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كريس هارمن



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# الاقتصاد المجنون

مركز الدراسات الاشتراكية

5

دراسات اشتراكية - العدد الخامس

# الاقتصاد المجنون

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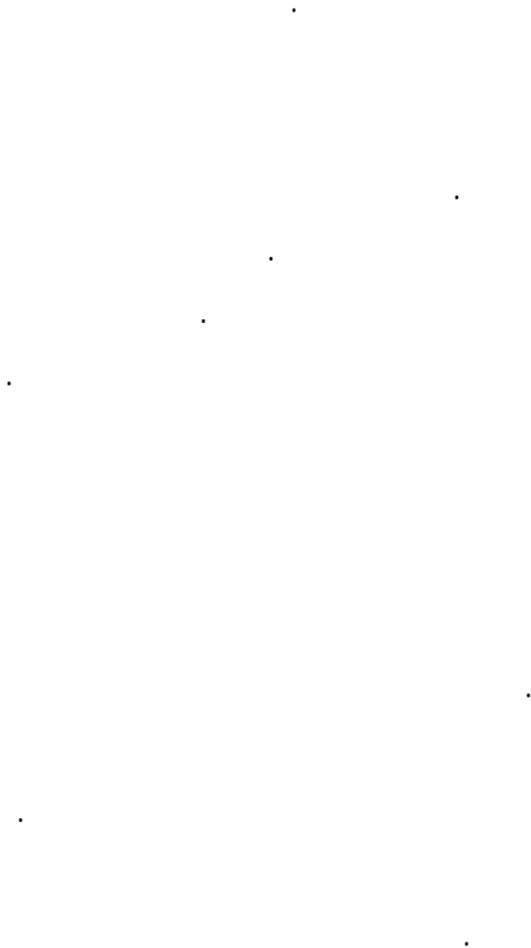
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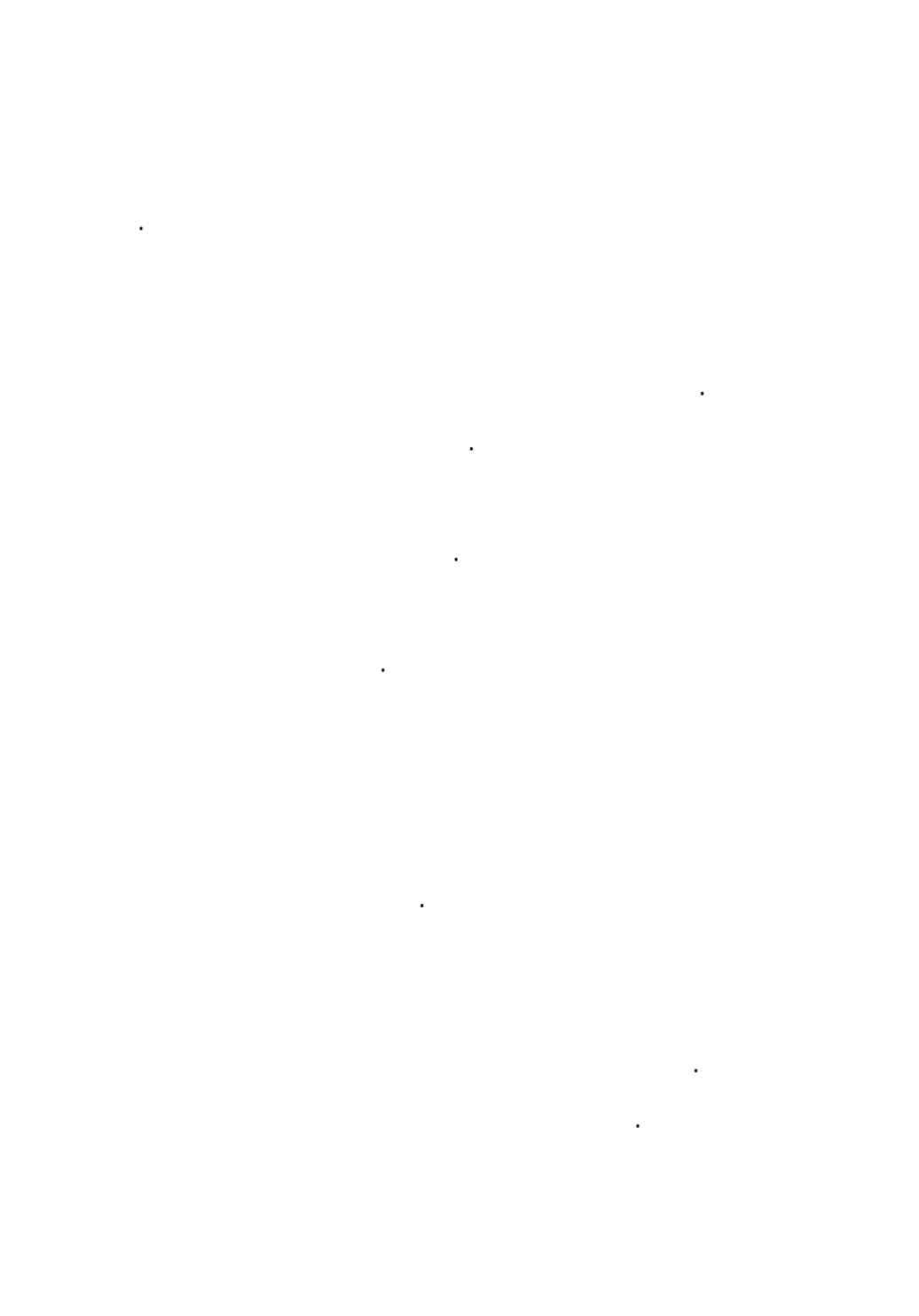
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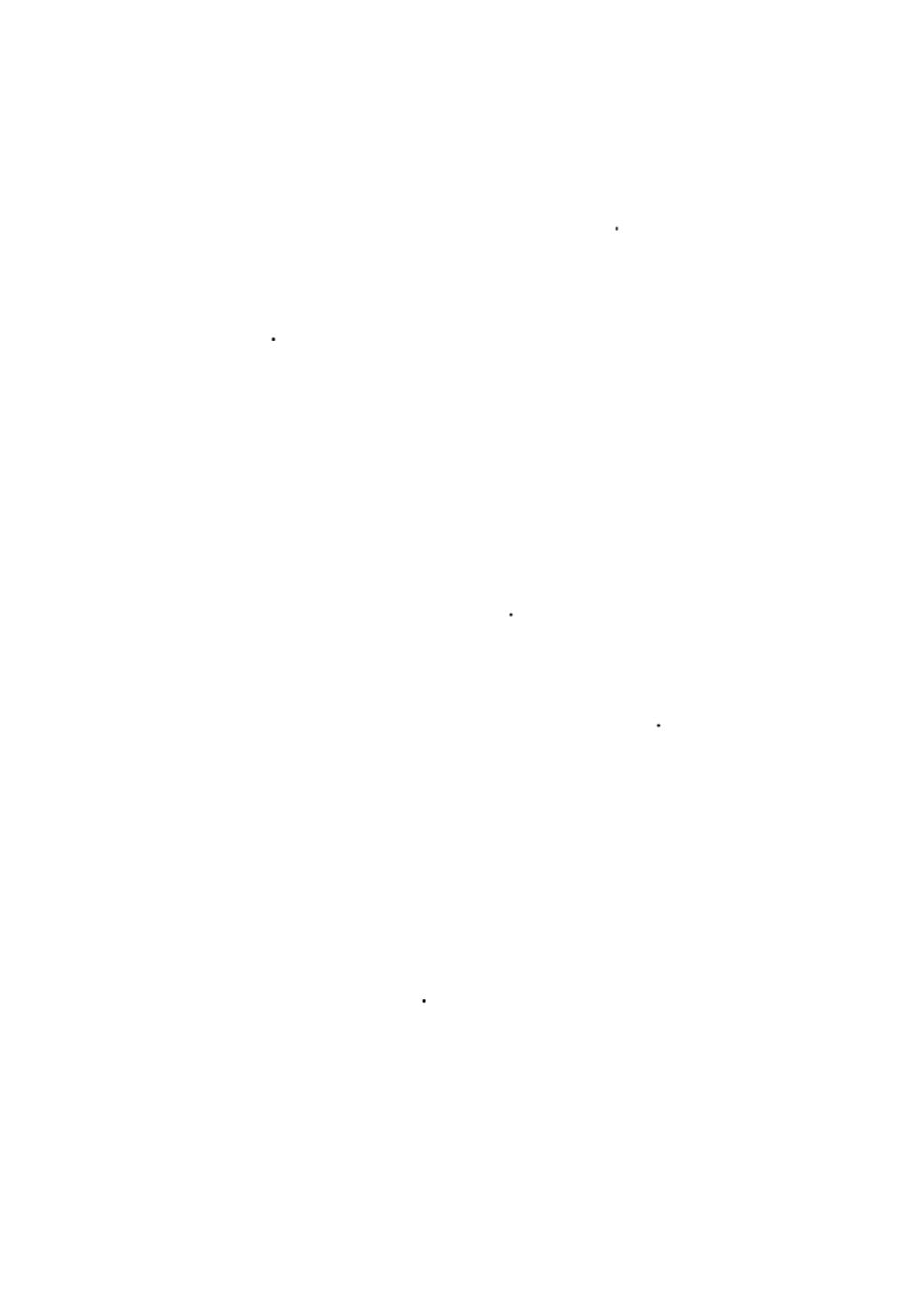
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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance to a desired state or goal. For example, a manager might notice that sales are declining or that customer satisfaction is low. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define it more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem, its causes, and its effects. For instance, a manager might determine that the problem is related to a specific product line or a particular market segment. The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves gathering data and information about the problem and its causes. This can be done through various methods, such as interviews, surveys, and data analysis. The fourth step is to generate potential solutions. This involves brainstorming ideas and evaluating them based on their feasibility and effectiveness. The fifth and final step is to implement a solution. This involves putting the chosen solution into action and monitoring its progress. It is important to note that the process of identifying and solving a problem is often iterative. A manager may need to revisit previous steps as more information is gathered or as the situation evolves. Additionally, it is important to communicate the problem and the solution to all relevant stakeholders. This ensures that everyone is aware of the issue and is working together to find a solution. In summary, the process of identifying and solving a problem involves recognizing the problem, defining it, analyzing it, generating solutions, and implementing a solution. This process is iterative and requires communication and collaboration from all relevant stakeholders.

