

## Progress Paradigm: The Essential Tension in Spatial Planning

*Social transformation and text editing of societies are not possible without having specific goals in a specific meaning framework which is called a paradigm. But the implementation of any paradigm requires the formation of subsystems to achieve its goals in a management framework. The "progress" paradigm, which is the result of the reflection of Iranians in the face of the "development" paradigm in the last century; Gradually, has reached a degree of maturity that requires time to provide the grounds for its implementation. Undoubtedly, each paradigm has specific epistemological roots, origins, doctrines and goals, and its realization requires the formation of three systems, i.e. governance, scientific-philosophical and cultural systems. The paradigm of "progress" should be interpreted as the intangible behavioral language of Iranian society's revolution. The result of the work of Iranian researchers is the development of this behavioral language into a strategic document at the center of the Iranian Islamic model. The results of the process carried out in the Logistic Foundation think tank, based on Jeanette's analysis method, show that:*

- *The paradigm of progress is an attempt to formulate the ideals of the Iranian revolution in the form of a strategic document.*
- *The paradigm of progress in implementation requires the creation of three sub-systems: "scientific-philosophical system", "governance" and "cultural system".*
- *The paradigm of progress is based on five principles, namely, spatial balance, truth and correctness, livability and territorial resilience, spatial identity, and the president seeks to achieve civil process.*
- *Iranian researchers must make a serious effort in writing and compiling the indicators and standards of each of these principles so that the degree of realization of each of the goals can be evaluated in time.*

**Keywords:** *Paradigm, progress, interpretation, Jeanette's analysis, development*

### Introduction

In the interpretive perspective, space is considered a text. This approach allows the researcher to apply the interpretive method about space, changing the space under the title of editing the text (Gray, 2021). In other words, editing the text of a space is a program to create an image of social changes and the vision of the future space. Such a doctrine is not possible without having specific goals, which are called paradigms. Although the existence of such a concept is not necessarily dependent on its being written. In recent years, facing the social developments of other nations and the implementation of the "development" paradigm in Iran and third world countries, Iranians have been thinking carefully and looking for an alternative to this paradigm.

## Literature review

Some economists have considered these two words as synonyms, and some other economists of the past decades, such as Arthur Lewis, believe: "Economists often rely on the word "growth" in analyzing the process of changes, and only for the occasional variation of the words progress and they benefit from development and progress. The development approach to the concept of a situation is based on the idea that development is a stage or it is a level of realization of economic-social and even political growth that some societies they have achieved it and others have been left unlucky. Progress means more than economic growth. It means a longer and better quality life for a larger proportion of people.

A review of Iran's recent one-hundred-year social history clearly indicates that Iranians have continuously observed the social developments of other nations, and with the coming of the Pahlavi period, they witnessed profound spatial changes in Iran. These developments took an organized form, especially during the Pahlavi II era, and many plans were prepared in the field of administrative organizations, buying satellites, establishing a nuclear power plant, building large dams, creating a modern army, etc. The implementation of these programs in several decades followed a national review of what had happened. The general understanding of society based on emotional wisdom of what happened can be summarized in a few basic points.

- What has happened in Iran has finally made the country dependent on foreigners.
- The class gap has greatly increased and the population of the poor is increasing.
- Tribalism is in danger of extinction.
- Environmental vulnerability has become a serious problem.
- The cultural and historical identity of Iran has been exposed to destruction and the major change in it has been manifested as a fundamental aggression.

These cases and sometimes other issues that are beyond the scope of our discussion, led Iranians to revise the paradigm that will move the country towards the great civilization of Pahlavi II. The first step of the review was focused on the paradigm dissection by which these events took place.

