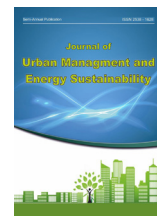


Journal of Urban Management and Energy Sustainability (JUMES)

Homepage: <http://www.ijumes.com>



CASE STUDY RESEARCH PAPER

The optimal model of participatory planning of urban projects

Nima Sadeghzadeh Diman¹, Shirin Toghyani^{2*}, Hamid Saberi³, Amir Hossein Shabani⁴

1 Ph.D. researcher, Advancement in Architecture and Urban Planning Research Center & Young Researchers and Elite Club, Najafabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Iran

2 Assistant Professor, Advancement in Architecture and Urban Planning Research Center, Najafabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Iran*

3 Assistant Professor, Department in urban planning, Tourism Research Center, Najafabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Iran

4 Assistant Professor, Advancement in Architecture and Urban Planning Research Center, Najafabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 2023-05-20

Revised 2023-09-23

Accepted 2023-10-15

Keywords:

Iran, participation, participatory planning, sustainable development, urban planning

ABSTRACT

The concept of participation in urban planning means that people who live and work in a city have a key role and should be involved in shaping the future of their communities. This concept transcends the traditional and dominance-oriented methods of top-down planning and encourages active collaboration and synergy between planners, policy makers, and the general public. The mentioned research is considered as applied-developmental research. The main aim of this type of research is to improve the current situation and develop participatory methods and processes in urban planning. This research will be carried out based on the analytical-descriptive method, in the sense that by using the content analysis method and descriptive methods to describe and analyze the current state of participation in urban planning, results and conclusions were reached in approach to Tehran city of Iran situation. Participatory planning with regard to economic, social, cultural, environmental, physical, and motivational dimensions, strives to create sustainable, fair, culturally oriented, and environmental communities, with the active interaction of stakeholders and the combination of diverse opinions and ideas. This approach not only leads to better and more effective decision-making, but also promotes social sharing, human interactions, and social solidarity. The results show that urban planning is compatible with strengthening the economic capabilities of the local community and maintaining independence and self-sufficiency in the production of goods and services. This practice increases income, entrepreneurship, innovation and competitiveness in the local community. Also, by preserving natural resources and reducing dependence on imports, it helps to achieve the goal of sustainable development

DOI: [10.22034/JUMES.2023.709796](https://doi.org/10.22034/JUMES.2023.709796)

Running Title: *The optimal model of participatory planning of urban projects*



NUMBER OF REFERENCES

35



NUMBER OF FIGURES

02



NUMBER OF TABLES

01

*Corresponding Author:

Email: toghyani.shirin@par.iaun.ac.ir

Phone: +98312292402

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7317-0938>

INTRODUCTION

On the one hand, the action of random planning depends on the features of the context in which planning takes place. (Bolan, 1973; Dyckman; Boal & Bryson, 1987; Othengrafen, 2012) and on the other hand to program with different values, individual characteristics, talents and skill who interact with other people, organizations and institutions as agents of planning in society Hariz program as one of the actors of Hariz program is one of the environmental features that (Othengrafen, 2014) Their institutional and professional conditions “influence” that program. Planning decisions to It depends and results from the tension between individual goals and common interests and between professional judgment and preference Therefore, judgment is at the heart of what planning’s program does. In this situation, “Citizens”. Instead of searching for universal rules of action, focus on the backgrounds and limitations (Othengrafen, 2013) the capabilities of planners are necessary for selection and judgment In the texts of the planning program, the importance of the conditions and context of the Harizi program is emphasized in the practice of the planning program. Booth with planning ‘s program is likened to pest worship that changes color in certain social, political and cultural fields. and with doubts about the concept of Harizi program (Beierle,1986; Cited in Knieling & Othengrafen, 2014) He believes that the concept of spatial programming (De Vries, 2015) as a necessarily technical and neutral activity) The 1990s has changed as a cultural process, the results of which are influenced by the interaction between Masazan’s decisions and Booth, 1993, 219; Cited in Othengrafen) is the meaning they give to the tool they use Friedman emphasizes that if planning’s program is used as words.(Ran, 2012, 1271) free from social, political or cultural themes, then they can be popular all over the world. They acquire the habit of saying the same words or tending to the same action until the emergence of a culture of the same arbitrary agenda. But in spite of the growing volume of

