

Analysis of Long Term Planning: Strategies and Perspectives

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ABSTRACT:

Setting objectives, creating strategies, and assigning resources are all part of the strategic process known as long-term planning, which aims to produce desired results over a prolonged period of time. This examination examines the value of long-term planning in organisational management, emphasizing its advantages, crucial factors, and difficulties in execution. It looks at a number of areas of long-term planning, such as goal setting, resource allocation, risk assessment, and environment adaptability.

KEYWORDS:

Allocation, Goal, Management, Planning, Strategic.

I. INTRODUCTION

The factory and office where P/OM works are referred to as facilities. Facilities include equipment utilised in the factory and the office, in addition to the buildings and spaces that are constructed, purchased, or leased. The four primary components of facility planning interact closely with one another. Among these four are the following. First, which location should the factory, branch, or warehouse be located. This is a regional decision. The second challenge is determining the building and location to utilise. The third component occurs before stepping in, with the goal of designing the plan. The fourth step is to choose furniture, lighting, ornamental elements, and equipment for the project. In reality, these four components interact with one another, and none of them can be regarded independent of the others. Facilities planning requires a high level of experience and managerial abilities. Broadbased visionaries and generalists who know how to collaborate as a team perform a better job.

The systems perspective has never been demonstrated as a drawback. Strategic thought is required for facility design in terms of location and layout to minimise suboptimization. Suboptimization may be defined as being less excellent than optimisation. Suboptimization is often the outcome of optimising a subsystem rather than the whole system. It is an outcome, or set of results, that deviates from the goals that drive plans. Assume that a theme park sets the manager of each of its attractions the objective of reducing customer wait time. The goal for each ride will have different implications than a single strategic goal to reduce overall customer waiting time over the course of multiple rides and a full day at the park. The accumulation of suboptimal outcomes will not provide an ideal solution. The order of rides, the scheduling of starts and finishes, and the encouraging of eating and using bathrooms at certain intervals all reflect the bigger strategic framework[1]–[3].

The systems approach is recommended when the true issue is too large to comprehend due to the abundance of choices. To make the facilities issue feasible, divide it into regional subproblems. This might endanger the quality of the solution. It is likely to provide a suboptimal secondbest answer. Decisions on location, site, and building are critical components of the wider facility planning challenge. Tactics that provide unsatisfactory outcomes may harm a company's competitive potential. Hence, layout and job design work together to generate a successful flow shop. They must be evaluated

in tandem. Production scheduling, shopfloor layout, and task design are all linked in the job shop and should be treated as a system. The same logic applies to determining the best facility design for a project. Facilities planning is a multifunctional systems challenge in all of these cases. The necessary aspects of the minimal coherent system must be included in the suitable strategy. To summarise, suboptimization of the whole system is often preferable than optimisation of a large number of subsystems.

Facilities Planning

The location of the amenities. Where should the different activities be placed geographically? Location may refer to simply one facility but more broadly refers to a variety of sites for accomplishing various tasks. Thus, where is the optimum place to build each product, establish the service centre, locate the sales offices, and position the administration? These choices have a wideranging influence on the supply chain. Each facility placement choice and there are many in regular supply chain systems defines a set of timeframes, prices, and dangers that persist long only after data used to make the decision has been deleted and the decision maker's identity or names can no longer be recognised. Maintaining a permanent file for all location choices is a smart idea. In this method, relevant history may be recreated, and considerations concerning reengineering the choice can be investigated.

Several geographic issues must be addressed in a qualitative manner. Common sense rules. Qualitative considerations such as proximity to raw material supply and/or skilled labour sources compete with proximity to clients. All wants are seldom met. One option is to pick one over the other, or to settle for an inbetween site. Distributors that wish to be near to several modes of transportation have similar challenges road, rail, airports, and marine docks. In this scenario, relevant factors are required. Depending on the nature of the subject to which it is used, the word systems approach may have a variety of meanings. It is used to solve difficulties. As a result, we imply that all important aspects that may help solve the conundrum must be included in the issue analysis and solution synthesis. At the same time, there are strategic issues concerning centralization or decentralization of facilities. Should a factory be established in each country? Is a central warehouse preferable to regional warehouses, or may both be utilised to advantage? Such judgements may be best made by a mix of qualitative and quantitative factors.

Organization and place selection. What kind of facility should the process be housed in? How should the structure or space be chosen? Is it better for the corporation to develop, acquire, or rent the facility? The choice of a particular structure is often made after the site has been determined. But, in other cases, the location, site, and building should all be examined simultaneously. As a result, structural and site considerations are complicated challenges that are best tackled utilising the systems approach. Equipment selection. What process technology will be used? This choice often trumps structural and site alternatives. As a result, environmental considerations may restrict the geographical options. Transport networks and available routes might be considered while selecting equipment. There are interesting system challenges that involve all three areas of facility planning: location, structure, and equipment.