Although during the time of Pahlavi II, many people such as Firoz Tawfiq (1393), Motheghi (1384), Guderzi (1993), Farmanfarmayan (2020), Abdul Majid Majidi (2003), Abolhasan Ebtahaj (2020) and in our time people like David Harvey (2014) ), Faramarz Rafieipour (2001), recognized and blamed the development paradigm and clearly know the goals, doctrine and origin of this paradigm, other people such as Renani (2006), Saree al-Qalam (2004), Ziba Kalam (2017) and others hiding the nature of this paradigm. They strongly insist on consolidating its social and economic foundations and consider it necessary to overcome the country's identity, history and social

security to achieve the ultimate results of this paradigm. On the other hand, almost the majority of Iran's economic, social and geographers cite and explain the principles of the "development" paradigm as a universal science without paying attention to its genealogy and origin. The purpose of this article is to compare the progress paradigm with other spatial paradigms in a way that one can be inspired by their experiences in the way of implementation and re-examination of its sub-systems to remove the obstacles to the implementation of the progress paradigm.

## Methodology

In order to achieve the goals of this research, i.e. dissection of the foundations of the progress paradigm and the necessity of creating its implementation arrangements, a comparison with other paradigms of spatial planning (development, land preparation, future research) has been undertaken. In order to achieve this goal, the theoretical foundations of the development paradigm (Rostow in America), land use development paradigm (France and Germany) and futurist paradigm (European Union) have been identified. Therefore, based on the definition of the paradigm according to Cohen, indexing of the semantic variables of each paradigm<sup>1</sup> was done. The semantic variables defined for each paradigm were:

- 1- The origin of every paradigm (Hometown)
- 2- The doctrine<sup>2</sup> of each paradigm (Doctrine)
- 3- Goals of each paradigm (Goals)
- 4- Final destination
- 5- Executive subsystems
- 6- Ideological contexts

After recognizing each of the semantic indicators of the paradigms, an attempt was made to recognize the same semantic indicators in the paradigm of progress based on the latest edited version of the document of the Iranian Islamic model of progress. In the next step, by preparing the data needed to compare these paradigms, the Niche method was used to calculate their spatial distance and determine the difference between each one in terms of origin, doctrine and goals. This comparison can help us to formulate the management structures of the progress paradigm in the implementation position. It should be noted that each of the above components were extracted from the published texts of the experts of each paradigm, and by adhering to Jeanette's text

<sup>1</sup>In science and philosophy, a paradigm is a distinct set of concepts or thought patterns, including theories, research methods, postulates, and standards for what constitutes legitimate contributions to a field.

<sup>2</sup>Doctrine ("teaching, instruction") is a codification of beliefs or a body of teachings or instructions, taught principles or positions, as the essence of teachings in a given branch of knowledge or in a belief system.

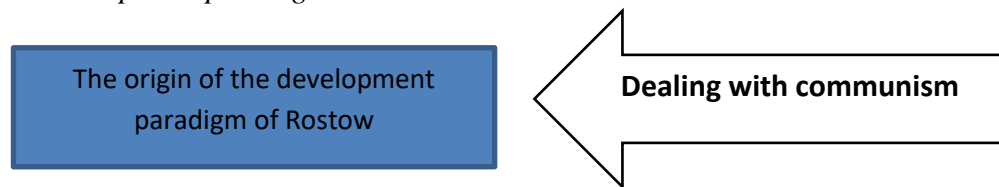
analysis method, we tried to reduce each of the semantic components to measurable variables so that they can be analyzed in Niche space. It should be noted that each of the above components was extracted from the published texts of the experts of each paradigm and based on Jeanette's text analysis method; each of the semantic components was reduced to measurable variables and numerically evaluated in Niche space.

## **Discussion and results**

From the dissection of the writings of Walt Whitman Rostow, the most famous expert in the field of economic development, in the book *Stages of Economic Development* (2008), the most important part of his opinions can be obtained in the analysis of his key words in the development paradigm. In fact, words such as tradition and industrialization, modernization of society, growth, economic maturity, modernization, mass consumption and the international system define the origin, goals and doctrine of his development paradigm. Rostow, who was working at the International Studies Center of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), presented the theory of "developmentalism". Popular in the White House and in a short time was chosen as the security adviser of the President of the United States. His theory was aimed at justifying America's interests in the global development process and planning a plan to deal with the growth of communal thinking in developing countries; He was able to stop his intellectual competitors such as the Marshall Plan and Truman's Four Principle Plan and replace them with the development paradigm.