international relations that are attracting each other’s names. In the form of social nesting around the world, there are still important differences in the ways in which Knelling and Ottengrafen (2005), referring to the complexity (Friedmann, 2005) and the multifaceted nature of the spatial planning program, including the interactive processes between the involved actors, in the cultural and social frameworks are deeply rooted in cultural contexts society has and it is understood and operationalized in a different way. In other words, non-obvious cultural levels and there are also unconscious practices that clearly express the diversity of social practices affecting (Othengrafen, 2010; Knieling & Othengrafen). In the planning texts, the components that shape the environment of the program that affect the operation of the program It is mentioned in a scattered way. Different researchers have different interpretations to refer to the field that Friedmann, (planning takes place there), have used concepts such as decision-making environment Planning system (Steinhauer, 2011), Faludi, 1970 (1967), planning environment 3; Bolan, 1973 Knieling & Othengrafen and planning culture 5 (Cullingworth, Nadin, 2006; Whittick, 1974 2009; Othengrafen, 2012; Friedmann 2005; Sanyal 2005; Othengrafen, 2014; Abram, 2011; Although these concepts have many similarities with each other, considering their differences (Faludi, 2005), which has become more prominent especially in recent years with the project about Harizi’s concept of culture, is necessary to draw a comprehensive picture of the components of the planning environment is important. Participatory planning in the field of urban planning refers to the participation and active participation of citizens, community groups, stakeholders and other related institutions in the urban planning process. This collaborative approach is used with the aim of including diverse perspectives, local knowledge and expertise in the decision-making process and implementation of urban development projects, and they should

participate in shaping the future of their communities. This approach goes beyond traditional top-down planning approaches and encourages active participation and collaboration between planners, policy makers and the general public. (Forester, 2021)

The concept of participation in urban planning means that people who live and work in a city have a key role and should be involved in shaping the future of their communities. This concept transcends the traditional and dominance-oriented methods of top-down (top-down) planning and encourages active collaboration and synergy between planners, policy makers, and the general public. (Geventa and Valderrama, 1999) In addition, participation in urban planning strengthens the sense of ownership and empowerment among citizens. When people actively participate in shaping their urban environment, they experience a stronger sense of connection, responsibility, and civic pride. This can contribute to the overall improvement of life, well-being and social cohesion of the city. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the challenges associated with participation in urban planning. This includes ensuring stakeholder representation, managing conflicts of interest, engaging with stakeholders, and integrating diverse perspectives into decision-making processes. (Hopkins, 2010) By using these methods and tools, participation in urban planning can strengthen cooperation, inclusion and common ownership in the development of cities. This approach allows planners to use local knowledge, exploit community resources, and create more sustainable urban environments with respect to local conditions. Therefore, citizen participation in urban planning is one of the vital aspects of sustainable development and improving the quality of life in cities (Baum & Fisher, 2014). Citizens' participation in the urban planning process not only increases transparency and trust in society, but also serves as an opportunity for interaction and cooperation between different strata of society

(Khan and Swapan, 2013). (Fig. 1)

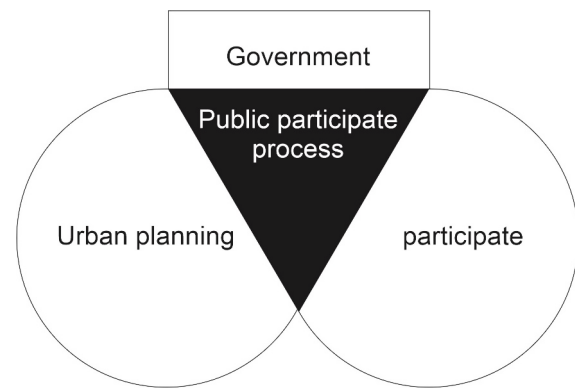


Figure 1: Public participation process up to the government and urban planning topics

It seems that people's role in all social affairs is becoming more sensitive day by day and they want the right to determine their own destiny. Participatory planning is one of the ways to remind users of this natural right in various fields of urban planning and architecture. This collaborative design and planning method has been widely developed in the field of architecture and urban planning in recent decades and includes various methods and approaches. According to the introduction presented above, the research was analyzed with six social, economic, cultural, environmental, physical, and motivational components. Below, we explain each of these components in relation to participatory planning in contemporary cities of Iran.