The facility's layout. Where should machinery and employees be located in the factory or office? Equipment selection interacts with layout, structure, site, and location. The facility's size is chosen by both present demands and future expansion estimates. After determining the location, site, and structure, the layout specifics may be selected. What form do AGVs automated guided vehicles and other modes of transportation take? AGVs are guided by computers along predetermined routes. Alternative modes of transportation include manual methods such as wheelbarrows and forklift trucks. Layout is an interior decorating dilemma that is heavily influenced by structure, particular site selection, and equipment selection. Changes in technology and even in goal should cause a rethinking of layout choices, which may lead to site and structure rethinking. Relocation requirements due to political and economic causes may set off a full transformation process. Since facility choices are critical in supply chain system planning, it is critical to be receptive to dynamic influences of systems and technology status.

Location is generally considered first among the four problems listed above since its ramifications may influence subsequent choices. This is especially true when transportation expenses account for a significant portion of the cost of items supplied. Since labour is only accessible in particular areas, location may also be important. Demand may be influenced by proximity to the market. The proximity of suppliers may influence pricing and the capacity to deliver on schedule. Tax concerns are often involved. After the place has been determined, a search for suitable construction structures may begin. But, when numerous places are judged eligible and buildings that qualify have been discovered, the different packages of places and structures must be assessed together[4]–[6].

II. DISCUSSION

P/function OM's and contributions to facilities management fall into three categories. First, P/expertise OM's with what works and what doesn't in facility design provides useful insights to the planning team. Second, P/OM understands how to use facility planning models created by operators researchers, management scientists, and location analysts. The third component is the participation of multinational partners who are familiar with real estate concerns as well as government rules. Location decision models may employ cost and preference metrics to make location choices. Transportation models TMs rely on costs, while scoring models rely on a mix of costs and preferences. Additional methods, such as breakeven analysis described in Appendix A, may aid in the selection of a facility and equipment.

Decisions for plant, equipment, and tooling need tight collaboration between engineering, P/OM, and finance. These concerns must be guided and coordinated in collaboration with senior management. Supermarket and department store sites are often selected to be in densely populated areas. Instead of the centre of mass that an engineer identifies for constructions or ships, a centre of gravity model may be utilised to locate the population centre or the sales volume centre. Columbus, Ohio, is just a popular distribution location because a 600mile radius encloses a major portion of U.S. retail sales. Within 600 miles of Columbus, 61% of the US population and 63% of US industrial facilities are located. Every other state cannot access such a vast market.

Flow shop plant layout models need extensive engineering in conjunction with P/OM process requirements. The technical features of something like the process are critical in establishing flow shop layout. One of the rare areas where P/OM is expected to handle the work on its own is layout for the job shop. In reality, excellent layout selections may rely on models that aid visualisation rather than models that assess layoutflow factors. Computeraided design software, for example, generates precise 3D models or 2D drawings of floor designs[7], [8]. Yet, it is important to understand that there are layout approaches for decreasing material transit lengths. This is the measured route through the plant that work in progress must take. These models are noteworthy for their quantitative qualities as well as for particular applications. What matters is how models are used. Several apps have been criticised for failing to address difficult topics. The study of P/OM gives the foundation for exercising sound judgement when selecting models and methodologies. Instead of replicating the discrete roles of a machine shop, layout objectives now foster communication and collaboration. Layout analysis must be based on positive relationships between all parties involved.

Location to Enhance Service Contact

To create the type of interaction that distinguishes excellent service, service businesses locate near to their clients. Bank tellers and ATMs automated teller machines are examples of such sites of interaction. Nobody likes to go a long distance to make a deposit or withdrawal. The business will be given to the closest bank. Of course, the nearest bank is available online. There are a few banks that just operate online. Customers utilise distance travelled as one of the primary selection factors, therefore bank branches, petrol stations and fastfood outlets are distributed across town. Shopping malls are strategically placed since so many people can drive to them. The capacity to produce high consumer interaction frequency determines the ideal location for retail businesses. The services provided to tourists are an intriguing exception to the benefit of proximity for interaction. Whether travelling a long distance for sun and surf or snow and skiing, the service begins with the airline providing services.

The hotel or resort then provides food, lodging, sports, and entertainment. The development and management of facilities is critical to the success of the hotel and resort industry. The most important factor may be location. Services in general are heavily influenced by location, structure, site, equipment, and layout since they all contribute to good client engagement. Government entities place services near residents who need them. Municipal governments offer police and fire protection to residents who pay municipal taxes. Several states sell licence plates for boats and autos through state tag offices. In many monopolies or control states, hard liquor is exclusively available in state-run outlets. Regional offices are required for effective government service. On the federal level, for example, there are offices for Veterans Affairs, the Food and Drug Administration, the Agriculture Department, the Labor Department, and the omnipresent United States Postal Service.

Just in Time Orientation

Alternatives for factor three include treating bulk materials at the mining site to minimise their mass and then further refining at a location near to the client. Process and transportation expenses interplay in this situation. People have been known to travel long distances for particular medical treatments. Hawaii and Tahiti both beg for a fantastic holiday.

The fourth component is unique, intangible, and frequently encountered. It is often tied to the manager's family preferences. Taxes and tariffs, as the fifth component, may increase the cost of either manufacturing or marketing. Attorney fees are difficult to predict and may be very high. The sixth element may need the decision to be postponed.

