tried to explain social structures by discovering causal rules hidden in the social world (Parsania, 2015: 76).

Gradually, with the fall of the essentialist and empiricist philosophies of realism and the decline of the intellectual foundations of the modernism period, the conditions for the emergence of another paradigm under the title of constructivism have been presented (Sheikheh, 2019: 23). This trend, which had developed through several thinkers in multiple disciplines and intellectual traditions, shaped the horizons of the body to explain social phenomena. By distinguishing the rules of the social world from the natural world, the constructivist thinkers presented a human-centered reading of the social world. A reading that ties the existence of the social structure to human agency. From the point of view of this flow, social structure is the phenomena arising from the contracts of human changes that were created in a certain time and place.

Both paradigms have tried to create the challenge of explaining the social structure in duality - they say the truth, but it still seems that this duality is a problem of thoughts among thinkers in the field of philosophy of social sciences. However, the issue never became a challenge among the philosophers of the Islamic world. Because the principles and intellectual foundations of Islam have prevented the formation of such a problem by presenting multifaceted images of existence and man. One of the best philosophical initiatives of Islamic philosophers, which has explained the compatibility between reality and construction, is the theory of Etebarian of Tabatabaei. In fact, he presented a powerful framework of theorizing about the nature of social structure by dividing existence into two real and etebarian (accredited) areas and explaining the interaction between these two levels, as well as by explaining the mechanisms of human credit.

2. Methodology

Relying on an integrated approach, the present research first explains the theoretical foundations of the social thoughts of thinkers such as Durkheim (as the most prominent realist thinker), Berger and Lockman (as the most effective social constructionists) by using the descriptive-analytical method about the nature of social structure and Then, by logically analyzing the studied library data, he extracts and analyzes various explanatory frameworks around the nature of the social structure. Also, at the end, by comparing the foundations of the aforementioned paradigms based on the selected theory, i.e., the theory of Etebarian, he discovers and describes the nature of the social structure from the perspective of Tabatabaei.

3. Findings

According to Tabatabaei's theory of Etebarian, the result is that social structures are post-social accredited that, through a gradual process and by determining a certain range of social roles and relationships, manage the actions of human agencies in order to achieve desired goals and objectives.

Also, philosophical reflections such as "the mechanism of formation of social structures", "the social principle and the gradualness of credit structures", "the power of determination of social structures", "the influence of accredited valus on the stability of identity and social properties", "animal and divine origins

of the formation of social structures" and " The meaning of the absence and the meaning of the emergence of social structures" is one of the theoretical approaches that are compatible with Tabatabaei's point of view, which is drawn in the present study.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

In general, although both of the mentioned paradigms tried to provide comprehensive presentations of the social structure, but by reviewing the opinions and thoughts of the thinkers of social sciences of the West, we can conclude that most of the efforts have often been unsuccessful.

In this regard, the need for a comprehensive theory that has been able to give an appropriate answer to the aforementioned challenge between the flow of realism and constructivism, i.e. the compatibility between material existence and existence based on human construction, is of special importance. Based on this, the present research revealed a strong framework of theorizing in social sciences with a brief explanation of Etebarian theory of Tabatabaei; The theoretical framework that was able to explain the possibility of the existence of multiple accredited structures in human societies among the constant facts of formation and based on this passage a philosophical explanation of social structures to guide people in the direction of their true goals.

Etebarian theory (Tabatabaei)	The flow of constructivism (Berger and Luckman)	The flow of realism (Emile Durkheim)	Adapting views about social structure
construct based on discovery (etebarian)	construct	discovery	epistemology
Actual origin and end	Social origins and ends	Natural origin and end	anthropology
According to the facts of the universe	According to community	According to nature	ontology

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