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Test of the theoretical approach of mixed dynamics as an alternative approach in urban planning

Mahsa Najar Sadeghi * Master of Regional Planning, Department of Urban Planning, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran

Hamid Majedi Professor, Department of Urban Planning, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran

Introduction

The impact of using the most program-friendly approach on the efficiency of that program and achieving the most goals is not hidden from anyone. If the strategy used for planning does not have the necessary efficiency, even if the various steps of the program are done accurately and completely, it will not be possible to achieve the desired level of performance, and this shortcoming will be permanent as long as the method is not reviewed. The inadequacy of Iran's urban development plans (based on comprehensive traditional approaches) in achieving goals, guiding development and curbing urban change, as well as its inadequate "functional rationality", necessitate thinking about a fundamental change in planning approaches to the majority of urban planning experts. Revealed. But criticism of programmatic approaches without a clear discussion of its theoretical foundations and practical problems will only lead to formal changes in appearance, not content, from changing the title "master plan" to "development plans and scope and influence." Or "organized". Also, the definition of new tools such as strategic-structural planning, although with the aim of making fundamental changes in the content of programs and the intention to eliminate the shortcomings and challenges of traditional comprehensive models (Habibollahian, 2006), but the discrepancy between structural and institutional requirements. Urban development planning in Iran, as well as the misinterpretation or misuse of strategic planning principles, has made the program ineffective in achieving its goals and limited to just one title in the description of services of the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development. The appropriateness of the strategic planning method for the development of the city, due to the lack of partnership with traditional comprehensive programs, depends on the fulfillment of an agenda for institutional change, including preventing the monopolization of information by power groups with emphasis on communication rationality and transfer of power from central levels. At the local level, it has been identified as a key precondition for program fulfillment (Friedmann, 1973); However, the role of government officials in the decision-making process, the focus of approval in national institutions and the absolute influence of the public sector in preparing the program and the lack of a mechanism defined and accepted by the public arena to participate or ignore and symbolize this concept in The planning process all shows that there is an increasing tendency for a fundamental change in planning approaches without sufficient change in theoretical perspectives and a change in approach in programs has occurred too hastily. Accordingly, the forecasts are evidence that these programs will either remain largely unimplemented, or will change their nature or will be controversial in terms of socio-economic cost-benefit (Rais Dana, 2009); As if the non-implementation of this method of planning can be seen in turning to a system of

decision-making approaches based on incremental planning, due to the involvement of anti-planning variables of political and social conditions, lack of professionals in the body of planning and negative attitude to necessity. Planning (Ben-Zadok, 1985) searched.

The following is a comparison of the principles of application of the planning approaches used in Iran and shows the change in nature and the existence of ambiguity and confusion in the theoretical and methodological views used in the preparation of the program. This has led to the strategic-structural plans being seen as the same comprehensive plan that has changed only in the title and to the tastes of its producers and approvers.

Materials & Methods

An easier decision-making model based on the "disrupted incremental" strategy proposed by Charles Eindbum. The basic idea of incremental quantification is very simple: policies are not rebuilt every time, but small additions are made to existing and dominant policies. Because choices are constrained by pragmatic perceptions, neither the broad range of option strategies is produced nor the valuation practice generally minimized. Consequences, therefore, are not valued and it is assumed that in the event of opposition to slightly increasing policies, little political or economic costs will be incurred to bring about change. Lindbom sees decision-making in such situations as a step-by-step process that can be described as crawling into the future and into the unknown.

Discussion of Results & Conclusions

Despite the developments and extensive progress in the fields of economic, social, technology ... in the country; And increasing the level of knowledge and awareness with the help of these developments, the development planning practice for cities has not changed much, and urban development plans still use methods that, in addition to spending a lot of money, do not result in the intended function. To avoid wasting various planning costs and finding the solution that works best, we need to seriously review the approaches used. The strategy used in urban planning has a direct impact on the efficiency of the plan and achieving the goals as much as possible, and if the approach is incorrect in the decision-making stage, even with sufficient accuracy in the implementation stages of the plan, we will not achieve the desired results. A quick look at the results of the implementation of urban planning, the need to change the method in the traditional approaches used, will be obvious.

On the other hand, paying attention to the tendency to development and increasing progress in the country, reveals the need to make fundamental and long-term decisions and have a plan that can provide a clear and macro vision of the future.

Comprehensive and rational planning is completely unattainable, the inefficiency of past urban development plans based on traditional (rational) approaches and the turn of some decision makers to the second approach, shows the need to change the way these plans are done. However, the second approach, due to its limitations in formulating policies and options, lacks a real and broad view of the future. This method has never been accepted as a real alternative to comprehensive and rational planning. Also, the idea of comprehensive planning was not abandoned at all.

The mixed scan approach, with elements of comprehensiveness and macro-rationality of the rational model, seeks to solve the basic problems of urban development and planning as well as to find future opportunities. It is considered to be the most appropriate approach for all types of development planning in cities. On the other hand, this approach, by covering some elements of the minimally enhancing model, adopts and makes possible the executive planning, specific, objective and achievable goals. With this flexibility and realism, mixed scanning planning over time has shown that it has been able to adapt to new conditions in various functions; As it maintains its efficiency in responding to problems, as in many countries around the world, this approach is used for planning. Examining the requirements and facilities for the correct implementation of the mixed scan approach, indicates the appropriateness of this approach for replacement and use in urban planning. Therefore, with all that has gone on, planners need to provide the necessary groundwork for the implementation of new methods as they test the effectiveness of this approach in small-scale examples.

Keywords: Planning, theoretical approach, comprehensive rational, incremental, mixed dynamics



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