### **The origin of the "Development" paradigm**

The political competition between the United States and the Soviet Union prompted the researchers of the International Studies Center (MIT) to propose a paradigm in connection with the foreign policy of the American government and with an economic approach, which in our literature is called development, modernization, reform, confrontation of tradition and Modernity is famous for crossing identity and social history, etc. This paradigm has a political origin, designing as an economic doctrine (Figure 1).

**Figure 1.** *Development paradigm*

### **The goals of Rostow's "development" paradigm**

What caused Rostow's theory to be chosen among the many theories presented to deal with the spread of communism? The difference in Rostov's analysis and perception and his foresight was to benefit from a cross-sectional problem to create an international structure in global management with American sovereignty. He believed that the Marshall Plan and Truman's principle 4, which is mostly based on financial assistance with third world countries, can never cure the fever of the tendency to communism, and such facilitation measures will only increase the cost of American sovereignty. Thus, he presented a comprehensive analysis of the intentions of the supporters of the communal system in the world, and by documenting that the only major influence on this acceptability are the peasants and villagers of countries such as China, Vietnam, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, North Africa, Congo and Latin American countries, he believed that if there is going to be a confrontation, it should target this group and spectrum. This sentence meant that something should be done so that ruralism in these countries either disappears or becomes so weak and sparsely populated that they are no longer considered a driving force for social changes. He was well aware of the fact that the majority of the populations of these countries are peasants and the villages are the center of production and independence of these countries, so he proposed several broad activities in several fronts for the collapse of the rural biological system.

### **Rostow's paradigm doctrine**

Although the main origin of the development paradigm was a political issue, the implementation of this political decision was implemented in an economic way. Therefore, the principles and indicators defined for such a paradigm were all prepared in the framework of economic foundations. In other words, a political issue was designed and implemented with economic doctrine. This issue could have several advantages, firstly, the political nature of issues usually leads to the sensitivity of competitors, and secondly, the attractiveness of economic measures is often more for ordinary people, and the understanding of its political implications is less clear for them.

## **Historiography of the development of human societies**

In this front, which was raised in the cultural realm, it was discussed that societies have a special evolutionary course that starts from cave dwelling, tribal dwelling, rural dwelling and ends with urban dwelling (Golden Child, 1930). This proposition, which was widely published in all scientific documents, created the desire in people that for social improvement they should change their life organization and biological identity, and the desired perfection, leaving the village and the village and living in the city as it is a civil privilege, and this proposition met with great success in rural communities.

## **Traditional and modern living plans**

By presenting modern and traditional life as bipolar, Rostow made societies suffer an artificial choice and it was advertised that it is not possible to have one's own biological identity and benefit from the benefits of modern life. Therefore, all the discussions that have been presented in the third world between their intellectuals in these decades in this field; All of them fuel this polarization and have shown that entering the modern civil society requires stepping on the back of the local historical and social identity (Sari Eqlam, 2013).

