International Facility Planning: Theory and Practice

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Abstract
Academic studies in industrial location can be broadly categorized into three groups; theoretic studies, empirical studies, and case studies. Theoretic studies derive an optimal state of location from hypothetical conditions with a deductive approach. Empirical studies test hypotheses through observation and experimentation. Case studies analyze specific instances to understand underlying patterns and mechanisms. By synthesizing theoretical frameworks with empirical evidence, facility planners can develop effective strategies and solutions.
Facility planning or strategic facility planning recognizes that every decision made in business planning has a direct impact on an organization’s real. In summary, benchmarking is the practice of being humble enough to admit that others are better at something and being wise enough to learn how to match and even surpass them at it. Benchmarking utilizes much of the organizational understanding gained in the first step of SFP to compare practices and metrics to recognized leaders. Networking with peer organizations, competitors, and especially for facility organizations, visiting award-winning service organizations provides insight to bring back and adapt to your operations. Sport facilities of all shapes and sizes are an ingrained part of global sport management culture. As such, it is inevitable that students who enter into the eld of sport management will interact with the management and operations of a sport facility at some point during their career. This book is being published with the sport management educator and student in mind, specially aimed at those sport management programs that require a facility management unit as a part of their curriculum. Most sport facility management books currently on the market go into the basic theoretical framework of sp 7. Facilities planning, design and construction require long lead times. Sound plans for implementation can avoid disruptions in production, and discontinuities for shipping or delivery. Operations often studies. Theoretic studies derive an optimal state of location from hypothetical conditions with a deductive approach. Empirical studies explain the patterns of location from the statistical data of the real world with an inductive approach. Case studies range from extensive data collection and analyses to intuitive discussions of location patterns. They can be further classified according to the scopes of the studies; location factor, industry, or area.

The review of location theories and practices shows a need for bridging the gap between the academia and the real world in the area of policy formulation for economic development.
8. Sound plans for implementation can avoid disruptions in production, and discontinuities for shipping or delivery. 9. Operations often produce detrimental wastes that affect entire communities. 10 THE NEED FOR GOOD FACILITIES PLANNING 1. The safety, convenience, appearance, and comfort of industrial facilities influence the attitudes of and the ability to attract suitable employees. 2. Industrial facilities must be planned to meet anticipated future requirements yet compete profitably today. Planning Theory & Practice provides an international focus for the development of theory and practice in spatial planning and a forum to promote the policy dimensions of space and place. Planning Theory & Practice aims to challenge theory and change practice and is distinctive in its commitment to publishing content which combines intellectual rigour with practical impact. The Editors invite theoretically informed and robustly researched papers which raise issues at the leading edge of planning theory and practice. Papers on controversial subjects are welcomed and supported. Authors ar + Planning Theory and Practice. Course Level Postgraduate. Year. Students will develop an understanding of planning theories which emerged in the twentieth and twenty first centuries and the relevance of these perspectives in contemporary planning practices. Drawing upon relevant local and international case studies, students will develop skills in considering the relationship between planning theories and professional practice, with a focus on comparative studies of planning policy and practice in Australia and selected Asian cities and regions. Textbook(s).