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كريس هارمن



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الاقتصاد المجنون

مركز الدراسات الاشتراكية

5

دراسات اشتراكية - العدد الخامس

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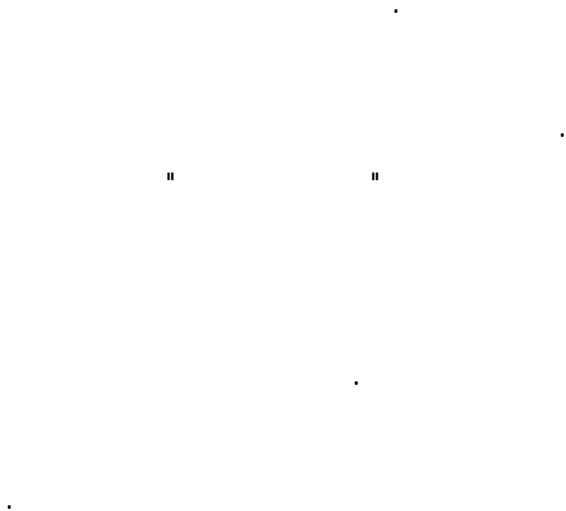
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• 1999年10月，在“九八”世界妇女大会期间，江泽民主席在会址会见与会各国领导人，并同与会各国领导人共同签署《北京宣言》和《行动纲领》。