## **Changing the production structure**

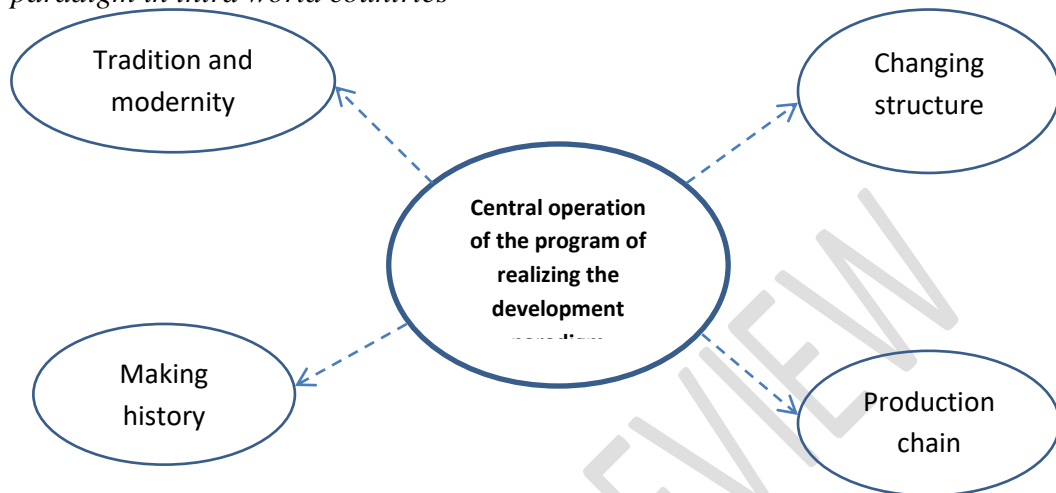
Changing the organization of production in the target countries was one of the important features of Rostow's plan. In order to achieve this goal, he disturbed the non-governmental organizations in the target countries by changing the ownership of water and agriculture resources. For example, by nationalizing water resources and building dams on large rivers, water management in the target countries, which was usually managed by local people with a special structure, was handed over to the governments in a new form. This handover actually made limitation for farmers to owning water resources.

## **Compilation of incomplete production chain in the target countries**

With the creation of numerous industries and activities in the target countries, a modern image of urban life was exposed, but these activities were regulated in such a way that they were not part of the production chain in the target country and they had to depend on the mother country to continue their activities. For example, in Iran, 150,000 chicken meat production units have been established, which only breed, slaughter, package and distribute this

product in the country, and vaccines, drugs, and food ingredients in this chain must be imported from abroad. Therefore, if a part of this process is not provided, this production will either stop or face back-breaking losses.

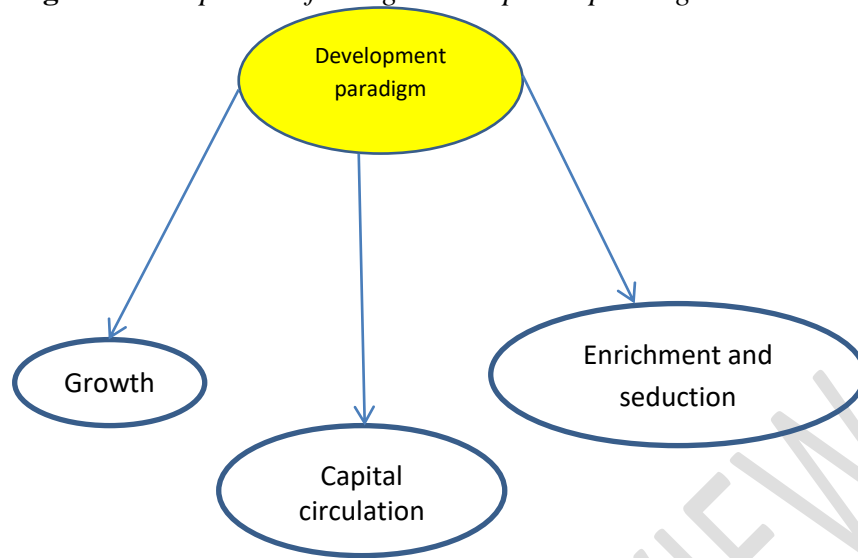
**Figure 2.** *Central operation of the program of realizing the development paradigm in third world countries*