- Social component: In participatory planning, the emphasis is on the participation of society and citizens in decision-making and urban development processes. Reviewing decision-making structures, creating opportunities for citizen participation and promoting their role in decisions related to urban planning and urban development is among the actions that are carried out in this area.
- Economic component: Participatory planning should also pay attention to economic aspects. Citizen participation in decision-making and implementation of urban projects can strengthen investment attraction and local

economic development through cooperation with the private sector. Also, creating job opportunities and exploiting local resources is considered as one of the economic goals of participatory planning.

- Cultural component: participatory planning should be done according to the cultural component of Iran's urban society. Respecting the values, thoughts and beliefs of the society, knowing the history and local culture, identity and combining it with new patterns and experiences, requires paying attention to the cultural aspects of the people and expanding cultural awareness in the society. This component includes local values, habits, traditions, art and language that should be considered in the participatory planning process.
- Environmental component: participatory planning should be done with regard to the protection and improvement of the urban environment. Paying attention to environmental sustainability, optimal use of natural resources, improvement of city air quality, creation of green spaces and protection of water resources are important measures that are taken into consideration in this regard.
- Physical component: Participatory planning emphasizes physical development and urban space. Creating quality public spaces, promoting the use of public spaces, sustainable and orderly urban design, paying attention to architectural details and the process of urban layout are some of the issues that are considered in this field.
- Motivational dimension: motivating and encouraging people to participate in the participatory planning process is vital. Creating motivation for collaborative activities, encouraging active and continuous interactions with the community, and creating a sense of coherence and belonging to community decisions can strengthen this dimension.

In short, participatory planning in contemporary cities of Iran should be done according to social, economic, cultural, environmental and

physical components. Paying attention to these components is very important in promoting citizens' participation, sustainable development and improving the quality of life in cities. Clarifying and presenting the ideal model of participatory planning of urban projects in Tehran is one of the main goals of this research, as creating a comprehensive concept with regard to the diverse and diverse cultural, economic and social background conditions of the urban fabric of a region of Tehran requires an integrated view. At the same time, it is necessary to explain the subtle cultural differences in order to create a favorable partnership from the point of view of synchronizing urban design and planning. This research considers the mentioned region as one of the desirable sites from the point of view of examining the quantities and qualities of the integrated concept, worthy of study and investigation. Because Region 1 has a large population, according to the 2015 census of Iran, there are 487,508 people (166,881 households), including 238,693 men and 248,815 women. We are trying in this research to improve the relationship between to make the discipline of urban planning and design more obvious with a flexible and comprehensive view on the participation and participation of interested groups, influencers and developers and other groups and to explain the principles to clarify the issue. Currently, citizens' participation in economic, cultural, environmental, physical, motivational, and social affairs is accepted in all developed countries and many developing countries. In this chapter, we first present some points about the role of participation in economic, cultural, environmental, physical, motivational, and social dimensions, and then examine the general theoretical foundations and then the role of economic, cultural, environmental, physical, and motivational participatory planning factors. And social are criticized in global scientific researches and finally a summary table of these attitudes on the field of participatory planning is explained. Participatory planning is a type

of thinking in urban planning that emphasizes planning processes at the community level and the role of citizens in city management processes. It is also often considered as part of social development (Quilling, Dadaczynski, & Müller, 2016). Participatory planning aims to coordinate views among all participants and also avoid conflict between opposing parties. In addition, marginalized groups have the opportunity to participate in the planning process (McTague & Jakubowski, 2013). At the same time, these tissues, with the attitude of citizens' sense of belonging to the surrounding environment and their participation, can have many hidden capacities and capabilities (Marques, McIntosh, & Campays, 2018) and if they become actual, they can be in the process of city development. be used as a driving force (Barkham, Bokhari, & Saiz, 2018), hence the development of urban contexts..., with a collaborative approach, is one of the main goals of the development of cities in the contemporary world (Prasad, 2018).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology

The mentioned research is considered as applied-developmental research. The main goal of this type of research is to improve the current situation and develop participatory methods and processes in urban planning. This research will be carried out based on the analytical-descriptive method, in the sense that by using the content analysis method and descriptive methods to describe and analyze the current state of participation in urban planning, results and conclusions were reached. In this research, to investigate the theoretical considerations of participation in urban planning in the context of Tehran city, periodic survey complementary methods have been used. This method, in the sense that it studies the statistical population intermittently and continuously in a certain period of time. Using this research method, social, economic, cultural, physical, motivational and environmental aspects of participatory planning

in urban projects in Tehran are identified and analyzed. By collecting data related to the theories and theoretical considerations of participation, qualitatively and using the described method, the required data will be collected and analyzed. Finally, using the analytical method, the relationship between environmental dimensions and participatory planning will be investigated and evaluated. Based on data analysis, possible relationships between dimensions, components and participatory planning of urban projects in Tehran were identified.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