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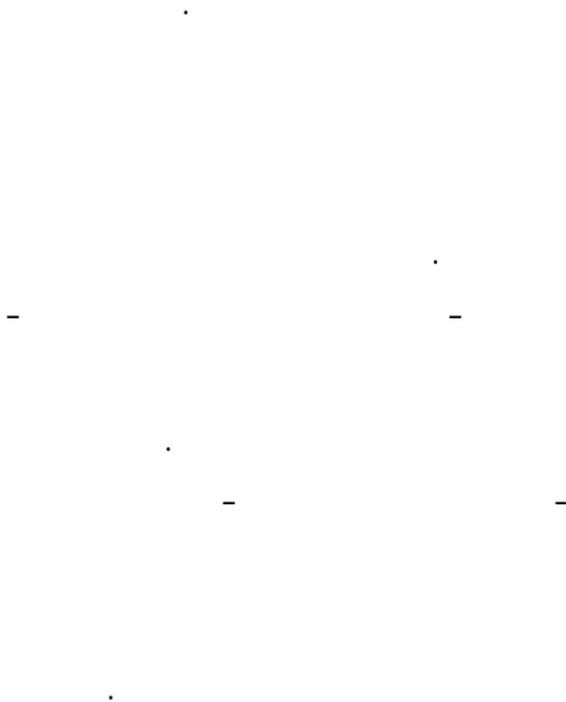
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