### The main foundations of the development paradigm

In this paradigm, "development" is considered synonymous with economic growth and it is based on three bases: "enrichment and seduction", "growth" and "capital circulation"(Figure 3). Growth is the driving engine of this paradigm, and for this reason, the development statistics of a country are presented with the economic growth index and criteria such as rising per capita income and gross national product, etc. Another aspect of this paradigm is wealth and seduction. The packages that were prepared under the title of development for third world countries, often with attractive and scientific names such as the period of modernization, social reforms, social and economic modernization, passing on tradition, scientism, modernization and modernism, etc. And all these efforts were to force their audience to accept and implement this paradigm by any trick and trick, and finally the third base of this paradigm is the acceptance of capital circulation system. This paradigm will be possible to grow and manifest only in a capitalist system, and many experts and supporters of this paradigm believe that without accepting the capital circulation system and the global trade system, there will be no possibility of development.

1 **Figure 3. The pillars of village development paradigm**



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5 **The main subsystems of the development paradigm**

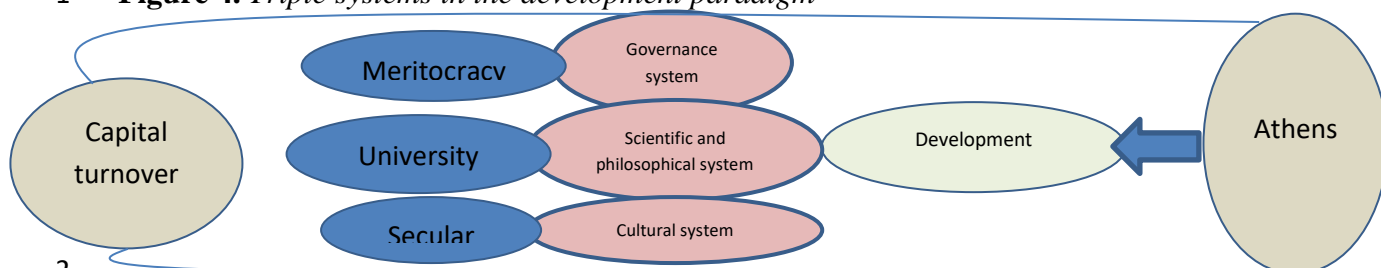
6  
7 Rostow considers it necessary to create three important executive systems  
8 to realize the ideals of the development paradigm. These three systems are:

- 9  
10 1- Governance system  
11 2- Scientific and philosophical system  
12 3- Cultural system (Figure 4).

13  
14 Governance system: It is obvious that the implementation of such systems in  
15 buffer countries required several prerequisites. Therefore, in order to realize  
16 each of these systems, special measures were implemented in a planned  
17 manner. Regarding the establishment of governance with the slogan of elite  
18 rule in the buffer countries such as Turkey, Pakistan, Cambodia, Vietnam,  
19 Chile and most of the North African countries, they implemented the coup  
20 package and promoted the political modernization of these countries by  
21 appointing Western-oriented people.  
22