The roots of the concept of participation and participatory planning

The roots of the concept of participation in the participation of citizens in collective decision-making have been discussed and can be found in ancient city governments (Gordon et al., 2011) (Conrad et al., 2011; Connelly, 2010). Today, this type of participation started in some industrialized countries of the world in the economic and industrial realm (Keller et al., 1996) to make people partners in decisions and strengthen the foundations of stability and continuity of industry and economy (Acuña, 2015). Thus, after the transformations of the modern era and passing through the middle centuries, at the same time as the role of people in society became important, participation in the era of social realization in the form of granting equal voting rights to citizens and the right to form civil groups and associations was allowed to emerge (Amstein, 1969; Ebdon and Franklin, 2006). Today, the concept of participation in urban science; It is the mental and emotional involvement of people in group situations that motivates them to help to achieve group goals and share in the responsibility of work. Therefore, participation is an action and not a behavior, it is formed in collective groups and not realized individually. Action means mental interpretation of external reality in the framework of social beliefs of the individual or society.

Participation is basically a response to the call of nature and it started with the life of the first humans and with the passage of time, it somehow changed the lives of humans and in a field of time, it was effective in different ways in the lives of humans for the improvement and expansion of social justice. With the development of social culture and the emergence of the industrial revolution of the 19th century onwards, it has played a great role in the development of the country in various ways. By participating in the activities, while benefiting from the results, people will be closely involved in the events that take place in order to achieve a goal, and this is important, while raising the level of awareness of the society, it will lead to positive changes in the culture. It is in different fields between members of the society. For example, when the people of a neighborhood are used to clean and collect garbage, they learn how to collect garbage at home and then put them in special places, while getting to know the difficulties and difficulty of the work. So that during their transportation, the neighborhood will be cleaned and the waste will be segregated in line with recycling and the environment will be protected. Finally, it can be said that participation is the presence of consciousness, voluntary, committed and creative involvement of people and different strata of society in decision-making,

planning, provision of resources, implementation of activities and supervision of activities in order to benefit from its material and spiritual benefits. (Fig. 2)

Challenges of participatory planning

Currently, citizens' participation in economic, cultural, environmental, physical, motivational, and social affairs is accepted in all developed countries and many developing countries. But unfortunately, it does not have a codified structure and necessarily in developing countries this space is very poor. The lack of attention of institutions and city managers to explain the principles for improving physical qualities by taking advantage of the potentials of the people and the people of the institution is strongly observed. It took a long time to bring the concept of participation from the field of politics and culture to the field of planning (Knieling, 2017). Student riots in Europe in the 1960s, political protests for civil rights and against atomic weapons and the Vietnam War, as well as rising Neighborhood movements and green movement organizations in the United States and Canada were the basis for paying attention to planning as a type of political activity directed at better understanding community values (Dubin, 2008). Citizens' participation in matters related to the city and urban development was first formed in the late 1950s and early 1960s in America (Johnson, 1984).