Structure and Site Selection

Structure selections are influenced by work configuration. Flow shop architectures allow for serialised, sequential assembly, with materials acquired and introduced to the line as near to the point of application as feasible. Suppliers must have access at many places along the building's walls. When the building is multistory, gravity-feed conveyors may be employed instead of mechanical conveyors. Several comparable concerns occur when relating the building type to the work setup. The structure is an important consideration in the design of a successful flow shop. Job shops do not need big expenditures in process design. In general, excellent flow shops need a significant capital investment. As a result, the kind of building required to house job shop operations is less constrained than for flow shops. There are more real estate options for job shops than for flow shops. Rentals are more prevalent in job shops than in flow shops or flexible production systems.

Service sectors are often connected with certain types and designs of buildings. Airports, hospitals, theatres, and educational institutions are examples of service-specific site structure needs. Good judgements need technological understanding as well as awareness of real-world aspects. Businesses that create their own spaces to serve the needs of their employees make fewer sacrifices. Continuous process businesses, such as petrochemicals, must construct to process standards. Even in the work shop, particular needs for space and strong floor supports, such as for a huge mixing vat, might affect the structure chosen. Expert assistance from real estate professionals, architects, and construction engineers should be acquired whether renting, constructing, or purchasing to guarantee correct appraisal of an existing facility or planning a new one. Among the facility aspects to examine are: Is there enough floor space? Are the aisles broad enough? How many storeys are desired? Is the ceiling high enough? Are roof skylights useful? Roof forms allow for some control over lighting, temperature, and ventilation. What are the roof maintenance requirements? In addition to price, time is important in new building. Construction rules may be too stringent. Industrial parks may entice you. Special purpose buildings often have a lower resale value than general purpose buildings. A high resale value might be crucial in enabling a firm to move when circumstances change. Services provided by the company should be mentioned. Parking lots, cafeterias, medical emergency facilities, and male and female bathrooms must all have enough capacity. A sufficient level of fire and police protection must be determined.

The thorough facility factor study should include rail sidings, road access, and shipdocking facilities. Connection to the Internet and different telecom services is no longer considered a benefit; it is nearly always required. Exterior and interior appearance are important considerations. A growing number of businesses are utilising the facility as a showcase. Elegant offices are used by several service businesses to impress their clientele. Others stress frugality and utilitarian policies via simplicity. Some people see looks as a frill. Some take their building's aesthetics seriously and light it at night. Cleanliness is emphasized by Japanese management as a need for preserving workers' pride in their organization. Sanyo renovated old facilities by painting the walls and polishing the flooring. Morale had improved. The output quality of production has improved. Costs have dropped.

In addition to the locating issue, the scoring model is applicable for a variety of other applications. It is suitable for choices on product, process, and service design, equipment selection, warehouse placement, and so on. The scoring model's multiplication way of assessing alternatives through weighted factors is appropriate for dealing with multidimensional challenges. The scoring approach allows for the simultaneous assessment of tangible and intangible expenses. The technique permits intangibles to be dealt with quantitatively with as many components as are essential. The most practical approach, however, is to focus on the most crucial aspects. Making location choices might include numerous decision makers. Each site selection team manager will offer individual ratings numbers for all of the variables. When the preference scores and weights are averaged, the result is to reduce the differentials across sites. The variability is reduced by averaging the ratings of various decision makers. Individual extremes tend to cancel one other out. When averaging is utilised, the results may be compared to the individual findings. By comparing their preference ratings and weights, managers may find issues and areas for future investigation.

Scoring models aggregate a large amount of information related to location choices. Managers may investigate what is known and what is unknown; what is agreed upon and what is not; what is important and what doesn't; if there is agreement on what is important; what looks to need more investigation, and so on. Finally, a judgement must be taken regarding whether to accept or reject the answer suggested by the scoring model. Pooling and polling the views of many employees in the firm concerning location choices improves engagement and develops corporate pride. It encourages interfunctional collaboration about facility choices. This technique offers positive incentive if the organisation wants to relocate personnel who are prepared to migrate at least to specific locations. Across the organisation, information regarding the options should be made accessible. Cost variables should be discussed whenever possible. Broad involvement leads to improved idea development when the factor lists are created. Ideas emerge that would otherwise be disregarded, and the process accelerates. The choice to move is best made in advance rather than as a surprise [9], [10].

III. CONCLUSION

Longterm planning is an essential part of organisational management because it helps organisations define clear objectives, allocate resources wisely, and deal with uncertainty. It offers a framework for making decisions, measuring performance, and adjusting to changing market conditions. Setting goals is a crucial component of longterm planning. Organisations set strategic goals that are in line with their purpose and vision, creating a road map for expansion and success in the future. Goals that are specific and quantifiable aid in directing efforts, inspiring workers, and assessing performance. Short-term planning assesses your current status and develops an action plan to increase performance on a daily basis. Long-term planning, on the other hand, is a complete framework that includes objectives that must be accomplished within four to five years.

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