1 **Figure 4. Triple systems in the development paradigm**

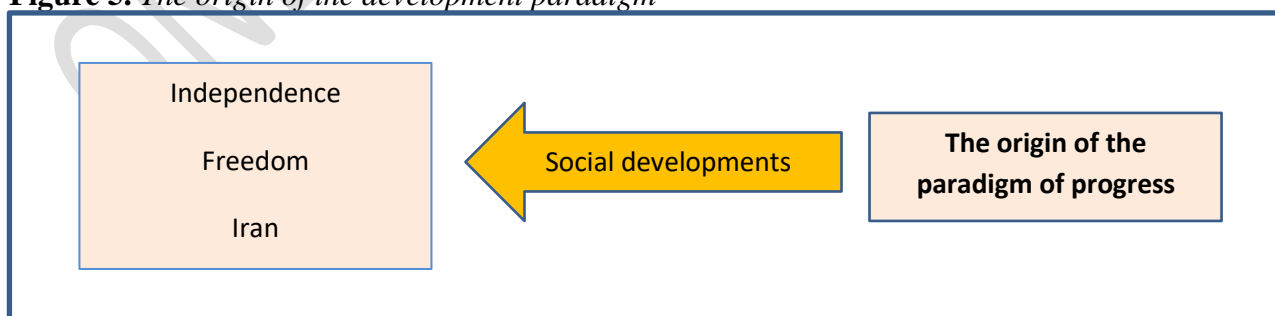


2  
3  
4 Scientific and Philosophical System: In explaining the path of the societies  
5 to the modern world, the education of the elites of the target societies is one of  
6 the planned policies that are supported by the establishment of many  
7 universities in those countries or the scholarship of the interested youth of  
8 those countries. To be Universities pursue several basic goals in this category:  
9 First, the paradigm of development is considered as a universal science and the  
10 education is such that the audience is instilled with the idea that development is  
11 the only scientific and modern method. Today's valid standards and indicators  
12 and the most advanced academic research support it philosophically and  
13 scientifically.

#### 16 **The origin of the paradigm of progress**

17  
18 An important issue that Iranians have continuously faced in these years  
19 knows the cause of social backwardness and its consequences, and they have  
20 tried to take steps to solve this problem in every period. Although these steps  
21 have been compared to the social developments of other countries such as  
22 Japan and Europe. All these developments have happened in the context of  
23 Iranian society, and the origin of the paradigm of progress can be interpreted as  
24 a social issue from within a nation (Figure 5).

26 **Figure 5. The origin of the development paradigm**



#### 30 **The doctrine of the paradigm of progress**

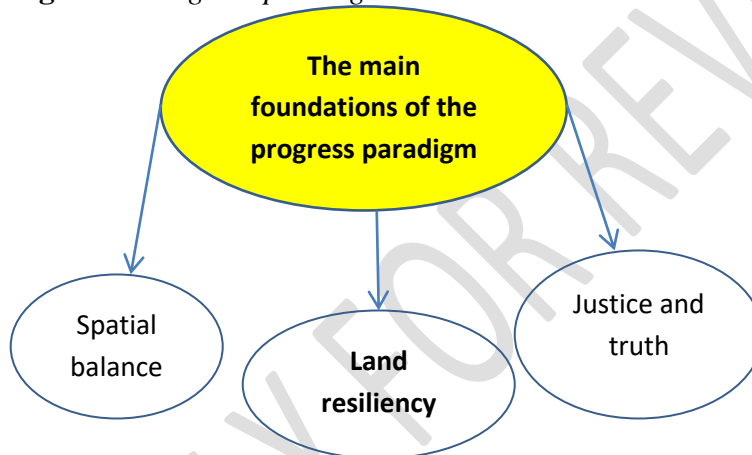
31  
32 The method that this paradigm chose to realize its goals and ideals is a  
33 normative method based on truth and justice. Therefore, the implementation of

the concepts of justice, truth and honesty requires the knowledge produced in this field and creating an intelligent system for the implementation and precise control of the rules included in these norms, so that people in decision-making groups cannot exercise personal influence.

### **The main foundations of the progress paradigm**

In this paradigm, "progress" is considered synonymous with the civil maturity of the society and it is based on the three foundations of "justice and righteousness", "spatial balance" and "territorial viability". Justice and truth are defined in this paradigm as the axis of growth and trust of the society. Spatial balance suggests that the society is a combination of a rainbow of ethnic differences and it is a culture that has been placed in the same place. This topic has few indicators and criteria that this measurement is based on.

**Figure 6.** *Progress paradigm*



### **The main foundations of the progress paradigm**

Land resiliency is one of the other foundations and pillars of this paradigm, and the summary of its meaning is that the inhabitants of this land have a feeling of satisfaction from living in it, and this satisfaction is the result of preserving the sanctity of the environment and the relations between individuals, classes, and ethnic groups of a nation.