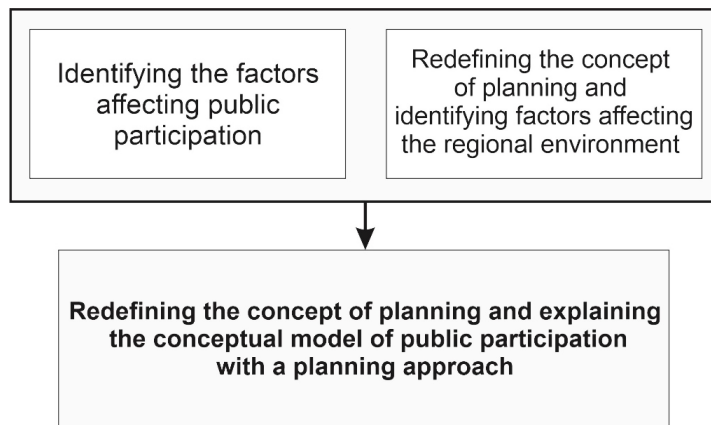


Figure 2: Redefining the concept of planning and public participation

During this period, several laws based on citizen participation were approved, which changed the nature of urban decision-making processes. The concept of participation in the field of planning was proposed in England in the mid-1960s (Rasmussen, 2012) and after that, other democratic countries welcomed it. Also, after the student riots of the late 1960s, there was a wave of interest in collective housing. It originated in Denmark. Attention to the use of participation in architecture increased after the 1960s ("Subject Index A2 - Wright, James D," 2015). Between the 1970s and 1980s, these currents were discussed under the title of social architecture. The use of participation in design after several decades of interruption and lack of attention was once again noticed, so that public participation in the 1980s and 1990s was due to program theories. Collective planning and new methods and tools of participation were greatly developed (Salma, 2012). A new generation of theoreticians and experts such as John Webb, Urban Laubach, James Wright, Johnson, Dubin, Larsen, Pitsoten, Grossi, have tried hard to redefine the concept of participation in planning, examples of new methods They showed the use of participation in planning. The examples they wanted were mentioned under the title of collaborative architecture and collaborative planning. Parallel to these theories, another group of theoreticians presented a different definition of the practical concept of participation in architecture and tried to pay attention to its other characteristics, thus the term collective architecture was also used by people such as Ludemark, Van Azilina and Ismail, , Miller, Luo, Feridin Osgur, Simonson and Robertson, etc., were used, but there was still no precise and comprehensive definition for it. In 1990, an international association for public participation was established, which sought to promote and improve the performance of public participation that is formed in connection with individuals, governments, companies and other institutions and affects public interests in countries around the world. (Obwegeser & Müller).

The main values of the association included that people should have a say in relation to the activities and actions that affect their lives and their participation should influence these activities and decisions (Obwegeser and Müller, 2020). Participants must have the information they need for meaningful participation and must also understand how this information can influence decisions (Miśkowiec., 2023). It seems that the role of people in all social affairs is becoming more sensitive day by day. The right of people to determine their own destiny, which is one of the natural and God-given rights of humans, has been accepted by everyone. Even today, one of the ways to remind users of this natural right in architecture and urban planning is participatory planning (Rahab, 2013). This planning method, in the last decade, has expanded widely and has various methods and approaches that will be explained more in the following topics. A- Participation and participatory planning in Iran: Participation has existed in Iran for a long time. This type of partnership, which is called traditional partnership, is based on custom, habit, tradition, and religion, and there is self-concentration among the members of the society. In this type of participation, the government has no role in directing and organizing affairs, and it is the responsibility of the people to do all the work (Andalib, 2014). Holding religious funerals is an example of traditional participatory. It is necessary to try to attract people's participation in areas that have no history in the social life of the society. From a historical point of view, the beginning of the new participatory models of city administration in Iran can be considered as the constitutional revolution in Iran.

Theoretical Framework

Participatory planning is an efficient means of approach in which the local community and stakeholders participate in various decision-making and planning processes. This approach is proposed in order to create stability and develop economic, social, cultural, environmental, physical and motivational improvements. In short,

participatory planning with regard to economic, social, cultural, environmental, physical, and motivational dimensions, strives to create sustainable, fair, culturally oriented, and environmental communities, with the active interaction of stakeholders and the combination of diverse opinions and ideas. This approach not only leads to better and more effective decision-making, but also promotes social sharing, human interactions, and social solidarity. Table (1) refers to the expression of the dimensions, criteria and measures of the concept of citizen participation, which is considered based on the theoretical foundations of the research and collected with the opinion of the authors and in the form of the conceptual framework of the current research.

Countless researches have been done about participation, and each of them has looked at the issue with a different approach, some have seen the relationship of participation in citizen participation, and some researchers have talked about the purpose of participatory planning. Some factors have seen the lack of participation in the incompatibility of space. They have investigated various consequences of non-participation, including the abandonment of space and the reduction of the quality of the environment and space. Some other researchers have seen social sustainability in the sustainability of participatory planning and believe that public participation leads to sustainability. But they have not been able to measure the significance of this relationship, so by examining the participation in urban planning in contemporary Iranian projects, we can provide the ability of planning and construction and productivity in the field of participation in comparison with the state of participation by researchers abroad. Let's make to be able to achieve a codified concept to achieve participatory planning in contemporary urban projects.

