COMPLETE BUSINESS PLANNING SYSTEM.

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The successful today organization, then, is likely to be performing well across a range of planning fronts. This work explains a series of planning activities, which together determine the level of strategic success achieved by organization. We have categorized the organization's strategic planning activities under following headings: aspiration planning; corporate and competitive planning; productivity planning; team culture planning; innovation planning; shock event planning.

Aspiration planning. Organizations interact with a variety of 'stakeholders' all of whom come to the organization in pursuit of their own desired outcomes. The organization has to be able to decide which aspirations it should satisfy.

Corporate and competitive planning. Corporate planning activities seek to align the entire organization with its markets of the future through effective anticipation. Critical decisions associated with the corporate planning process are ones which determine where and how organization is to compete.

Contingency planning seeks to minimize the costs which may arise if unlikely situations or events occur.

Administrations planning. Planning is concerned with ensuring that events happen in the correct sequence, that activities are synchronized and people are motivated and controlled.

Productivity planning. The enterprise which consistently fails to be productive, eventually runs out of resources and has to cease operation.

Team culture planning. A key leadership task is identified as a providing guidance when habitual ways of doing things no longer work.

Innovation planning. This type of planning is responsible for the success demonstrated by the firm in creating and implementation new commodities.

Shock event planning. Turbulent, hostile and dynamic environments throw up many new opportunities which need to be spotted and 'grabbed' when they arise.

ASPECTS OF AIR POLLUTION

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Air pollution turns clear, odorless air into hazy, smelly air that harms health kills plants, damages property. People cause air pollution both outdoors and indoors. Most air pollution results from combustion (burning) processes. The burning of gasoline to power motor vehicles and the burning of coal to heat buildings and help manufacture products are examples of such processes. Each time a fuel is burned in a combustion process, some type of pollutant is released into the air. The pollutants range from small amounts of colorless poison gas to clouds of thick black smoke. Weather conditions can help reduce the amount of pollutants in outdoor air. Wind scatters pollutants, and rain and snow wash them into the ground. At times, weather conditions cause pollutants to build up over an area instead of clearing them away. One such condition is called thermal inversion.

One serious result of air pollution is its harmful effect on human health. Both gases and particulates burn people's eyes and irritate their lungs. Particulates can settle in the lungs and worsen such respiratory diseases as asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

Air pollutants may also affect climate. Some gases, including carbon dioxide, allow sunlight to reach the ground, but prevent the sunlight's heat from rising out of the atmosphere and flowing back into space. The warming of the earth's surface that results is called the greenhouse effect.

In addition, air pollutants may damage the layer of ozone (a form of oxygen) in the earth's upper atmosphere. The ozone layer protects animals and plants from much of the sun's harmful ultraviolet light.