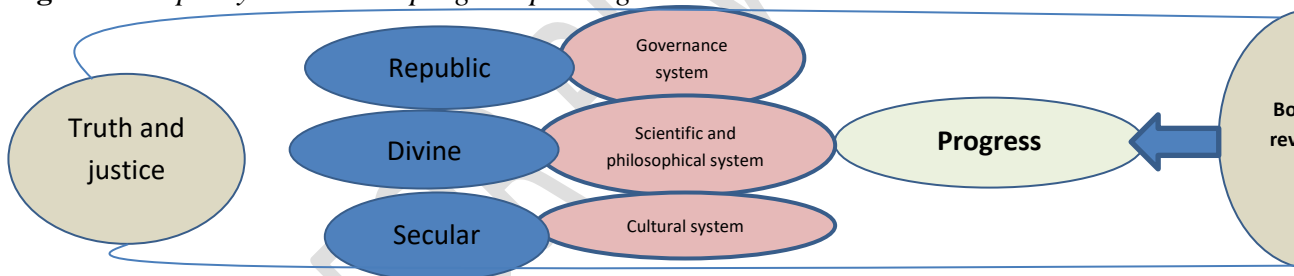
## The main subsystems of the development paradigm

In the realization of the paradigm of progress, as seen in the paradigm of development, it is necessary to create three important executive systems. These three systems are:

- 1- Governance system
- 2- Scientific and philosophical system
- 3- Cultural system (Figure 7).

One of the main differences between the governance system in these two paradigms can be summarized in this matter: although in the development system the slogan of elite rule is at the top of their agenda, all the governments of this system have come to power through coups, while in the progress paradigm Religious democracy is a republic in its full meaning, and its executive and legislative powers are elected and appointed by the direct votes of the people.

**Figure 7. Triple systems in the progress paradigm**



The scientific system in the paradigm of progress is a combination of education in the field and the university, of course, one of them analyzes the intellectual signs of the book of nature and the other the narrative signs of the book of revelation, and each of these try to help the society in lifestyle, social and economic relations and consumption patterns by producing content in objective and spiritual dimensions. The cultural system in this paradigm is inspired by the principles of the prophets and evangelists of revelation, and it provides public education based on the principles of revelation and the behavior of its publishers and strives for a normative coherence in social relations.

## Conclusion

The dissection of the "development" and "progress" paradigms with the same method can well show the fundamental differences of these two paradigms and the spatial changes resulting from their implementation. What can be taken for granted is the essential tension of these two paradigms in spatial planning, one of which aims at dependence on the global ruling powers, and the other aims at independence. One of them is characterized by vagaries and the other is truthfulness. One considers the capital circulation system as the engine of social mobility, while the other considers civil maturity as a social driver. But the point to consider in the implementation of the development paradigm is to benefit from executive experiences and the organizational structures of the development paradigm, which can be used in the implementation of the development paradigm. In other words, what should be done in the general requirements and measures; summarized in the following:

- 1- Undoubtedly, the implementation of the development paradigm cannot be implemented without the three systems of "governance", "scientific" and "cultural" and this is the most important achievement of the development review and several decades of international experiences in the development paradigm.
- 2- In the realm of culture, the tricks and techniques of the evangelists are very rich, and only updating them and their form of presentation should be adapted and updated to the taste of today's societies. In this matter, the main axes of the norms of the paradigm of progress should be placed in the agenda of the cultural trustees and in all the processes that can transform these norms into social behavior at various scales.
- 3- In the realm of the philosophical and scientific system, although the combination of religious institutions and universities is a suitable combination. Changing in the content of religious institutions and universities is an inevitable necessity, so that Iranian scientists and researchers in both realms should start compiling and defining indicators that can continuously and intelligently monitor the paradigm elements and the extent to which they are achieved.
- 4- In the realm of culture, the tricks and techniques of the evangelists of revelation are very rich, and only updating them and the form of their presentation should be adapted and updated to the taste of today's societies. The main aspects of progress paradigm should be placed in the agenda of the cultural trustees and in all the processes that can apply these norms to social behavior at different aspects of social behaviors.

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