CONCLUSION AND RESULTS

Participatory planning is an efficient means of approach in which the local community and stakeholders participate in various decision-making and planning processes. This approach is

proposed in order to create stability and develop economic, social, cultural, environmental, physical and motivational improvements. In the following, we will examine how to combine different dimensions with participatory planning:

- **Economic dimension:** In participatory planning, different people and groups participate in the economic decision-making process. This participation can be through the formation of summits, committees or working groups. Ensuring fairness in the distribution of resources and creating economic opportunities for all members of society is important.
- **Social dimension:** In this dimension, the goal of participatory planning is to create a community synonymous with positive interactions, strengthen social connections and create opportunities to participate in important decisions. Creating public spaces for discussion and exchange of opinions, empowering people to participate in social processes and decisions, and paying attention to the diverse needs and opinions of society to create fair decisions is a reality.
- **Cultural dimension:** cultural values, beliefs and identities can be influential in participatory planning. Respecting cultural diversity, encouraging the reflection of different cultural values in decisions and creating spaces for cultural exchange can strengthen this dimension.
- **Environmental dimension:** The importance of environmental protection in participatory planning is very high. Participating individuals and groups should participate in environmental decisions and natural resources should be used properly. Paying attention to the sustainability of the environment and implementing strategies to reduce negative effects on the environment are among the goals of this dimension.
- **Physical dimension:** In this dimension, the creation and development of urban spaces and physical areas favorable for life and work are important. People's participation in city design and their role in choosing and deciding how to use public spaces can strengthen this dimension.

Table (1): dimensions, criteria and measures of the concept of participatory planning

Concept	Diminution	Indicator	Measurement
Partnership planning	Economical	Formation of meetings, committees, working groups, distribution of resources, creation of economic opportunities	Forming/not forming Tendency to form/tend not to form Rial capital Number of micro-enterprises/levels of self-sufficiency/sustainability
	Social	Positive interactions Strengthening social connections Creating opportunities to participate in important decisions Creating public spaces for discussion and exchange of ideas Paying attention to the diverse needs and opinions of society in order to make fair decisions Empowering people to participate in social processes and decisions	Exists/is realized Expansion / number of people / tendencies to attend Questioning/presence/absence Size/number/attendance/absence
	Cultural	Values Beliefs Cultural identities Encouragement to reflect cultural values Encouraging decisions Creating spaces for cultural exchange	Community assessment/questionnaire Questioning/ Appearances Questioning/appearance in the reflection of society Number of decisions/inquiries Number/Measurement
	Environmental	Environmental decisions Exploitation of natural resources Strategies to reduce negative effects	Number of trees/green area/questionnaire Correct and principled consumption Number/decrement/increment
	Physical	Development of urban spaces Creating urban spaces The ideal body for life Desirable body of work Development of urban infrastructure	Meterage/Visual/Questioning Number/Visual/Interrogative Choosing/deciding on how to use public spaces Performance/interrogative
	Motivational	Encouraging people to participate in the participatory planning process Encourage active interactions Encourage continuous interactions Create a sense of coherence Create a sense of belonging	Number of citizens/presence/absences Community survey Regarding the decisions of the community/ number/how/presence Regarding the decisions of the community/ number/how/presence

- Motivational dimension: motivating and encouraging people to participate in the participatory planning process is vital. Creating motivation for collaborative activities, encouraging active and continuous interactions with the community, and creating a sense of coherence and belonging to community decisions can strengthen this dimension.

In short, participatory planning with regard to economic, social, cultural, environmental, physical, and motivational dimensions, strives to create sustainable, fair, culturally oriented, and environmental communities, with the active interaction of stakeholders and the combination of diverse opinions and ideas. This approach not only leads to better and more effective decision-making, but also promotes social sharing, human interactions, and social solidarity.

The results show that urban planning is compatible with strengthening the economic capabilities of the local community and maintaining independence and self-sufficiency in the production of goods and services. This practice increases income, entrepreneurship, innovation and competitiveness in the local community. Also, by preserving natural resources and reducing dependence on imports, it helps to achieve the goal of sustainable development. Participation can also be related to various types of interactions, including holding public meetings, presenting opinions and suggestions, participating in important decisions, and even implementing economic plans and programs. This shows the importance of two-way interactions between the city authorities and the local community to ensure the economic and financial development of the city. With this type of participation, it is ensured that the needs and preferences of citizens are considered in line with economic development and financial decisions. Also, encouraging entrepreneurship and creating job opportunities in innovative and creative sectors is important, and fair and sustainable economic development is also important in urban planning. It should also be considered that the