• 1999年12月，江泽民主席在会址会见与会各国领导人，并同与会各国领导人共同签署《北京宣言》和《行动纲领》。

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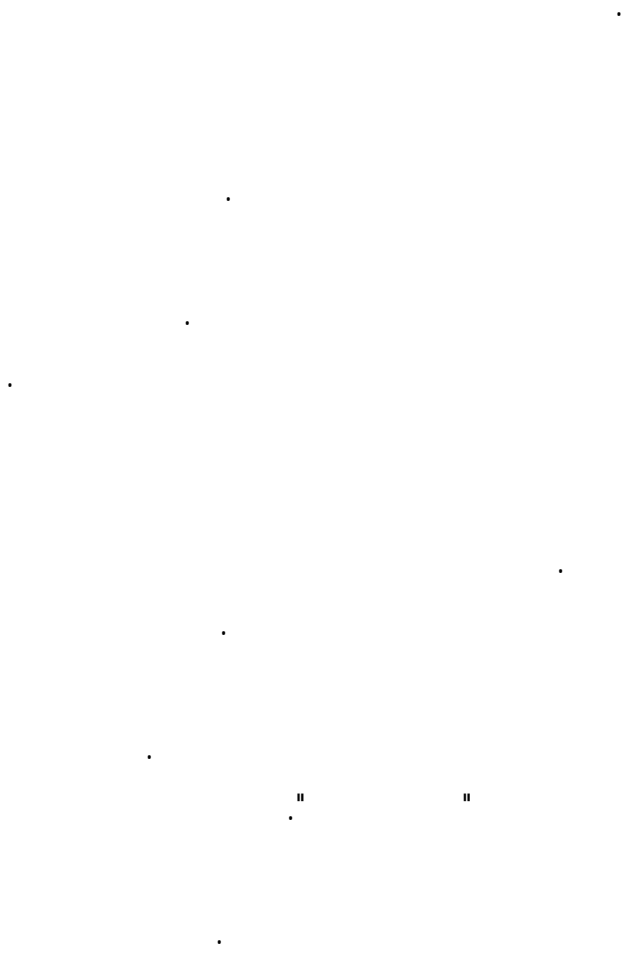
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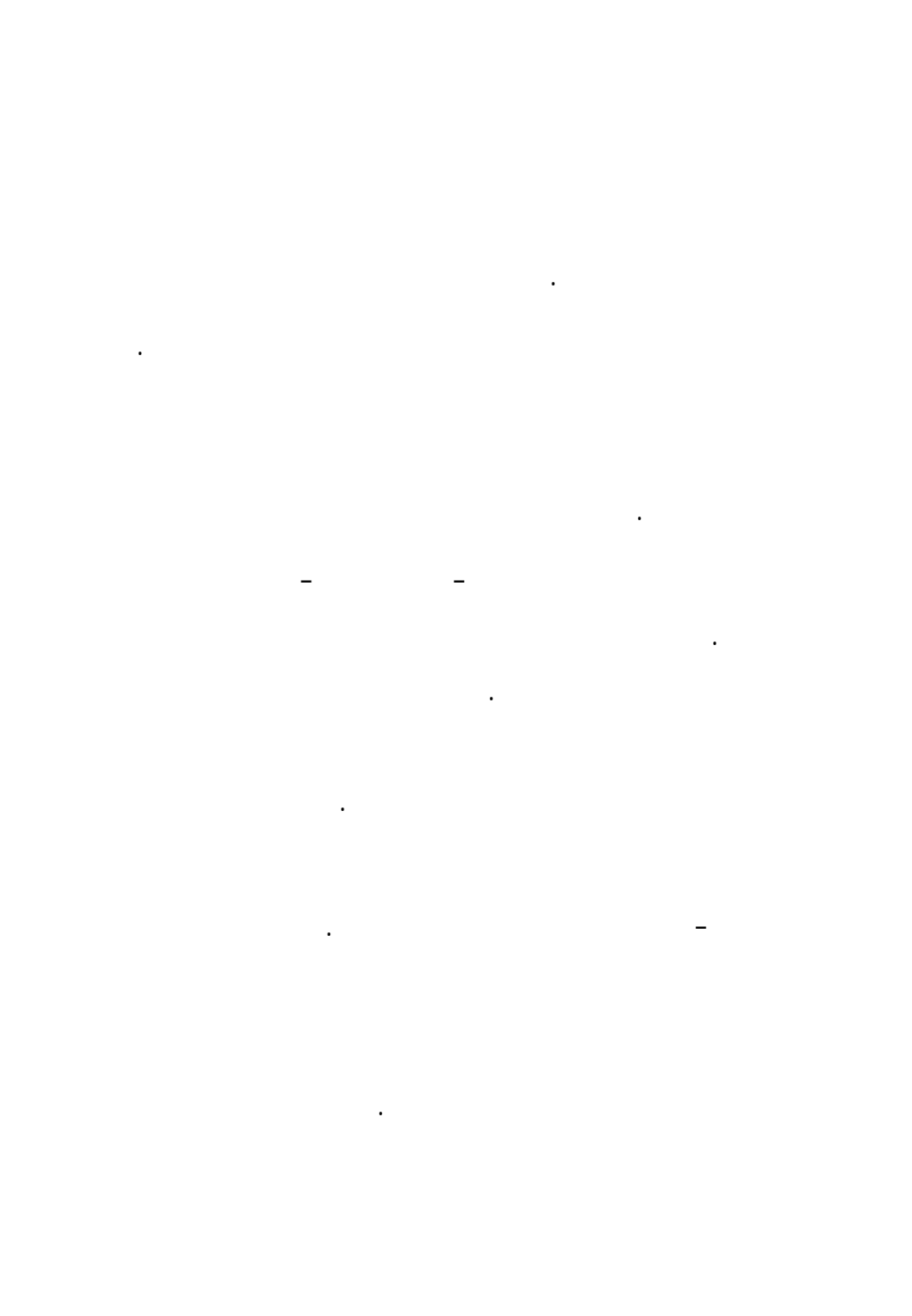
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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. For example, a manager might notice that sales are declining or that 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 define a sales decline as a 10% drop in revenue over the last quarter, caused by a decrease in the number of new customers and a decline in repeat business. The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves gathering data, identifying patterns, and testing hypotheses. For example, a manager might analyze sales data to identify trends and patterns, and then test hypotheses about the causes of the decline. The fourth step is to develop a solution. This involves brainstorming ideas, evaluating alternatives, and selecting the best solution. For example, a manager might brainstorm ideas such as increasing marketing efforts, improving customer service, and offering discounts, and then evaluate these alternatives based on their potential impact and cost. The final step is to implement the solution and monitor its progress. This involves putting the solution into action, tracking performance, and making adjustments as needed. For example, a manager might implement a new marketing campaign, track sales and customer satisfaction, and adjust the campaign as needed to achieve the desired results.

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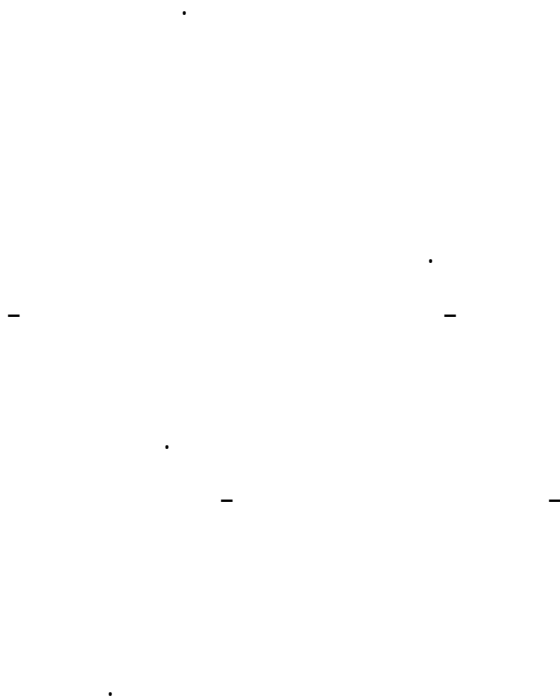
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