

**Table 1)** Planning style explorer in a planner environment (Faludi, 1973)

<b>Aspect 1) planning approach</b>			
<b>Active Procedural planning</b>	<b>Planning approach/product</b>		<b>Passive Planning a map</b>
Unstable	Determinants (Positive)	Image (total mental image)	Stable
Incomplete		Planners control on the environment	complete
Long	Restricting elements (Negative)	Intrinsic time consuming	Short
Long		Extrinsic time consuming	Short
<b>Aspect 2) planning evaluation and analysis</b>			
<b>Wise comprehensive Holist planning</b>	<b>Evaluation/analysis</b>		<b>Step by step planning</b>
Holist	Determinants (positive)	(mental) image of the society	Particle oriented (atomist)
Small size	Restricting elements (negative)	Broad image	Broad
Low		Relative independence	High
<b>Aspect 3) planning action</b>			
<b>Normative planning</b>	<b>Devices/aims</b>		<b>Practical planning</b>
High	Determinants (positive)	Relative independence	Low
Official	Restricting elements (negative)	Planner role	Political

**Table 2) current perspective of Iran planning environment (1398)**

Planning environment factors		
Measure	Sub-measure	Evaluation results
	Ranking and the pace of development	Iran is a developing country with a fast pace of development
Norms and values	Planning perspective	The transition from traditional planning to more modern theories and patterns
	Future prediction	The transition from predictive linear methods to modern futuristic approaches
	Future imagination	vague, changeable, and unsure future
Political system and government's structure	Politics	Abandoned, every day, imbalanced social politics; inclined to centralism and political power; social and political imbalance and instability
	Planning nature	Totalitarian, centralist, and hierarchical. Top-down control reductionism attitude instead of holism attitudes
	Planning attitude	Technocratic, monopolistic, without systematic relationship between planning components in various levels
	Government role	Very low
	Planning independency	
Institutional structure	Planning	High fitness of planning, high political pressure on planning
	Planning institutes	Governmental: interior ministry, road and urban development, planning and budget organization, and Islamic revolution housing foundation
	Planner	Private sector: consulting companies, and institutions Low freedom, highly dependent, and governmental organization
	Gaps within the society	The gap between tradition and modernism, between people and the government, between generations, between genders, between races, between classes, identity distinction, lifestyle distinction, and the distinction between social and economic groups
	The image of the community	Islamic-Iranian

**Table 3)** the results of planning styles compatible with Iran's planning environment

<b>Active</b>		<b>Attitude toward planning Attitude toward/product of planning</b>		<b>Passive</b>	
Unstable	1	Coercive forces	Landscape	Stable	-
Incomplete	1		inhibition	Complete	-
Long	-1	Deterrent	Intrinsic time-	Short	-
		forces	consuming		
Long	-1		Extrinsic time-	Short	-
			consuming		
<b>Total: 0</b>					
<b>Wise comprehensive</b>		<b>Planning perspective Evaluation/analysis</b>		<b>Step by step discrete</b>	
Holism	1	Coercive forces	Landscape	reductionism	-
Narrow	-	Deterrent	Landscape	Expanded	1
		forces	expansion		
Low	-		Relative	High	1
			independence		
<b>Total : 3</b>					
<b>Normative</b>		<b>Planning action Devices/aims</b>		<b>Practical</b>	
High	1	Coercive forces	Relative	Low	-
			independence		
Official	-	Deterrent	Planner's role	Political	1
		forces			
<b>Total: 2</b>					