development of social infrastructure, reducing income differences and promoting economic justice is also part of the importance of urban planning. In this process, paying attention to the development of stable and sustainable economic sectors is also of great importance. On the social dimension of urban planning, it is important to pay attention to promoting the culture of social participation, respect for human rights and cultural interactions. In urban policies and strategies, attention should be paid to social and cultural values, including promoting social participation, respecting people's rights, and facilitating cultural interactions. Citizens should also participate in the planning process of urban social policies. In formulating the city's social policies and programs, the opinions and suggestions of citizens should be evaluated and exploited, and this participation can be done through public meetings, sending comments and participating in decisions related to social policies. In this process, it is important to pay attention to the development of social infrastructure such as health, education, housing and recreation. In urban policies and programs, the sectors that help to improve and develop the health, educational and economic conditions of people should be considered and acted upon. Also, solving social issues such as unemployment, violence and gender discrimination, promoting citizens' safety, cultural and social diversity, developing the health and treatment system, improving educational infrastructure and creating employment opportunities is also important and should be considered in urban policies and plans. In this context, citizens have the right to express their opinions and criticisms in the social planning process. In formulating social policies and programs, citizens should be evaluated and utilized as active participants in providing opinions and criticisms, which participation can be done in different ways and shows the important role of people in social decision-making.

REFERENCES

- Abram, S. (2011). *Culture and Planning*. England: Ashgate.
- Arnstein S. R. (1969). a Ladder of Citizen Participation. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners (JAIP)*, 35 (4), 216-224.
- Barkham, R., Bokhari, S., & Saiz, A. (2018). *Urban Big Data: City Management and Real Estate Markets*
- Beard, V. A. (2005). Individual determinants of participation in community development in Indonesia. *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*, 23, pp. 21-39, doi: [10.1068/c36m](https://doi.org/10.1068/c36m).
- Beierle, T. C. (1999). Using Social Goals to Evaluate Public Participation in Environmental Decisions. *Policy Studies Review*, 16 (3-4), pp. 75-103.
- Bolan, R. S. (1973). *Community Decision Behavior: The Culture of Planning*. In Andreas Faludi (Ed.), *A Reader in Planning Theory* (pp. 371-394). New York: Pergamon Press.
- Connelly, S. (2010). Participation in a Hostile State: How do Planners Act to Shape Public Engagement in Politically Difficult Environments? *Planning Practice and Research*, 25(3), pp. 333-351.
- Conrad, E., Cassar, L. F., Christie, M., & Fazey, I. (2011). Hearing but not listening? A participatory assessment of public participation in planning. *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*, 29, pp. 761-782, doi: [10.1068/c10137](https://doi.org/10.1068/c10137).
- Cullingworth, B., & Nadin, V. (2006). *Town and Country Planning in the UK*. London: Routledge.
- De Vries, J. (2015). Planning and Culture Unfolded: The Cases of Flanders and the Netherlands. *European Planning Studies*, pp. 1-17, doi: [10.1080/09654313.2015.1018406](https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2015.1018406).
- Dyckman, J., Creditor, A. & Banerjee, T. (1984). Planning in an Unprepared Environment: The Example of Bahrain. *The Town Planning Review*. 55(2), 214-227.
- Ebdon, C., & Franklin, A. L. (2006). Citizen Participation in Budgeting Theory. *Public Administration Review*, 66(3), pp. 437-447, Doi: [10.1111/j.1540-6210.2006.00600.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2006.00600.x).
- Faludi, A. (2005). *The Netherlands: a Culture with a Soft Spot for Planning*. In Bishwapriya Sanyal (Ed.), *Comparative Planning Cultures* (pp. 442-454). New York: Routledge.
- Forester, J. (2006). *Making Participation Work When Interests Conflict; Moving from Facilitating Dialogue and Moderating Debate to Mediating Negotiations*. *American Planning Association*, 72 (4), pp. 447-456.
- Friedman, J. (2005). *Globalization and Emerging Culture of Planning*. *Progress in Planning*, 64, pp. 183-234. Do: [10.1016/j.progress.2005.05.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.progress.2005.05.001).
- Gaventa, J., & Valderrama, C. (1999). *Participation, Citizenship and Local Governance*. Background Note Prepared for Workshop on 'Strengthening Participation in Local Governance', Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Brighton, June 21-24, 1999.
- Gordon, E., Schirra, S., & Hollander, J. (2011). *Immersive Planning: A Conceptual Model for Designing Public Participation with New Technologies*. *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, 38, 505-519.
- Hopkins, D. (2010). *The emancipator limits of participation in planning; Equity and power in deliberative plan-making in Perth, Western Australia*. *TPR*, 81 (1), pp. 55-81, doi: [10.3828/tpr.2009.24](https://doi.org/10.3828/tpr.2009.24).
- Khan, S., & Swapan, M. S. H. (2013). *From Blueprint Master Plans to Democratic Planning in South Asian Cities: Pursuing Good Governance Agenda against Prevalent Patron-client Networks*. *Habitat International*, 38, pp. 183-191.
- Knieling, J., & Othengrafen, F. (2015). *Planning Culture; A Concept to Explain the Evolution of Planning Policies and Processes in Europe?* *European Planning Studies*, 1-15, doi: [10.1080/09654313.2015.1018404](https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2015.1018404).
- Marques, B., McIntosh, J., & Campays, P. (2018) *Participatory Design for Under-Represented Communities*. *Handbook of Research on Civic Engagement and Social Change in Contemporary Society*
- McTague, C., & Jakubowski, S. (2013). *Marching to the beat of a silent drum: Wasted consensus-building and failed neighborhood participatory planning*
- Miśkowiec, M. (2023). *Urban courtyards as local points of sustainable urban regeneration challenges to community participation in urban courtyard-related projects in Polish Cities*. *City, Culture and Society*, 34, 100522

- Muehlhaus, S. L., Eghtebas, C., Seifert, N., Schubert, G., Petzold, F., & Klinker, G. (2023). Game. UP: Gamified Urban Planning Participation Enhancing Exploration, Motivation, and Interactions. *International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction*, 39(2), 331-347.
- Obwegeser, N., & Müller, S. D. Innovation and public procurement: Terminology, concepts, and applications. *Technovation*. Doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.technovation.2018.02.015>
- Othengrafen, F. (2012). *Uncovering the Unconscious Dimensions of Planning: Using Culture as a Tool to Analyse Spatial Planning Practices*. USA: Ashgate.
- Othengrafen, F. (2014). The Concept of Planning Culture; Analysing How Planners Construct Practical Judgements in a Culturised Context. *International Journal of E-Planning Research*, 3(2), 1-17. doi: [10.4018/ijep.2014040101](https://doi.org/10.4018/ijep.2014040101).
- Othengrafen, F., Reimer, M. (2013). Embeddedness of Planning in Cultural Contexts: Theoretical Foundations for the Analysis of Dynamic Planning Cultures. *Environmental and Planning A*, 45, pp.1269-1284, doi:[10.1068/a45131](https://doi.org/10.1068/a45131).
- Quilling, E., Dadaczynski, K., & Müller, M. (2016). Settingbezogene Prävention von Übergewicht im Kindes-und Jugendalter Settings-based prevention of overweight in childhood and adolescents. *Bundesgesundheitsblatt-Gesundheitsforschung-Gesundheitsschutz*, 59(11), 1394-1404
- Ran, B. (2012). Evaluating Public Participation in Environmental Policy-Making. *Journal of USChina Public Administration*, 9 (4), pp. 407-423.
- Rasmussen, C (2012) *Participative Design and Planning in Contemporary Urban Projects*. Urban Planning & Management, Aalborg University.
- Salama, A.M. (2012) *Knowledge and Design: People-Environment Research for Responsive Pedagogy and Practice*. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 49, 8-27. Doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.07.002>
- Sanyal, B. (2005). *Hybrid Planning Cultures: The Search for the Global Cultural Commons*. In Bishwapiya Sanyal (Ed.), *Comparative Planning Cultures* (pp. 3-25). New York: Routledge.
- Steinhauer, C. (2011). *International Knowledge Transfer - Analysis of Planning Culture*. In M. Schrenk, V. V. Vasily & P. Zeile (Eds.), *Change for Stability – Lifecycles of Cities on Regions; the Role and Possibilities of Foresighted Planning in Transformation Processes: Proceedings of 16th International Conference on Urban Planning, Regional Development and Information Society* (pp. 483-492). Schwechat: CORP (Competence of Urban and Regional Planning).
- Whittick, A. (1974). *Encyclopedia of Urban Planning*. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.